FILM-TECH

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INTRODUCTION

This manual has been prepared especially for the Bell & Howell Service Stations. It is assumed that the repair man performing repairs has a thorough knowledge of sound amplifiers and the operation of all Filmosounds. If the repair man is not familar with Filmosound operation, reference should be made to the Instruction Book and Manual of Operation which accompanies each machine. Missing pages:

- E27: amplifier # 12634 for 138 Commercial, Utility, & Academy
- H9: amplifier # 13817 for 156-V
- H20: amplifier # 05311 for 185
- H21: amplifier # 05973 for 185
- H22: amplifier # 05973 new for 185
- K1: information about amplifier # 07001 for 202 (page 1)
- K2: information about amplifier # 07001 for 202 (page 2)
- K5: monitor mixer # 25996
- L1-B: projector electrical diagram for 285
- L3: amplifier # 07138-J for late 285 projectors

Page I

5

	Page 1	
	Index	Page
Section A	General Information	A1-2-3
Section B	Accessories	
	Monitor Speakers General Information Diagram - Design 120, Model J to K Diagram - Design 130, Model E to G Diagram - Design 138, Model Q to Z Diagram - Design 140, Model A to H Diagram - Design 142, Model B to C Diagram - Design 142, Model D Diagram - Design 156, Model A,B,C,D,V Diagram - Design 156, Model G,H Diagram - Design 179, Model A,B Diagram - Design 140, 179, 185, 285	B1 B2 B2 B3 B2 B2 B4 B6 B7 B7 B8
	Orchestricon Speaker Diagram Diagram - Design 150, Model B	B17 B18
	Polarity Changers Diagram - Pert No. 12827 Diagram - Part No. 13931 Revision	B27 B28 B29
	Recorders Diagram - Part No. 12625 & 12728 Diagram - Part No. 12625 & 12728 (Revised) Diagram - Part No. 12625 & 12728 (Revised)	B38 B39 B40
	Change-over Box Diagram - Part No. 13987	B50 B51
	Phonovision Amplifier (60 cycle) Diagram - Part No. AM12	B60
	Remote Volume Control Diagram - Part No. 12828	B61
	Booster Amplifier (25-watt) Diagram Diagram Monitor Mixer Diagram (for Design 202)	B70 B71 B80
Section C	Design 120 Information - Models A,B,C,D Diagram - Models A,B,C,D Bottom View of Amplifier - Models A,B,C,D Information - Special Erpi Model	C1-2 C3 C4 C5

Information - Special Erpi Model C5 Diagram - Special Erpi Model C6

Information - Models B,D (With Hum Balancer)	C7,8
Diagram - Models B,D (With Hum Balancer)	C9
Bottom View of Amplifier - Models B,D (With Hum	-
Balancer)	C 1 0
Information - Models E,F,G,H	C11
Diagrams - Models E,F	C12
Diagram - Models G,H	C14
Bottom View of Amplifier - Models G,H	C15
Information - Models J,K	C16
Diagram - Models J,K	C17
Bottom View of Amplifier - Models J,K	C18
Diagram - Models J,K (Revised)	C19
Bottom View of Amplifier - Models J,K (Revised)	c20
• • •	

Section D Design 130

Information - Model C	D1-2
Diagram - Model C	D3
Projector Base Layout - Model C	D4
Information - Models D,E	- D5
Diagram - Model D	DG
Diagram - Model E	· D7
Projector Base Layout - Models D,E	DŚ
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Design 130 and 140

Index

Information - Amplifier	No. 03600	D9
Diagram - Amplifier No.	03600	D10

Section E Design 138

Information - Models A to L	E1
Diagrams - Models A to L	E2
Projector Base Layout - Models A,B,C,D,E	E3
Projector Base Layout - Models F,G,J,K	E4
Projector Base LayoutModels H,L	E5
Information - Booster Amplifier No. 02634	E6,7
Diagram - Booster Amplifier No. 02634	E8
Information Models M,MA,M2	E9
Diagram - Models M,MA,M2	E10
Information - Utility, Commercial, Academy	E12
Information - Amplifier No. 03202	E13
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03202	E14
Information - Amplifier No. 03389	E15
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03389	E16
Information - Amplifier No. 03401	E17
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03401	E18

.

•

Page

G8

G9

G10

G11

G12

G13

G14

Index	Page
Projector Base Layout - Academy	E19
Projector Base Layout - Commercial	E20
Projector Base Layout - Utility	E21
Information - Amplifiers No. 03413, 03473,	
03634, 12634	E22
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03413	E23
Diagram - Amplifier No. 13413 (Revised)	E24
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03473	E25
Diagram - Amplifier No. 03634	E26
Diagram - Amplifier No. 12634	E27
Diagram - Amplifier No. 12634 (Revised)	E28
Diagram - Amplifier No. A 056	E29
Diagram - Speaker Power Supply No. A 057	E30
Diagram - Frojector Base Layout - 138 T,W,Z	
Diagram - Projector Base Layout - 138 R,U,X	E32
Design 140	
Information	Fl
Diagram - Projector, Rectifier, Arc Lamp	F2
Diagram - Amplifier, See D9, D10	
Diagram - Amplifier No. 15641	F4
Diagram - Rectifier Circuit	F5
Diagram - Amplifier No. 06529	F6
Design 142	
Information - Model A	Gl
Diagram - Model A	G2
Bottom View of Amplifier - Model A	G3
Information - Model B	G4
Diagram - Model B, Part No. 03304	G5
Diagram - Model BB, Part No. 03312	GŚ
Diagram - Model B, Part No. 03304 (Revised)	G7
	- ċ

Section G Design 142

Section F

Section H Design 156 179 and 185

Information - Design 156, All Models Hl Information - Amplifier No. 12814 H2 Diagram - Amplifier No. 12814 H3 Diagram - Amplifier No. 12814 (Revised) H4 Diagram - Amplifier No. 12815 H5 Information - Amplifier No. 13728 нб Diagram - Amplifier No. 13728 H7Information - Amplifier No. 13817 Η8 Diagram - Amplifier No. 13817 Н9

Diagram - Model BB, Part No. 03312 (Revised)

Bottom View of Amplifier - Model B

Diagram - Model C, Part No. 12218

Diagram - Model CB, Part No. 12219

Diagram - Model D, Part No. 13324

Diagram - Model DB, Part No. 13325

Information - Model C

Index

Page

•

Diagram - Amplifier No. 13865 H1 Information - Amplifier No. 14027 Diagram - Amplifier No. 14027 (Revised) H1 Diagram - Amplifier No. 1400 H1 Diagram - Amplifier No. 05311 (for 179) H1 Diagram - Amplifier No. 05311 (for 185) H2 Diagram - Amplifier No. 05973 (New) Diagram - Amplifier No. 05973 (New) Diagram - AmplifierNo. 06580 H2 Diagram - Projector (185) H2

Section J Design 159 - Portable Sound System

Diagram

J1

Section K Design 202 and 302

K1-2
K3-A
К3-В
K4 - A
K4-B
K5
Кб- А
кб-в

Section L Design 285

Diagram	-	Amplifier	No.	07137		L1-A
Diagram	-	Projector	(foi	c 285)		Ll-B
Diagram	-	Amplifier	No.	071.38		L2
Diagram		Amplifier	No.	07138	"J"	L3

Section M Design 385

Diagram -	Amplifier	No.	08855	Ml
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SECTION A

GENERAL INFORMATION

AMPLIFIERS.

Amplifier circuits are all conventional or adaptations of conventional tube circuits. An oscillating vacuum tube supplies energy for the exciter lamp. Frequencies range from 22KC to 100KC, depending on the model. Volume is usually controlled at two places: first, by varying the voltage on the oscillator tube causing a change of oscillation intensity, and second, by varying the voltage to the photocoll. On older models this is accomplished by one control which is placed in the cathode circuit of the oscillator tube. A lead from the cathode side of this control connects to one side of the photocoll and the voltage drop is used to neutralize the voltage on the opposite side of the photocell when the control is in the minimum position. Therefore, if the two voltages are not equal the volume will not shut off completely. Another method is used on the later Design 138, Model R and Design 156, Model A and D amplifiers. This consists of a dual control, one section of which varies the voltage on the photocell, and the other changes the degree of feedback in the oscillator tube.

EXCITER LAMP VOLTAGE.

Exciter lamp voltage or current cannot be measured with any meter other than a vacuum tube voltmeter or a radio frequency ammeter. Many modern testing units are not vacuum tube voltmeters on the A.C. scales. SPEAKERS.

Speakers have specially designed cones whose frequency characteristics blend in with those of the associated amplifier; therefore, do not have damaged cones replaced by any company other than Bell & Hewell.

PARTS .

Farts should always be ordered by the "A" number and description. If the number is unknown give the projector serial number and a brief description of the part.

TUBES.

Tubes used must be very low in microphonic qualities, otherwise vibration of the running motor will be reproduced in the speaker. <u>MODEL DESIGNATION</u>.

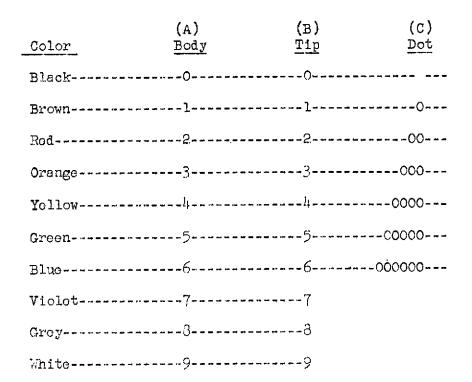
On all old model Filmosounds the model designation appears on the projector name plate. On late model Filmosounds the amplifier part number appears on an individual plate attached to the amplifier. <u>Be sure</u> to give the serial number of the projector and, when possible, the part number of the amplifier in correspondence concerning an amplifier.

On models manufactured since 1943 the design number and model designation appear on the name plates of projector and speaker case.

RESISTOR COLOR CODE.

. . .

The following resistor color code is given as means of determining the resistance values of the resistors.



_____Red Body (A)

Green Tip (B)

EXAMPLE:

Yellow Dot (C)

The resistance value of this resistor would be:

Red Body, Green Tip, Yellow Dot

which is 250,000 ohms.

Lator resistors are marked with 3 consecutive bands. A fourth band is used for tolorance percentage. A gold band indicates a 5%tolorance and a silver band indicates a 10% tolerance. Absonce of a fourth band indicates a 20% tolerance. The bands are read 1 - 2 - 3toward the percentage band.

SECTION B

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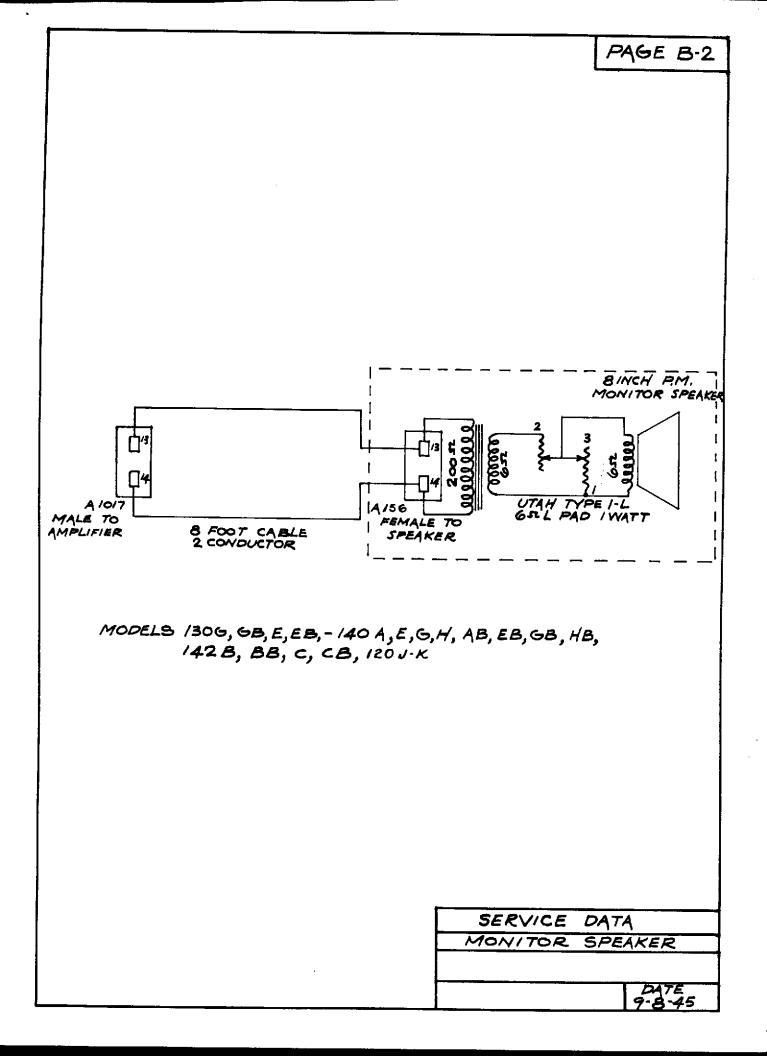
FILMOSOUND MONITOR SPEAKER

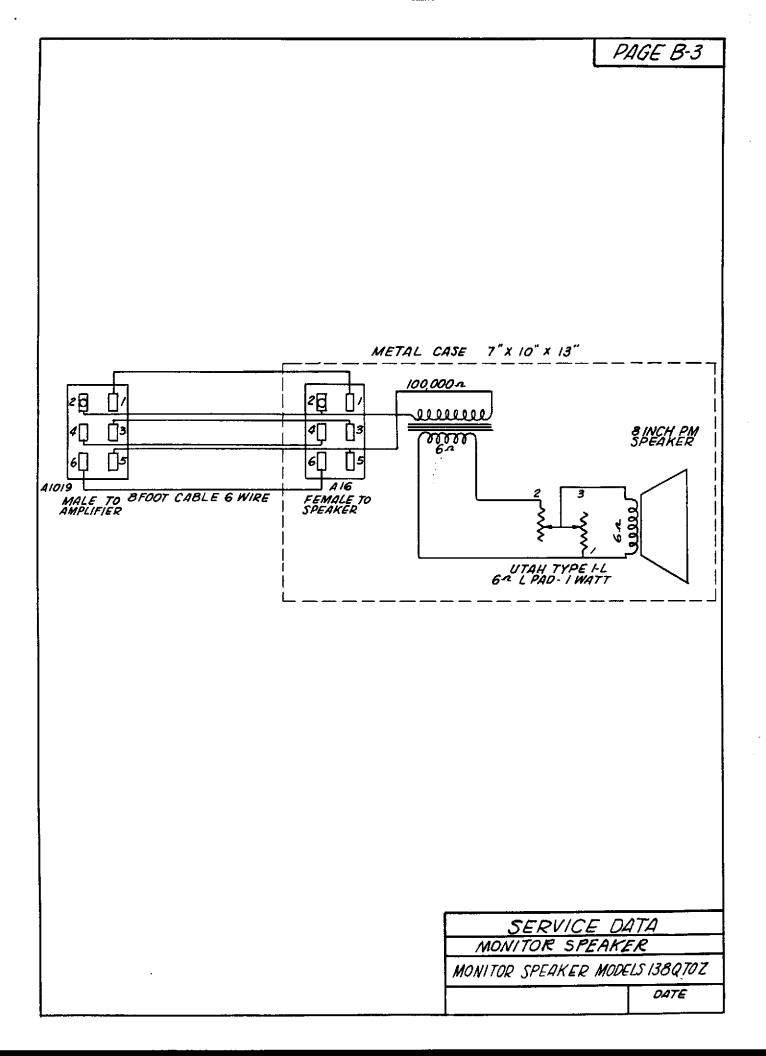
The Filmosound monitor speaker is supplied with a monitor volume control. Permanently attached to this box is a short cord which should be plugged into the amplifier receptacle to which the speaker cable is ordinarily connected.

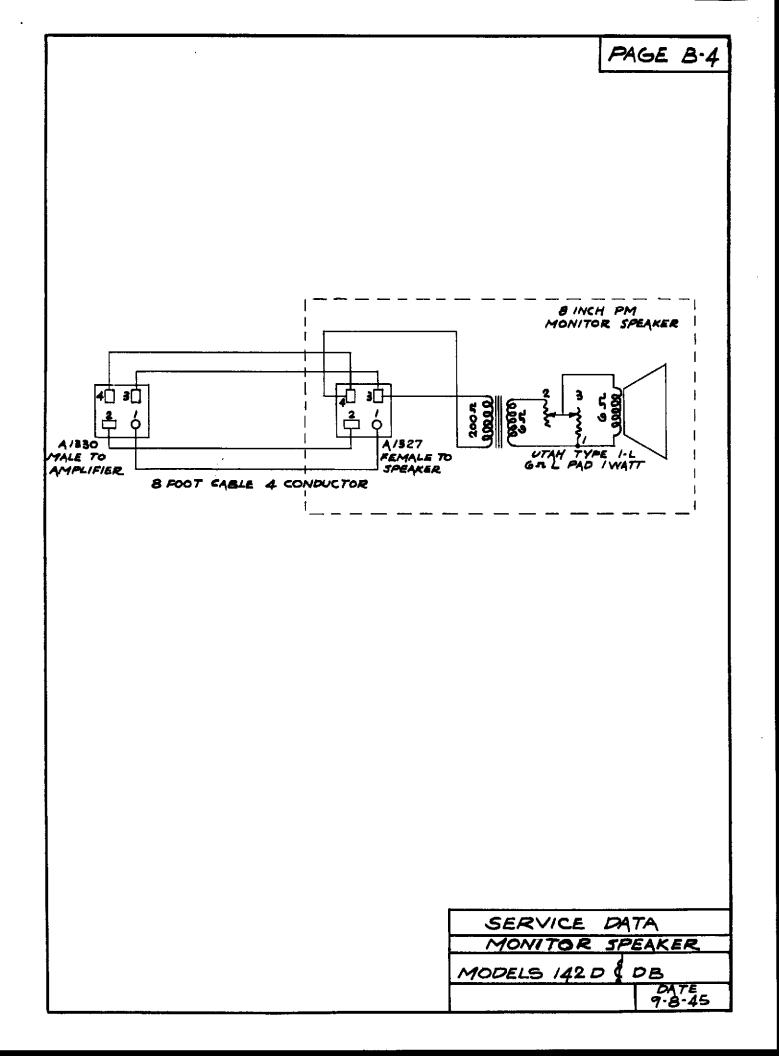
Connect the speaker cable to the receptacle provided in the monitor speaker case.

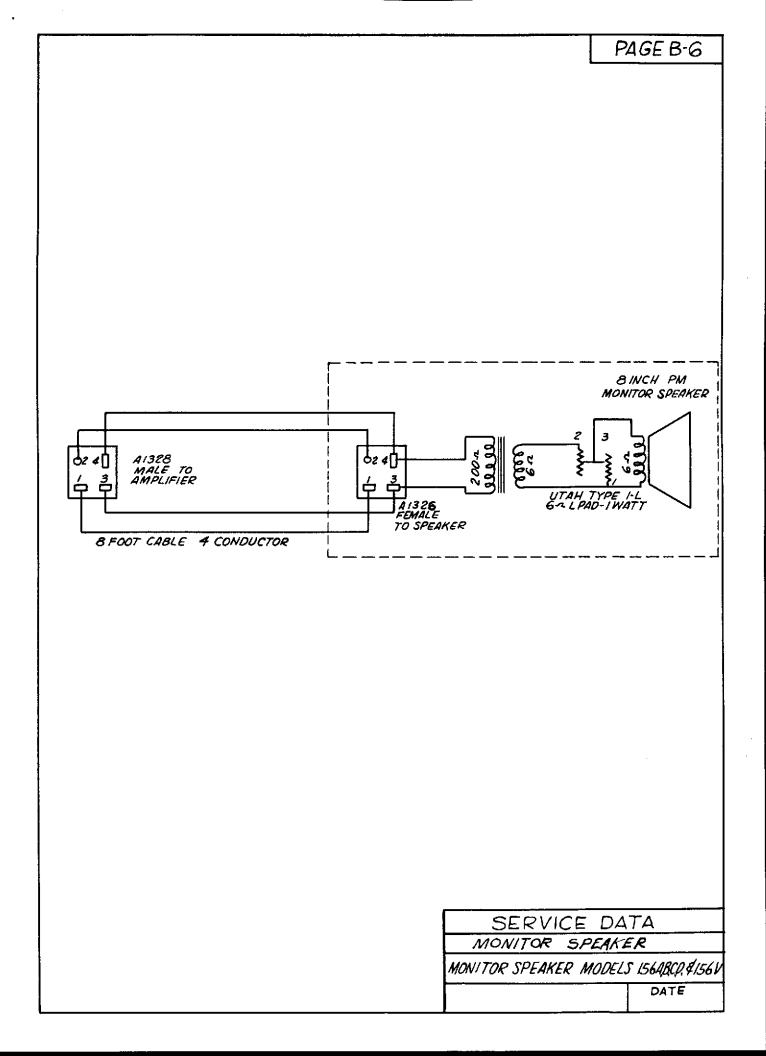
The volume of the monitor speaker will always be proportional to the volume of the stage speaker, and experimentation will quickly indicate the correct position of the monitor volume control to provide the proper volume of sound in the projection booth when the stage speaker is delivering the desired output in the auditorium.

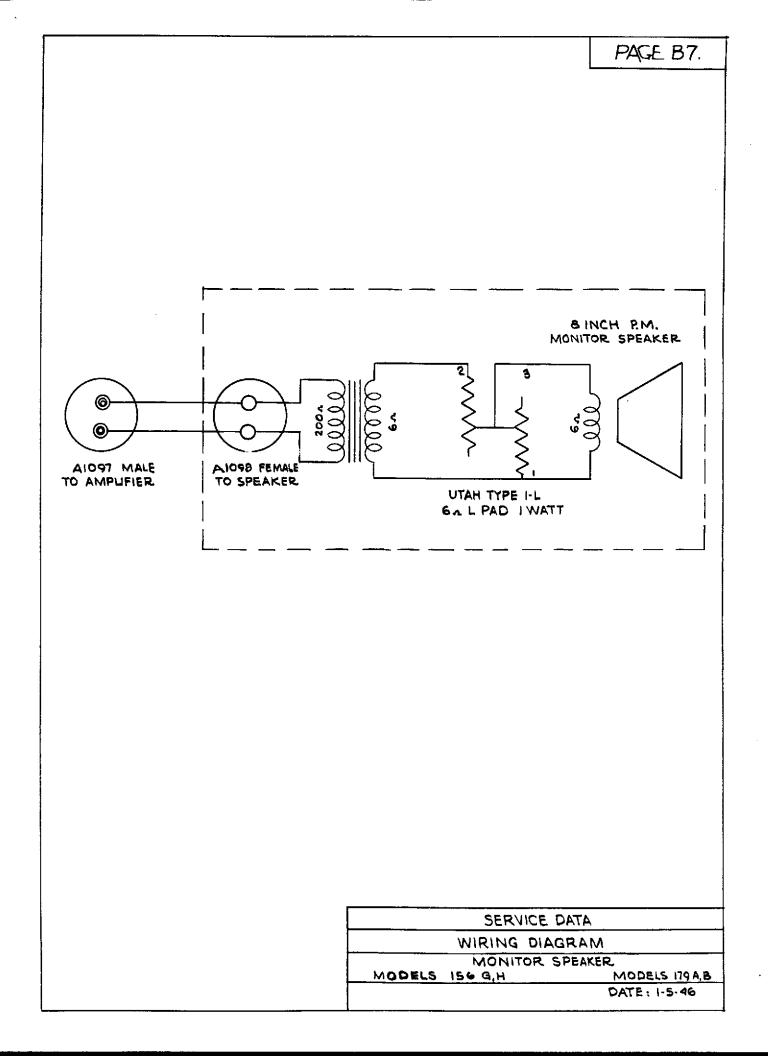
De not connect or disconnect the monitor speaker until the Filmosound amplifier has been turned off.

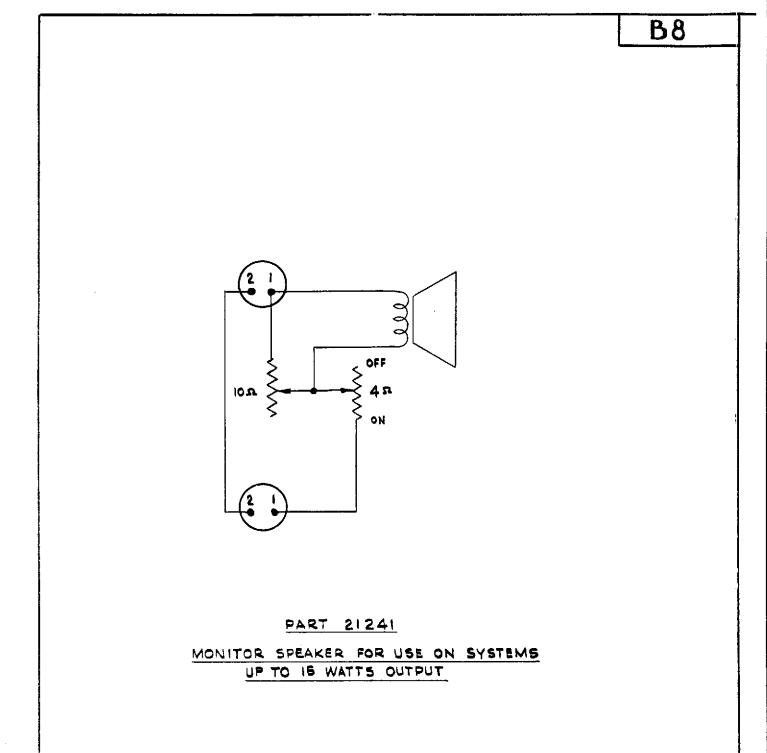




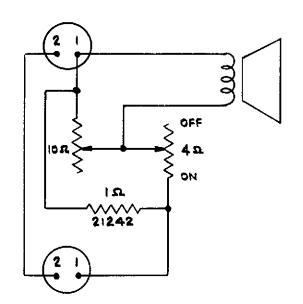








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PART 05400

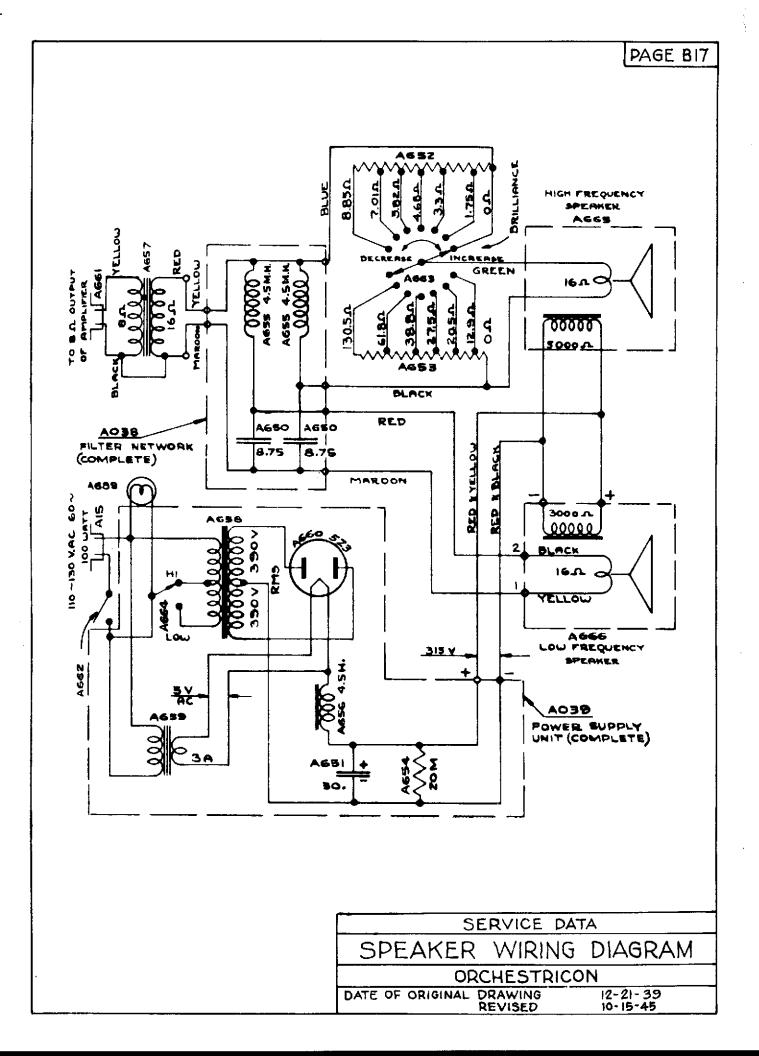
MONITOR	SPEAKER	FOR US	BE ON	SYSTEMS
FROM IS	WATTS TO	50 WATT	S OUT	PUT

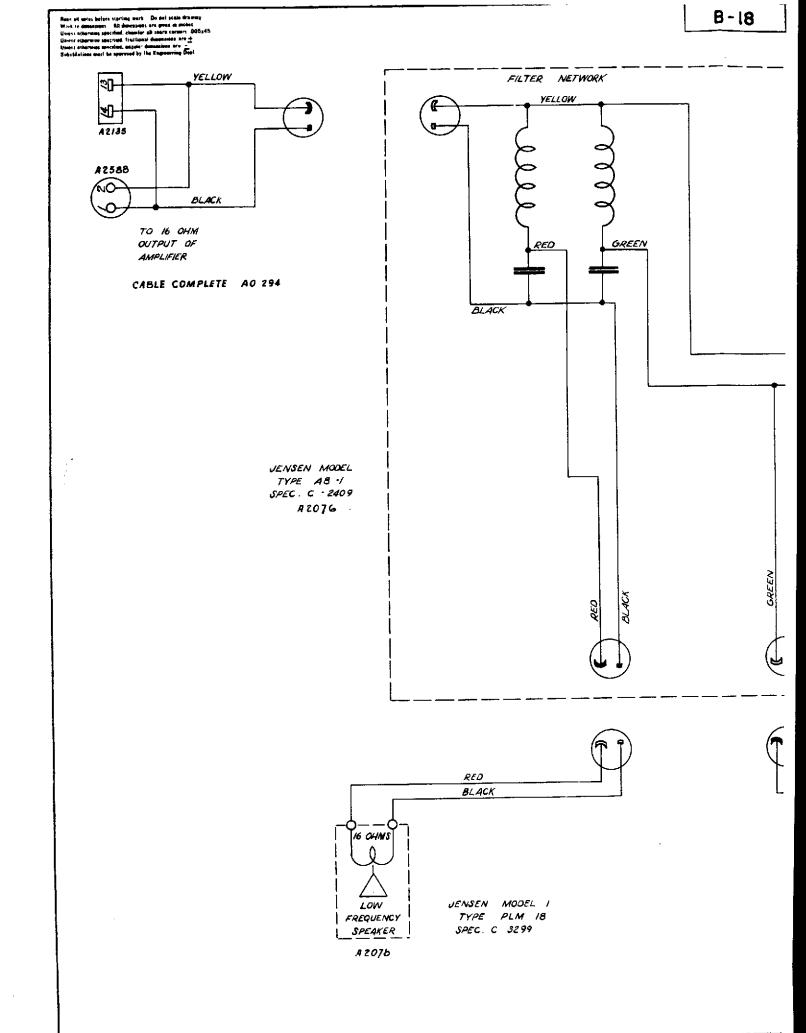
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	SERVIC	CE DA	TA
MONITOR	SPEAKER	WIRING	DIAGRAMS
FOR USE WIT	H PARTS O	5400	4-19-51

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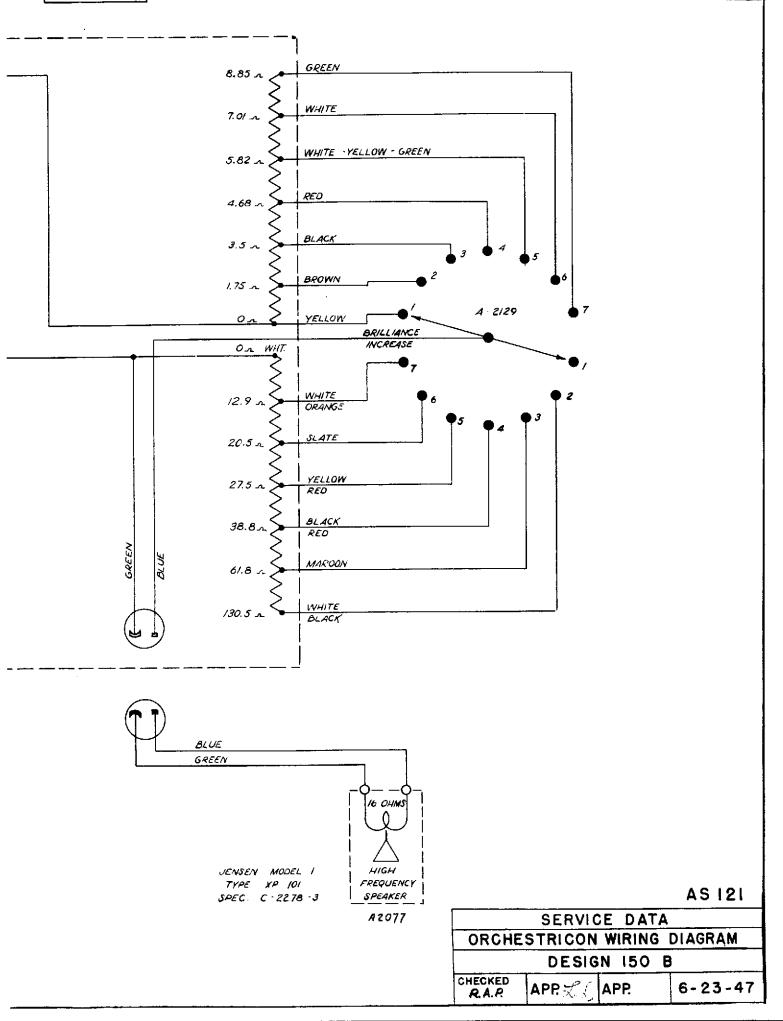


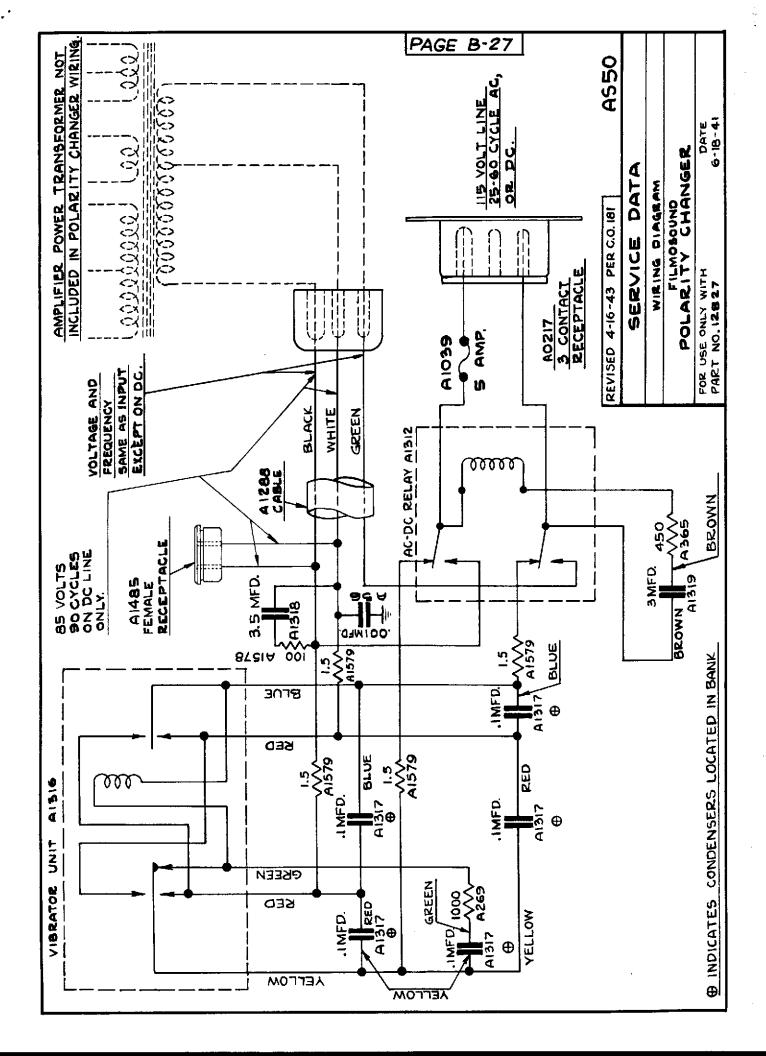


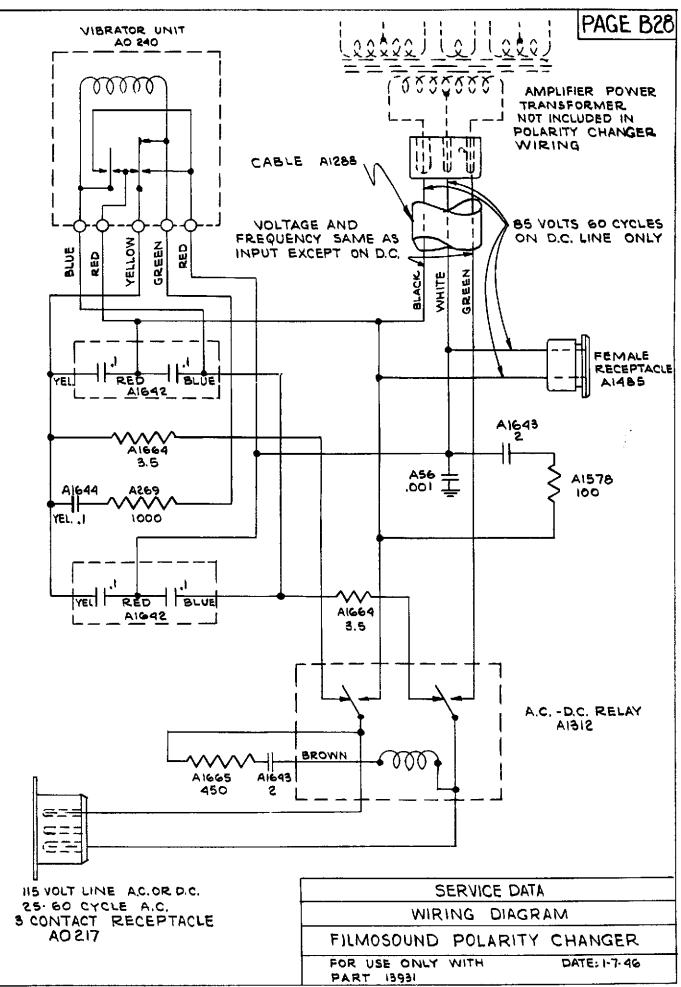
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B-18

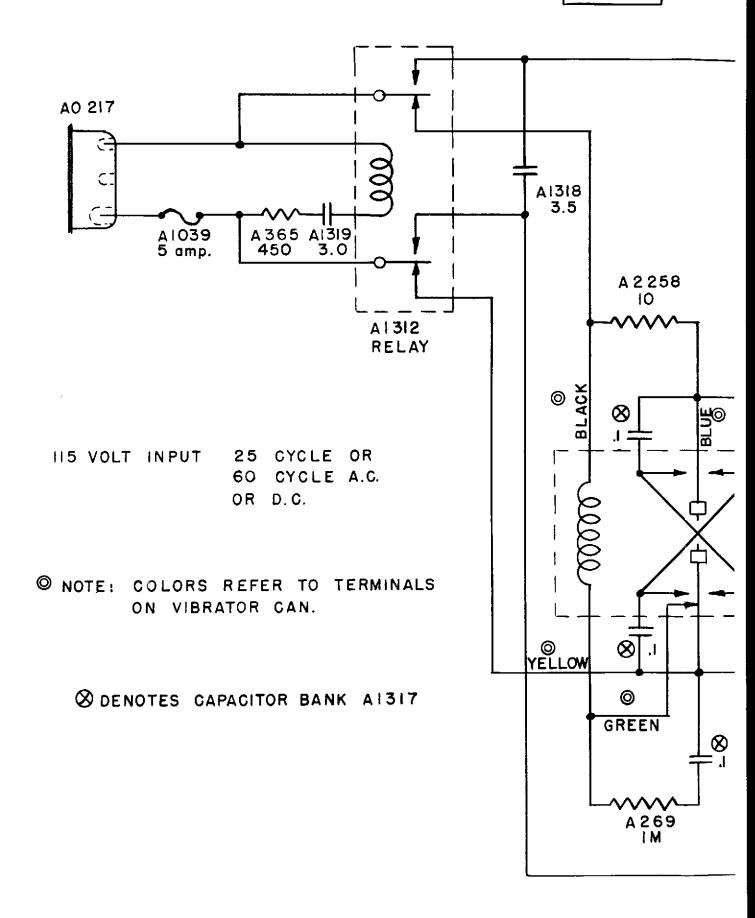
AS 121

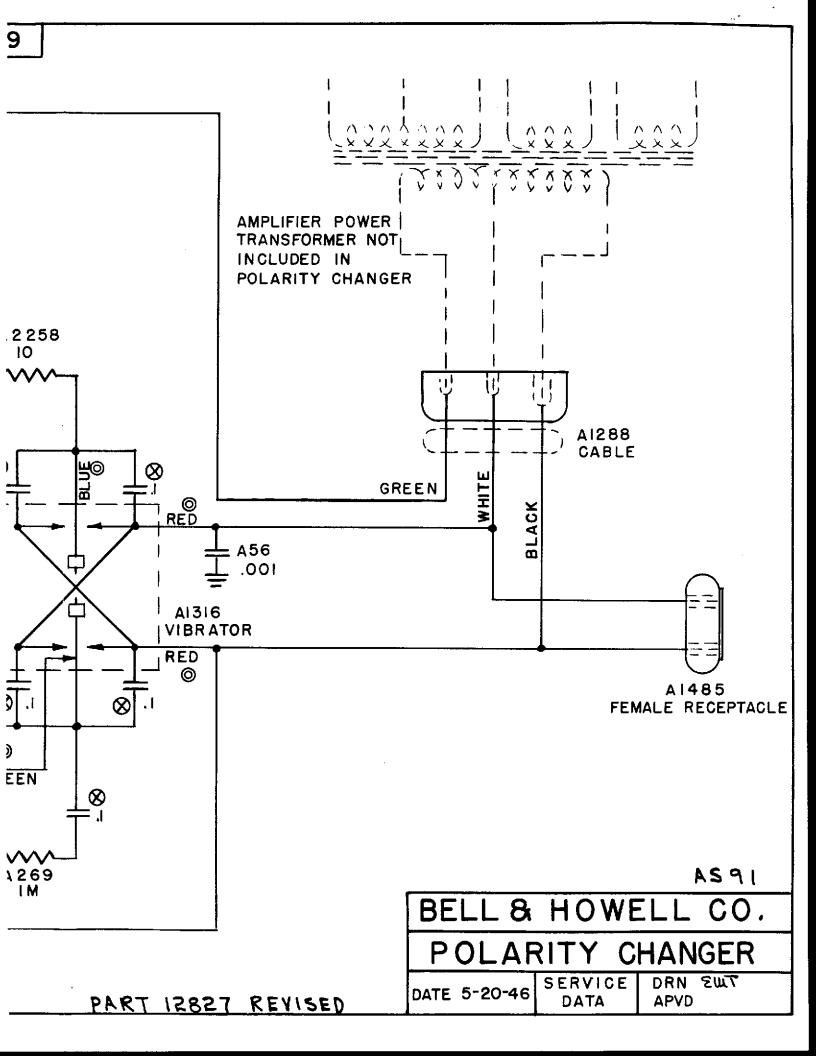


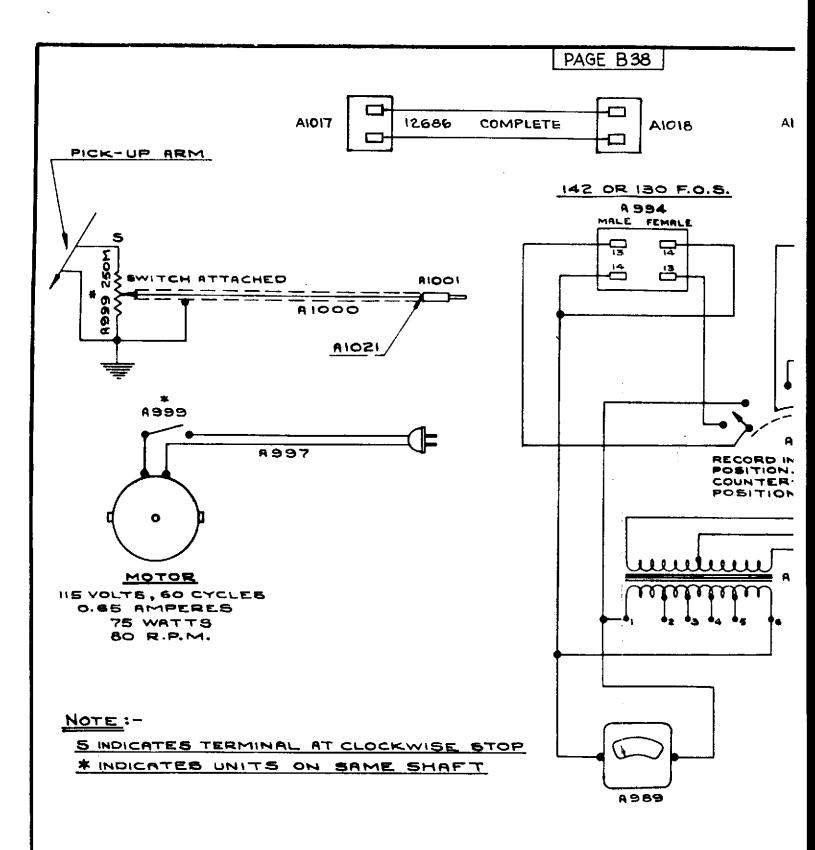


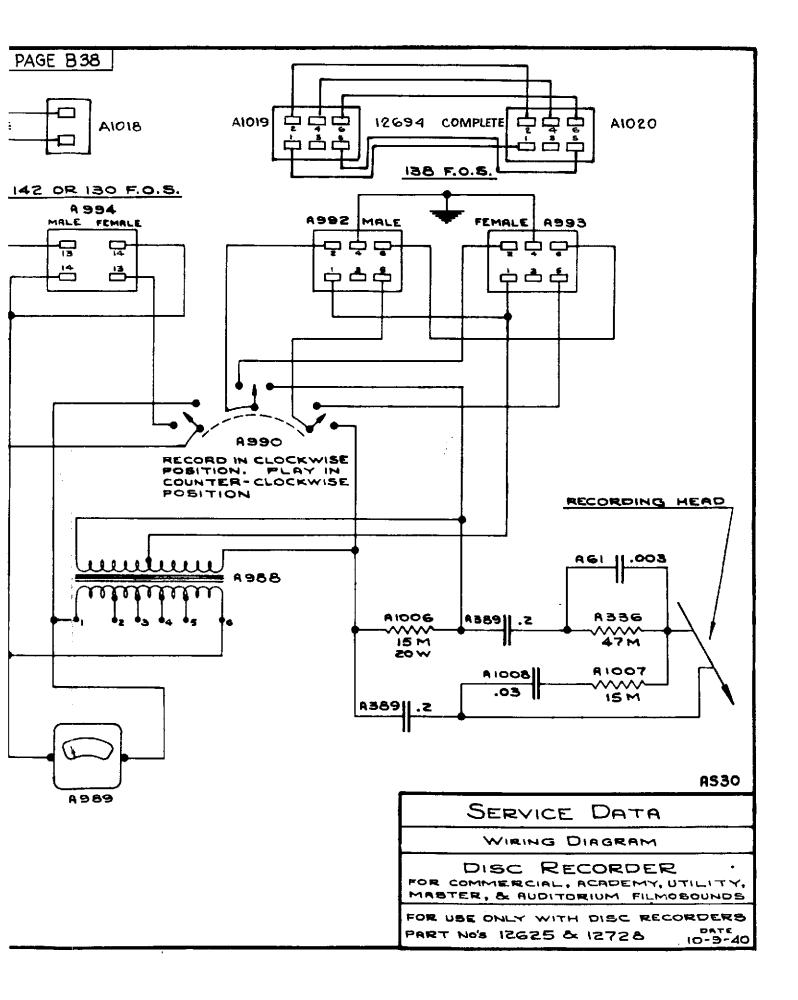


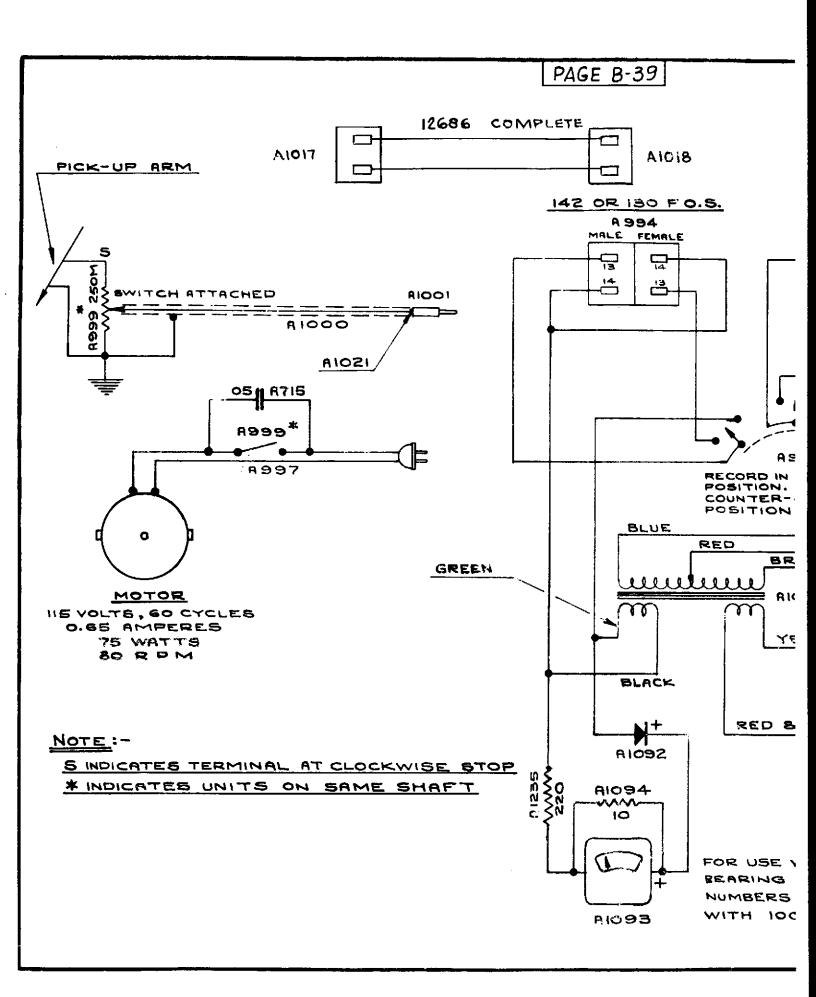
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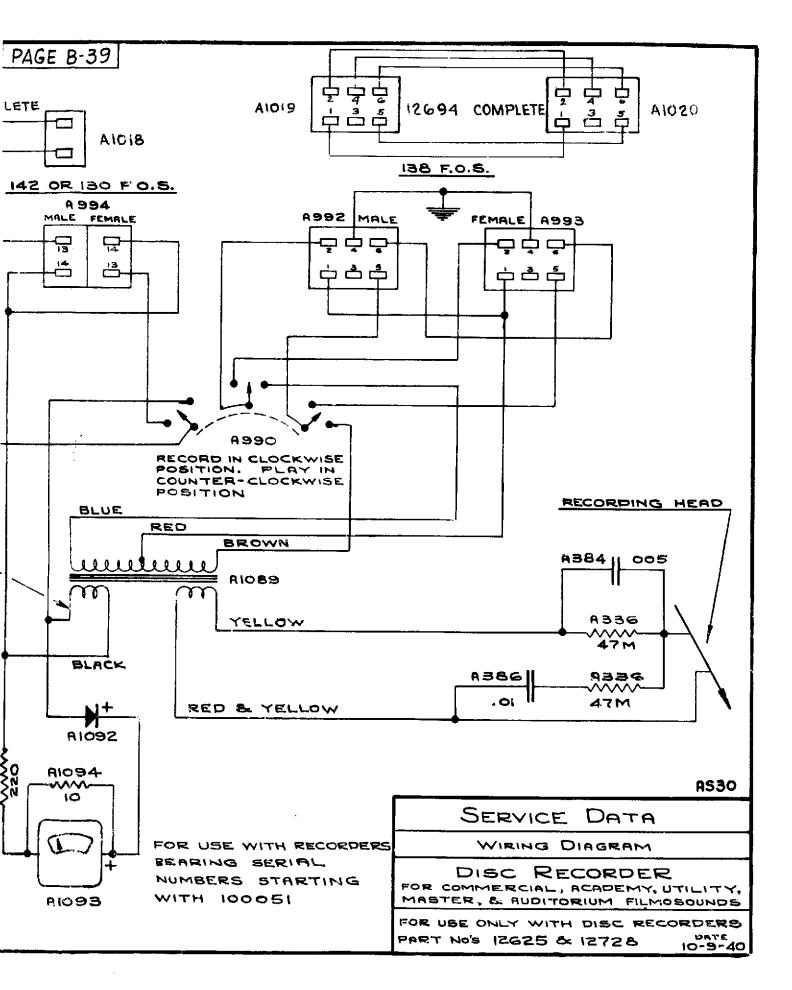


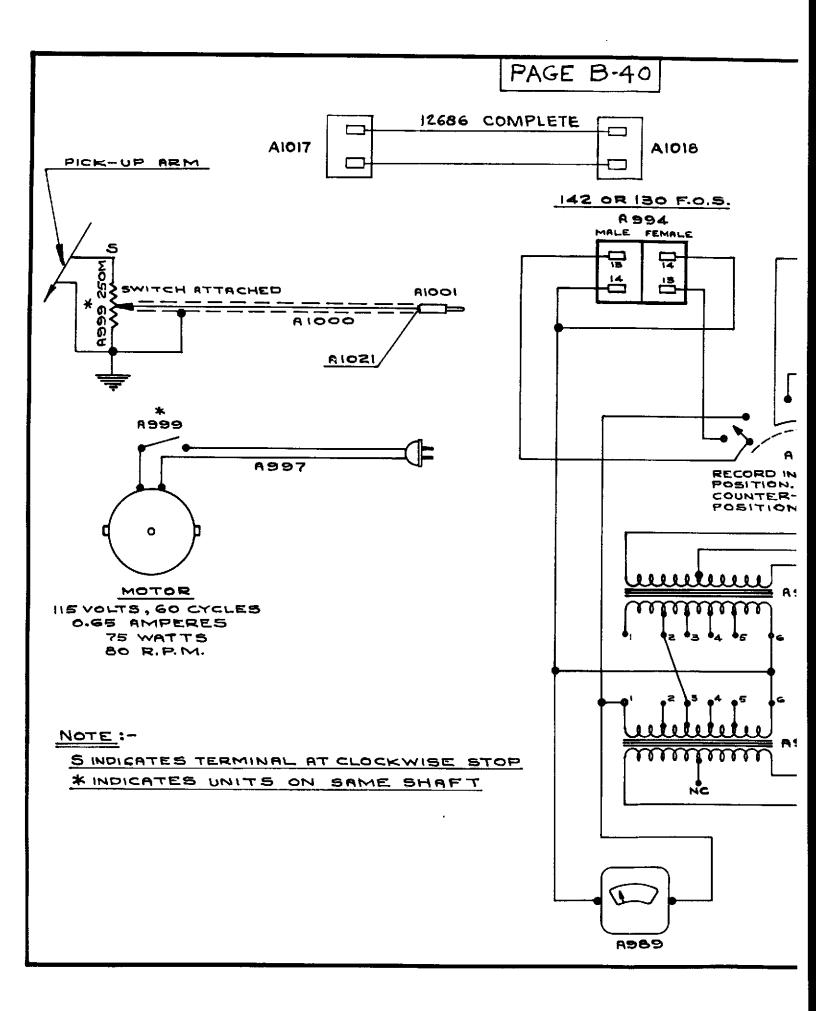


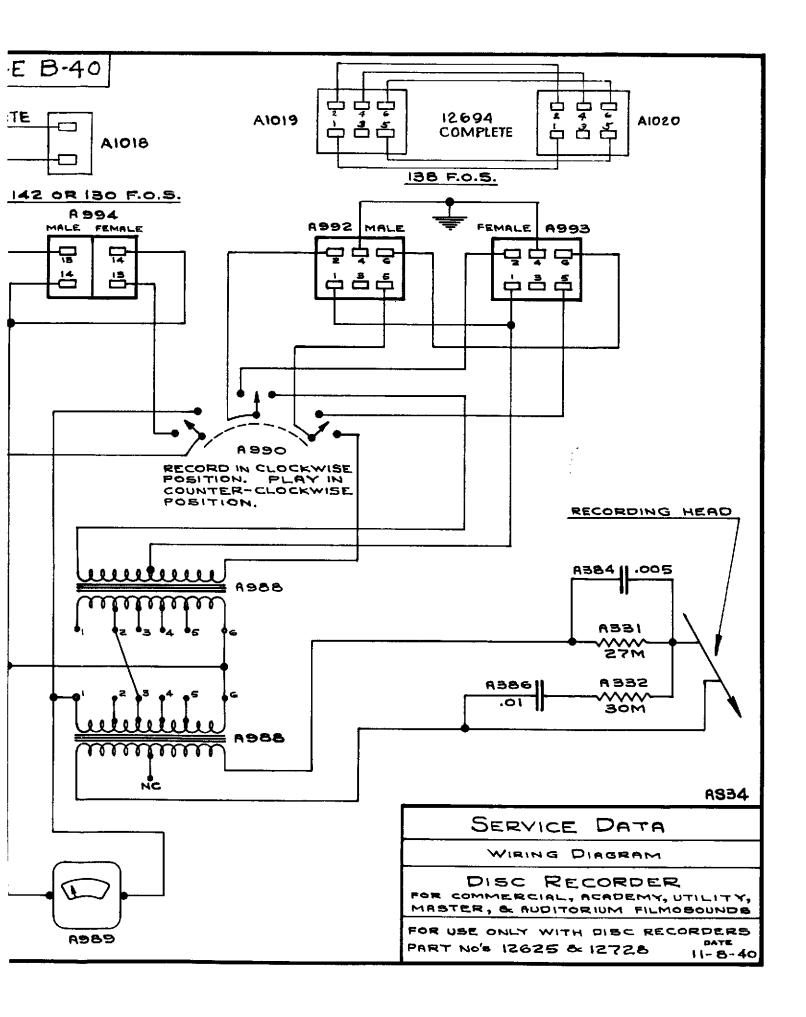


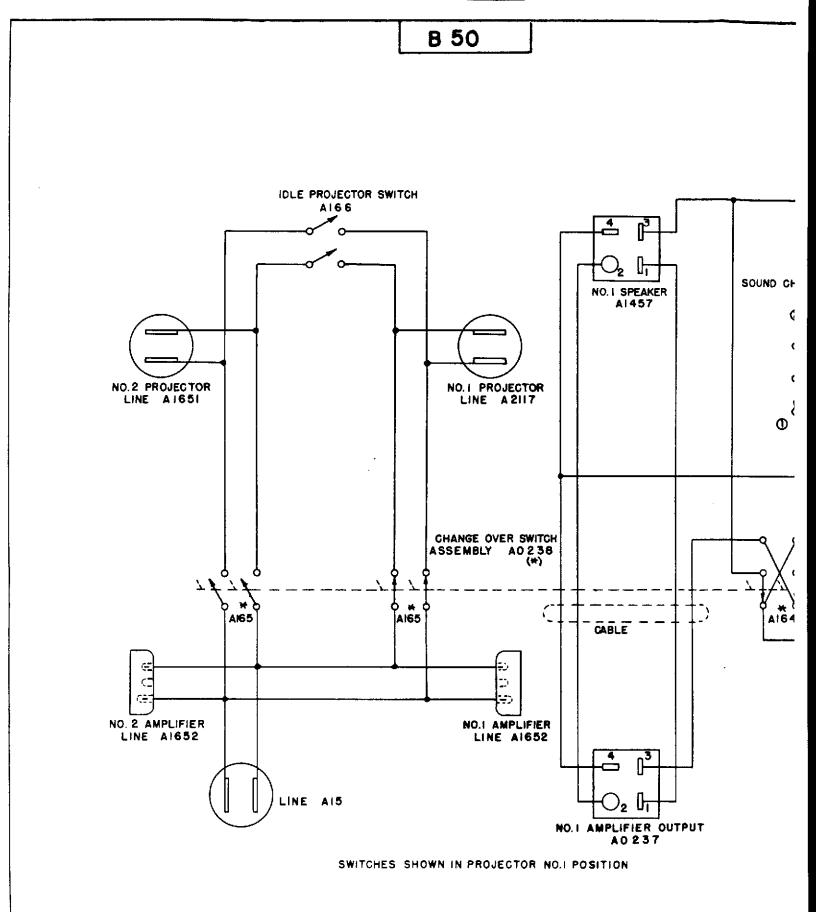




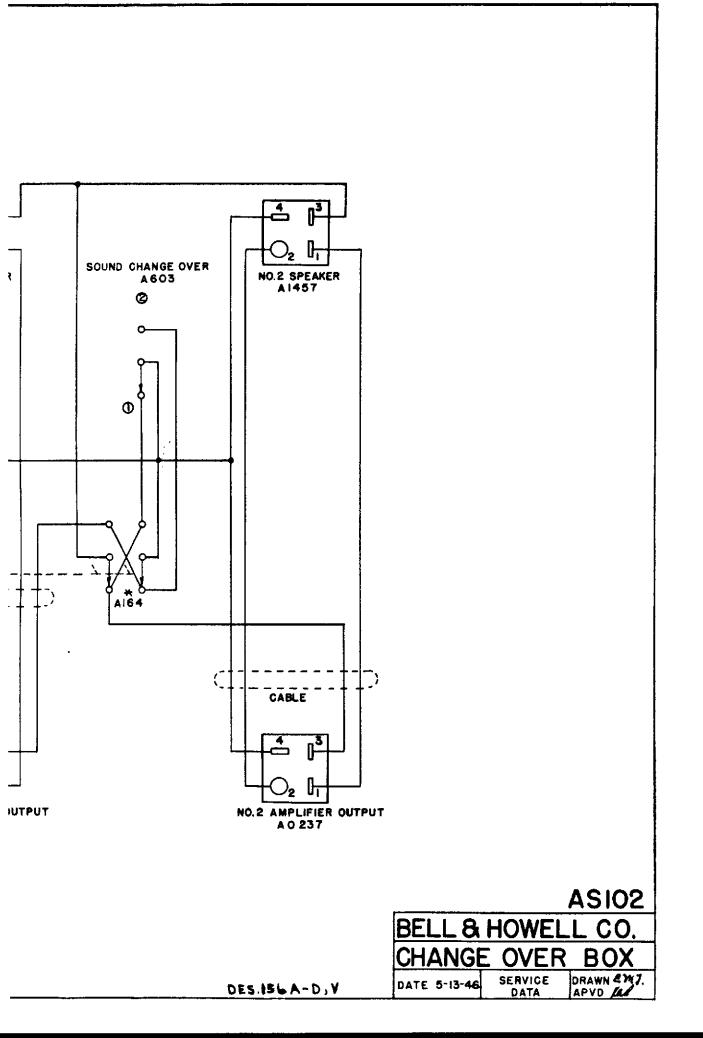


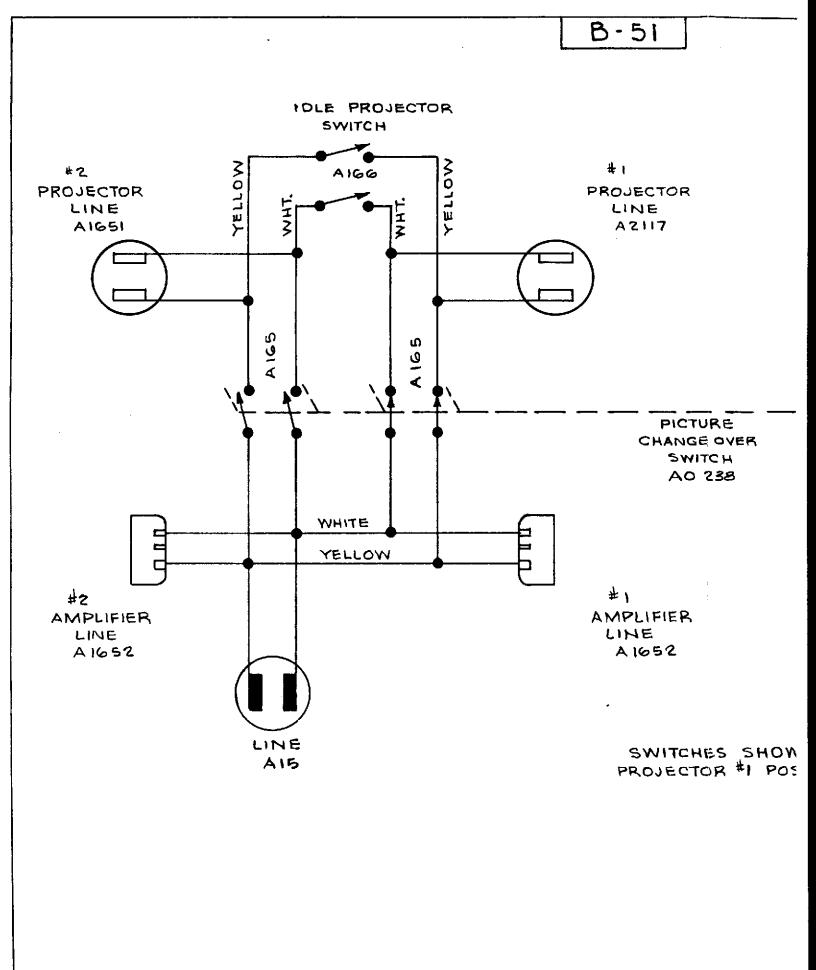


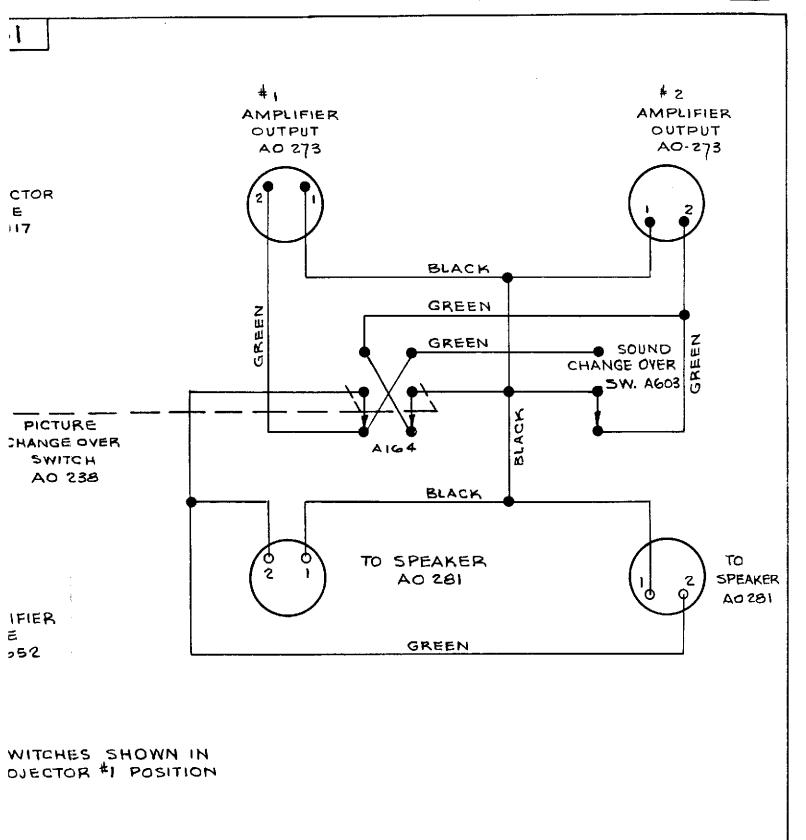


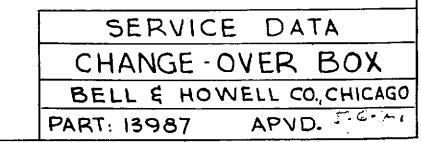


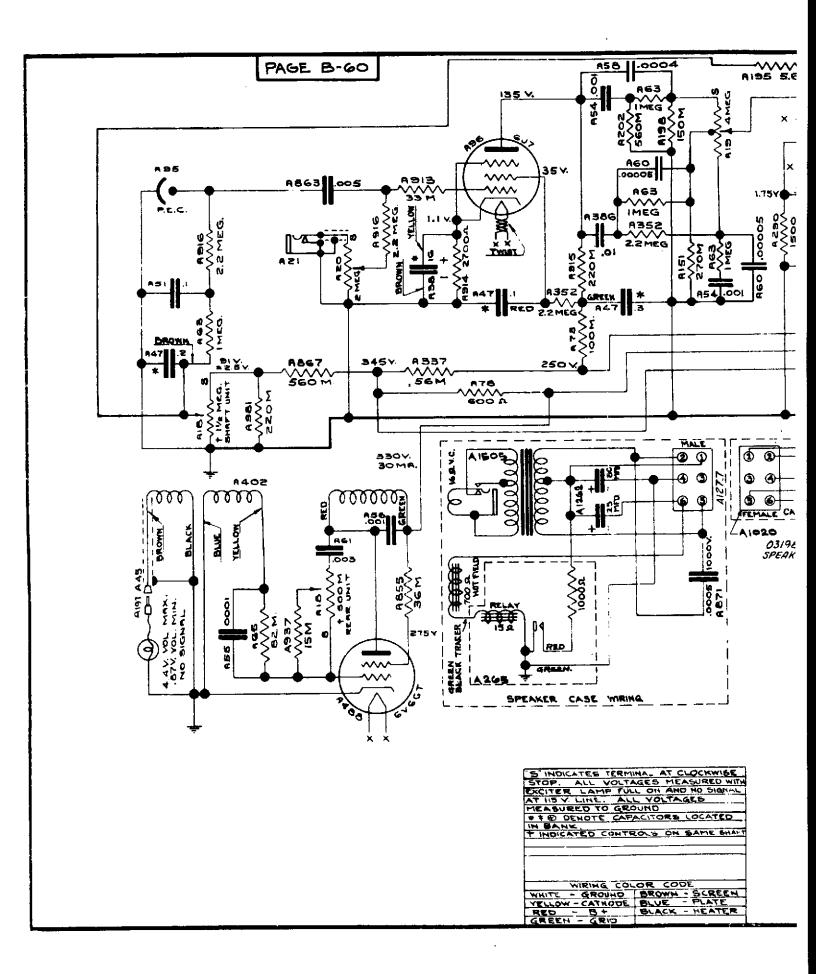
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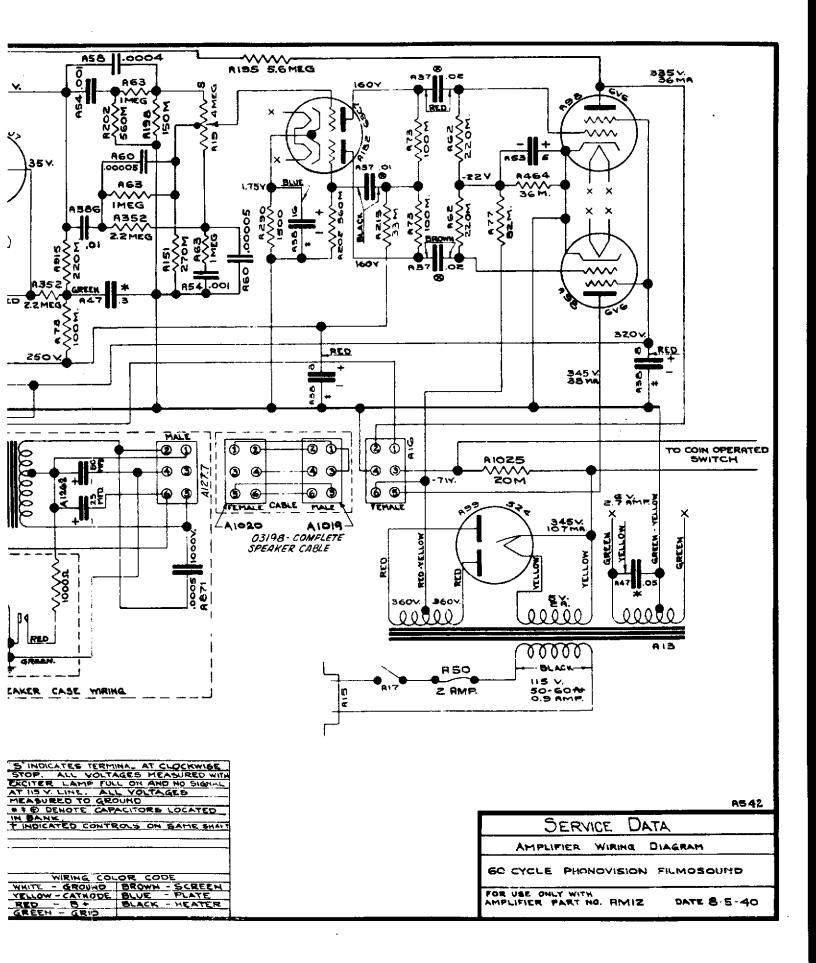


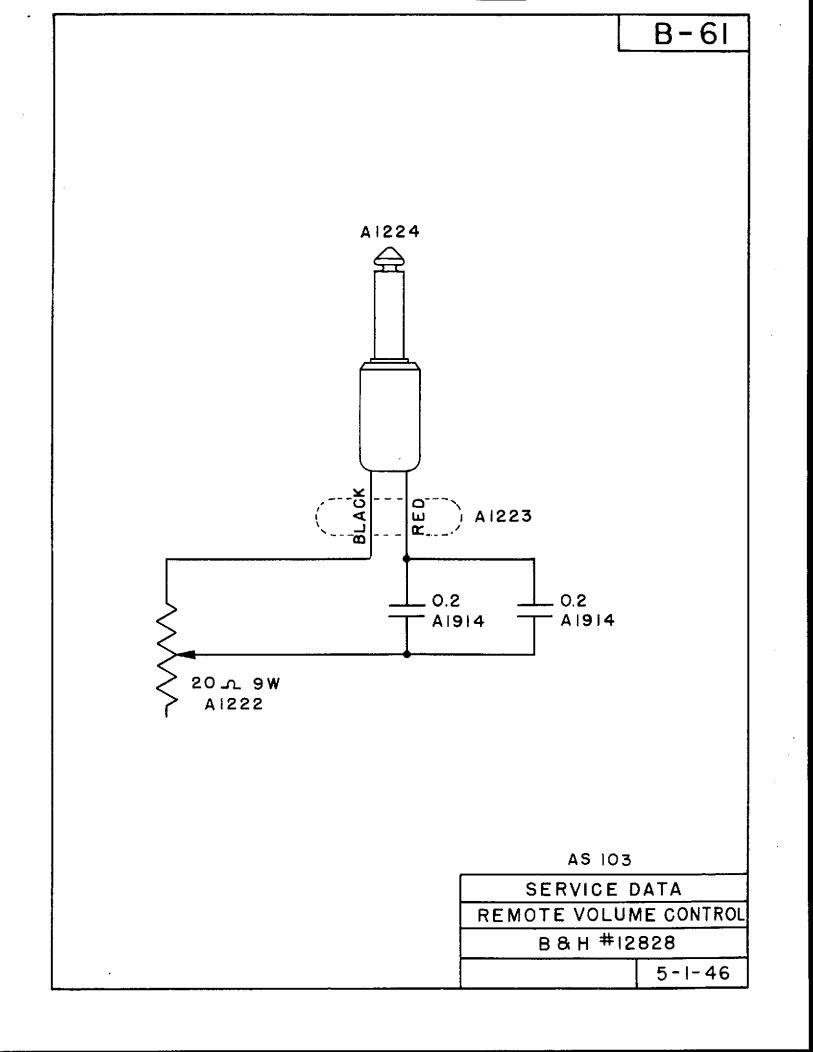


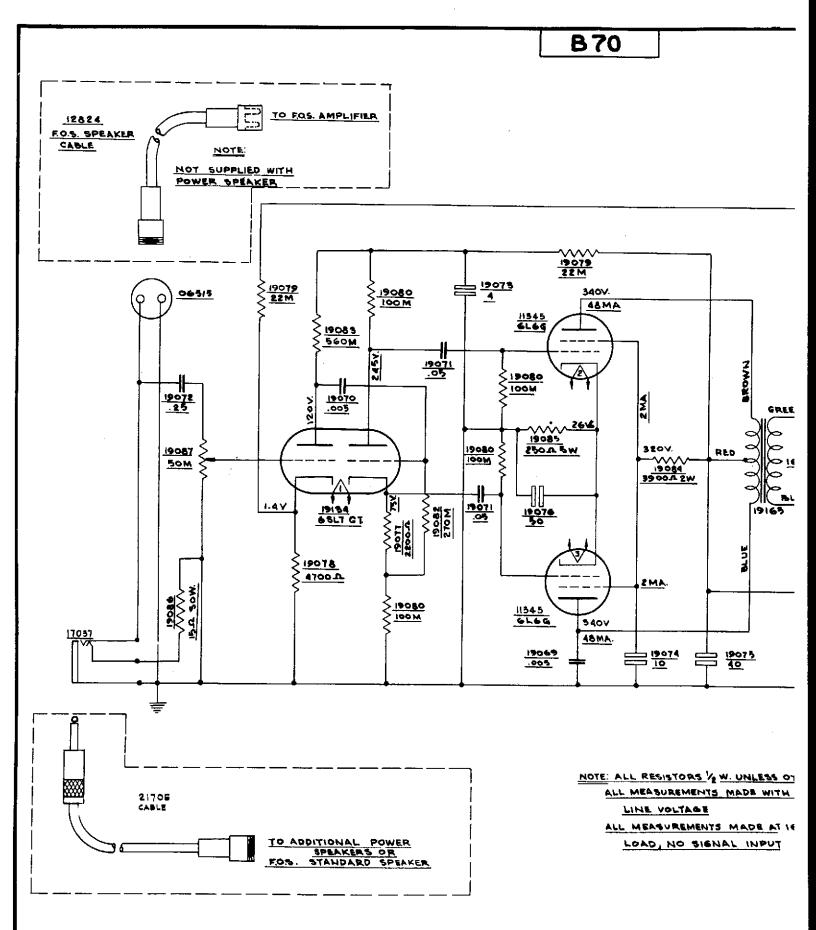






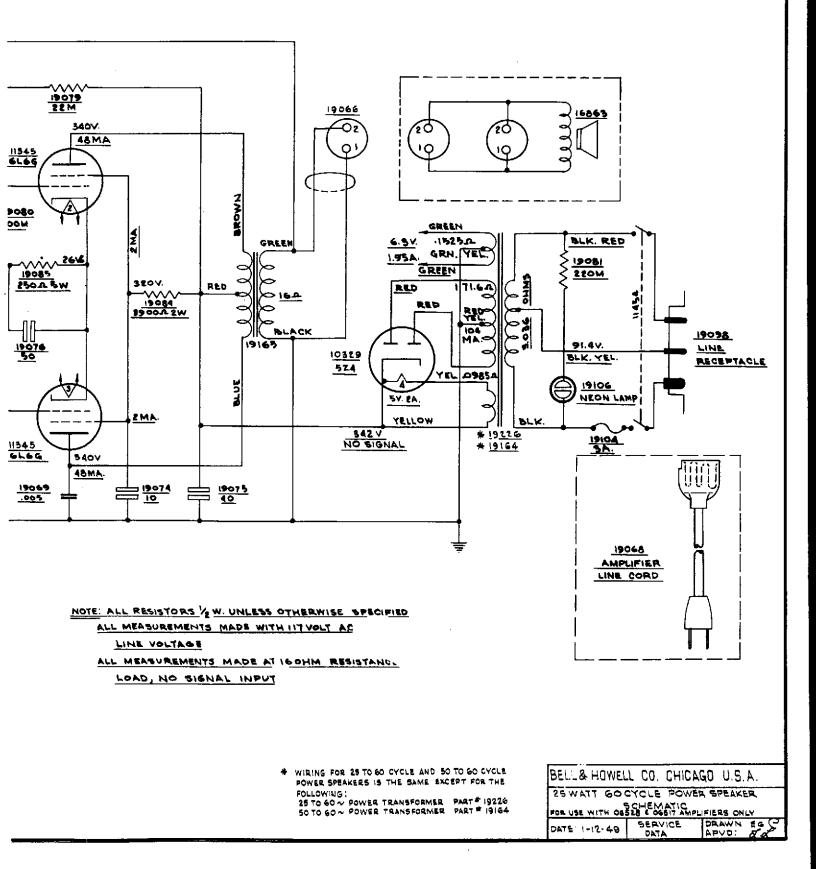


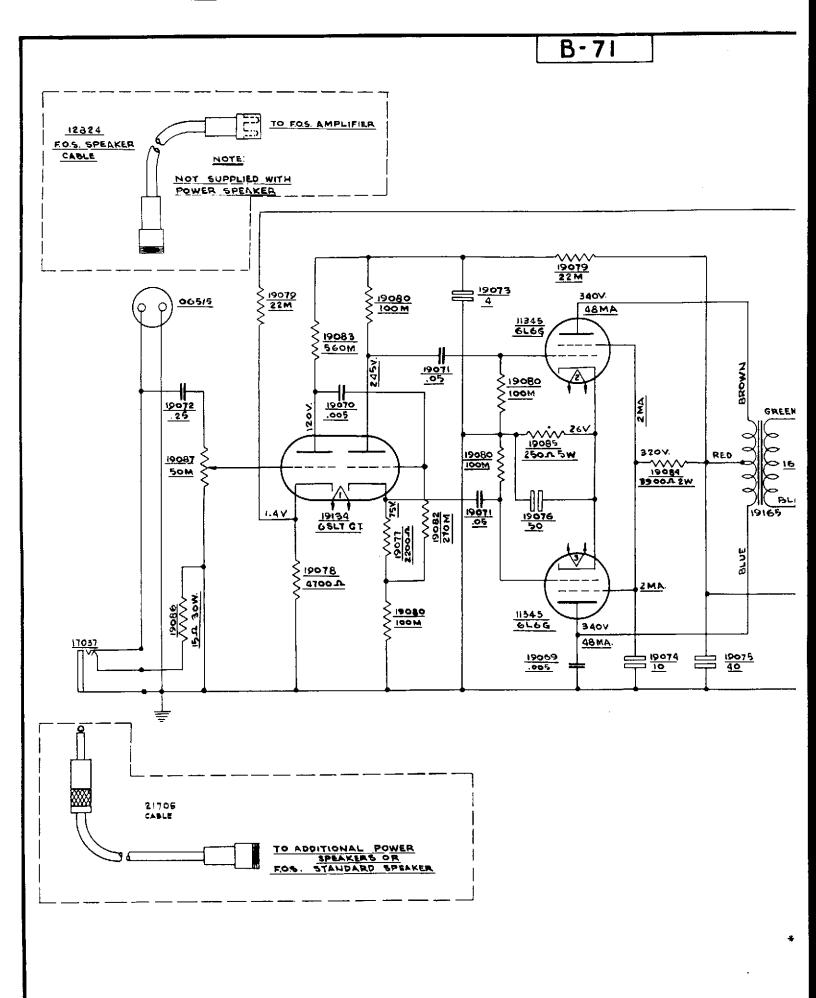




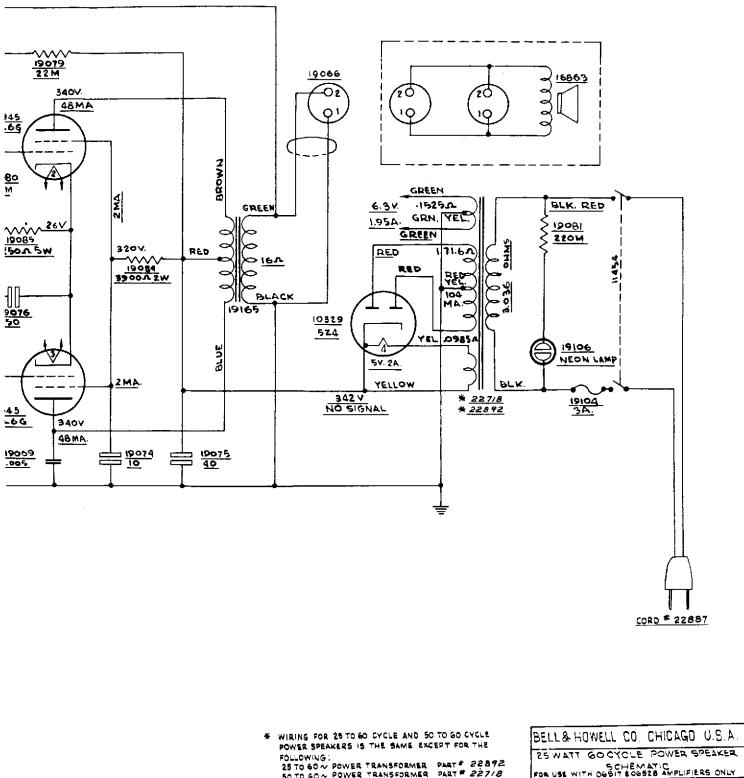
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B70





B-71



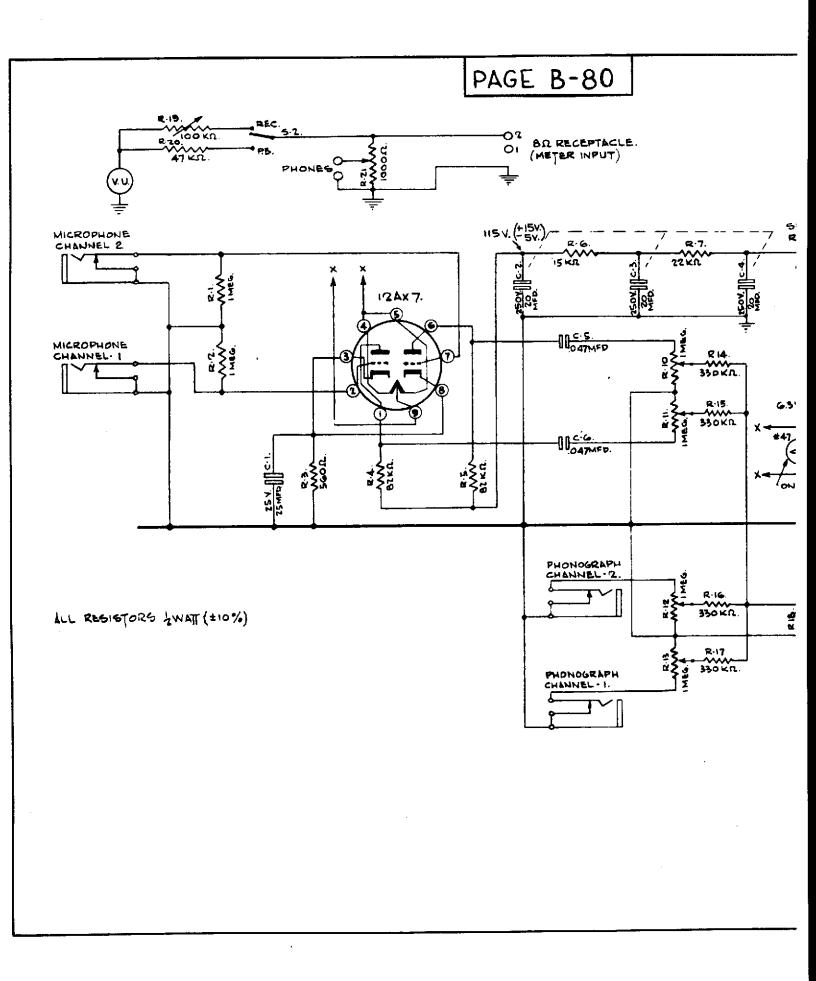
FOLLOWING: 25 TO 60 V POWER TRANSFORMER PART # 22872 50 TO 60 V POWER TRANSFORMER PART # 22718

REVISED 4-20-51

SERVICE

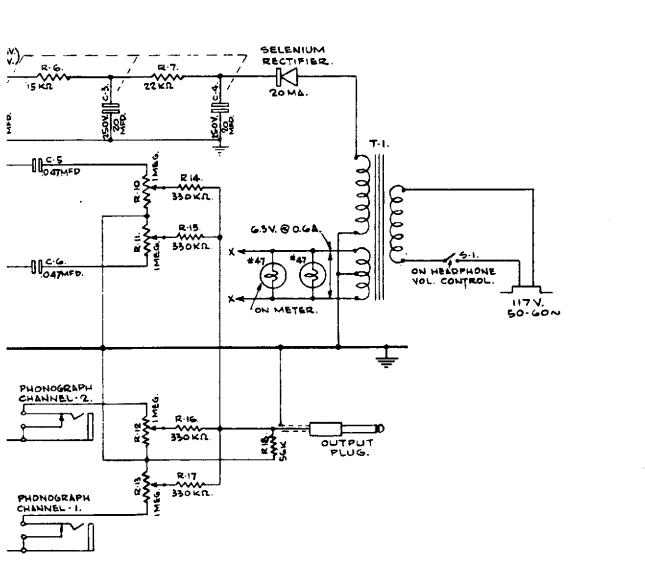
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DRAWN WK



BR RECEPTACLE. METER INPUT)

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SERVICE DATA	
WIRING DIAGRAM	
MONITOR DESIGN 202	MIXER MODELS - ALL
FOR USE ONLY WITH PART NO. 25996	DATE 11-30-55

Page C-1

SECTION C

DESIGN 120, Models A, B, C, D

GENERAL INFORMATION.

2

The amplifier uses 2A3 tubes in the output. Filmosounds with serial numbers up to 161595 and from 162157 to 165485 inclusive are of this type. These amplifiers contain a microphone transformer with a 200-ohm primary and use a double-button carbon microphone with a Western Electric No. 110 or a Kellogg No. 191 plug. The voltage for the microphone is obtained from the 45 oscillator tube. The tone control and microphone volume control are mounted on the same shaft. The tone control is disconnected when the plug is inserted.

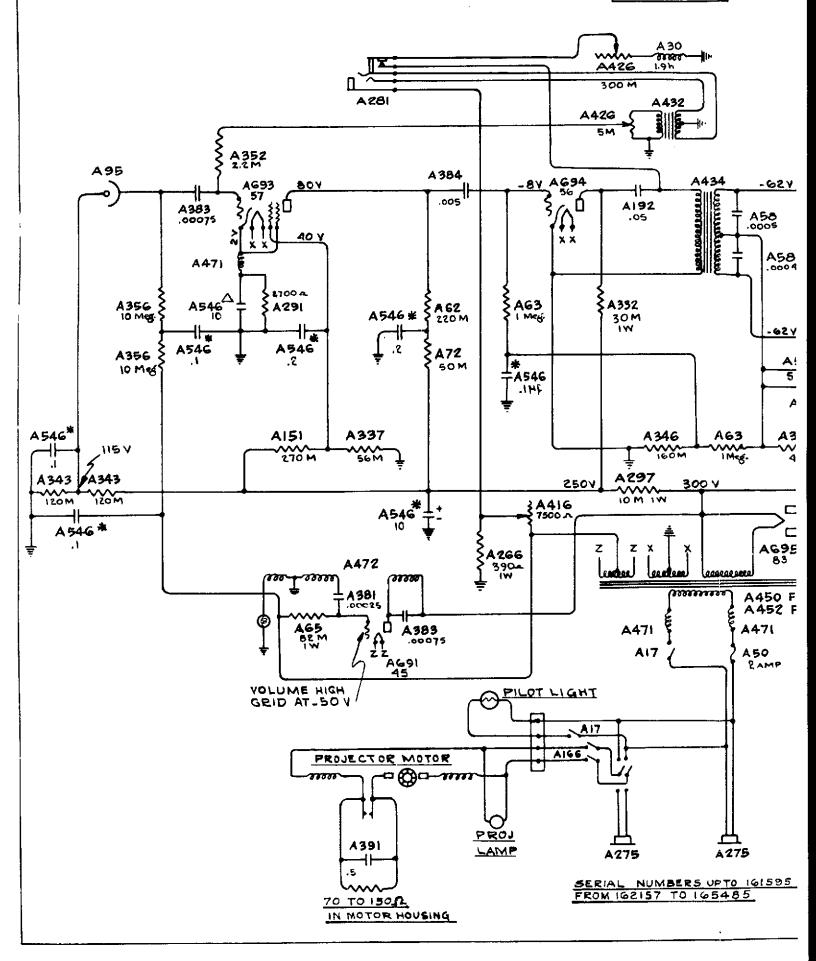
FILM VOLUME:

Film volume is controlled by changing the voltage on the oscillator tube. This in turn controls the voltage on the exciter lamp and the bucking voltage supplied to the phototube. As this bucking voltage is decreased, the positive voltage on the anode remaining constant, the effective voltage on the phototube is increased and the volume is higher. The 45 tube oscillates at a frequency of approximately 25,000 cycles.

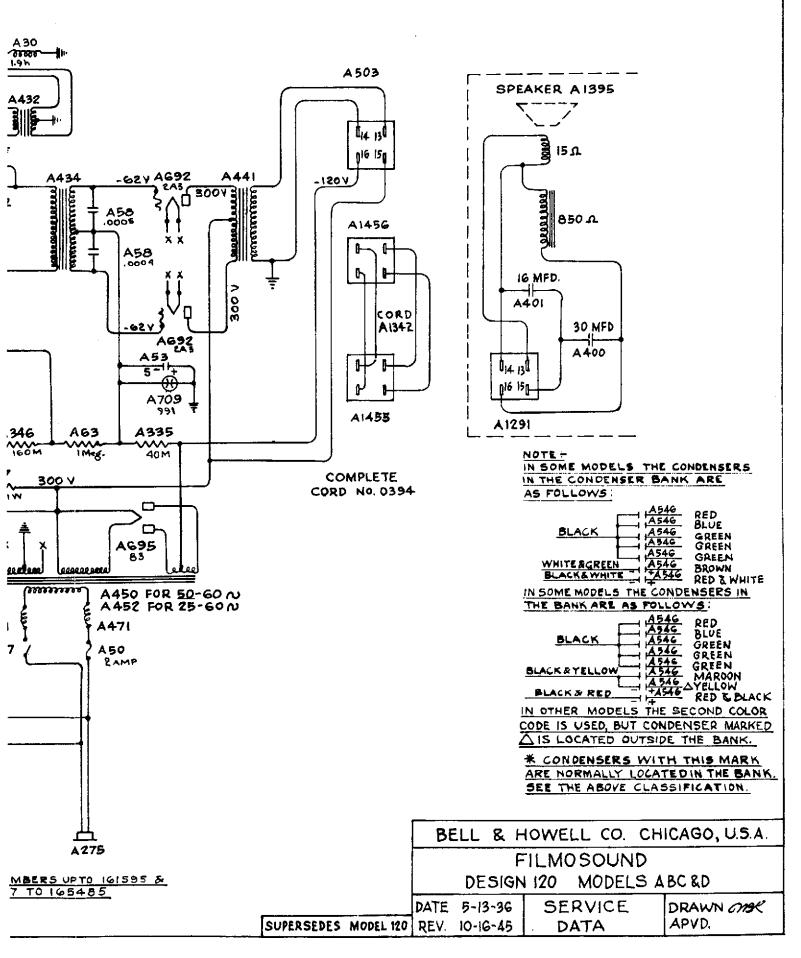
SPEAKER.

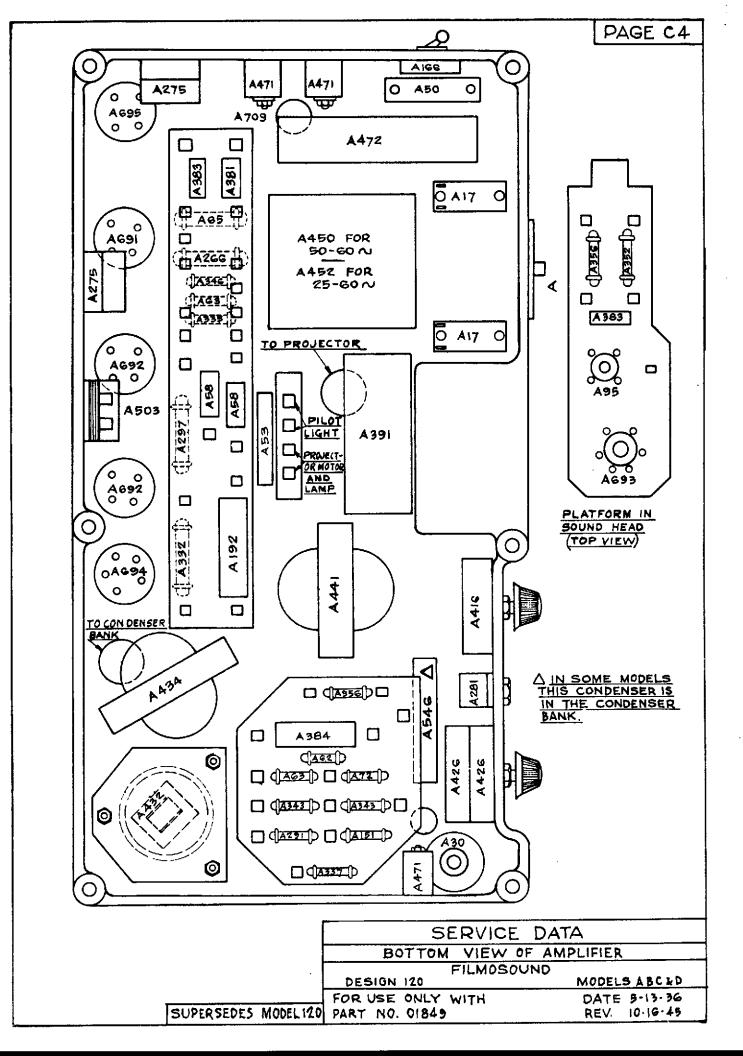
Note that the speaker field is connected in the "B" negative lead. The voltage divider across the field provides the negative voltage for the bias on the 56 and 2A3 tubes. The 991 neon lamp, A709, acting through the 40,000-ohm resistor, maintains a constant bias voltage on the 2A3 tubes. The 4 mfd condenser, A53, prevents flickering of the neon lamp and roduces hum. The voice coil impedance required is 15 ohms, and the plate load impedance is 10,000 chms. The power output of each of these models is 10 watts.











Page C-5

DESIGN 120, SPECIAL ERPI MODEL

GENERAL INFORMATION.

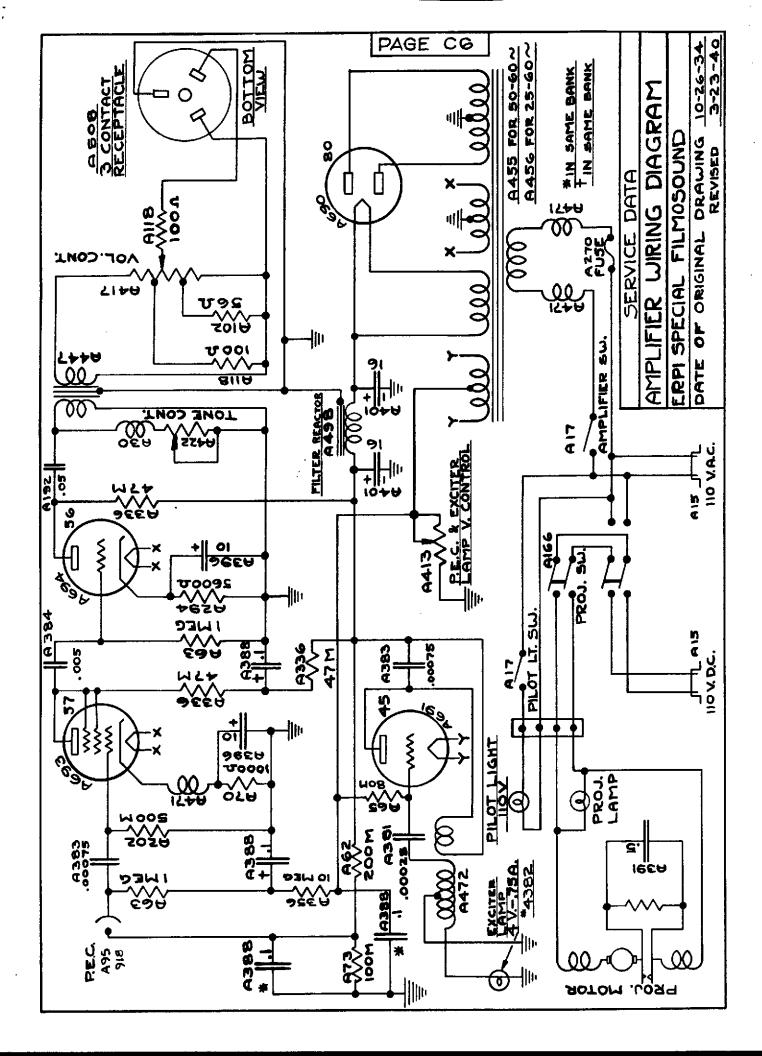
This projector has a standard Design 120 mechanism but has only a pre-amplifier which terminates in a low impedance line. The final amplifier was manufactured by Western Electric. It is located in the speaker and uses Western Electric special parts and tubes. Due to the special design of the final amplifiers, we have never serviced them and recommend that you do not attempt their repair.

VOLUME REGULATION.

Complaints of poor volume regulation can be corrected by changing the original output circuit to the one shown on the schematic diagram, page C-6. Parts are obtainable from Bell & Howell Company.

TESTING.

For testing, the output may be connected into the microphone input of a standard Filmosound of almost any model. The upper and lower right terminals of the output receptacle when connected together will form the sleeve connection to the microphone plug, and the lower left terminal, the tip connection. Headphones may also be used but the output will be extremely low.



DESIGN 120, MODELS B, D

(with hum balancer and adjustment on phototube voltage)

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This amplifier uses 2A3 tubes in the output. Filmosounds with serial numbers from 161963 to 161965, 161967 to 161991, 161993 to 161999, 162010 to 162054, 165486 to 165493, and 171468 to 171479 are of this type. These Filmosounds can be distinguished by the hum balancing control mounted on top of the amplifier casting between the amplifier and pilot light switches, and the phototube voltage control on top of the casting above the volume control.

There is no microphone transformer in this amplifier. A 5,000-ohm input is used, and voltage is supplied on the ring contact of the jack. A double-button carbon microphone with an external transformer is used. A Western Electric No. 110 or Kellogg No. 191 plug should be used. FILM VOLUME.

Film volume is controlled by varying the voltage on the exciter lamp with a variable series resistor. Thus, the oscillator is not changed. The voltage on the phototube is adjusted by control A425. Thus, the phototube is not controlled by the volume control and will pick up any light reaching it, producing a hum in the speaker. Turning the volume control down will not eliminate this how. It is important that the phototube in these Filmosounds be shielded from 60-cycle light if this hum is to be avoided.

The hum balancer adjusts the bias on the 2A3 tubes, and, in this way, compensates for unmatched tubes having different plate currents.

The bias voltage for the 2A3 tubes is obtained from the oscillator, by the drop in resistor A333. As in the other amplifier using 2A3 tubes, the 991 neon lamp regulates the bias voltage by acting through resistor A332. However, in this amplifier, if the 991 neon lamp does not function the bias becomes so high that the tubes will not operate. Sometimes the oscillator will not start if the amplifier is turned on with the volume control advanced. Under these conditions the 2A3 tubes have no bias and the fuse will blow. This point should be watched.

SPEAKES.

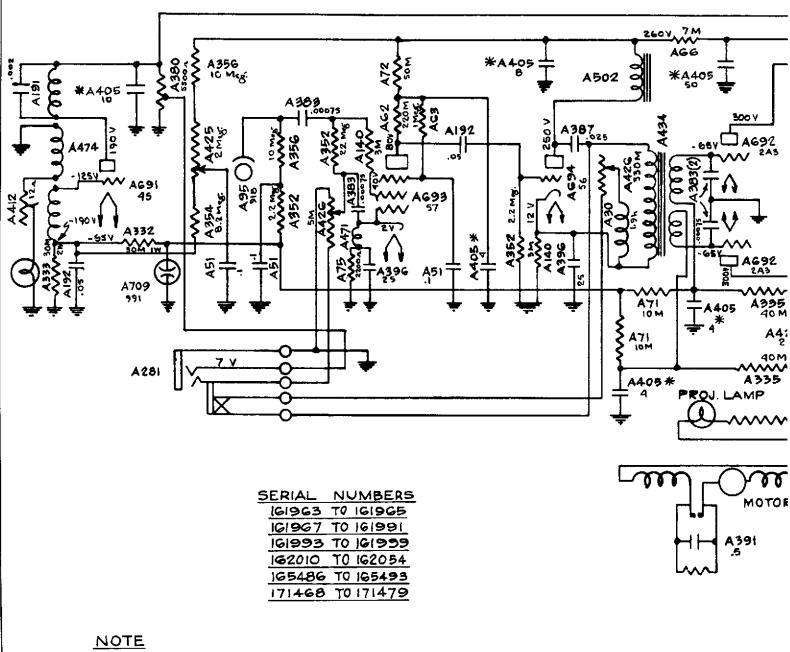
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Note that the speaker field and resistor A380 are connected across the "B" supply. The current through this circuit, plus the plate current of the oscillator tube, furnishes the field excitation. Filtering is accomplished by condensers as no filter choke is used.

WARNING

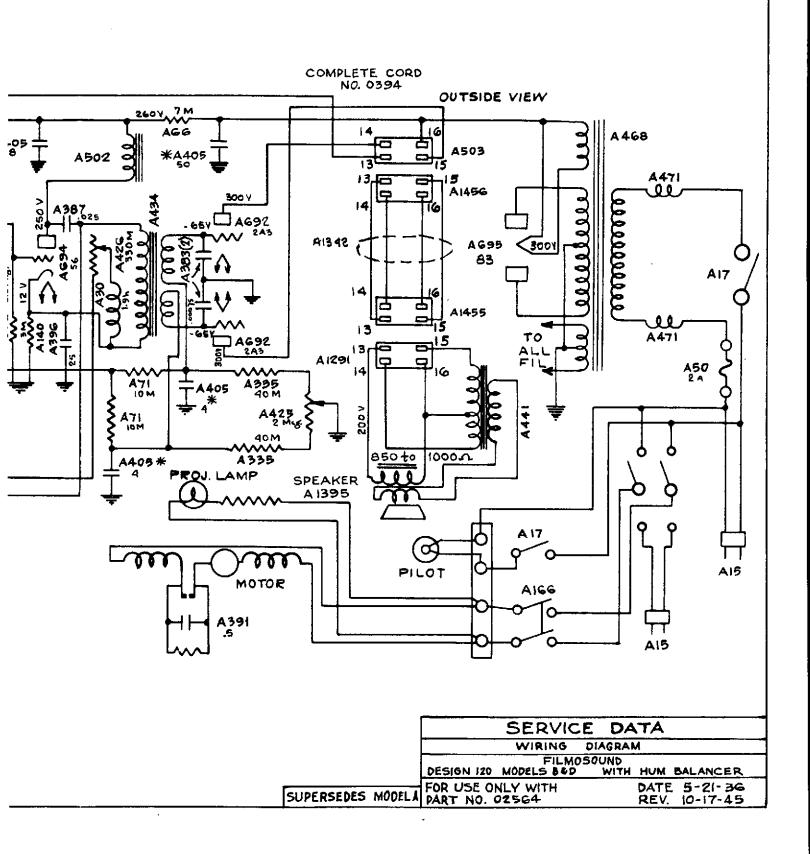
Do not press on resistor A330 when handling this amplifier. It will last indefinitely if not disturbed but will not withstand any flexing.

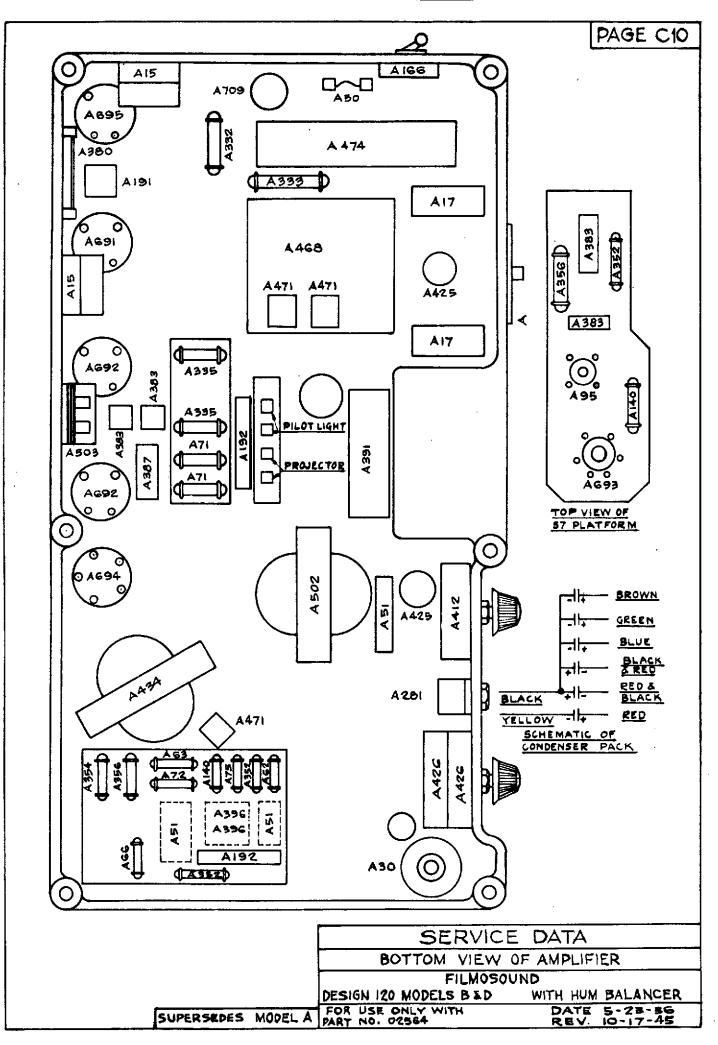
PAGE C9



* MOUNTED IN CONDENSER BANK.

PAGE C9





DESIGN 120 - MODELS E, F, G, H

GENERAL INFORMATION.

* ×

In this type of amplifier, 6B5 output tubes are used. All of the tubes are of the 6-volt series. The 991 neon lamp is not used, as the 6B5 tubes are self-biased. This Filmosound uses a diaphragm-type crystal microphone with a Yaxley No. 75A plug. The cell-type crystal microphone may also be used, but the output is not as great. The sleeve of the plug is the ground terminal.

FILM VOLUME.

Film volume is controlled by varying the voltage on both the phototube and the exciter lamp.

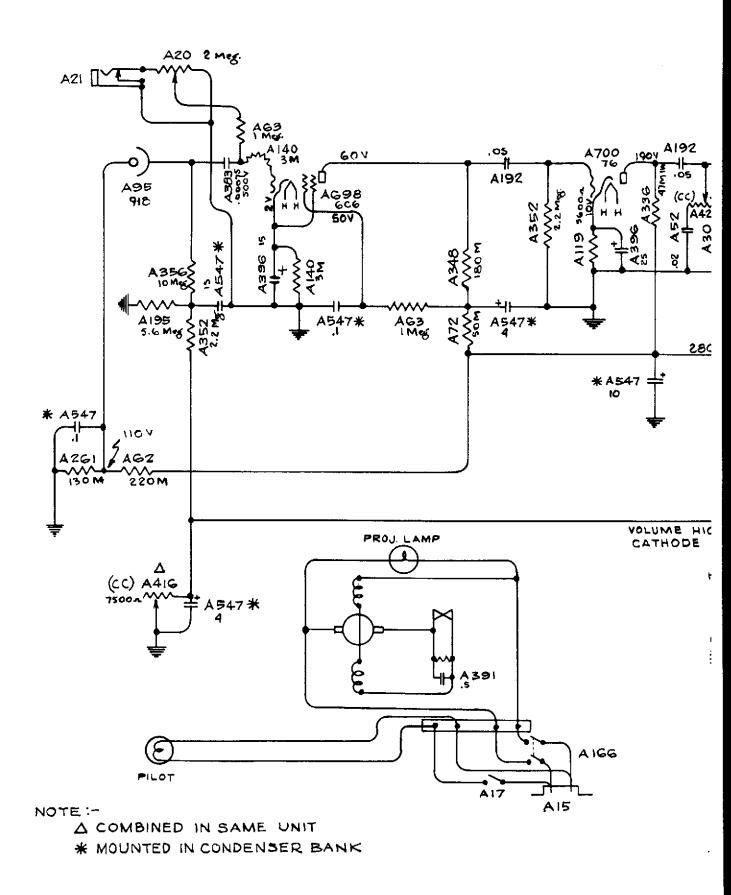
SPEAKER.

A 12-inch speaker is used, with its 6,350-ohm field connected directly across the B supply. A tap on the field provides reduced voltage for the oscillator. The speaker voice coil has an impedance of 18 ohms.

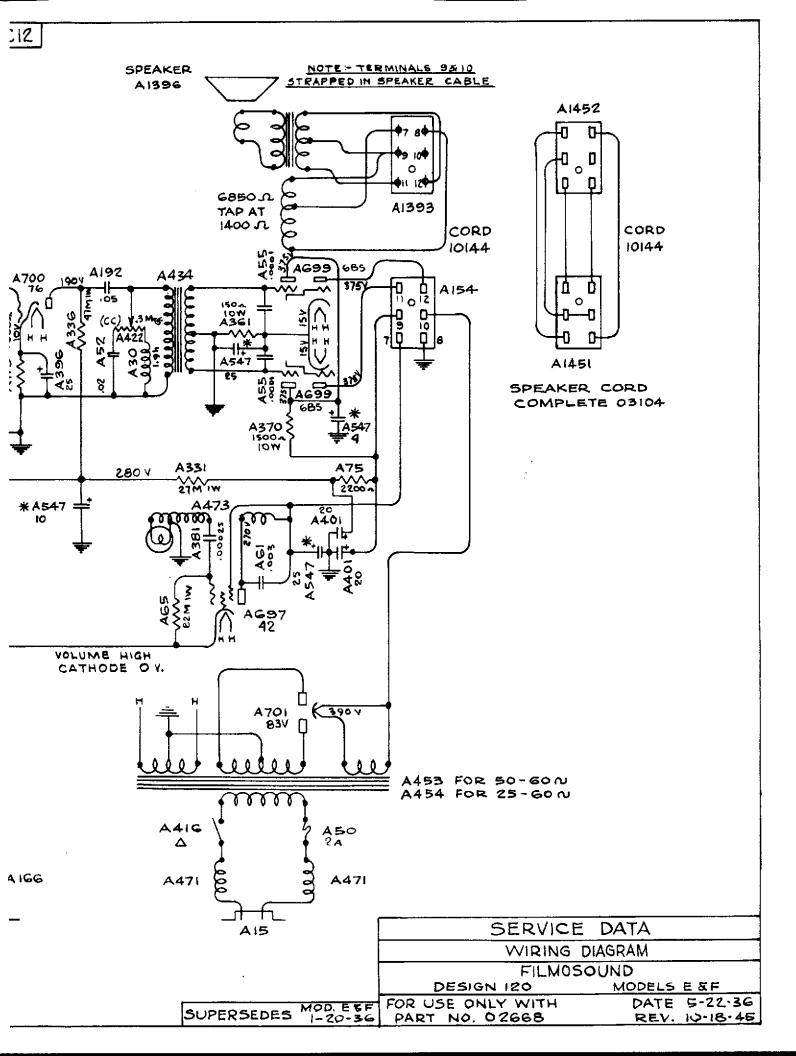
CAUTION

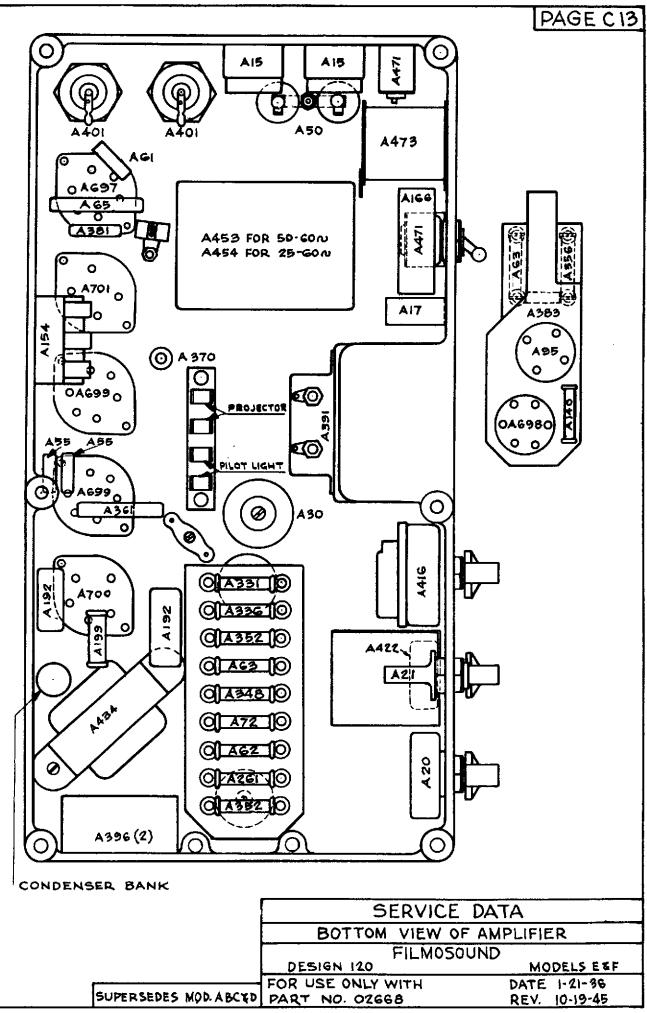
Do not leave the lead to the exciter lamp close to the microphone volume control when working on this amplifier, as this may cause feed back. Keep the lead straight and pulled back toward the power transformer.

PAGE CIZ

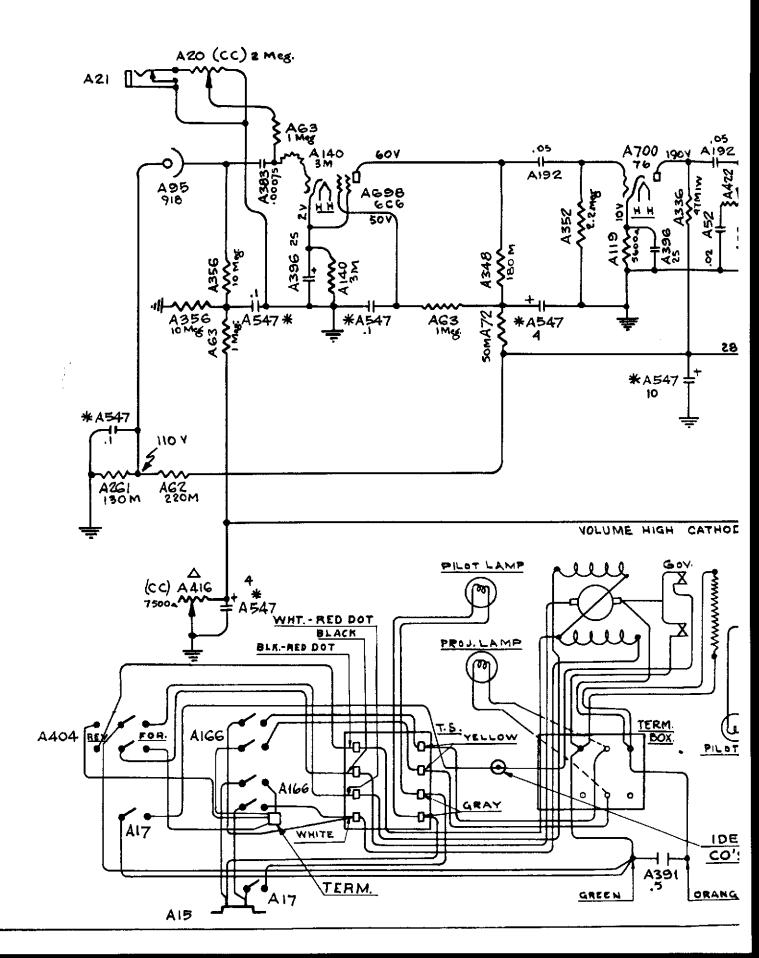


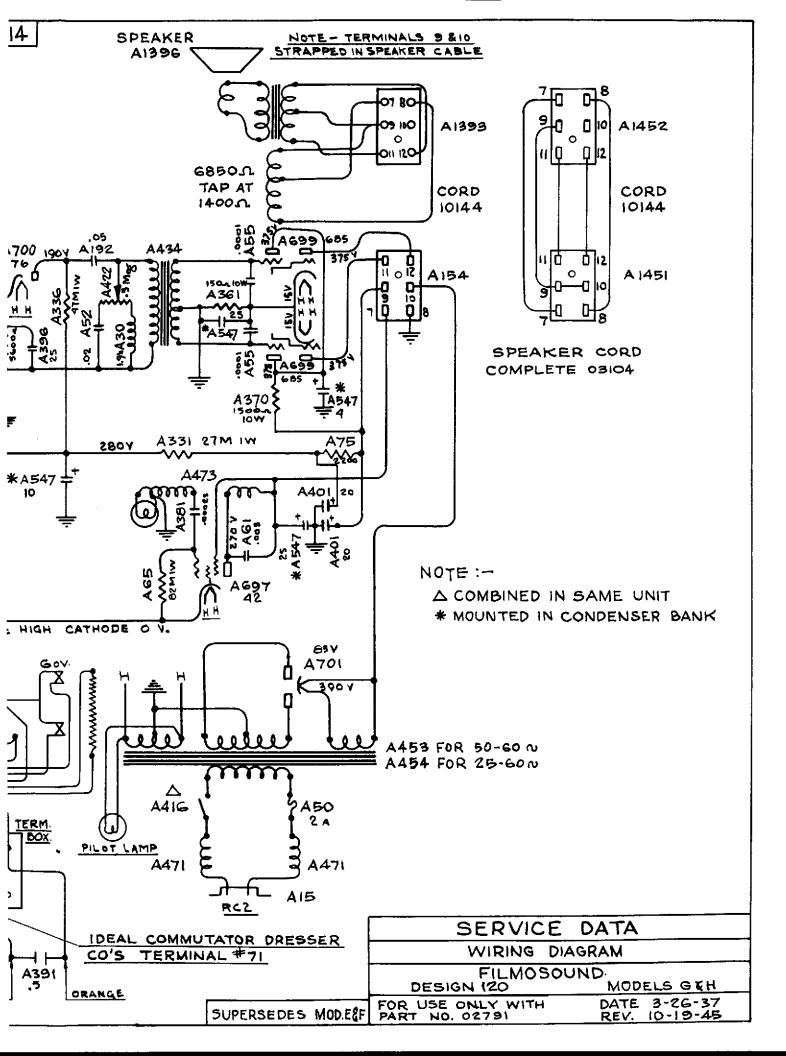
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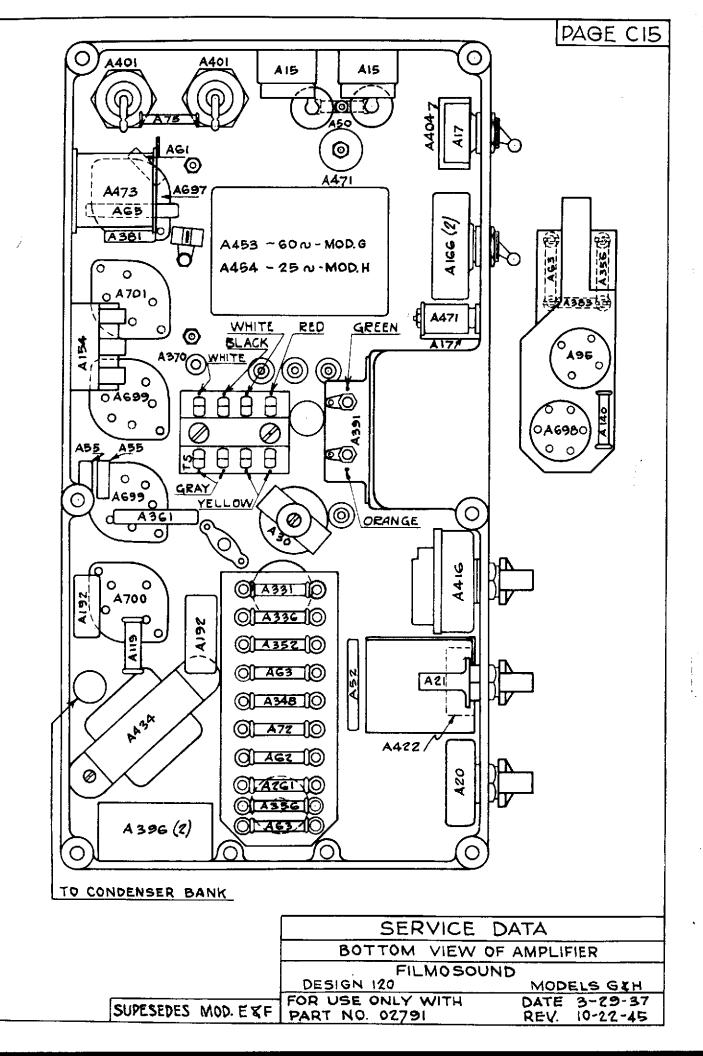




PAGE CI4







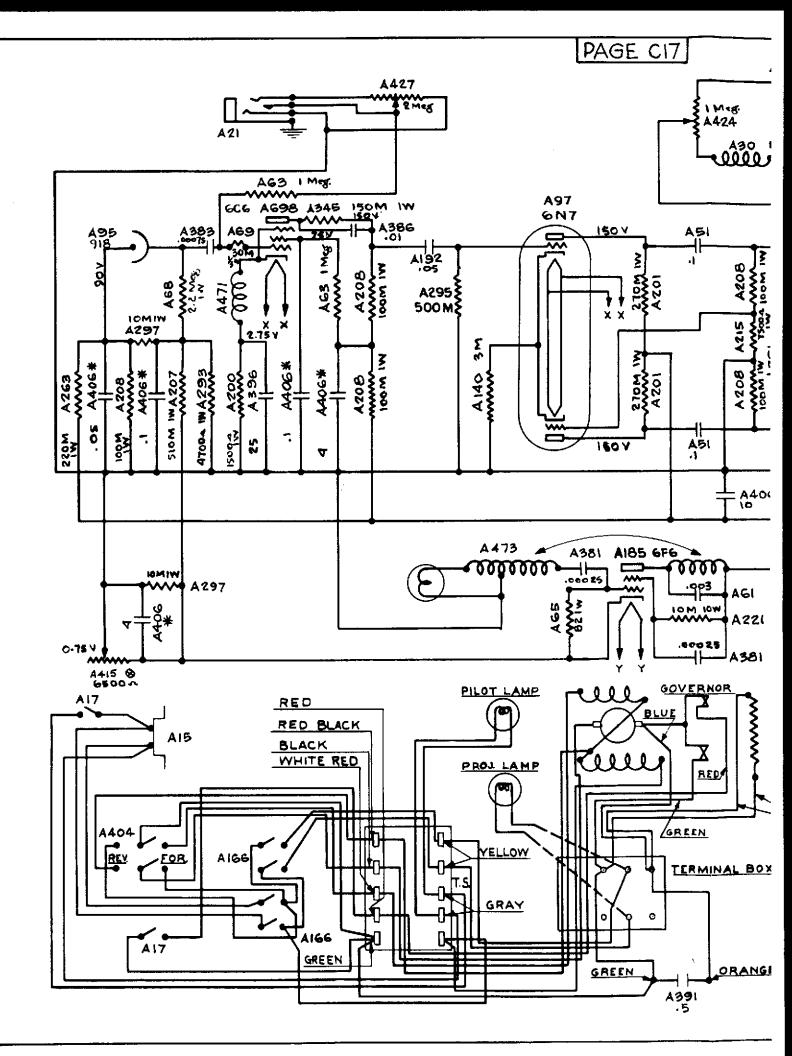
Page C-16

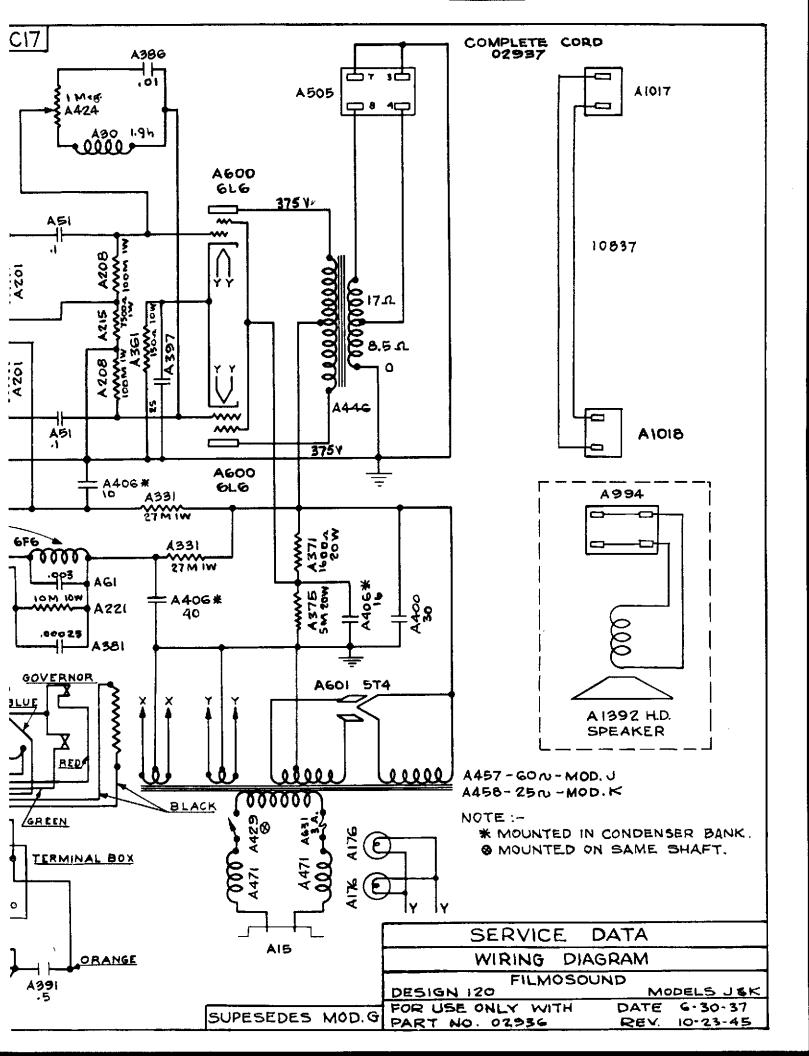
DESIGN 120 - Model J (60-CYCLE), K (25-CYCLE)

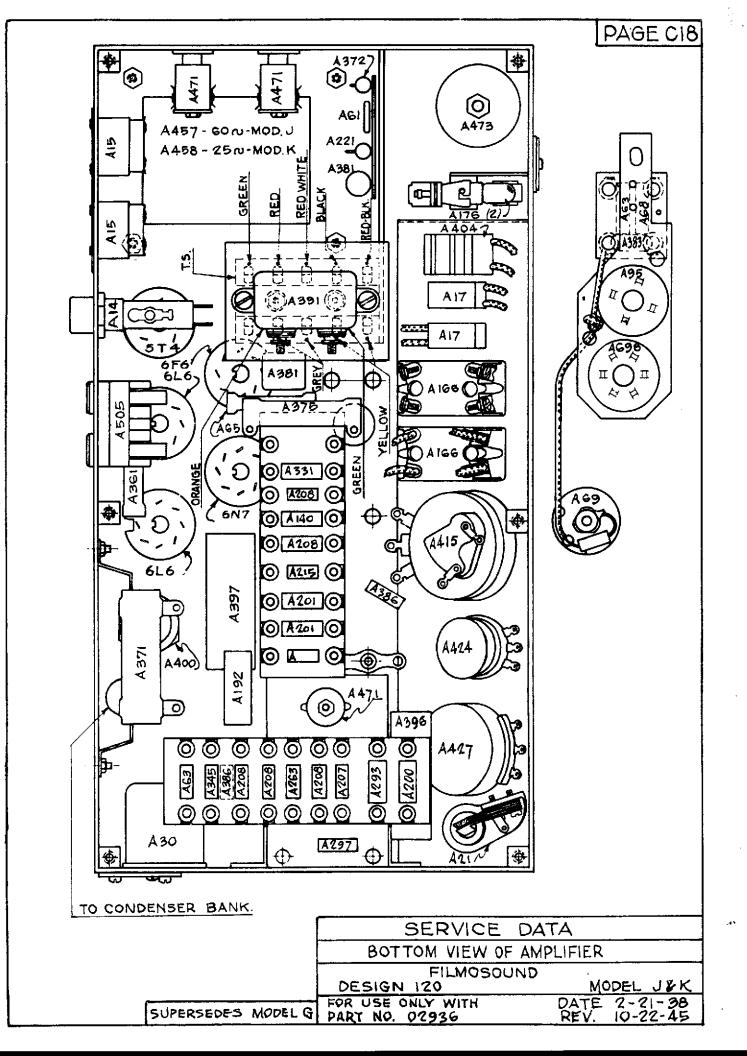
GENERAL INFORMATION.

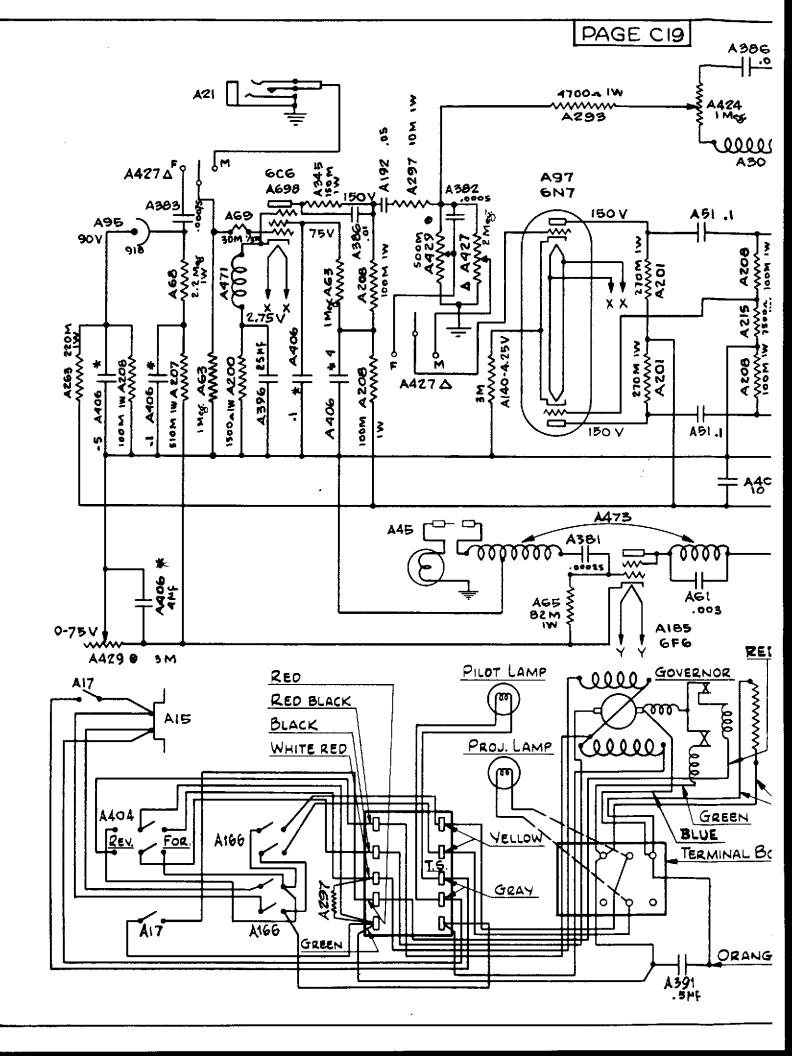
In this amplifier, two 6L6 tubes are used in the output. The amplifier uses a crystal microphone with a Mallory type 75A plug, No. A1378. These amplifiers were made in two series of which very few of the first (page C-17) will be encountered. The second series is readily distinguished by the switch located on the microphone control. This switch <u>must be</u> in the "<u>off</u>" position for the amplifier to operate with film. A close examination of the circuit (page C-19) will show that the input circuits to the second tube are transforred. Also note that the oscillator tube was changed from a pentode to a triode connected pentode.

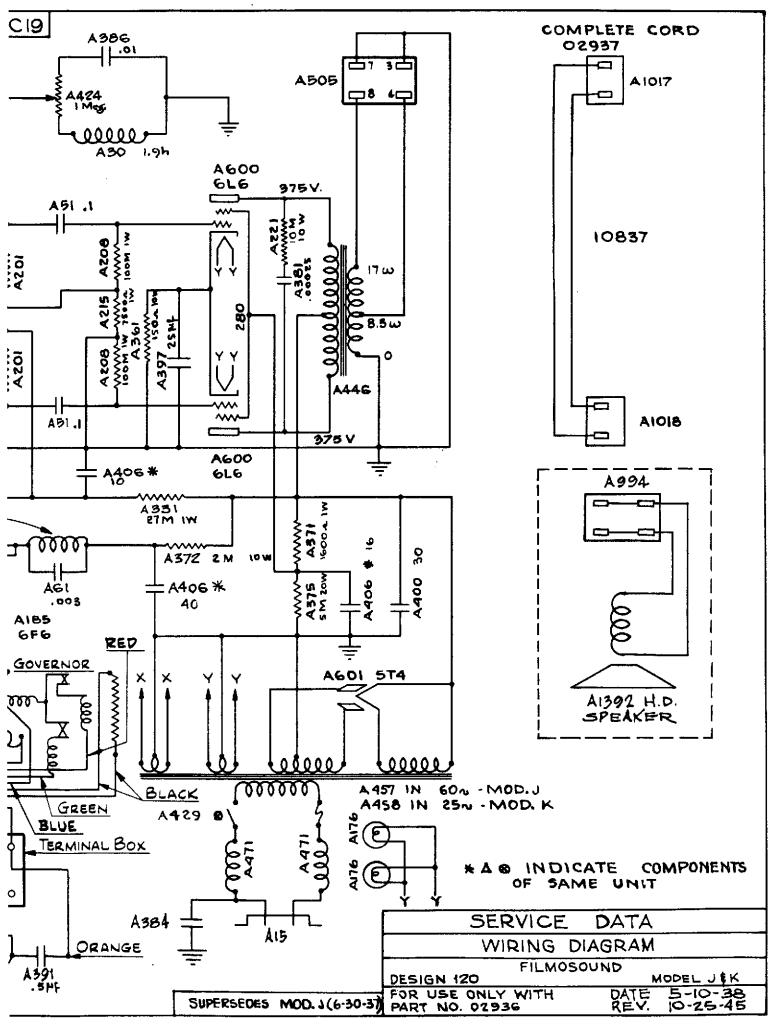
A three-ampere fuse is used. The power output is 25 watts.

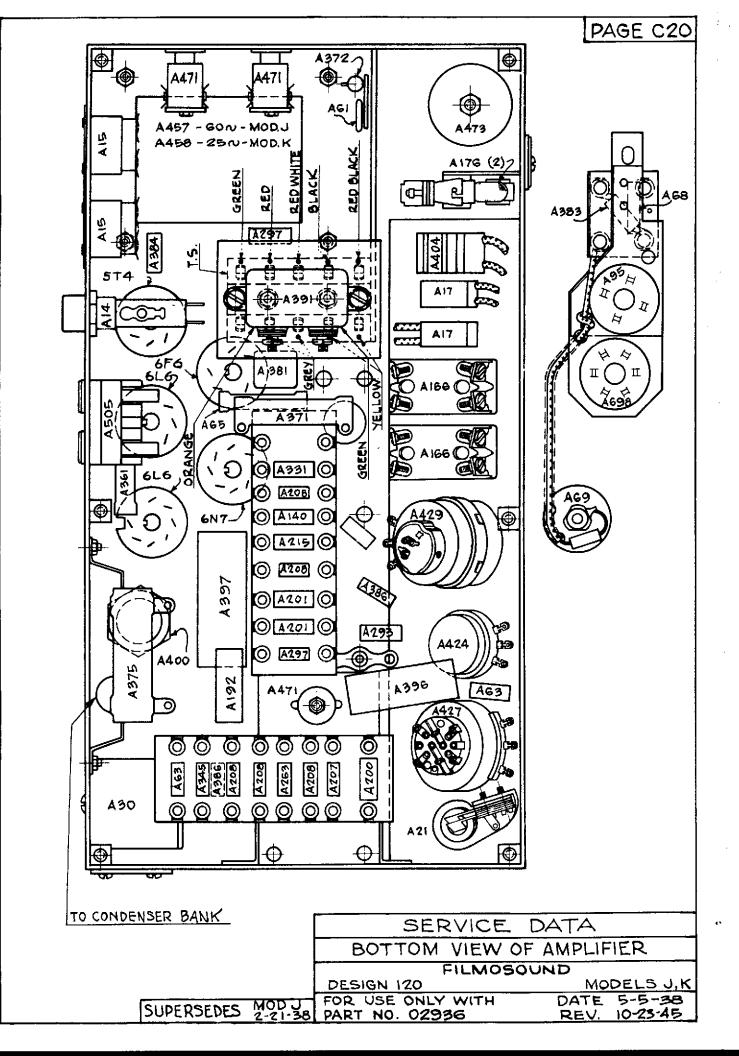












SECTION D

DESIGN 130, MODEL C

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This is the 1000- or 1200-watt lamp Filmosound, with amplifier separate from the projector. The phototube and exciter lamp are connected to the amplifier through cables. A rather elaborate switching arrangement is used on the amplifier, so study the instruction book until you are familiar with it. Try all the switches to understand their actions. When the amplifier line switch is in any "on" position, a resistance is in series with the transformer primary for "stand by" purposes. It is necessary to have the projector switch in the "on" position, which corresponds to the change-over lever position, in order to apply full voltage to the amplifier.

Note that the first 606 tube is connected as a pentode, the second as a triode, the 42 tube as a tricde driver, and the 45 tubes as pushpull parallel output. The bias for the 42 and 45 tubes is obtained from the drop in resistor A362, which is in the negative return of the "B" supply. Three chokes are provided for filtering, as well as several condensors.

FILM VOLUME.

The volume is controlled by a gain control in the grid of the second 606 tube. Thus the voltages on the exciter lamp, and phototube are not changed by this control. The control, A413, is an adjustable control that adjusts the voltage on the oscillator as in the volume control of the Design 120, Model E. In this way the phototube voltages and exciter lamp voltages at both ends are set to the proper values. The semivariable control, A421, gives an additional adjustment on the right phototube voltage so both projectors will give equal volumes.

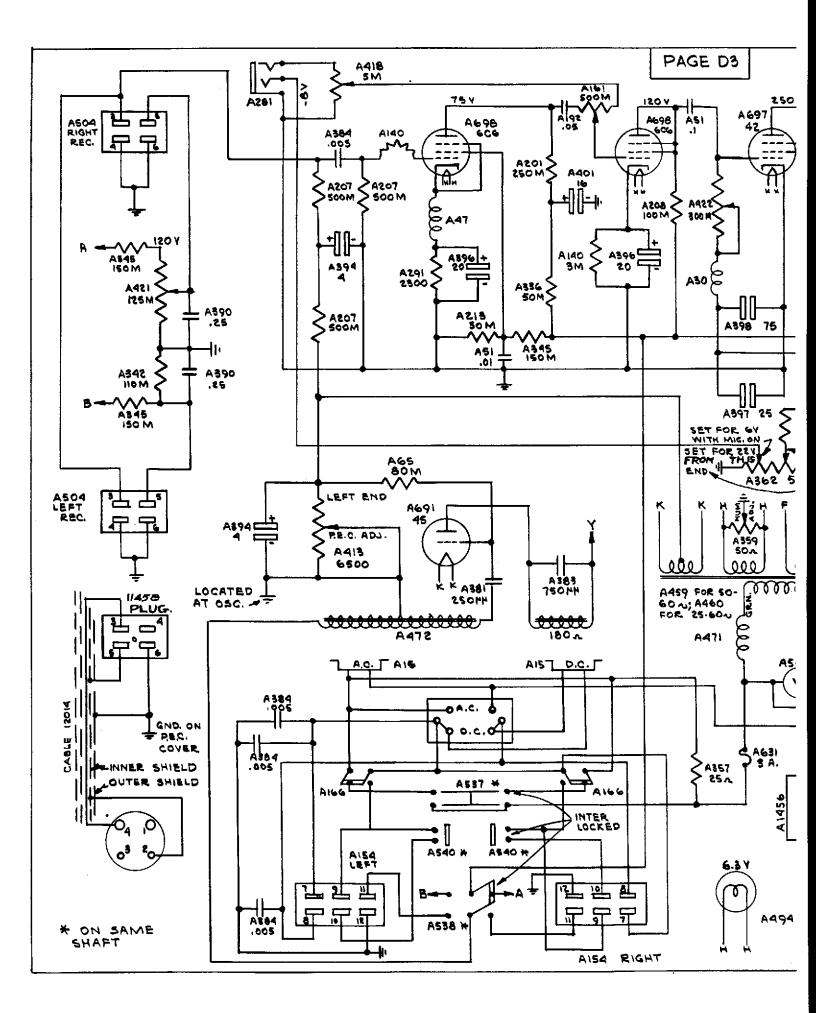
Page D-2

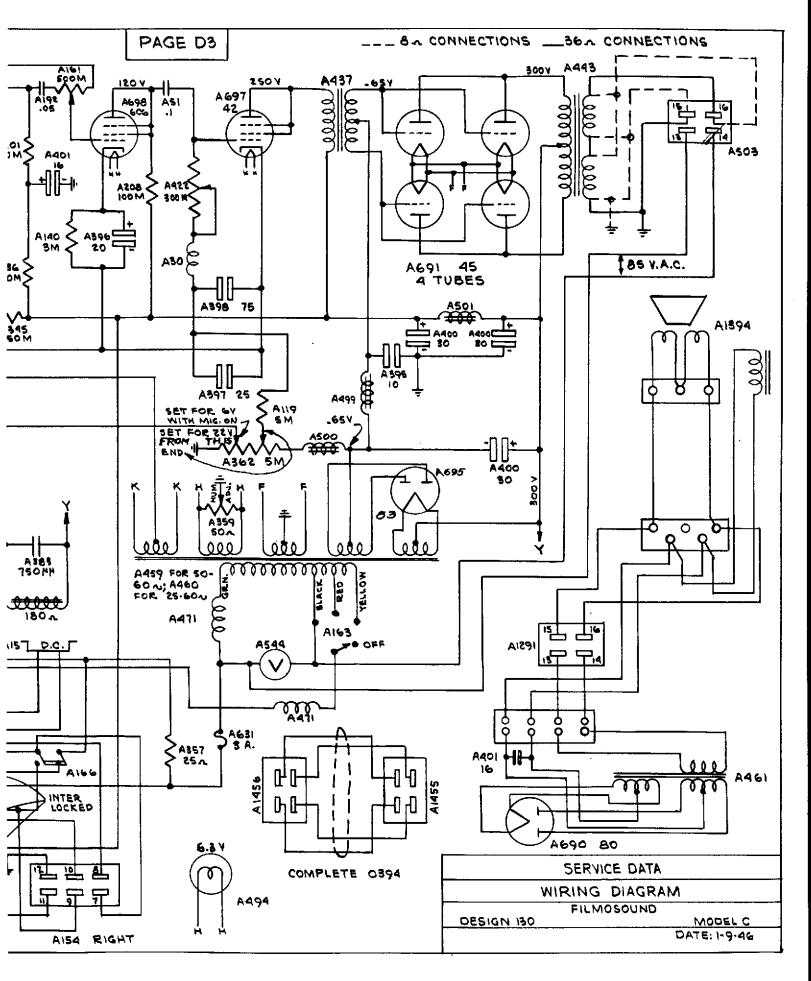
SPEAKER.

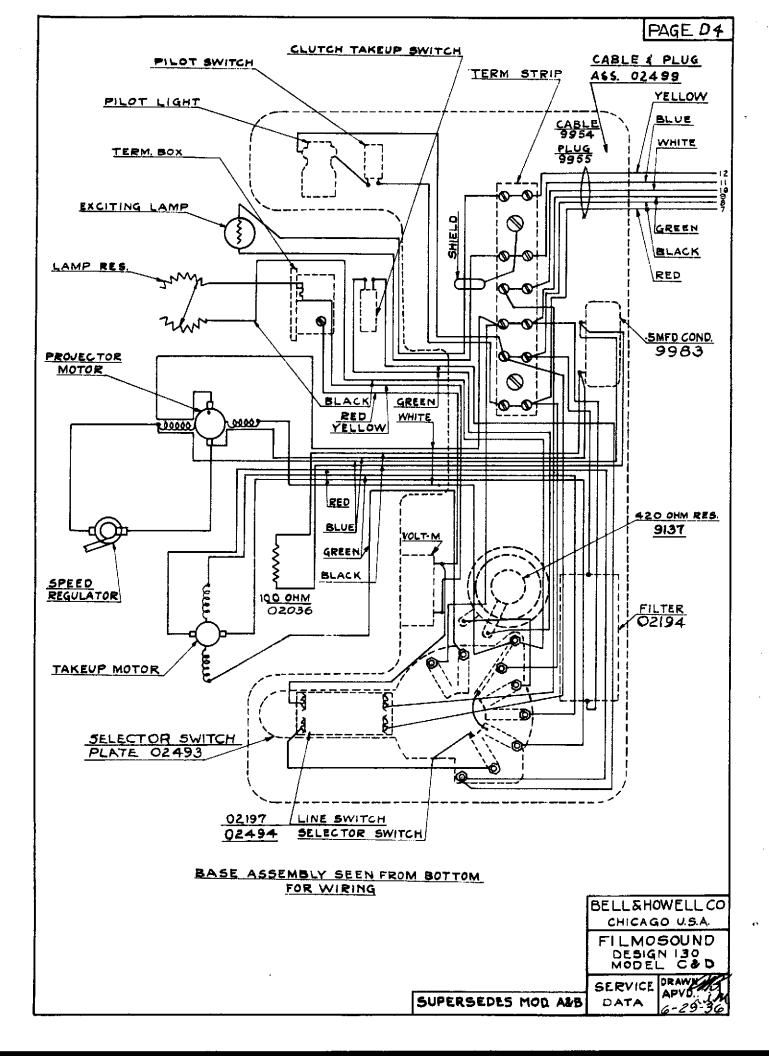
The speaker has its own field supply, provided by an 30 tube, condenser, and power transformer in the speaker case. Voltage is applied through terminals 13 and 14 of the speaker cable. This voltage, approximately 90 volts, is obtained from the power transformer of the amplifier. The voice coil impedance required is 36 ohms. The plate load impedance is 2000 ohms.

MICROPHONE.

This Filmosound uses a double-button carbon microphone with an external microphone transformer. Voltage is provided on the ring contact of the jack. A Western Electric No. 110 or Kellogg No. 191 plug should be used.







GENERAL INFORMATION.

These two amplifiers are similar except for the output transformers. The Design 130, Model D has an electro-dynamic speaker and the Design 130, Model E, has the permanent-magnet type speaker. The amplifiers use four 6L6 tubes in the output and a 6F6 tube as the oscillator.

The single-dual switch when in "single" position changes the output impedance to match one speaker and also cuts a resistance into the output tube screens, thus lowering the output to 25 watts.

See 130-C General Information par. 1

FILM AND MICROPHONE VOLUME.

Film volume is controlled by a 500,000-ohm control in one grid of the GN7 tube. The semi-variable control on the left end of amplifier controls the oscillator. The setting of this control will determine the maximum output of amplifier. The control on the right end is in the right PEC input voltage circuit and is for balancing both projector outputs.

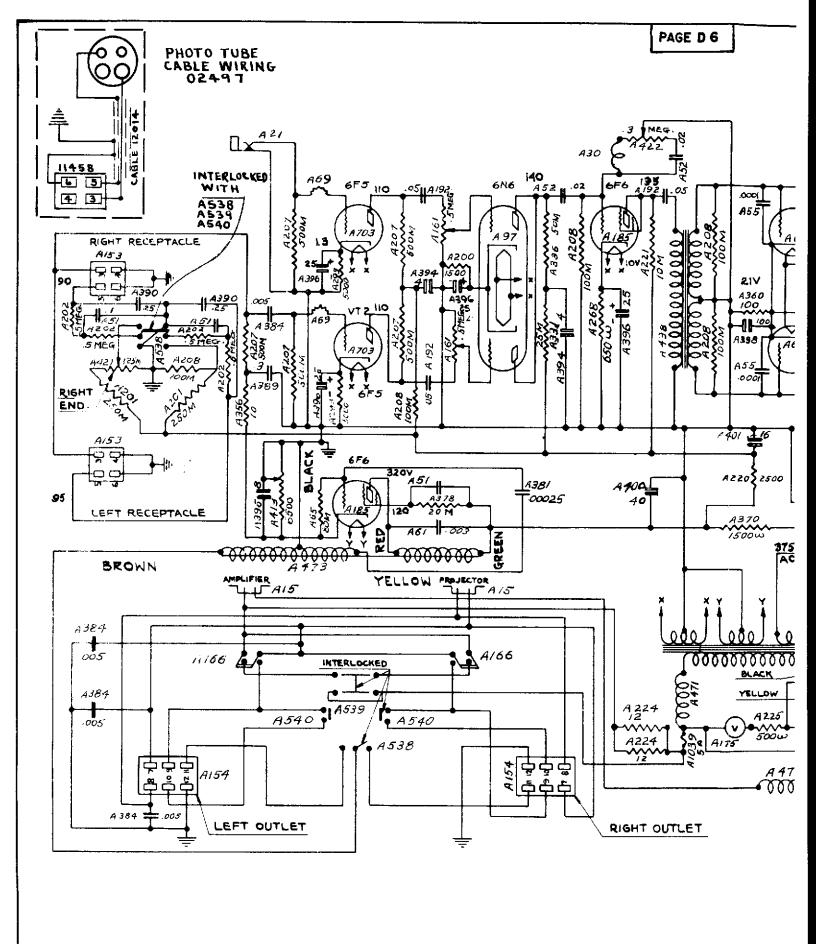
Microphone volume is controlled by a 500,000-ohm control in the second 6N7 grid.

SFEAKER.

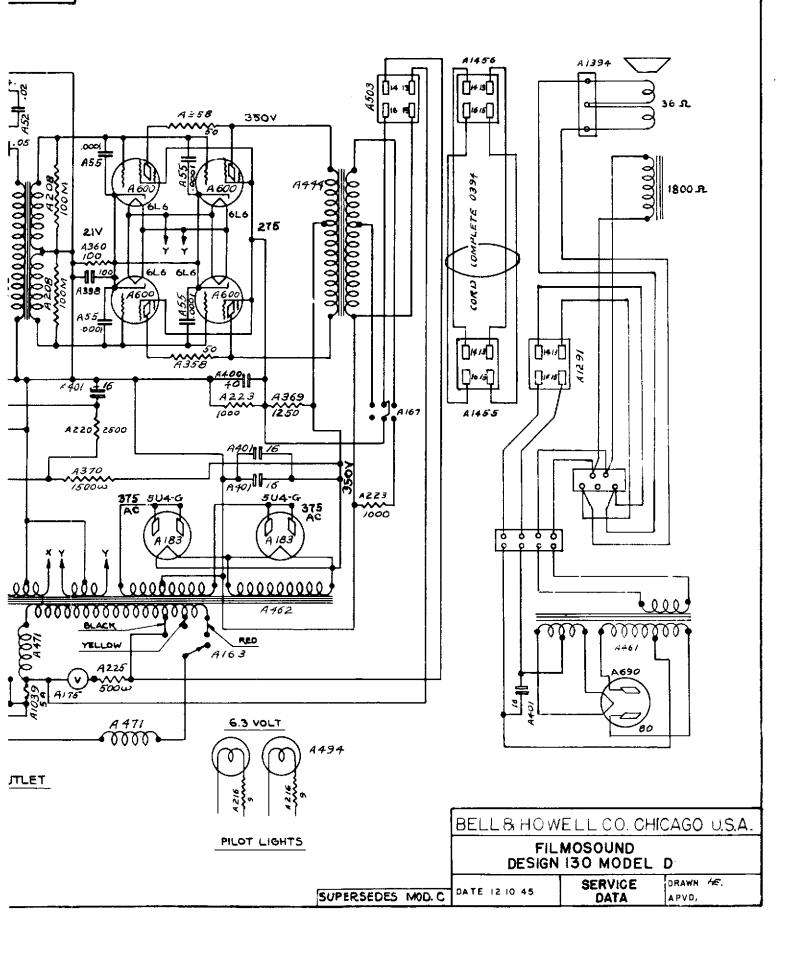
The Design 130, Model D, speaker has a separate field supply, provided by an 80 tube in the speaker case, which is fed through terminals 13 and 14 of the speaker cable. This voltage, approximately 90 volts, is obtained from the power transformer of the amplifier.

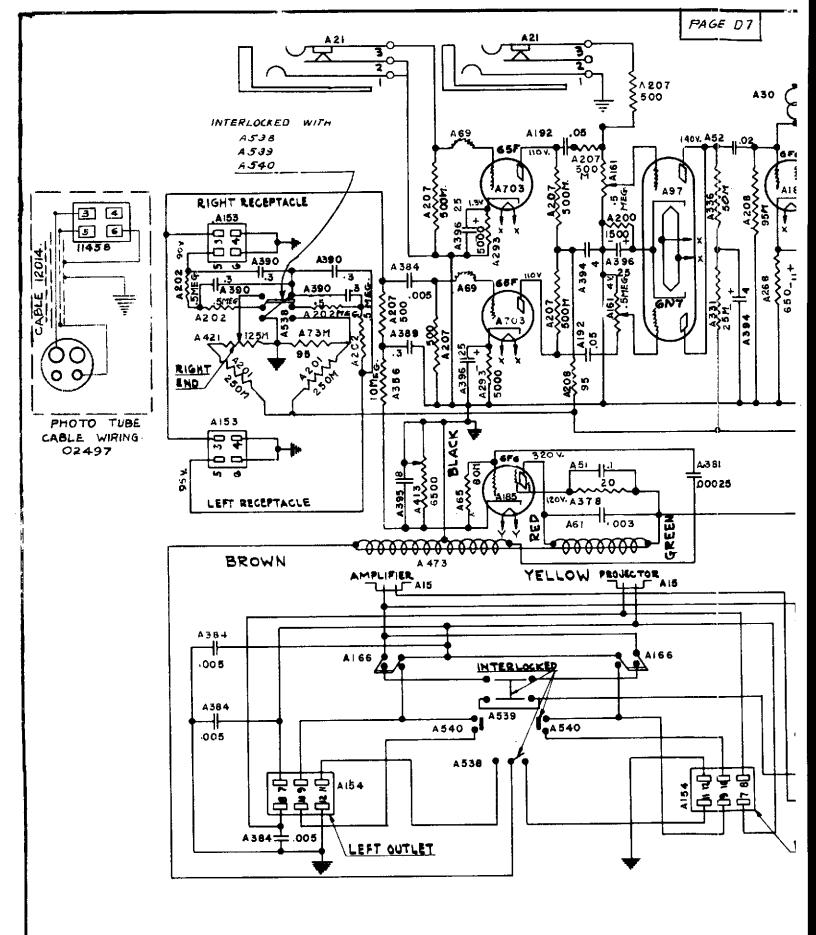
TUBES.

When replacing the 6L6 tubes in the amplifier, use the glass type 6L6G tubes but do not intermix with metal tubes.

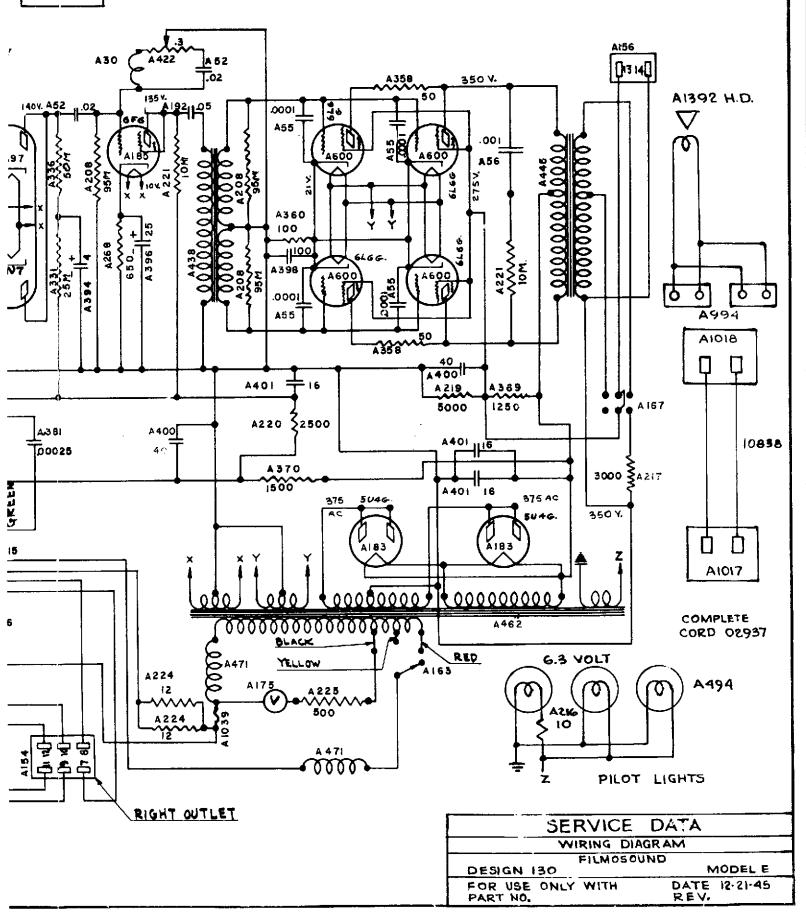


AGE D6

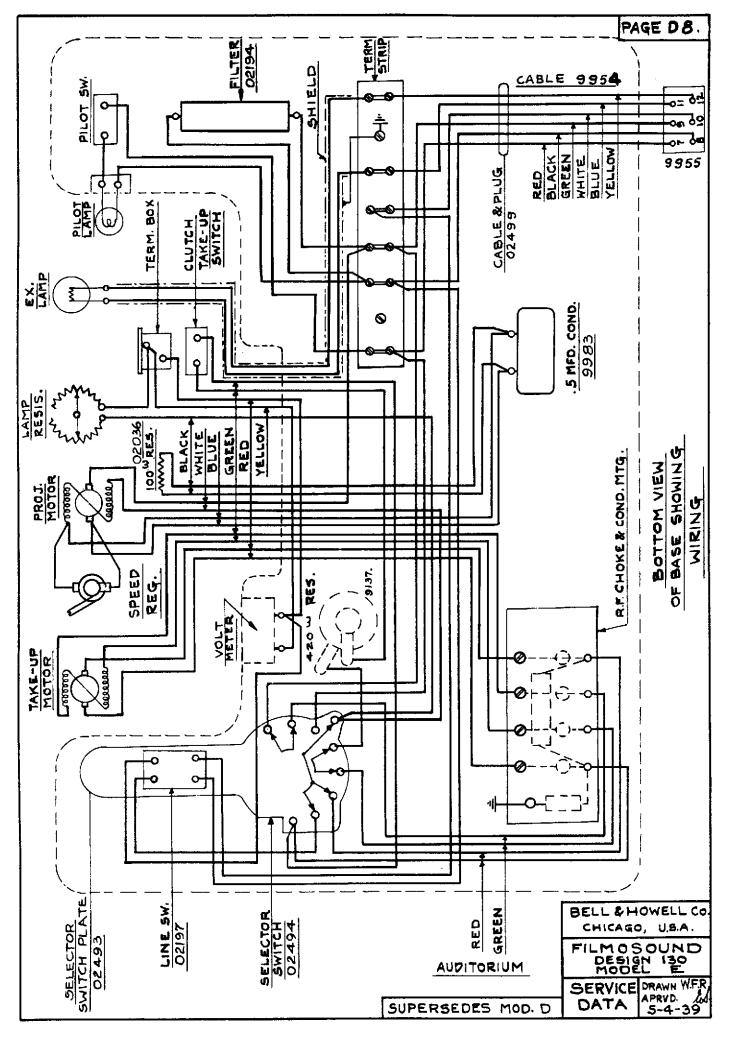








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DESIGN 130 and 140 - AMPLIFTER NO. 03600

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This amplifier differs from other Design 130 types in that all three input tubes as well as the phase inverter have their filaments connected in <u>series</u> and are operated by the current flowing in the output tube cathode circuit.

Frequency characteristics of the amplifier may be altered by means of a tapped control on the rear of the amplifier.

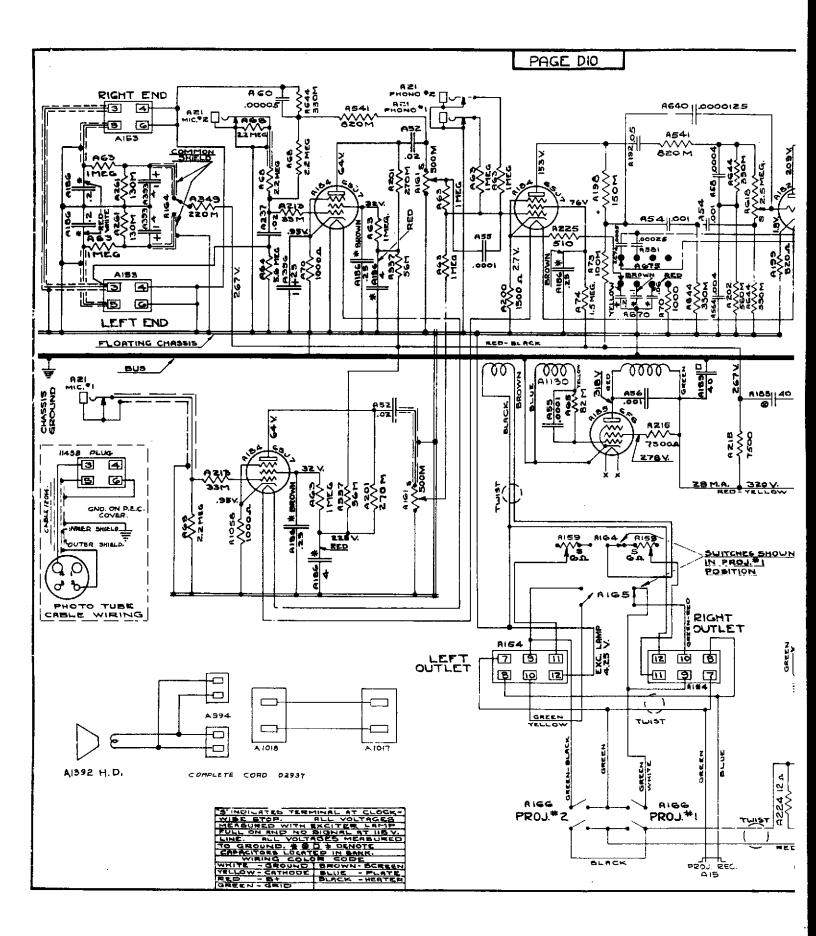
Two microphone inputs are featured, one of which is under separate control. The second is mixed at a fixed level with the photocell input. Control is by the main film volume control.

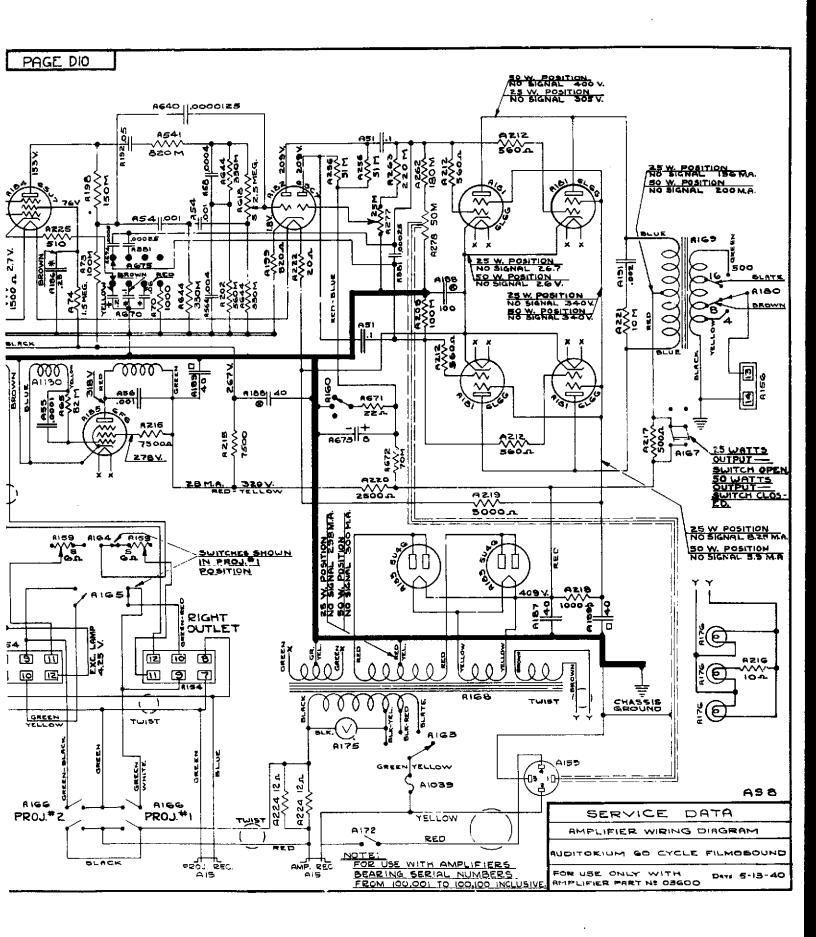
Two phonograph inputs are provided, neither of which has a volume control. Phonovolume should be controlled by means of the volume control on the phonograph.

The output transformer has a tapped secondary controlled by means of a switch on the rear of amplifier. The permanent-magnet type speaker has an impedance of 16 chms.

The power output is 25 watts with a single speaker and 50 watts with dual speakers.

See General Information 130-C, par. 1.





SECTION E

DESIGN 138, MODELS A to L, GB, GB2, O AND P

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This amplifier was designed originally to be serviced only at the factory. Therefore, in order to work on it, the rivets in the bottom plate will have to be removed. This is best accomplished by using a hammer and sharp chisel applied to the peened end of the rivet. When reinstalling the plate be sure to place "shakeproof" lock washers between it and the chassis in order to insure a perfect electrical connection.

FILM VOLUME.

Film volume is controlled by single control acting on the photocell and oscillator tube. Failure of the volume to shut off will be due to either resistances A62 and A73 changing value, or to a leaky section of condenser bank A271 connected to this pair of resistors or connected to the junction of resistors A356 and A352. The voltage of this latter point, when measured with a 20,000 ohms per volt, or better, voltmeter, should equal the voltage at junction point of resistors A62 and A73. It should be between 100 and 115 volts.

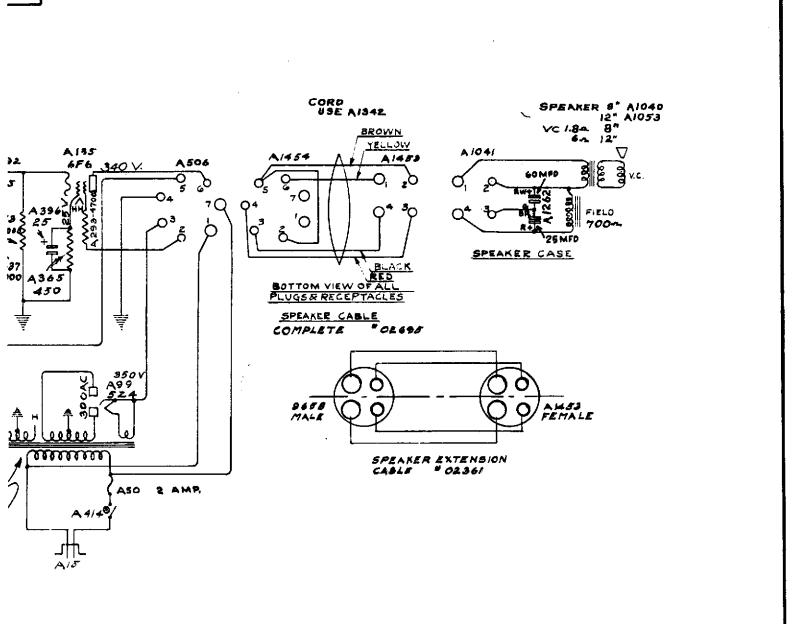
Low volume and the burning up of resistor A293 will be caused by poor contact of terminal $\frac{4}{7}6$ of the speaker cord receptacle A506. When it is known that the speaker is not of the booster type, we recommend that pin No. 1 be broken off the speaker cord plug and inserted in the No. 1 opening of the receptacle. A bit of Dupont household or General Electric glyptol cement will hold it in place. This will prevent the plug from being inserted improperly in the amplifier.

The power output of each of these models is 3.5 watts.

PAGE E2. A 95 A 2/3 33,000 A 55-.0001 A115 A383 110VA /92 A384 .0/ A 506 6 340 V. <u>45</u>Y ┥┝ О _||-.05 ç Π ్దర్ U .00075 A 3 49-2 7 0 000 A 96 A702 ⊿ב PEC. 70 6J7 605 0³ A73 A4/9 20 00,0 + Q ٤ 5600 A387 56000 34 10 A365 튌 A2.71 \$ 450 63 27 IMEG i V .1 4'73 556000 A337 100000 ~~~ A27/ ./ A62-220000 ٥ mna 61 EXCITER LAMP 003 otoj 000 000000000 427/ A 2 AMP A\$0 **α 4/4⁰/** A13 FOR 50-600 A466 FOR 25-600 ЛГ A15

NOTE: 0, *, A DENOTE COMPONENTS OF SAME UNIT

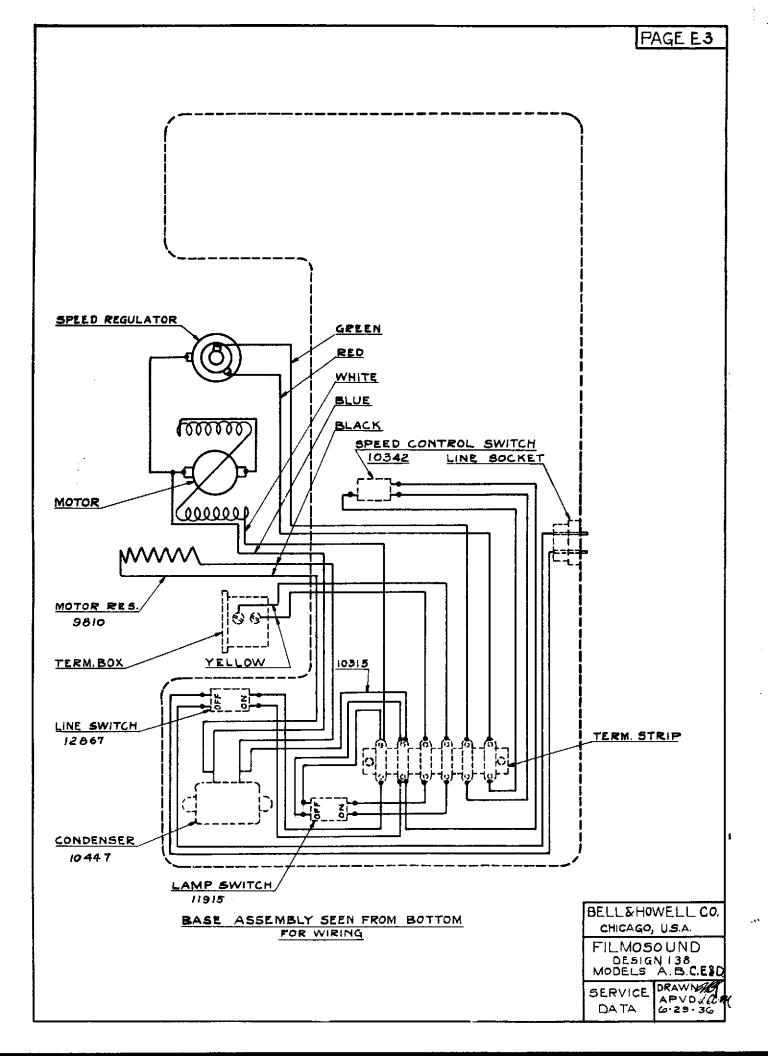
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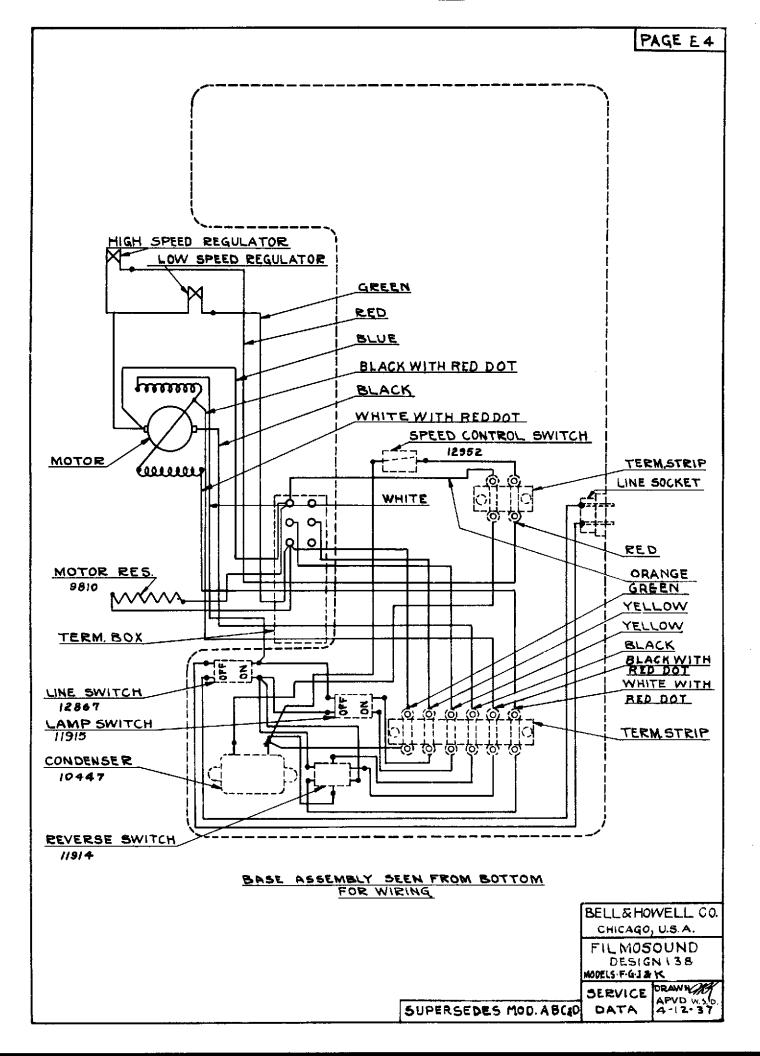


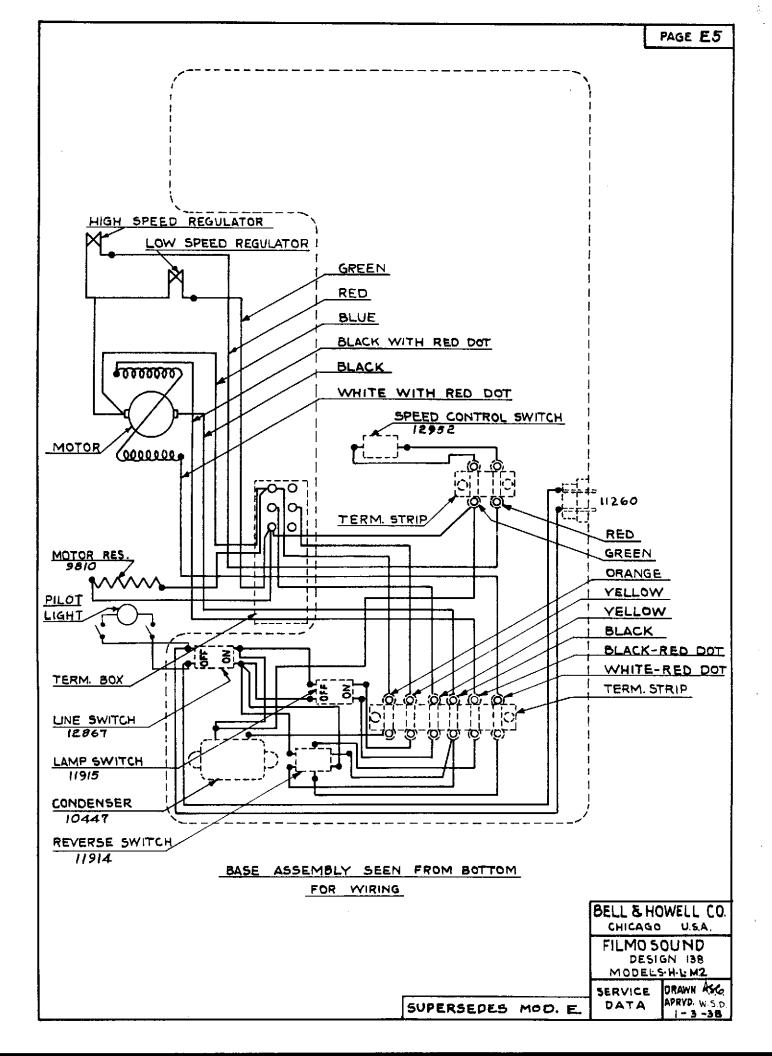
SAME UNIT

	BELL &	HOWELL	CO. CH	ICAGO U.S.A.
	FILMOSOUND AND COLEFGH DESIGN 138 MODELS JEKLES RB-			
REVISED	12 18 45	SERV	ICE	drawn. כ. ג. אל apvd.

E2.







Page E-6

DESIGN 138, BOOSTER AMPLIFIER NO. 02634

GENERAL INFORMATION.

This amplifier was designed for use with the Design 138, Models A to L Filmoscund to increase the output. It provides an output stage of two 6F6 tubes in push-pull.

The amplifier is located in the speaker case, and may be exposed by removing the four knurled screws on the back grill of the case. To remove the amplifier for servicing, remove the four screws holding it in the case, and cut off the eyelets holding the bottom cover plate.

The special speaker cable furnished with the booster amplifier connects the 6F6 tube in the Design 138 amplifier as a triode, and supplies 110 volts A.C. to the power transformer in the booster. Note that condensers A401, A501, A366, and A401 supply the filtering for the Design 138 amplifier, as they replace the speaker field and the condenser pack in the regular Design 138 speaker case. Resistors A298 and A333 provide a stabilizing action and keep the volume down, to reduce extraneous noises. The addition of the booster amplifier adds another stage of amplification so the hum, hiss, and microphonic noises will be increased. The tone control A420, with shaft extending through the rear grill, allows the hiss to be reduced by attenuating the high frequencies.

SPEAKER.

The speaker used with the booster is identical to that supplied with the Design 120, Models E and F Filmosounds. They have a 6,850-ohm field and 18-ohm voice coil. The tap supplies reduced voltage for the screen grids.

The speaker field is connected directly across the "B" supply of the booster. Condenser A401 provides sufficient filtering for the plate voltage. Remember in servicing that there are voltages from two "B" supplies, one in the Design 138 amplifier and one in the booster amplifier.

The speaker cord should be very carefully checked for opens within the cord itself.

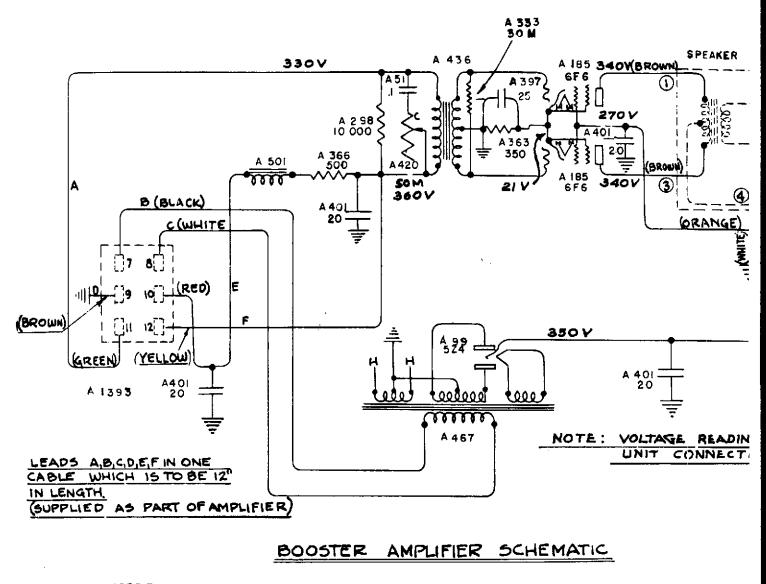
Voltage readings should be taken with the booster connected to the corresponding amplifier. The power should be on.

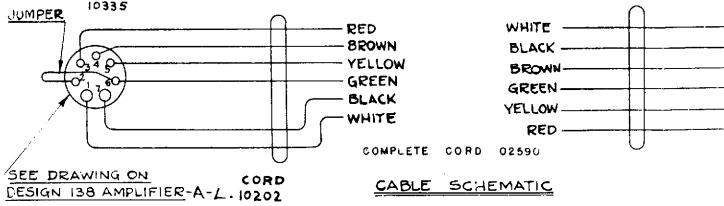
Resistance readings should be taken with the power shut off.

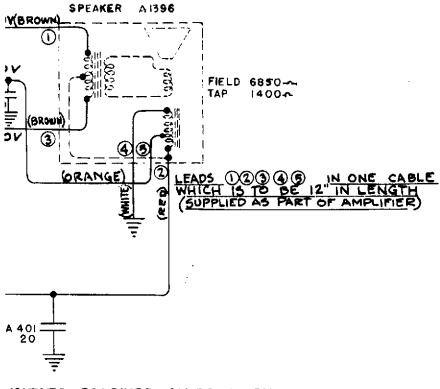
All values are approximate.

The power output of this amplifier is 12 watts.

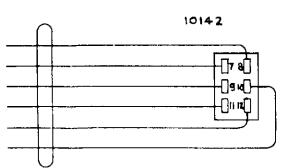
PAGE E 8







VOLTA	GE READINGS	MADE	<u></u>	_
UNIT	CONNECTED	TOF	.0.5. A	MPLIFIER



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	02634 BOOSTER AMPLIFIER FOR DESIGN 138 FILMOSOUND			
REVISED (4. 19-4-5	12 19 45	SERVICE DATA	drawn, c.j.n. apvd.	

DESIGN 138, MODELS M, M-2, and MA

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The amplifier for the 138-M series of Filmosounds uses a 6L6 tube in the output and a 6F6 tube as the oscillator.

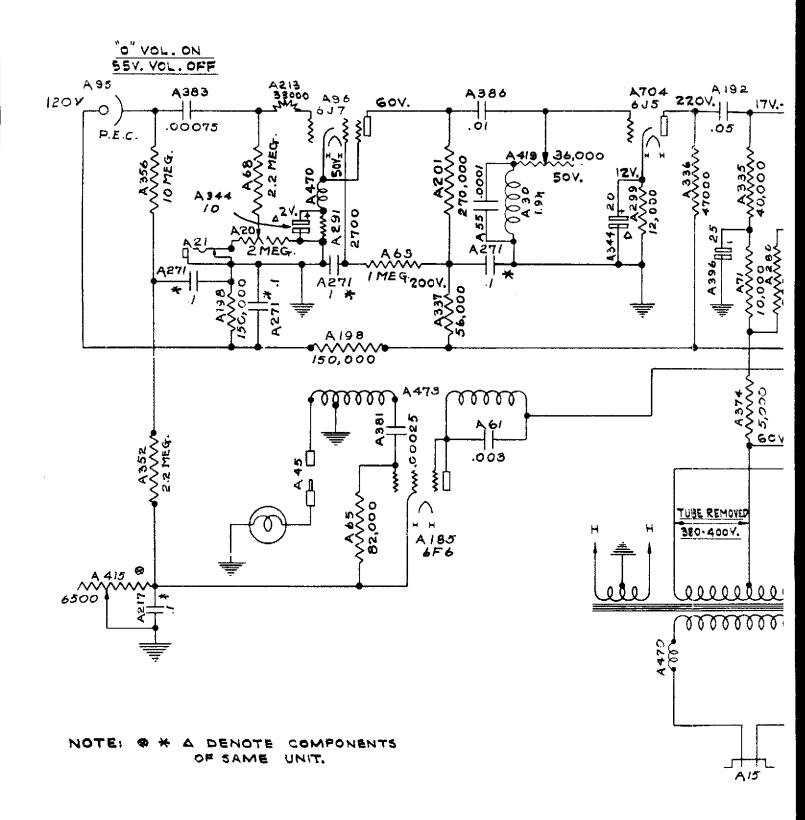
The voice coil impedance required is 1.8 ohms. The required plate load impedance is 4000 ohms. The power output is 8 watts.

The 6L6 tube operates on semi-fixed bias and, if distortion is noticed, the resistance A374 in the transformer high-voltage center tap circuit should be checked.

PAGE EIO

112 V. LINE

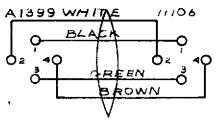
(2000 W PER VOLT VOLTMETER READING)



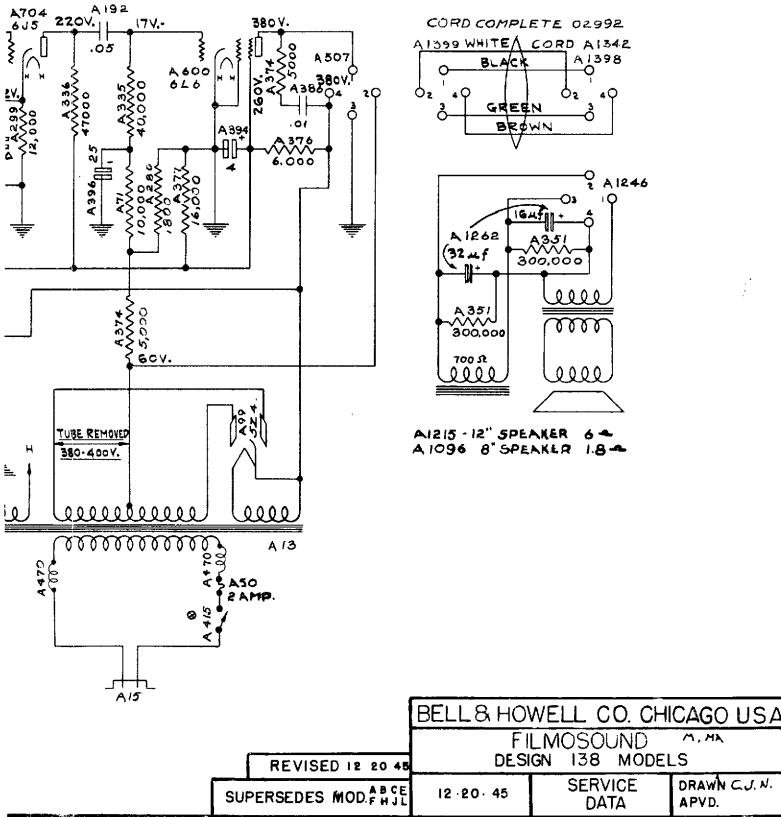
PAGE E IO

EXTENSION CORD

CORD COMPLETE 03076



CORD COMPLETE 02992



DESIGN 138, UTILITY, COMMERCIAL AND ACADEMY

(Amplifiers No. 03202, 03389, 03401, 03413, 03473, 03634, and 12634) GENERAL INFORMATION.

The various models of the Utility, Commercial, and Academy Filmosounds are identified by the following method:

Utility	Commercial	Academy
138-R,-U, <u>-</u> X	138- 5, -V, -Y	138-T,-W,-Z
Two cases 12" speaker	Single case 8" speaker	Two cases 8" speaker

Several different amplifiers were used in these models. Bell & Howell keeps a very accurate record of the type of amplifier used with every Filmosound serial number. Under no circumstances should they be changed to another type. Amplifiers may be identified by the numbers appearing on the front of the chassis to the left of the control panel or by a small plate attached to the bottom plate of amplifier. When replacing the amplifier bottom plate, place a small amount of Dupont household or General Electric glyptol cement on the screw threads. This will prevent the screws from working loose.

All amplifiers of this series use 6V6 tubes connected in push-pull and deliver 12 watts of undistorted power.

SPEAKER.

While the circuits vary somewhat, speakers are all interchangeable for testing purposes. The relay used in the later ones is only for discharging the filter condensers.

DESIGN 138, AMPLIFIER NO. 03202

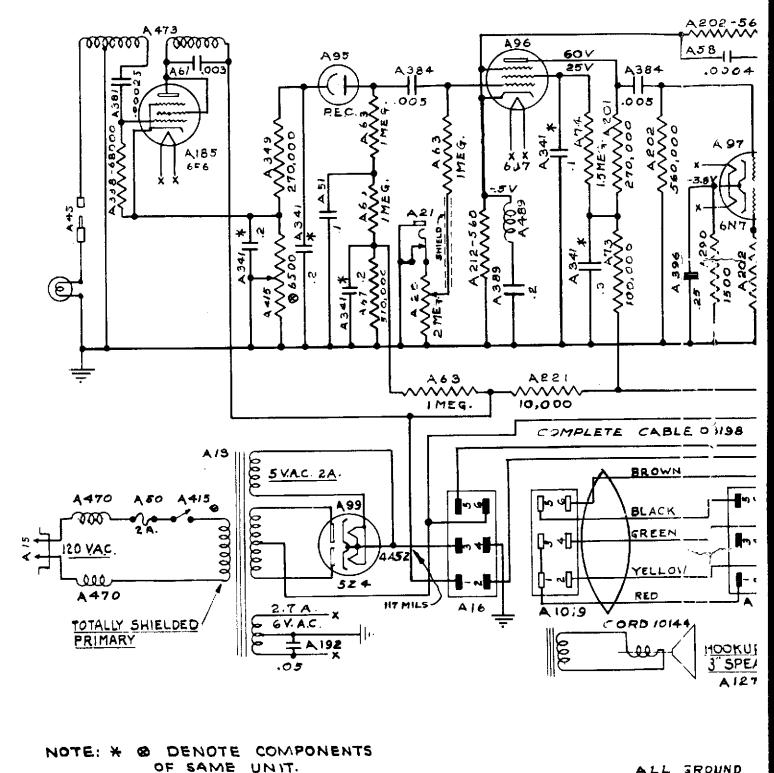
GENERAL INFORMATION.

••

This amplifier uses a 6F6 tube as an oscillator. The speaker is different from the rest of these models, having a 50M, 10-watt resistor, part No. 11324, in the circuit. No relay is used.

Note that inverse feedback is used and that the tone control is in the input circuit of one of the output tubes.

PAGE EI4

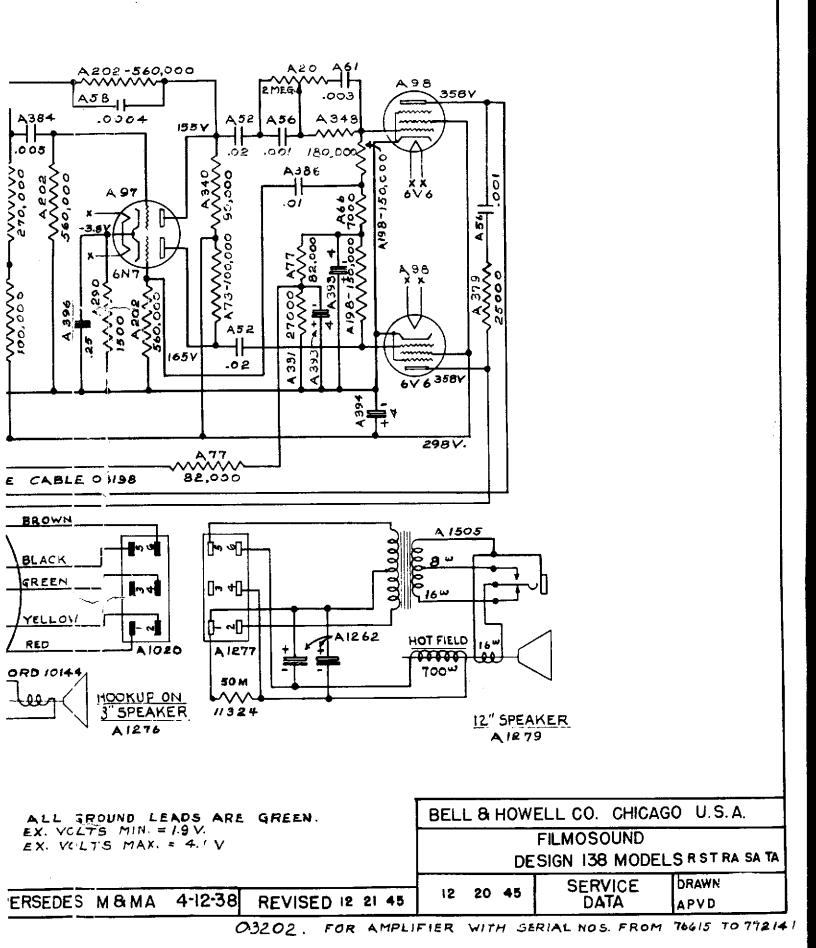


ALL GROUND EX. VOLTS MIN. EX. VOLTS MAI

SUPERSEDES M&M/



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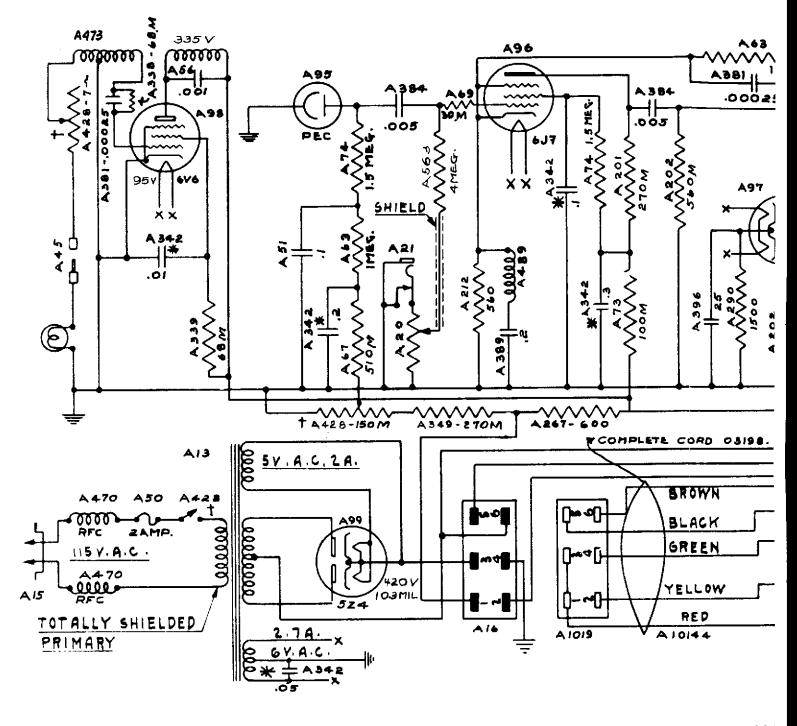
DESIGN 138, AMPLIFIER NO. 03389

GENERAL INFORMATION.

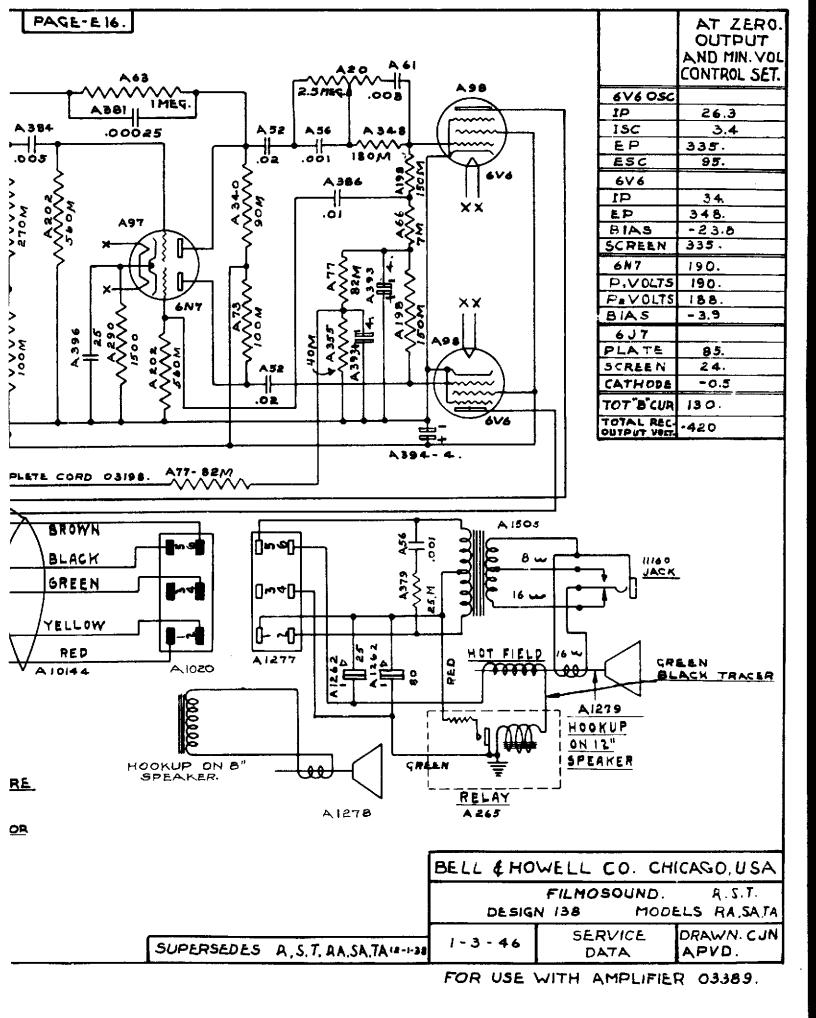
Many of these amplifiers became unstable after being in use for some time. Therefore, the following changes must be made whenever an amplifier wired like the diagram on page E-14 is encountered. A 7,000-10,000-chm, 1/2-watt resistor should be inserted between the oscillator grid leak condenser combination and the tube grid or oscillator coil lead. The 70M screen resistor should be changed to a 30M, 1/2-watt resistor, A-170, and the bypass condenser should be disconnected and taped. Do not clip the lead at the condenser. Resistors A74 and A67 in the photocell and 6J7 grid circuit should be transposed. When reinstalling resistor A-67, mount it with very short leads and place close to the coupling condenser A384. If amplifier is microphonic, move the condenser resistor combination slightly by means of a thin screw driver placed thru one of the bottom plate holes. Install a 50M, 1-watt resistor, A336, across the outside terminals of the photocell section of the volume control. The series feed resistor A349 (275M) should be changed to resistor A1043, 100M, 1/2-watt. The voltage at the junction point of the control and resistor should be between 100 and 120 volts. If the voltage is too high or too low, change the 100M resistor to one of lower or higher value. Do not remove original resistor from terminal strip. Lay new resistor in chassis close to the bottom plate stud, connecting it to the opposite end of original resistor which fed A428. Change microphone control A20.

The majority of these amplifiers have already been changed and are usually marked with a dot of red paint on one of the base plate rivets.

PAGE-EI6.



OPERATING LINE VOLTAGE 115 VOLTS - 60 CYCLE A.C. POWER CONSUMPTION 1. AMPERE. ALL GROUND LEADS ARE GREEN. EX. VOLTS MAX. - 4.1 A DENOTE. CAPACITOR IN BANK. † DENOTES POT. ON COMMON SHAFT. HOC SI



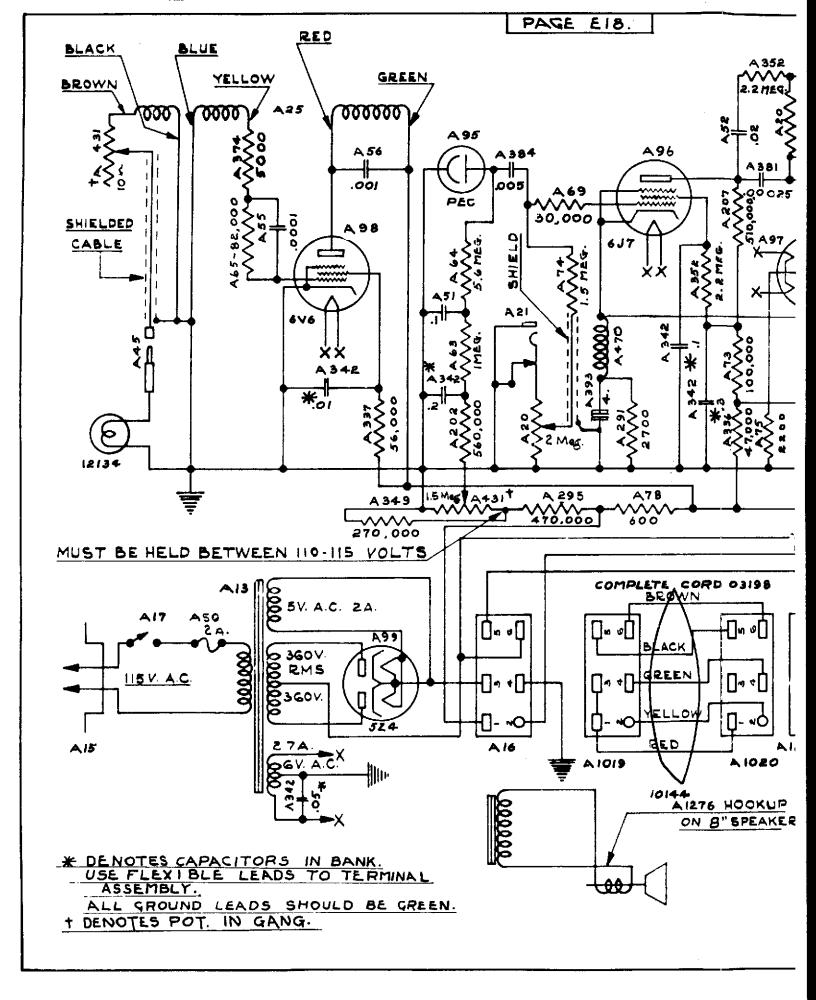
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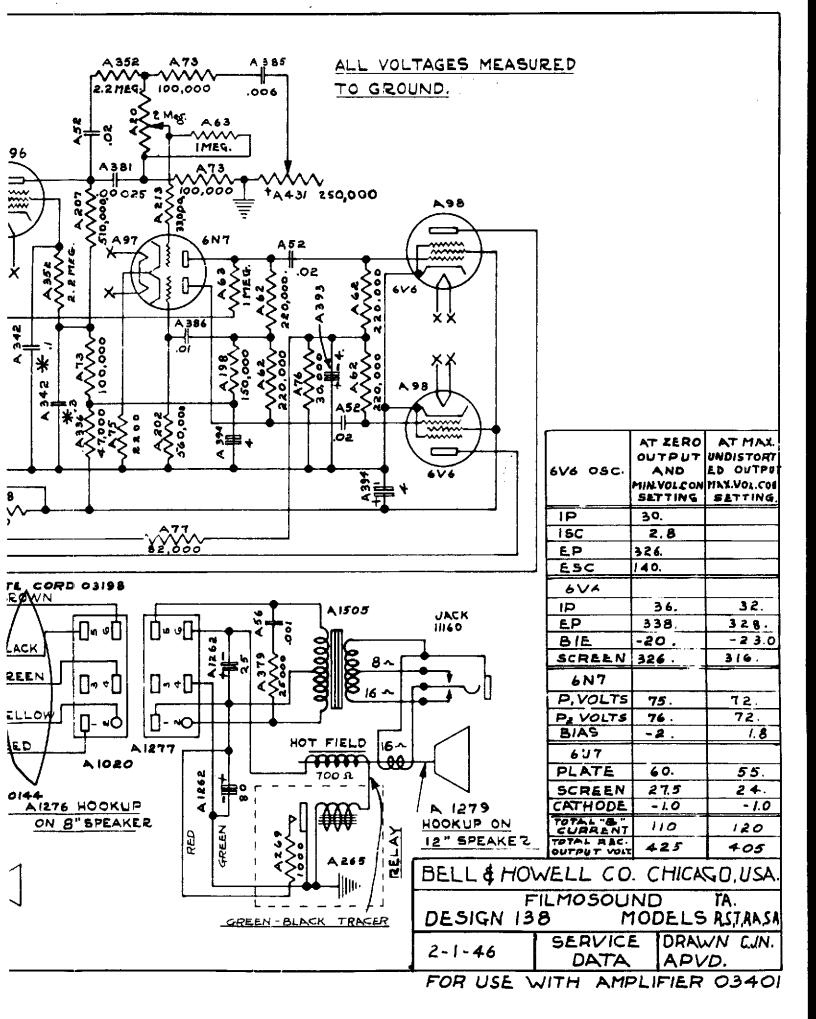
DESIGN 138, AMPLIFIER NO. 03401

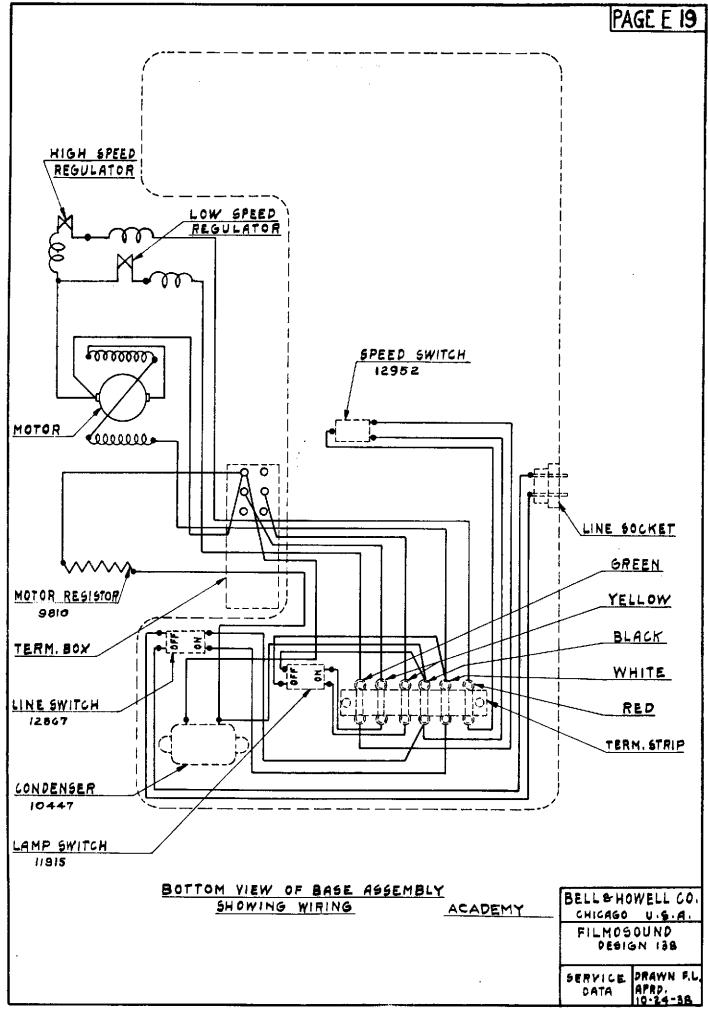
GENERAL INFORMATION.

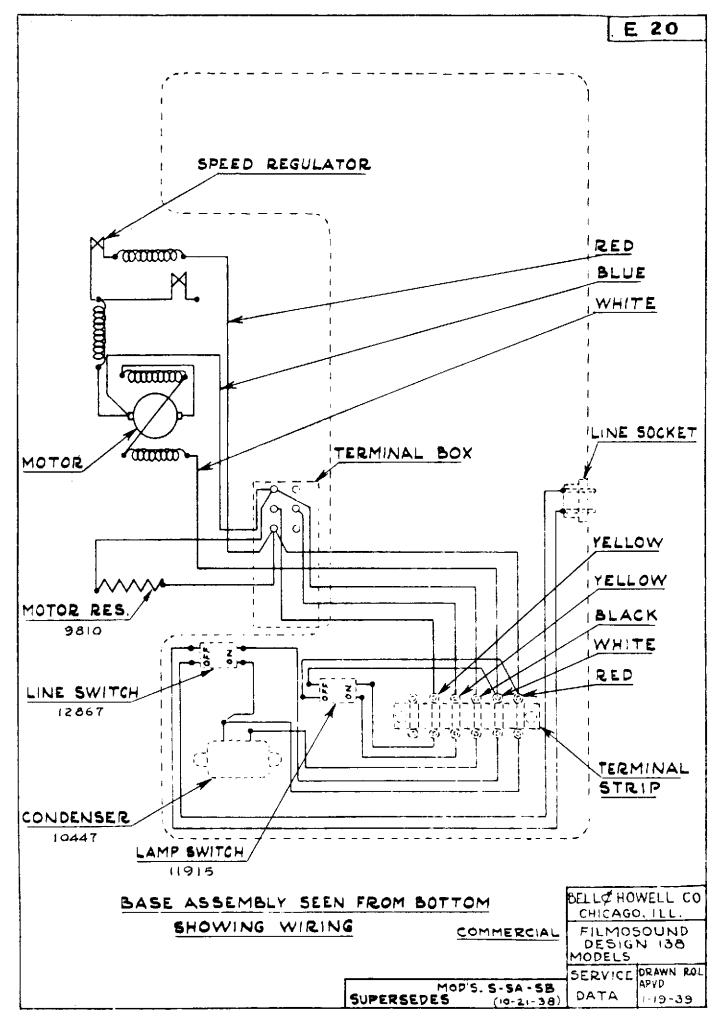
Failure of exciter lamp to operate may be due to shorted turns in oscillator coil. If tubes are known to be good and all voltages are correct then change coil.

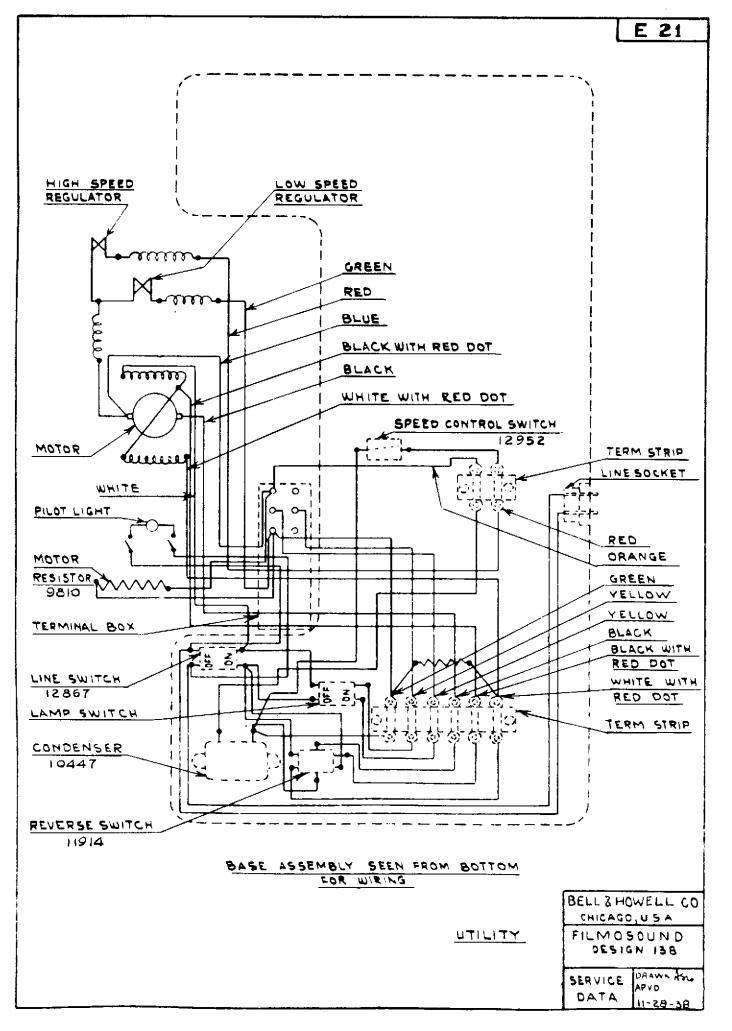
When the exciter lamp voltage is excessive, remove the No. A337 screen resistor. Replace it with a 30M resistor No. A170 and <u>disconnect</u> the by-pass condenser lead. Tape up. Do not clip off at condenser bank.











DESIGN 138, AMPLIFIERS NO. 03413, 03473, 03634, and 12634 GENERAL INFORMATION.

All of the above amplifiers are very much alike, the main difference being in the tone control circuits.

Low volume may be caused by a shorted section in condenser A37 and leaking between sections of condenser A38. The latter will usually become very hot when it is not in satisfactory condition. Fading of volume can also be caused by this condenser.

NOTE

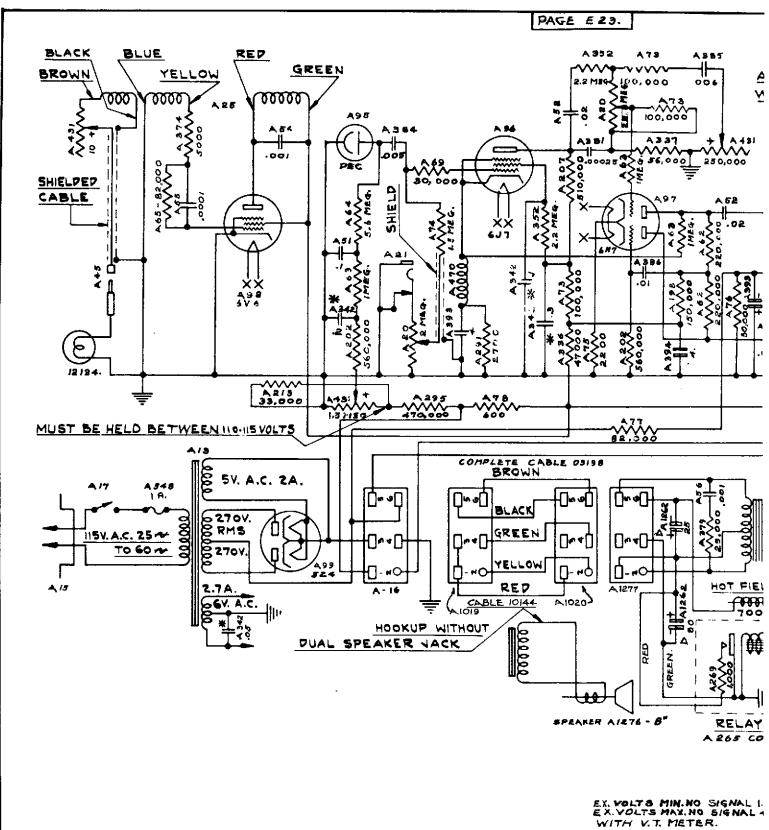
The 03634 and 12634 amplifiers use a 6SC7

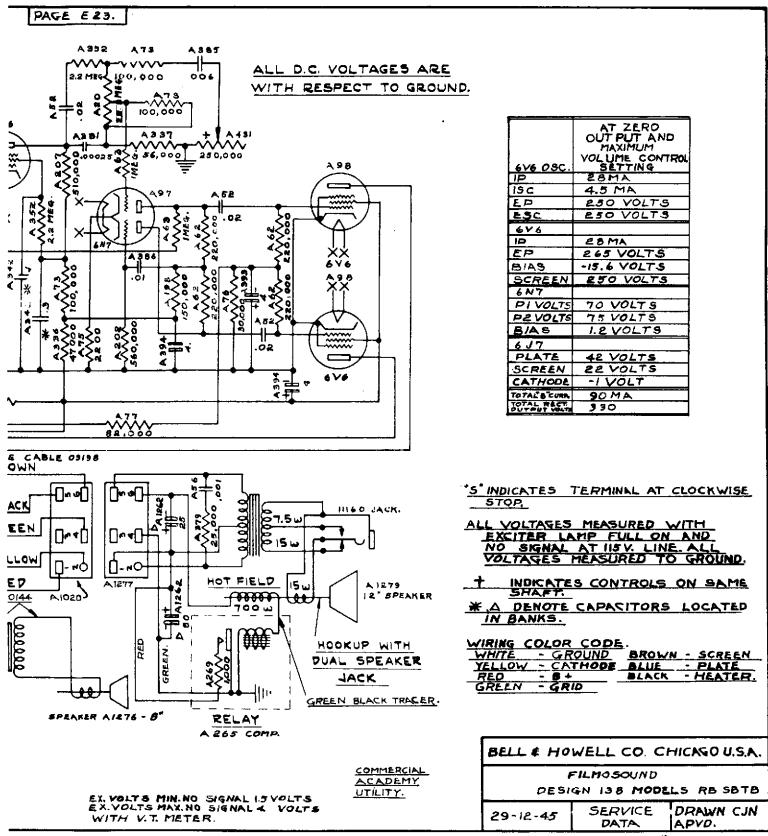
phase inverter tube rather than the 6N7 tube.

The two tubes are not interchangeable.

Metal 6V6 tubes may be used throut although a glass 6V6GT tube will usually be found in the oscillator socket. 6V6GT tubes may be used exclusively but it will be necessary to install grounded metal shields on the tubes in the output sockets.

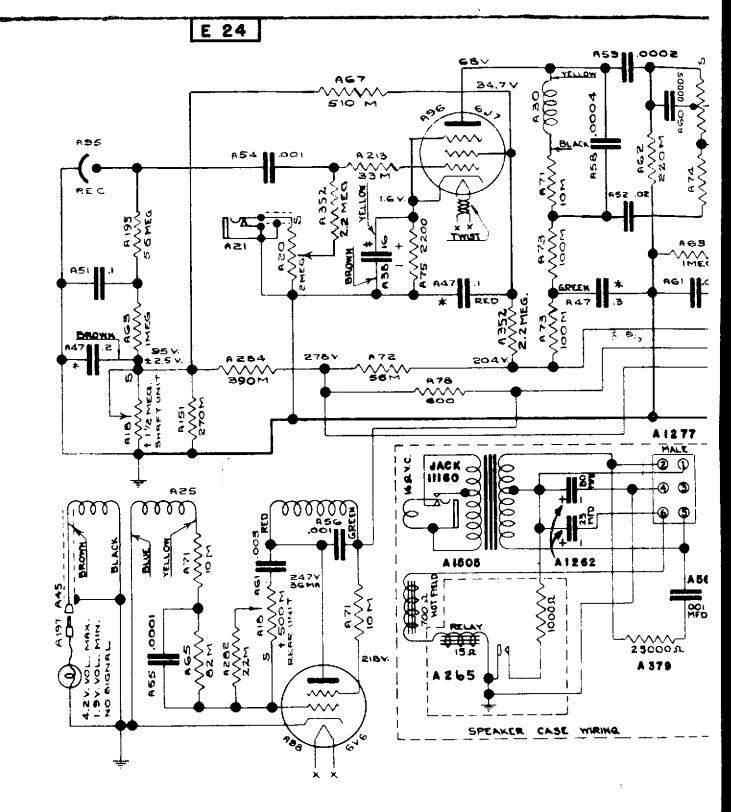
The 03413 amplifier is a 25-cycle amplifier. There are three series of them -- all bearing the same part number. The first series followed the 03401 circuit, the second the 03473 circuit and the third the 12634 circuit. Diagrams of the first two circuits are shown.

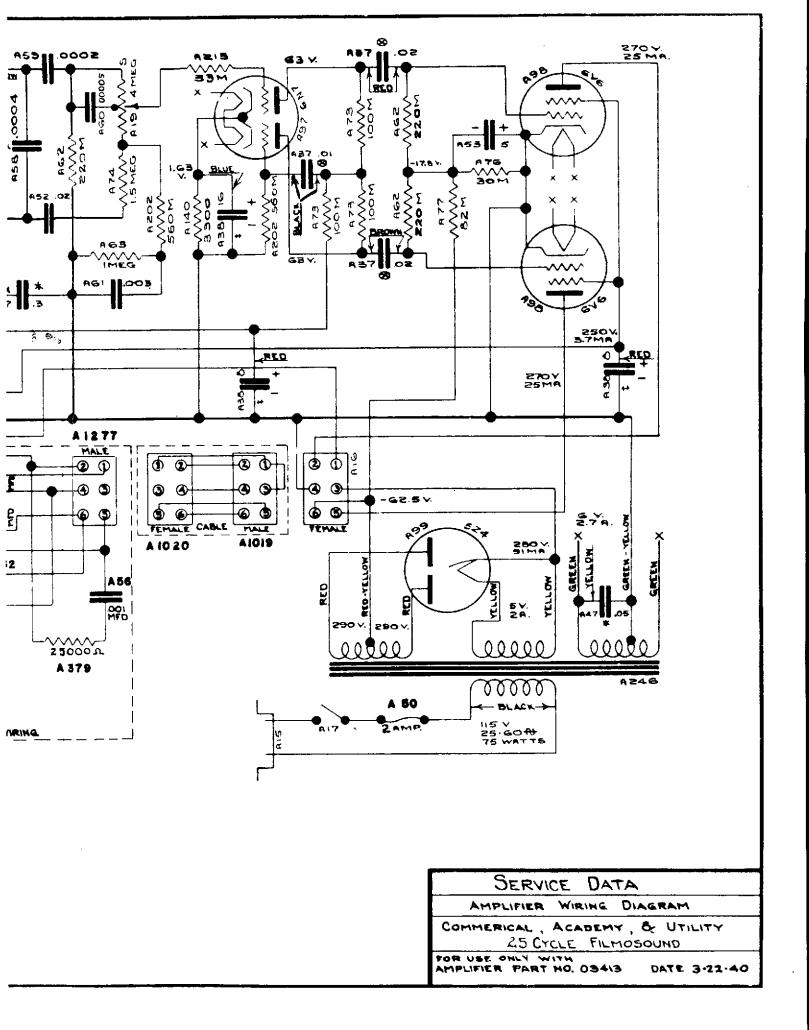


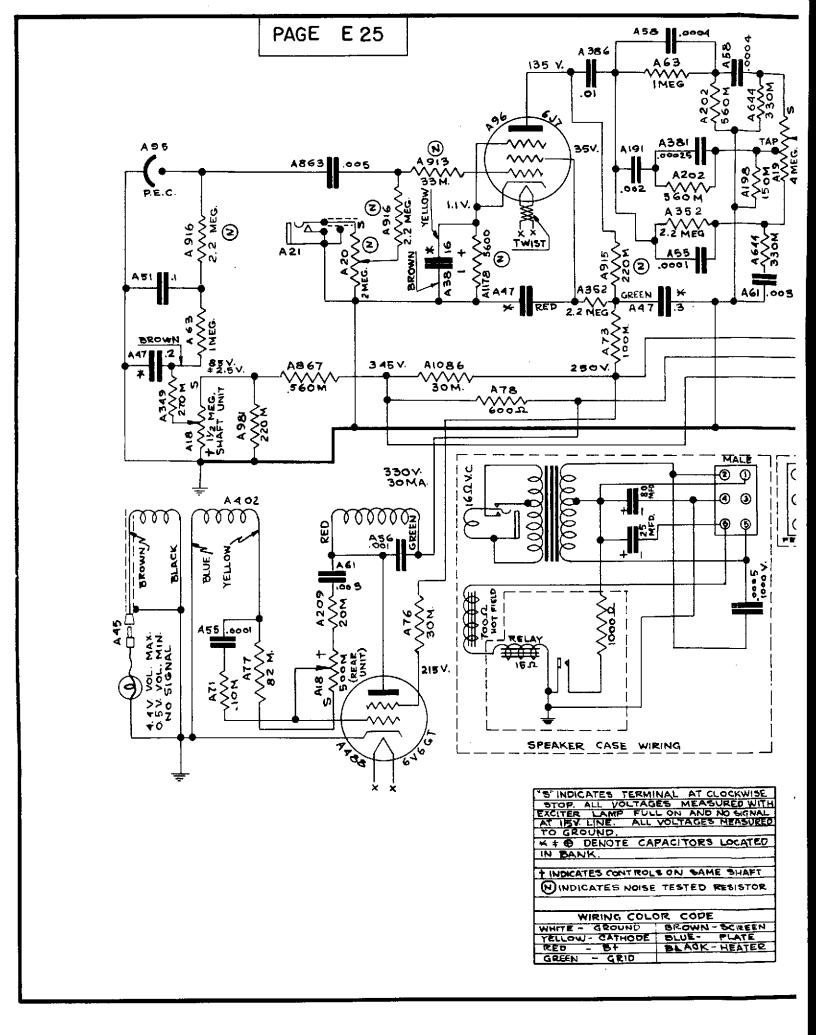


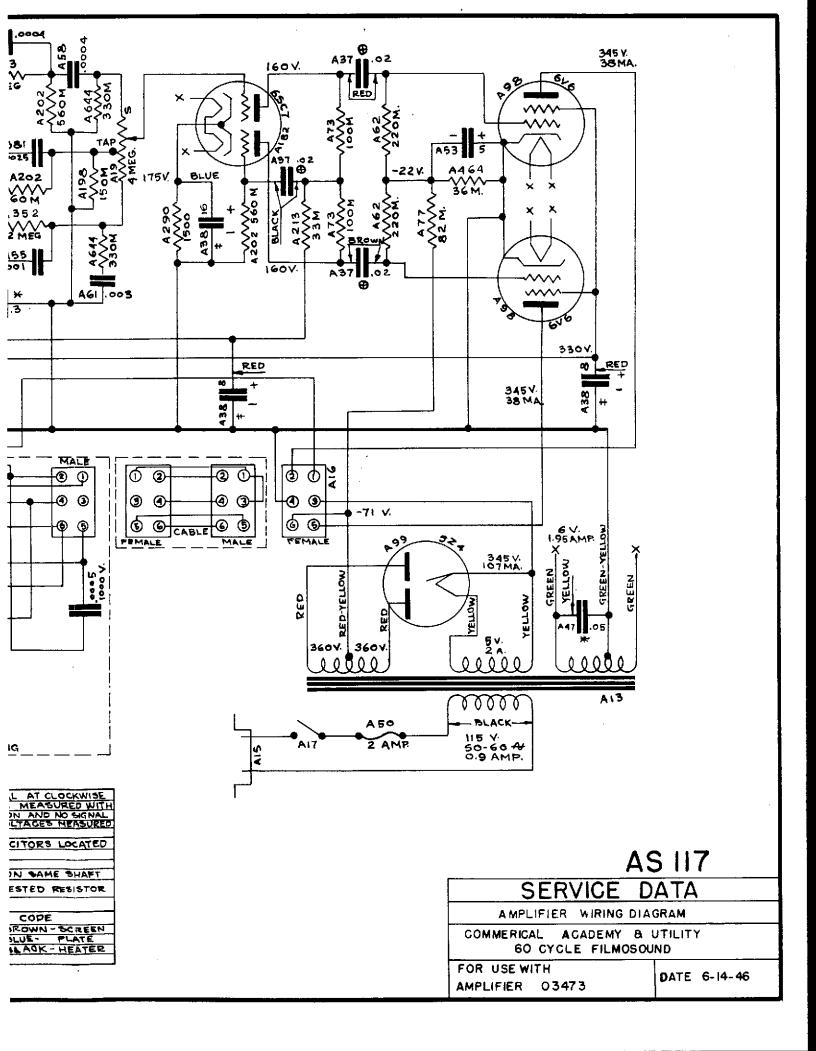
FOR USE WITH AMPLIFIER * 03413.

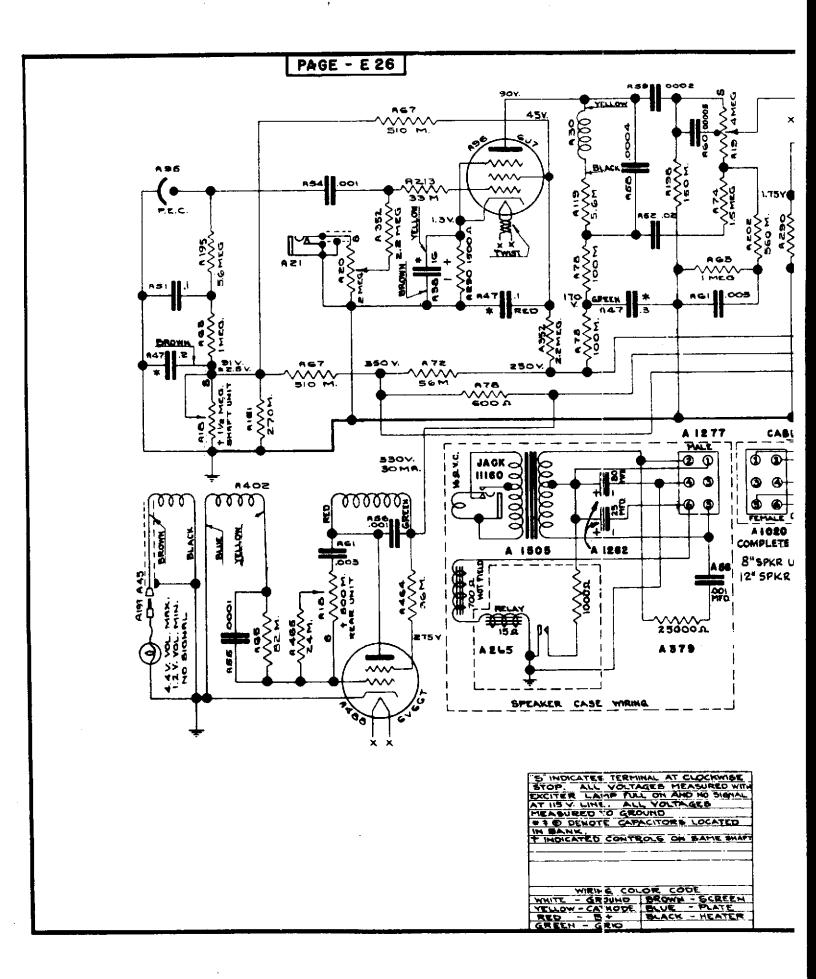
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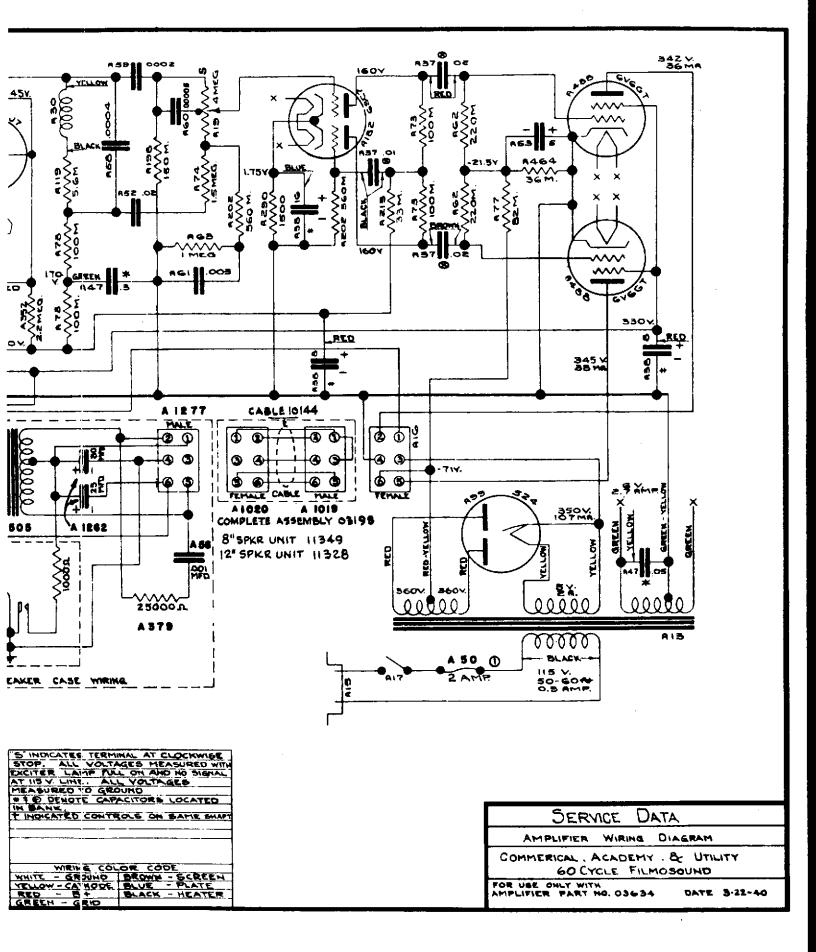


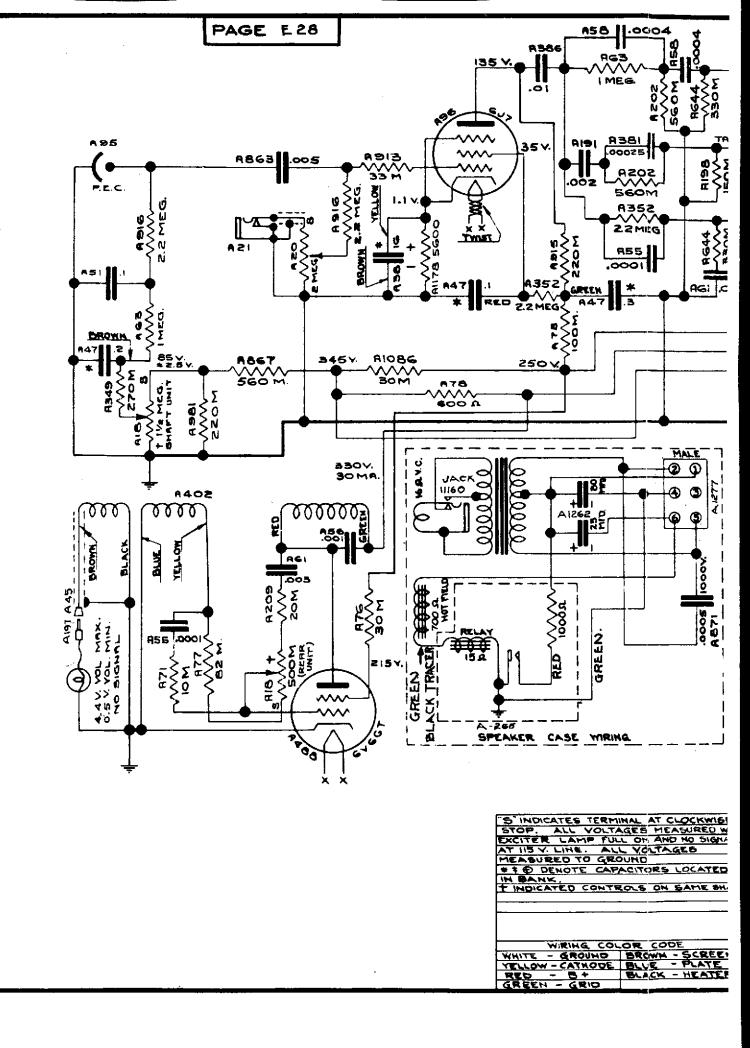


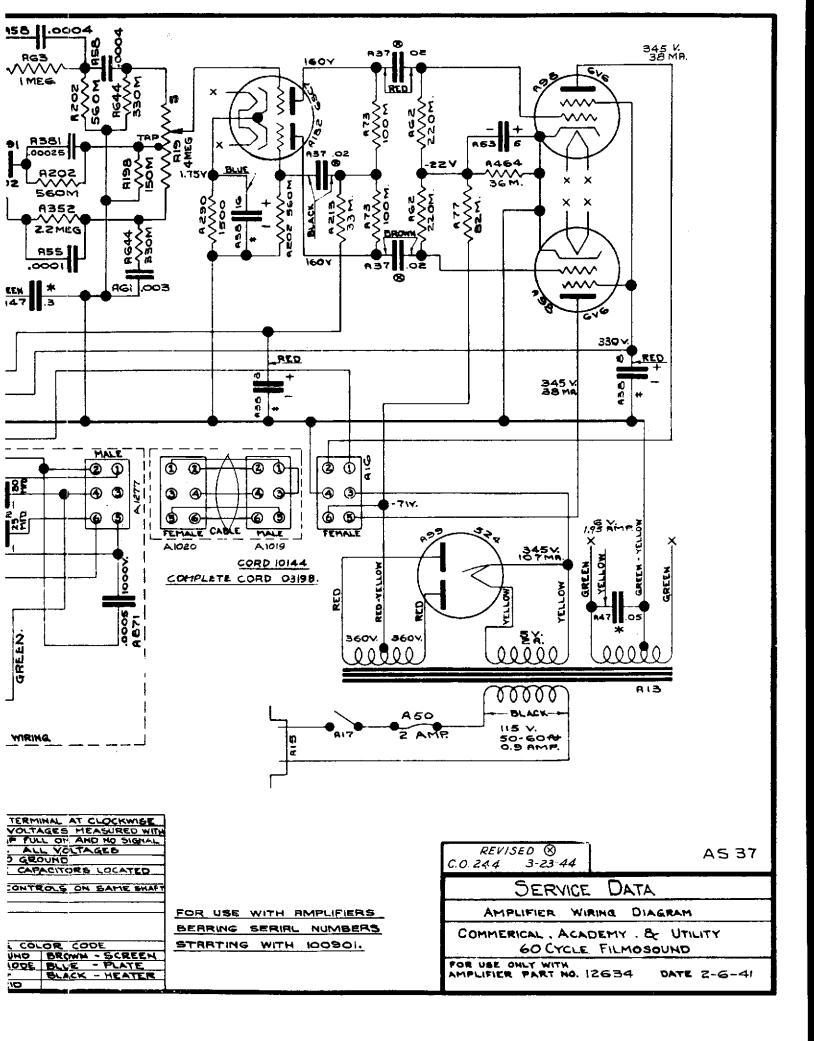


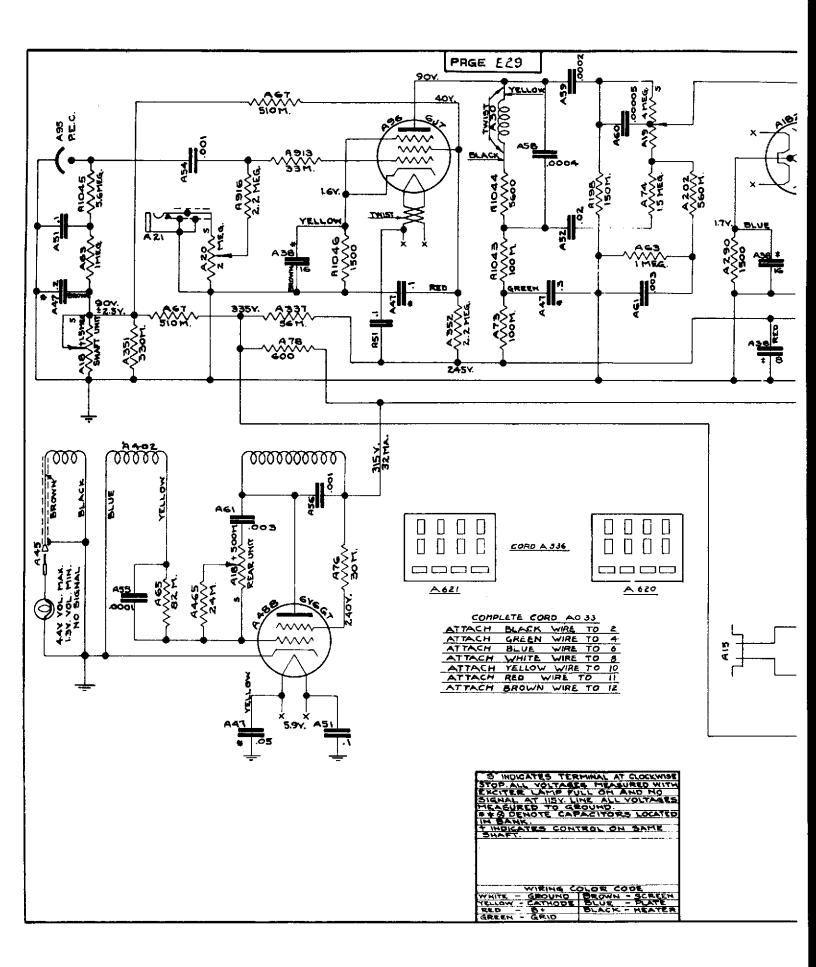


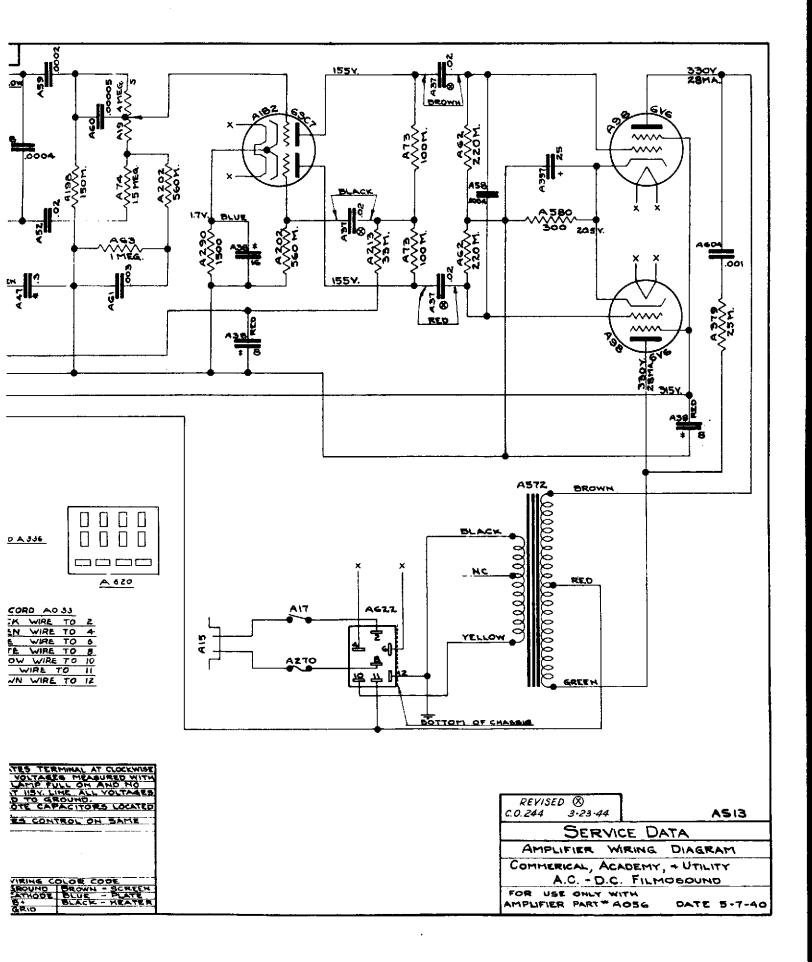


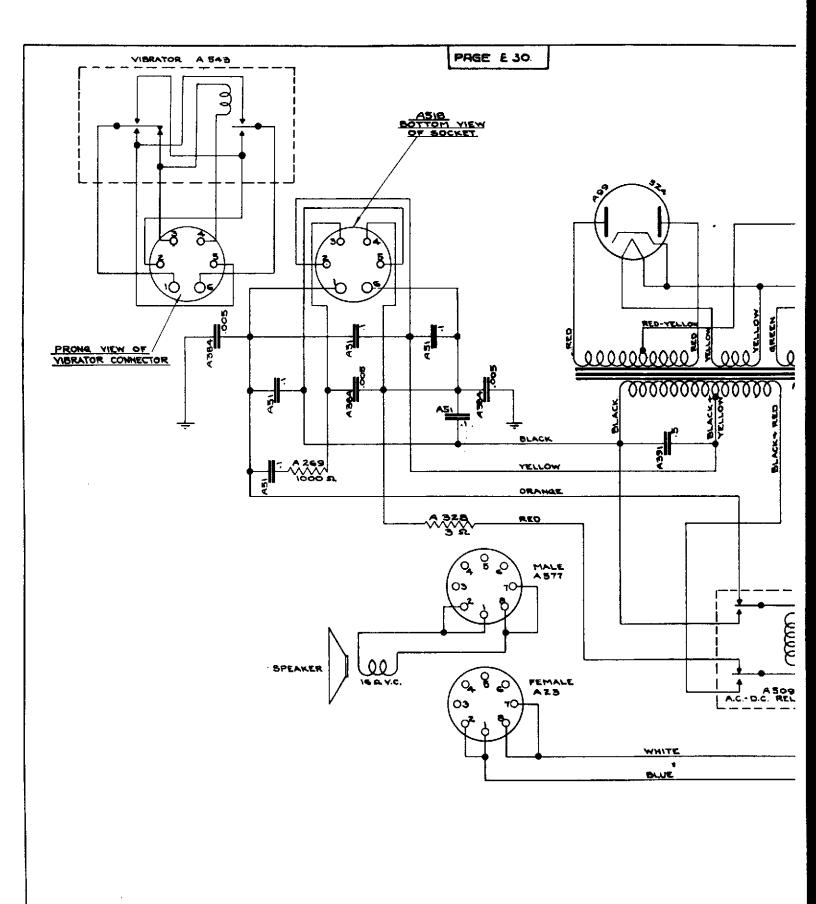




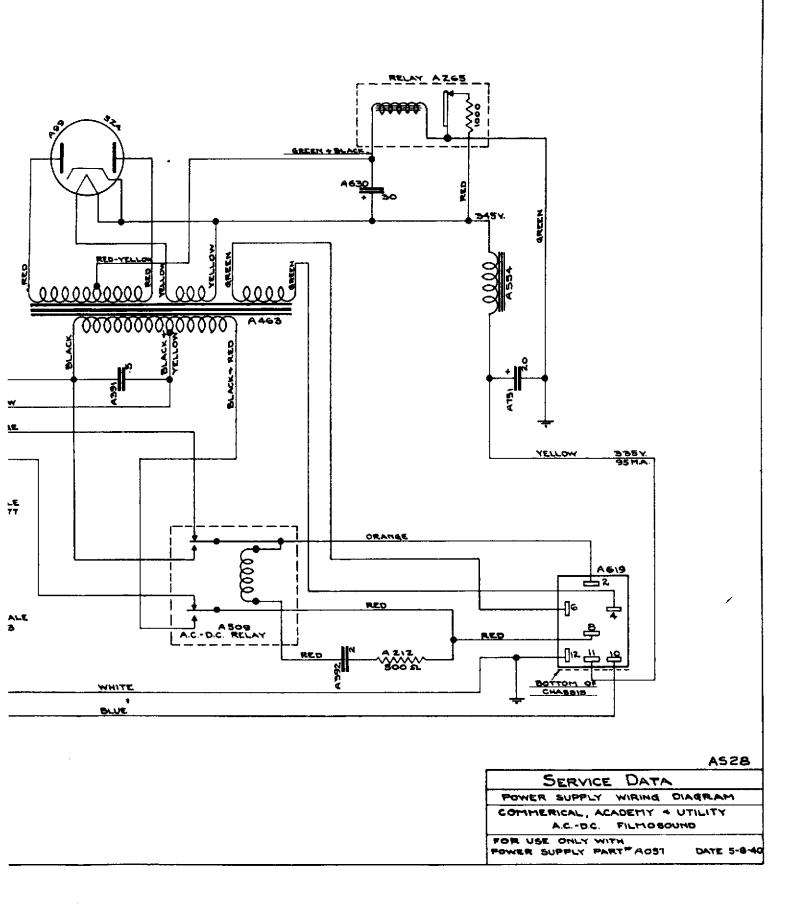


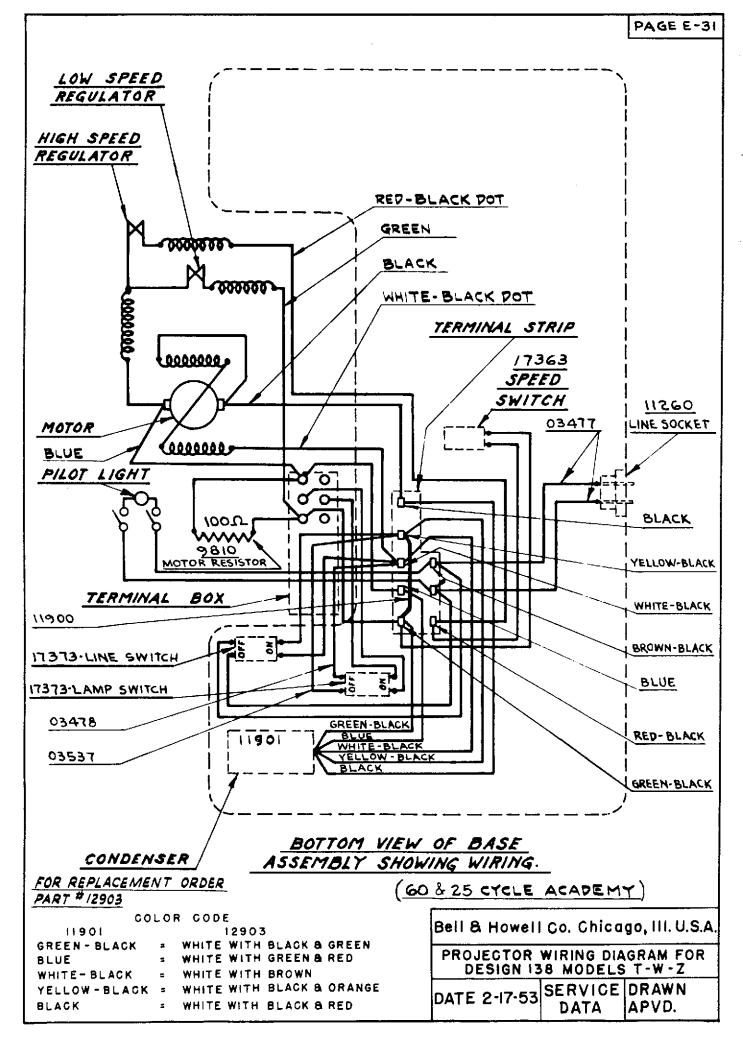


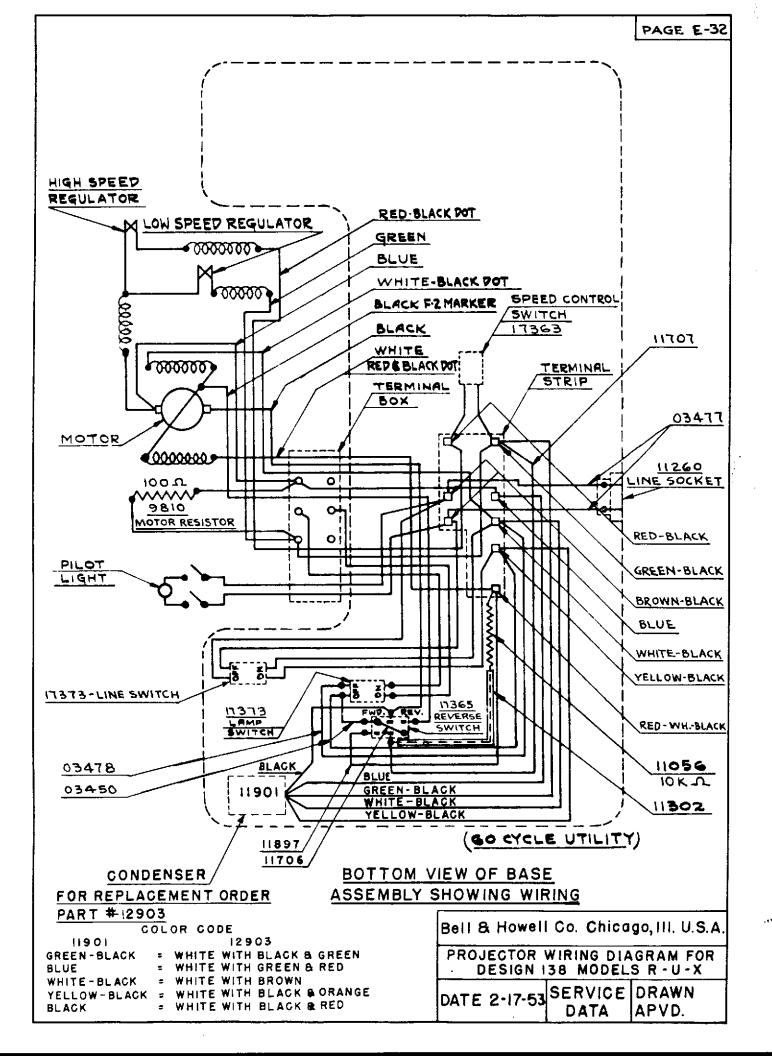




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SECTION F

DESIGN 140-FILMOARC

GENERAL INFORMATION.

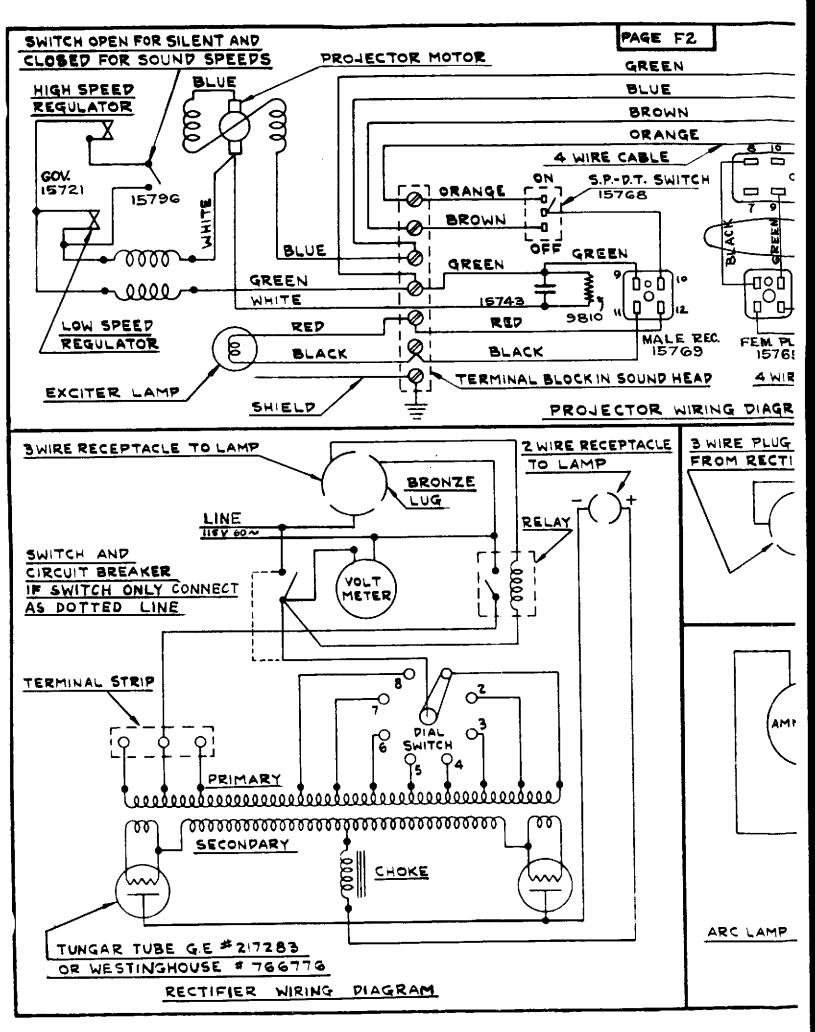
On page F2 will be found the projector and arc lamp - DC current wiring diagrams. The Bell & Howell Filmoarc uses the Design 130 amplifier, information for which may be found under Section "D" of this manual.

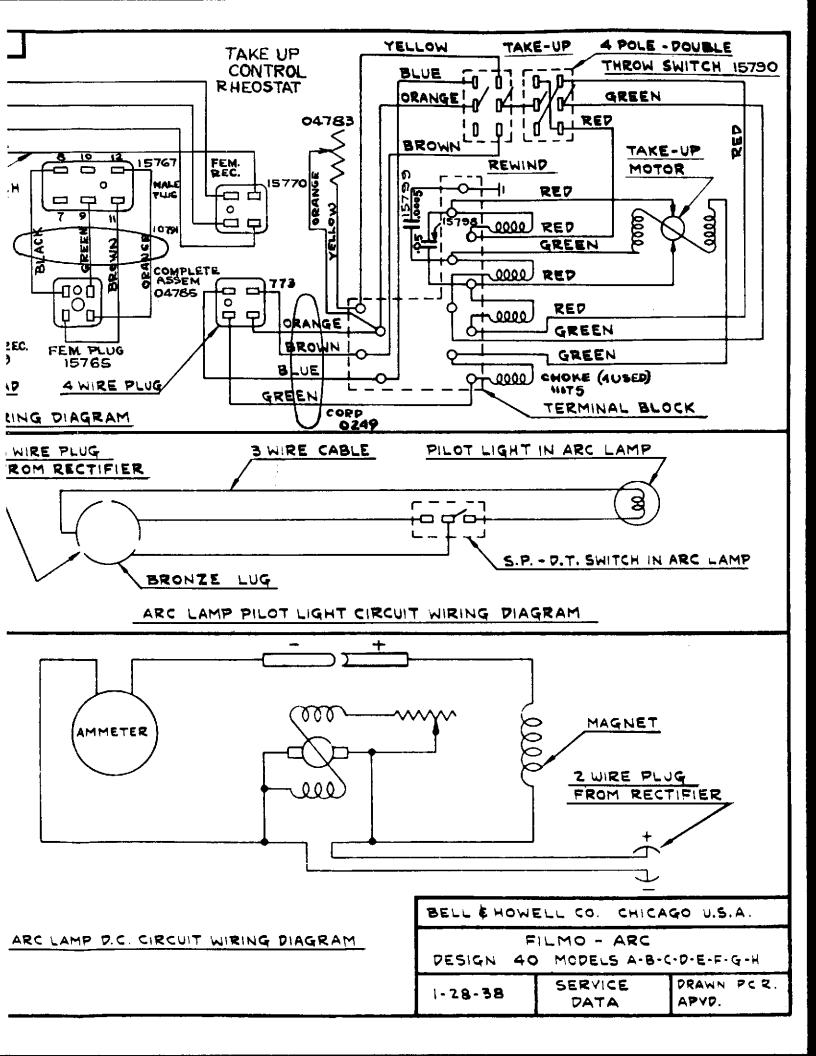
Be sure the speaker selector switch in the rear of the amplifier is set to the "Single Speaker" position for single speaker and "Dual Speaker" position when two speakers are being used.

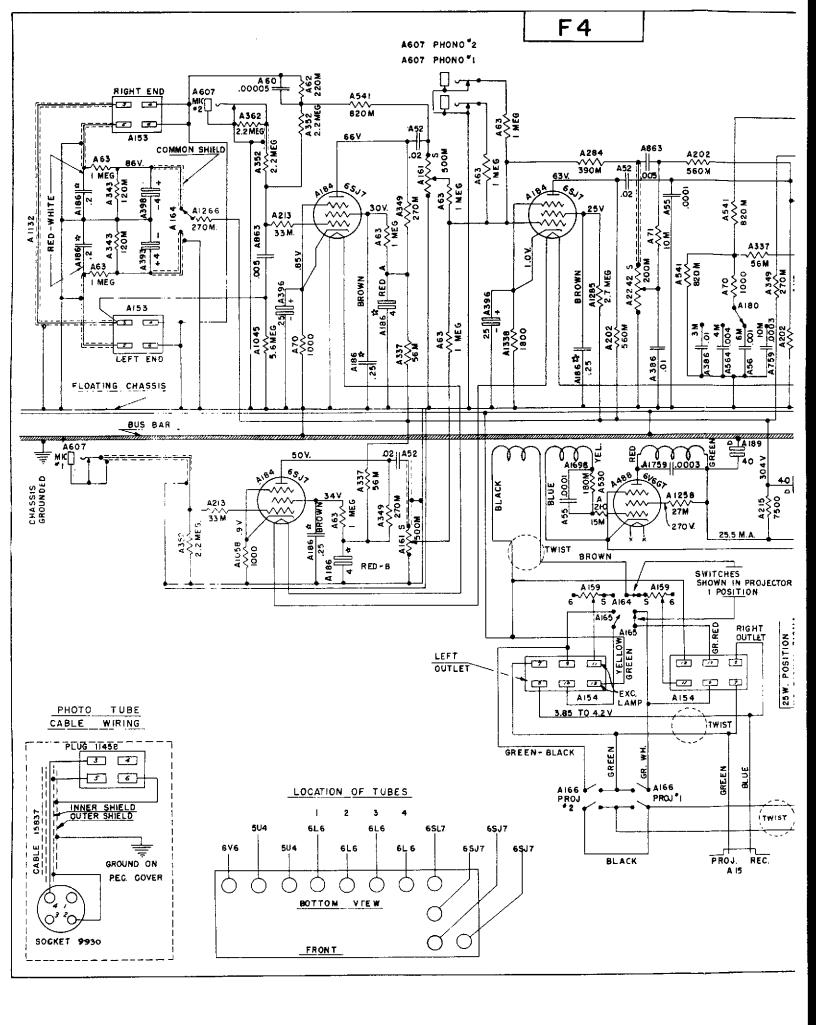
When ordering parts be sure to use the word "DETAIL" and number wherever shown.

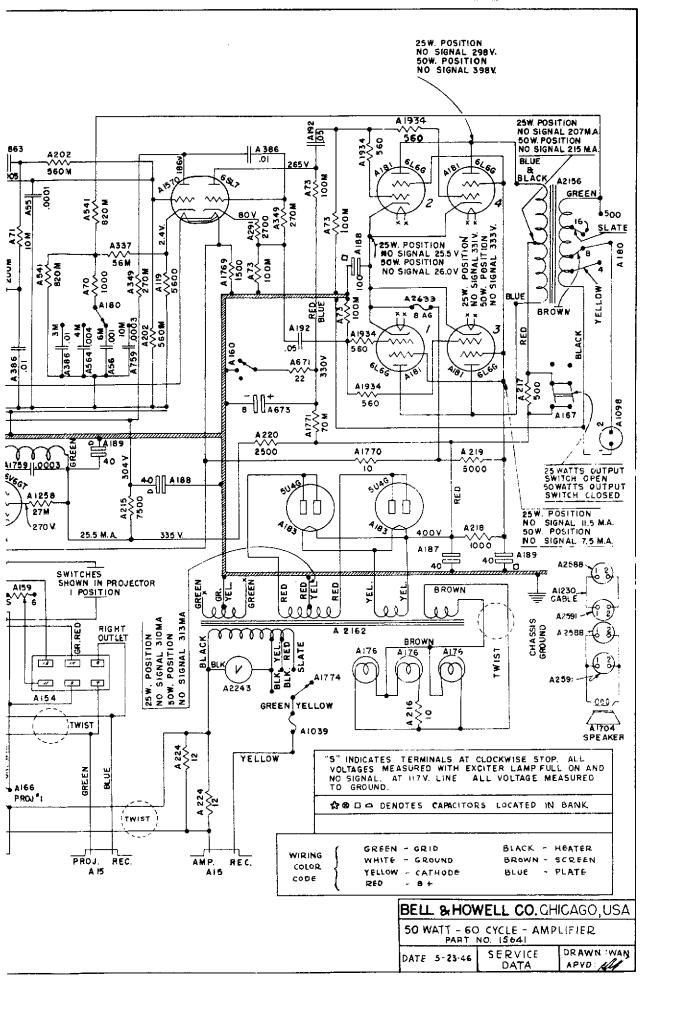
Lamp house and rectifier parts have not been given a Bell & Howell number; therefore, it will be necessary to order them by description.

The Instructions and Manual of Operation for the Filmoarc thoroughly cover the projector lamp housing and rectifier.



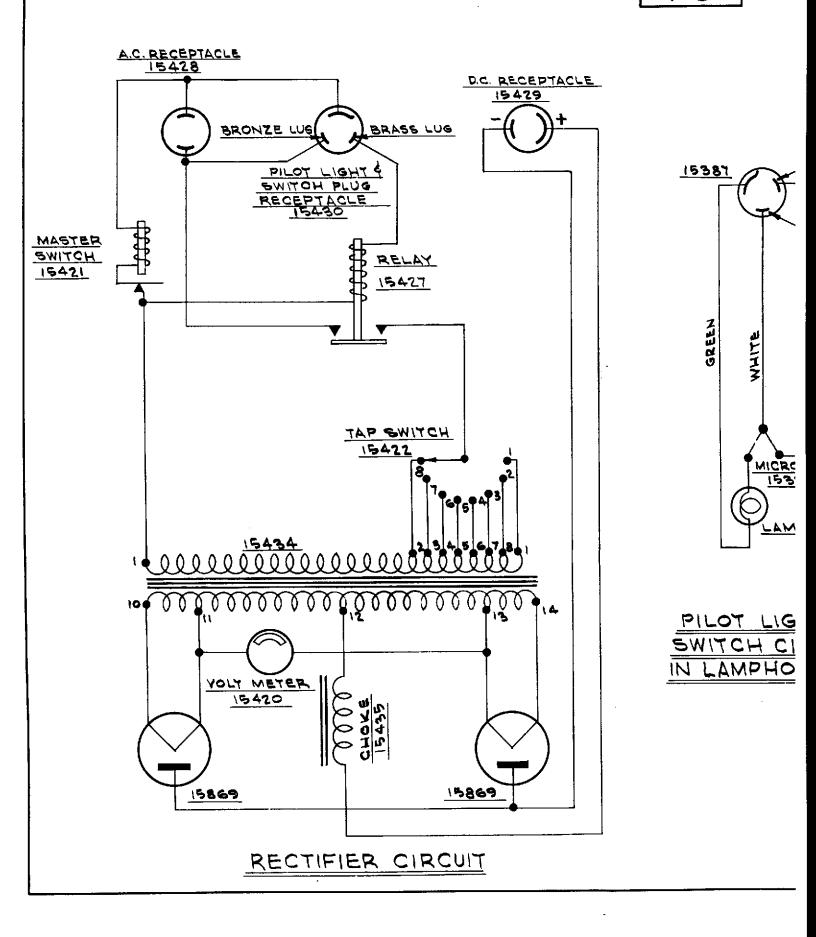


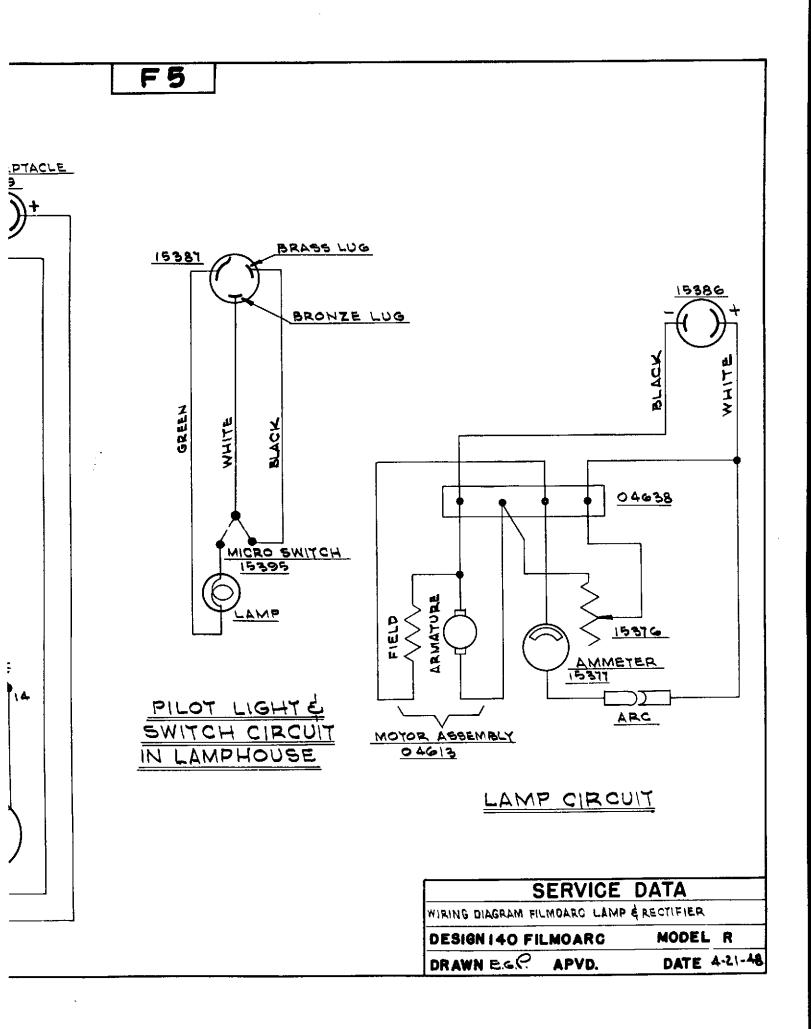


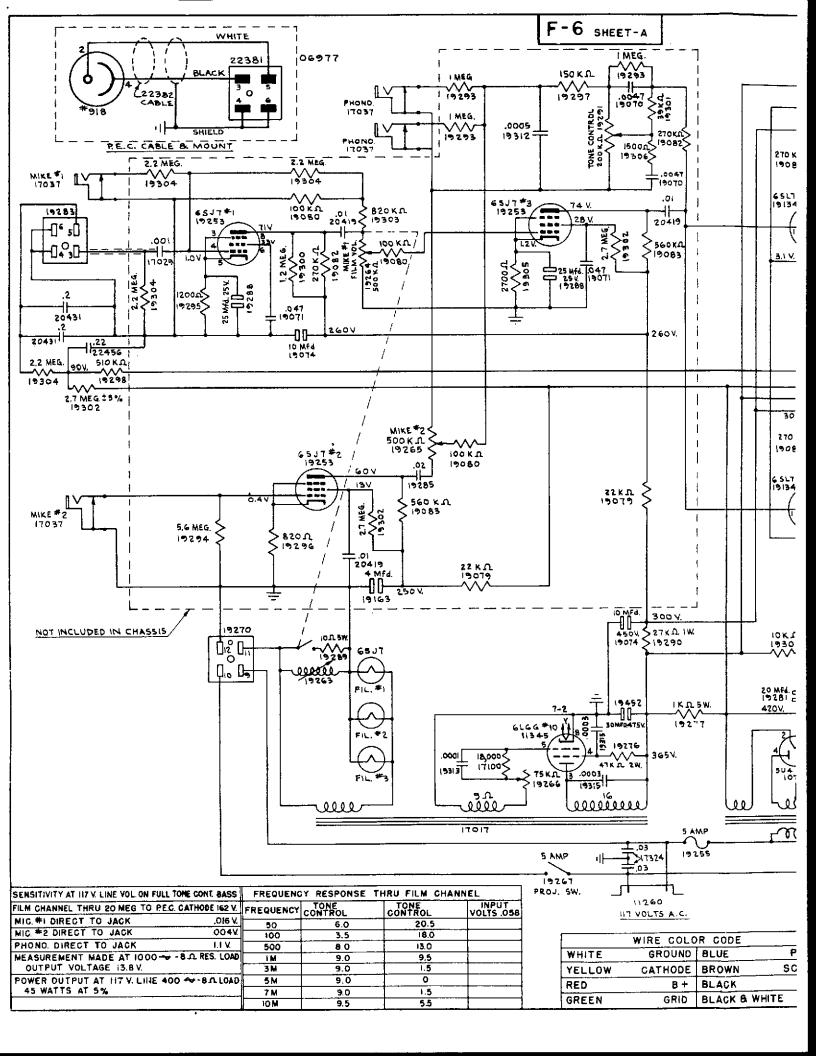


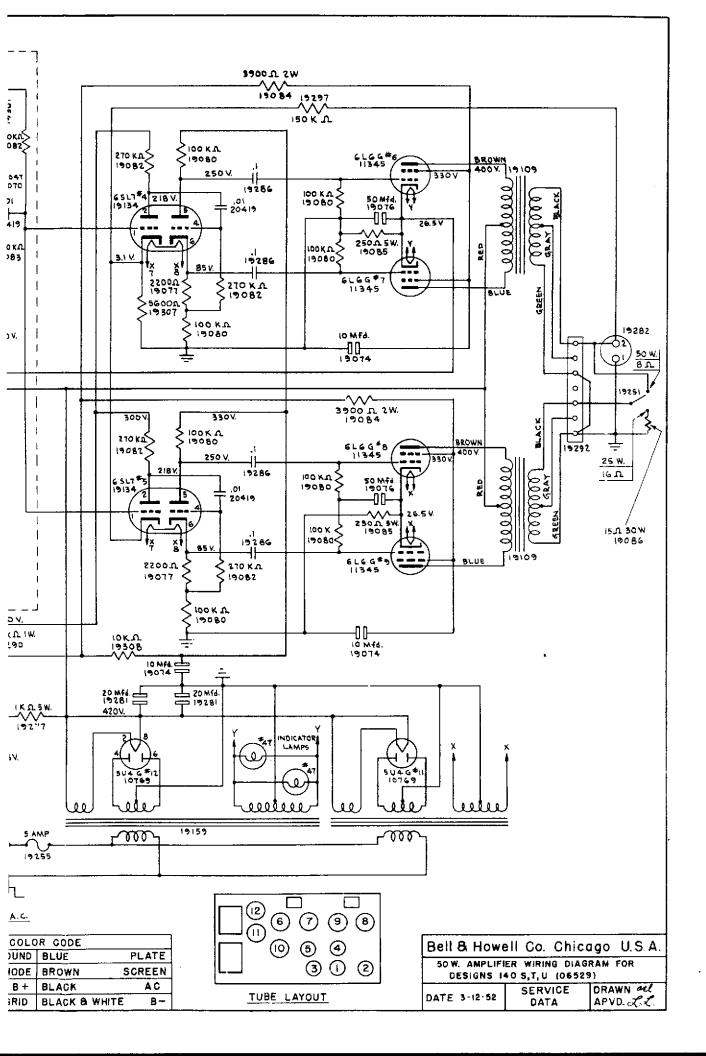
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F 5

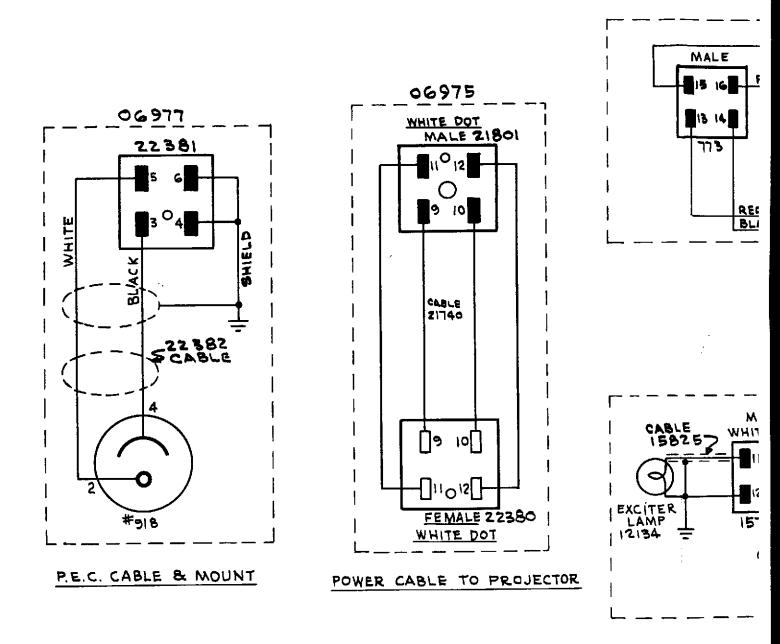




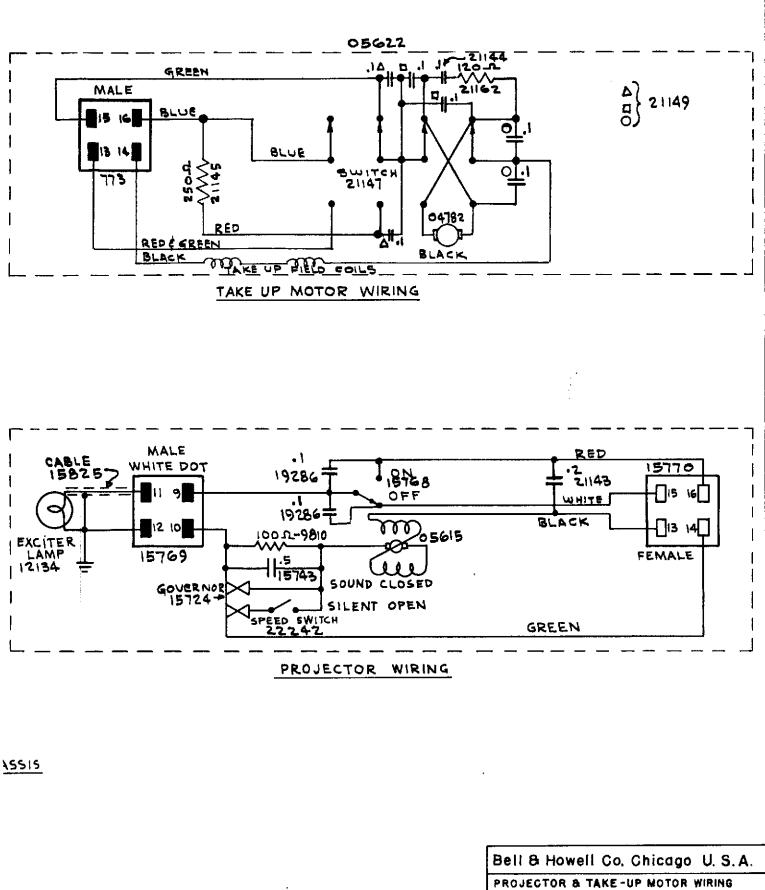




F-6 SHEET B



PARTS ON THIS SHEET NOT INCLUDED IN AMPLIFIER CHASSIS



PROJECTOR & TAKE-UP MOTOR WIRING DIAGRAM & CABLES FOR DESIGNS 140 S,T,U DATE 3-12-52 SERVICE DRAWN acl DATA APVD. ZCK.

SECTION G

DESIGN 142, MODEL A

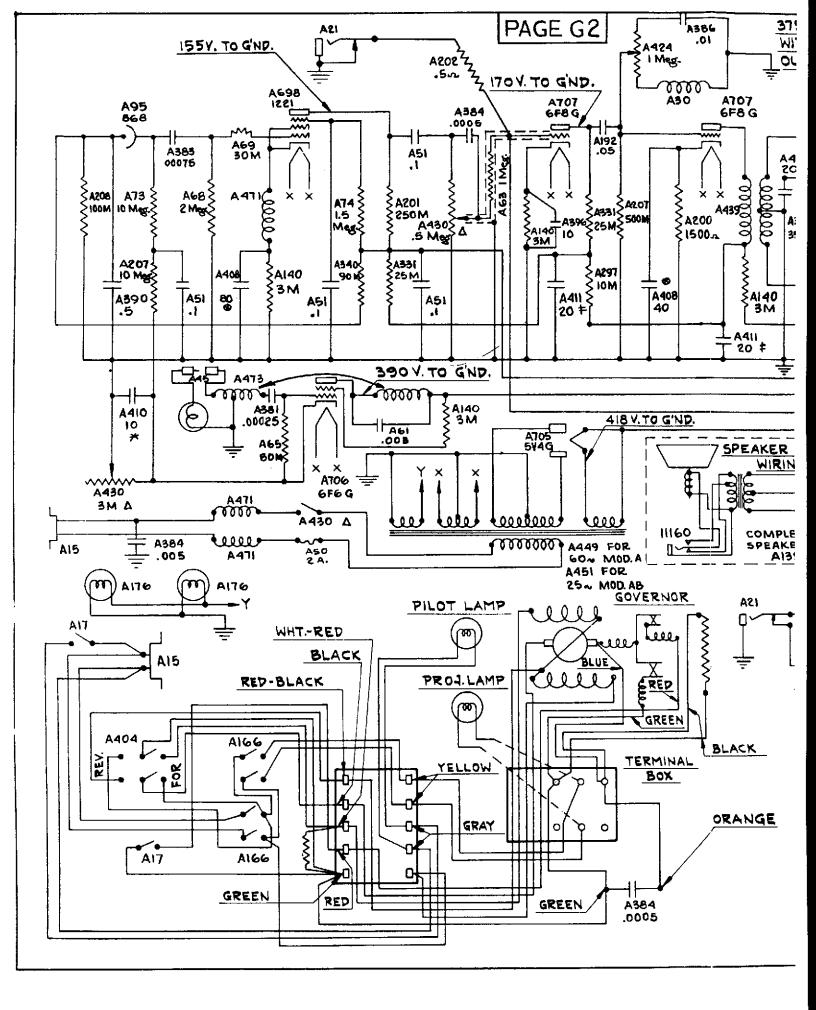
GENERAL INFORMATION.

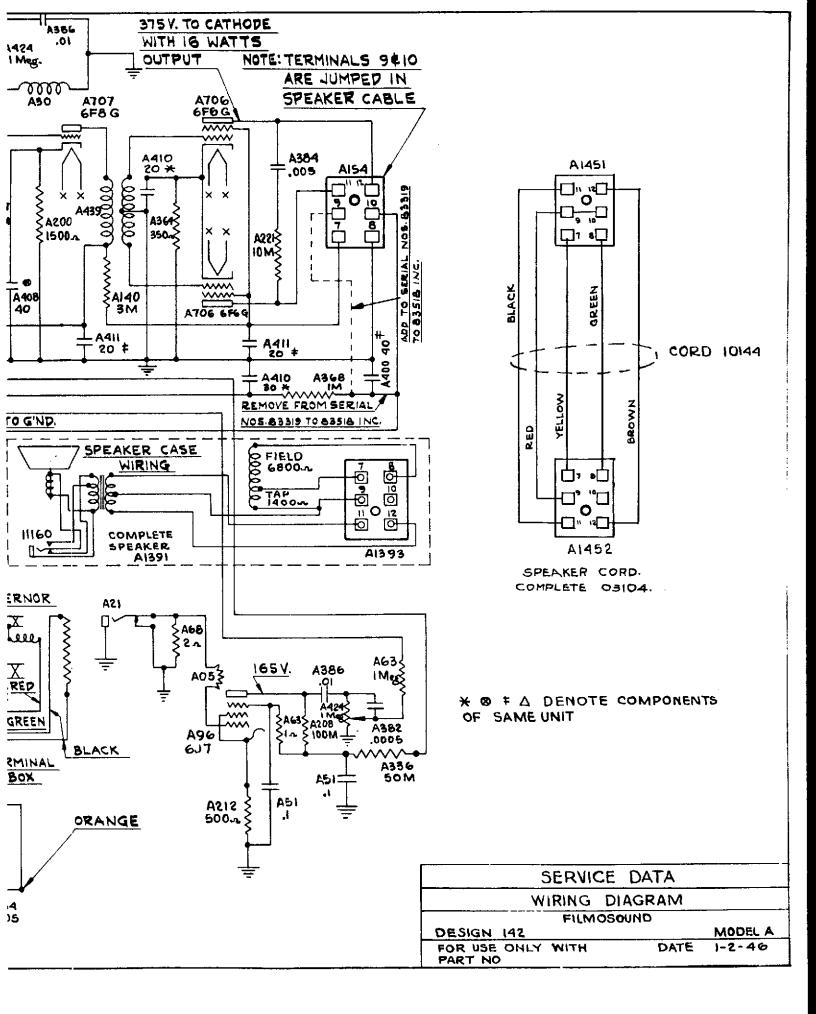
This amplifier used 6F6G tubes in the output. Note that the 6F8G tube is cascade operated, and not phase inverted. The power output is approximately 15 watts. Do not substitute metal for glass 6F6G tubes. Use only 2-ampere fuses.

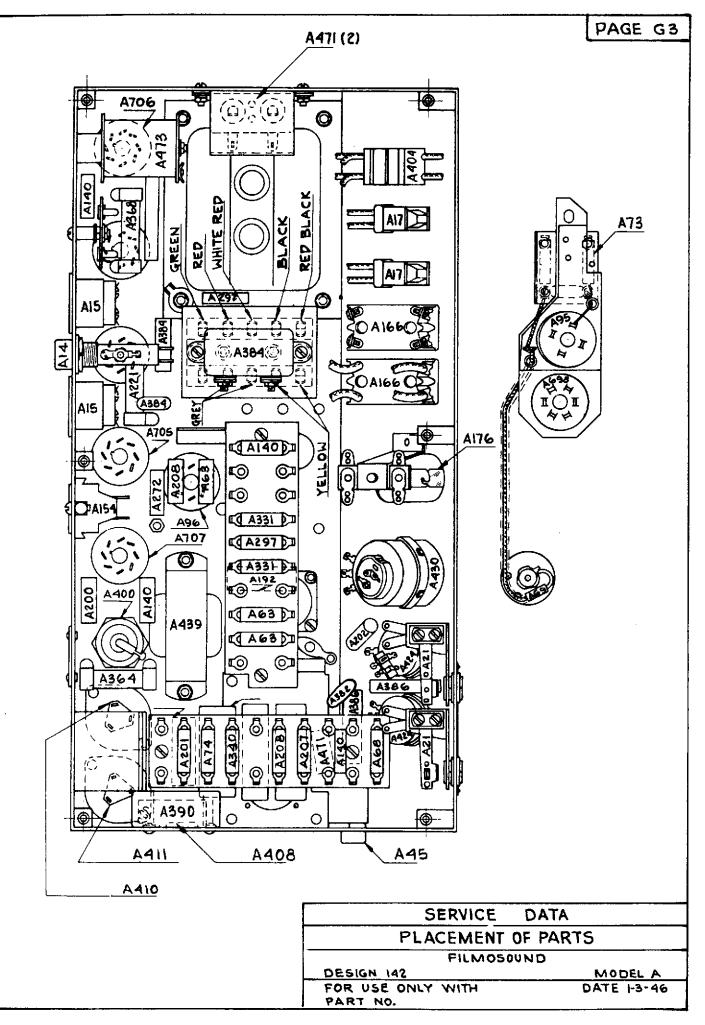
If the exciter lamp life is short and if the line voltage is not over 117 volts, a change should be made in the oscillator tube wiring. The .003 MFD mica condenser, A-61, which tunes the oscillator is changed to a .001 MFD mica condenser, A604. The 3000-ohms screen resistor A140 is changed to a 5000-ohms, 1-watt resistor A293; the 1000-ohms resistor A368 is changed to a 5000-ohm, 1-watt resistor A293; and the 1000-ohm resistor A368 is changed to a 4000-ohm, 10-watt resistor A373. Resistor A368 is usually found mounted on the oscillator coil terminal on the end plates. Lay resistor A-293 against the oscillator tube socket terminals and connect it to terminals 4 and 6. Resistor A604 is then laid beside resistor A-293 and is connected to terminals 3 & 6.

In cases of high line voltage and where the rectifier tube arcs over and results in fuse blowing, a 150-ohm, 10-watt resistor can be connected in series with the output of the rectifier. Be sure it is connected <u>between</u> the rectifier and first filter condenser. A convenient location for the resistor is in back of the speaker receptacle.

All speaker cables do not have terminals 9 and 10 strapped together in the male plugs. Be sure to do this.







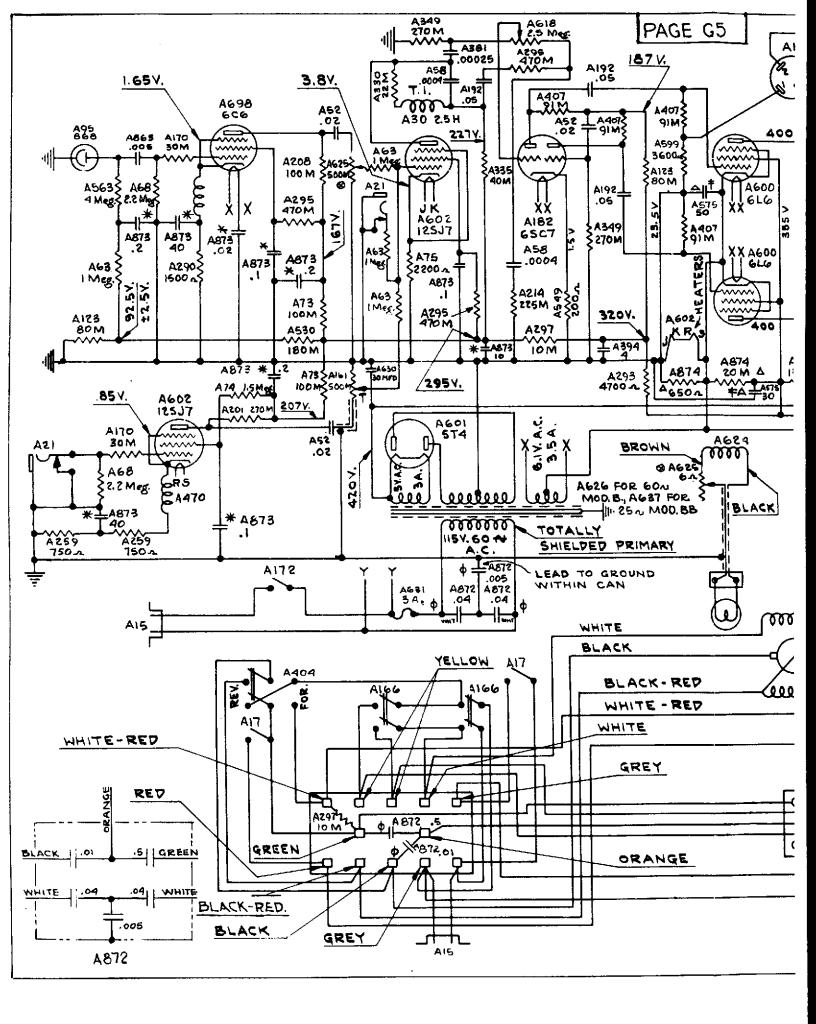
GENERAL INFORMATION.

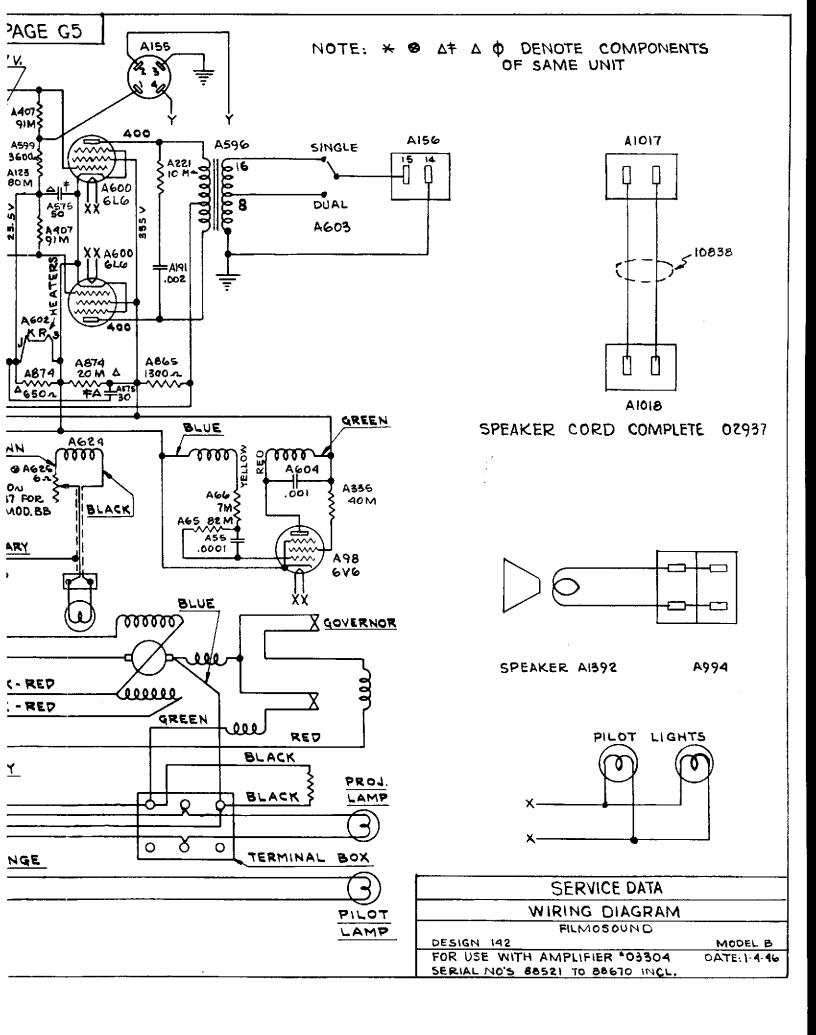
This amplifier as well as the Model C and D amplifiers differs from all other Filmosound amplifiers in that two of the tubes have their filaments energized by some of the current flowing in the 6L6 output tubes bias circuit. Consequently, if one of the output tubes is bad it will upset the entire circuit.

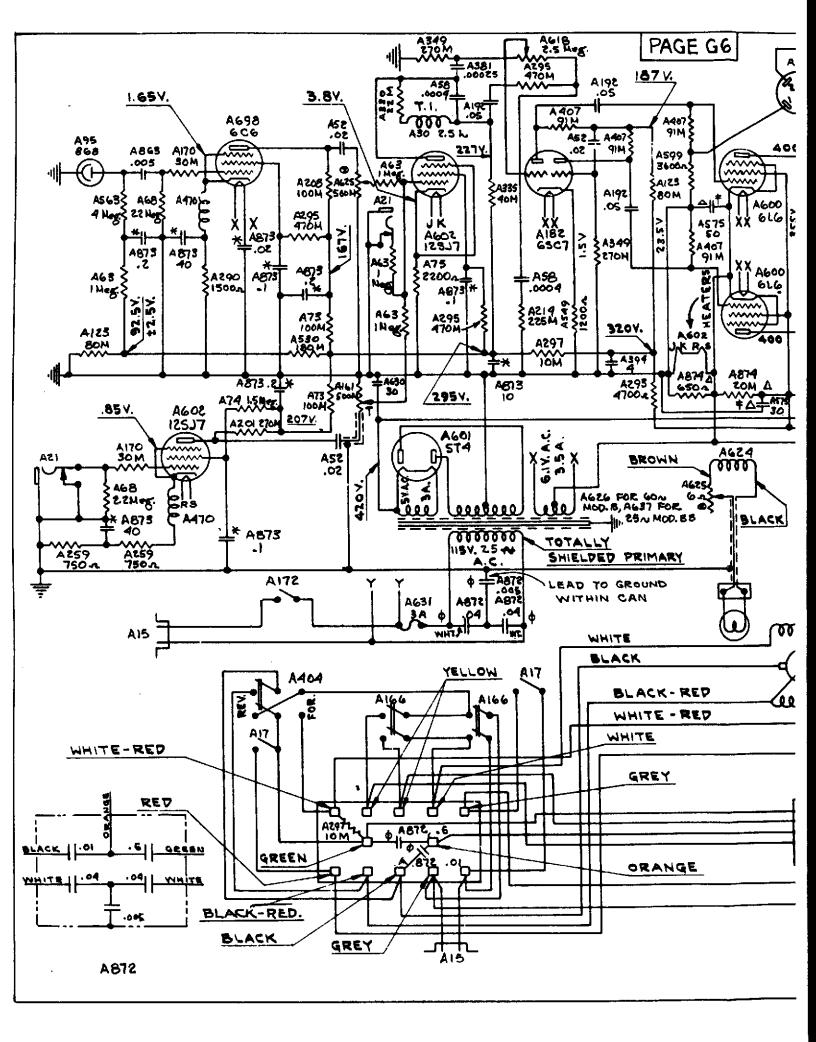
The fuse used is a 3-ampere, type 3AG.

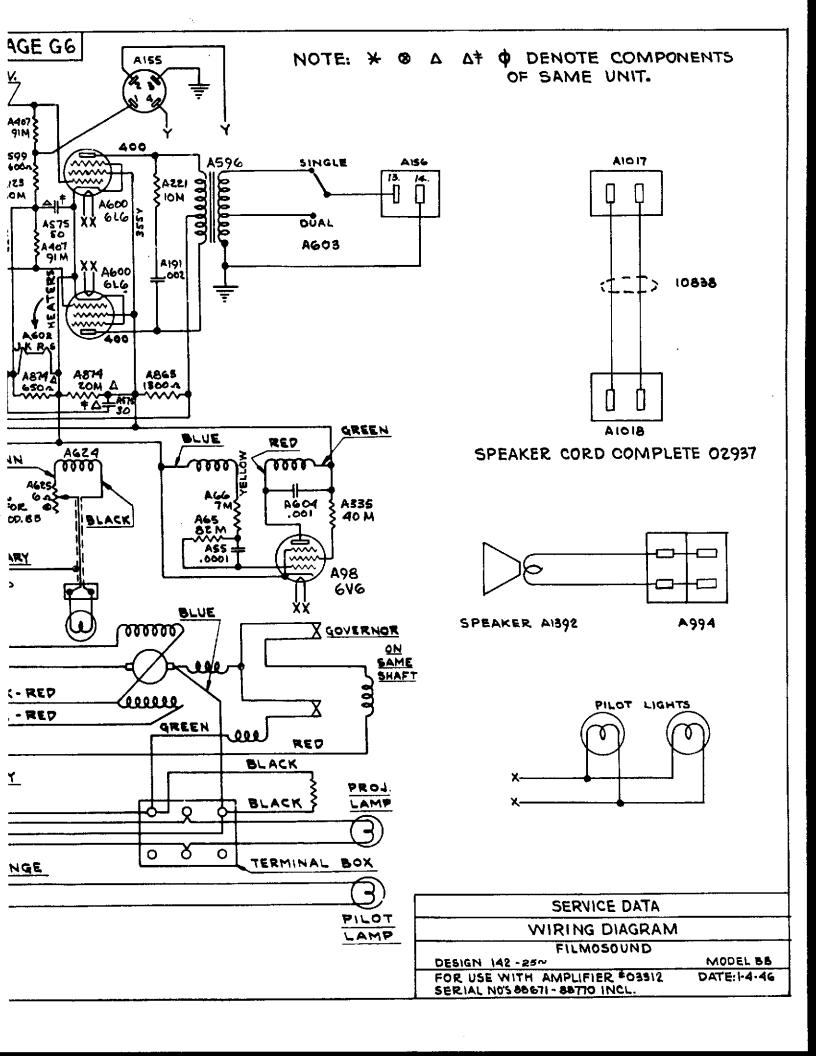
The 142B & BB (25-cycle) amplifiers were made in two series. The difference was in the tone control circuit.

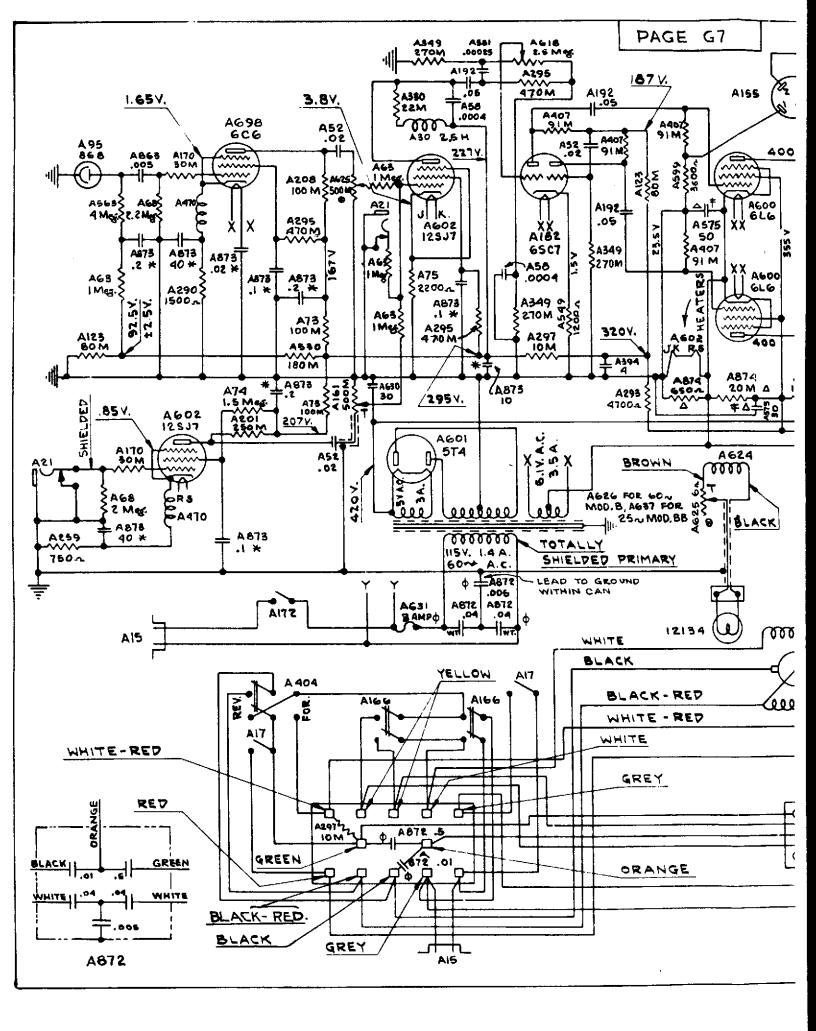
The power output is 25 watts.

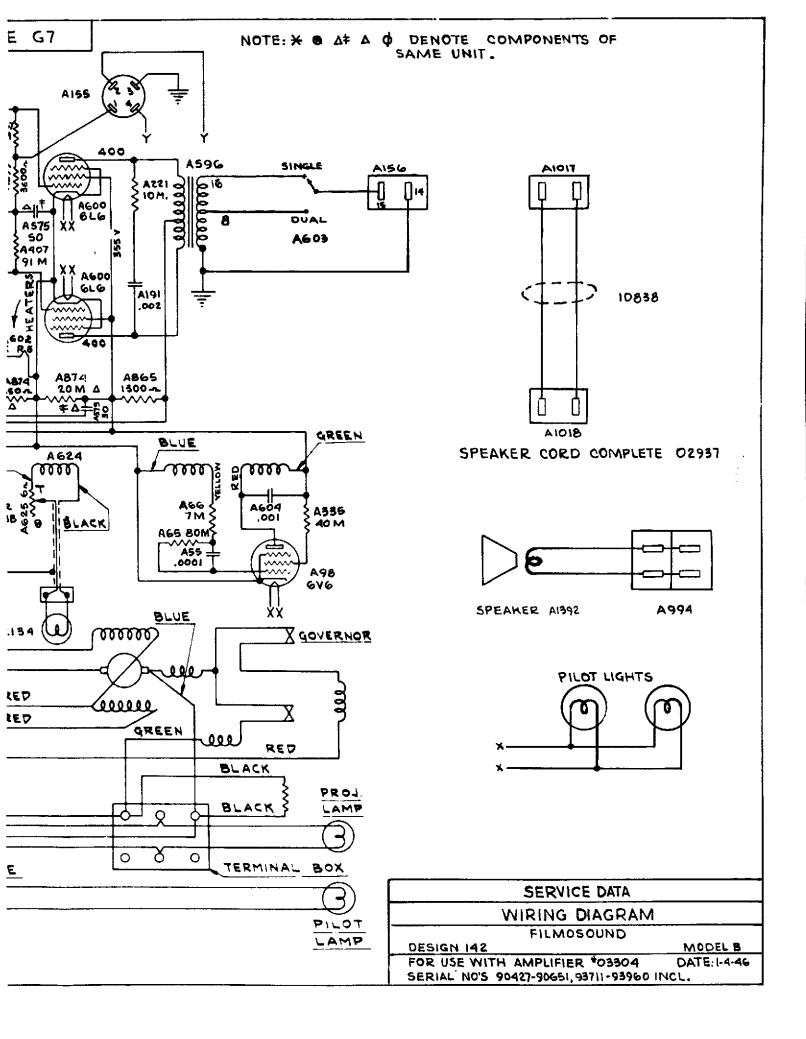


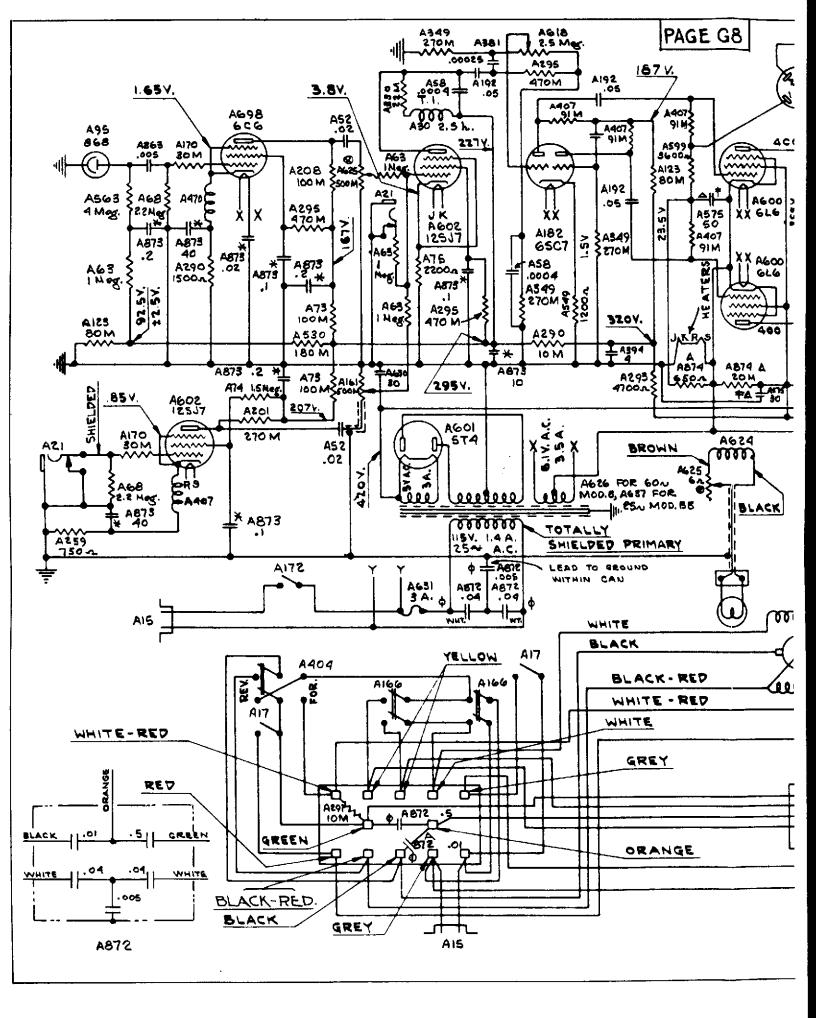


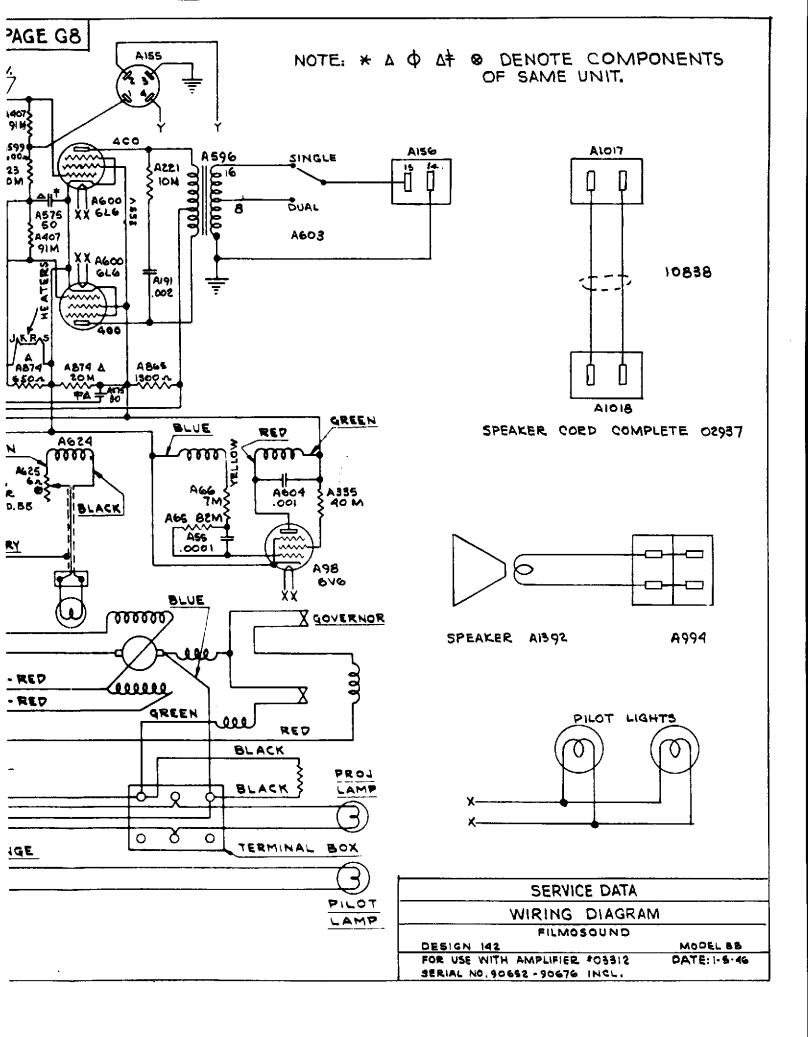


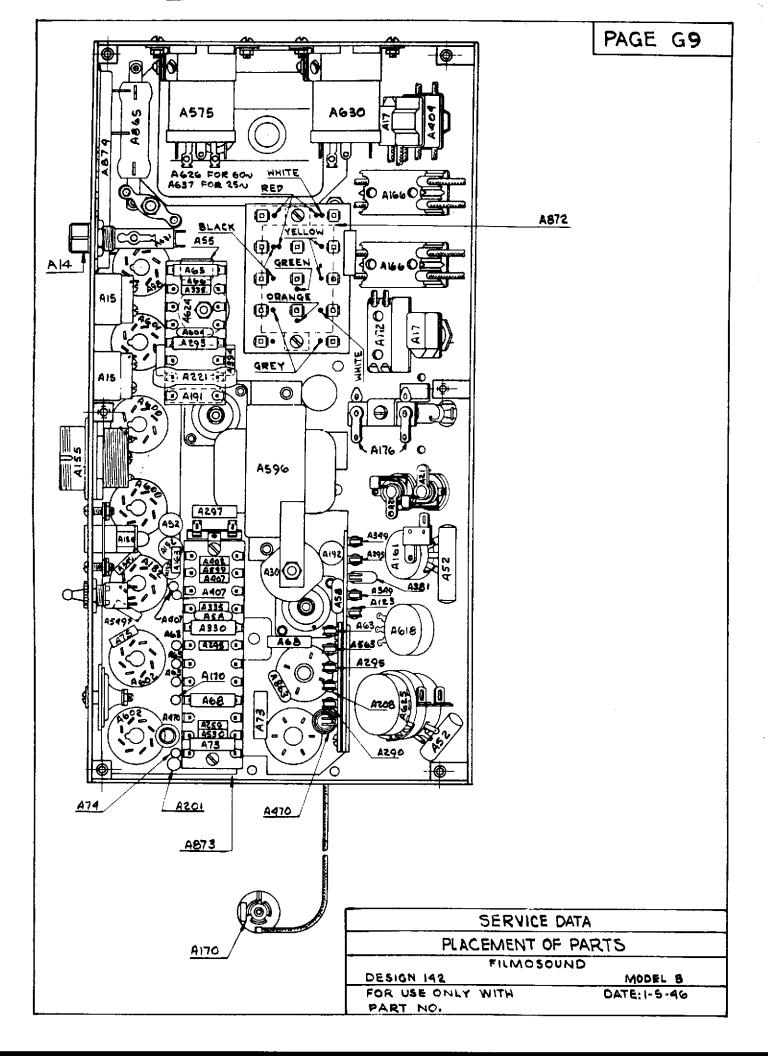












DESIGN 142, MODEL C

GENERAL INFORMATION.

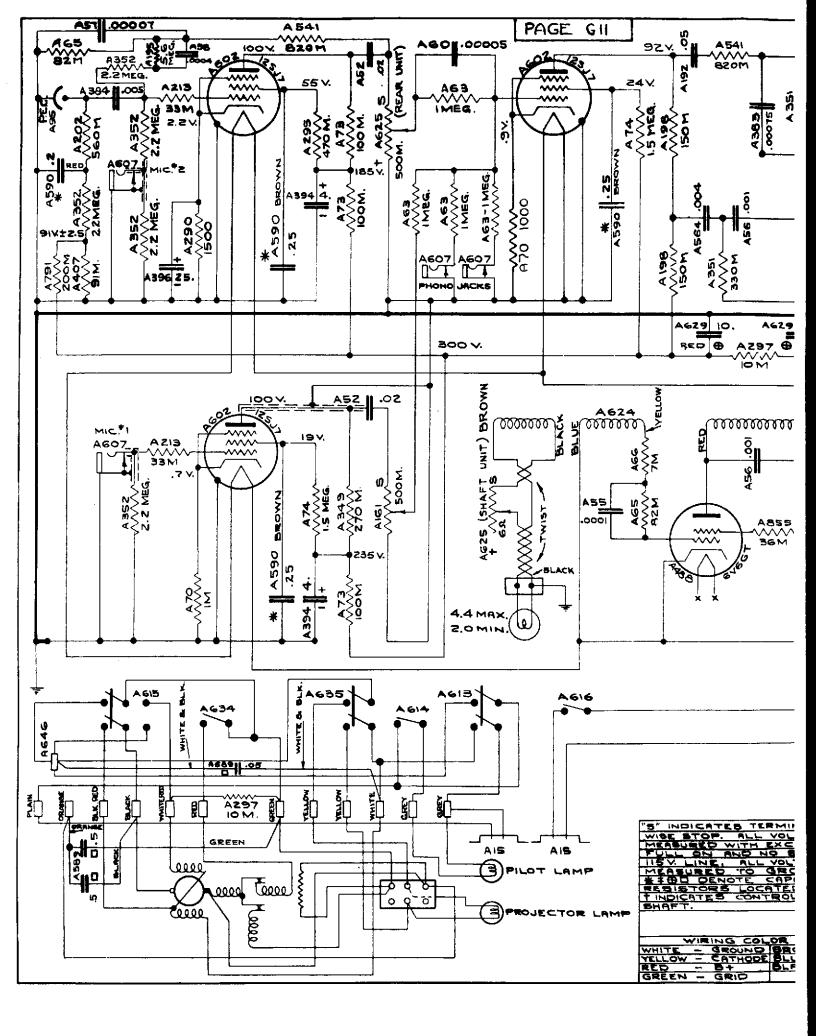
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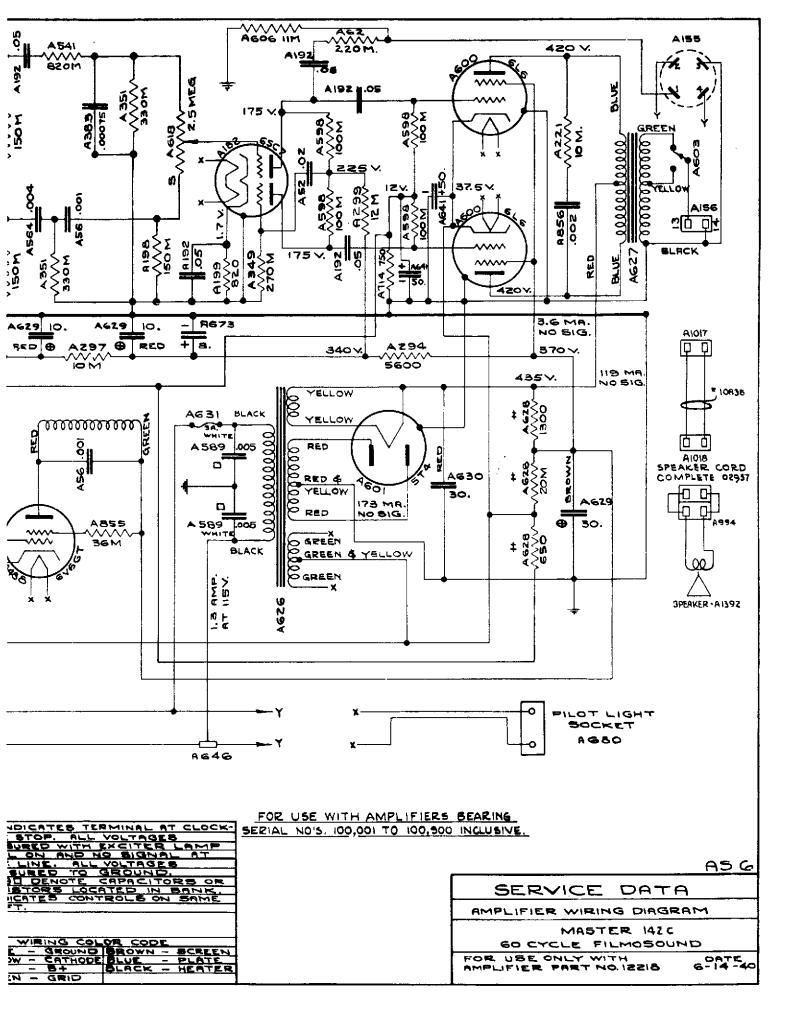
Amplifiers beginning with serial number 100901 do not have provisions for connecting a booster amplifier.

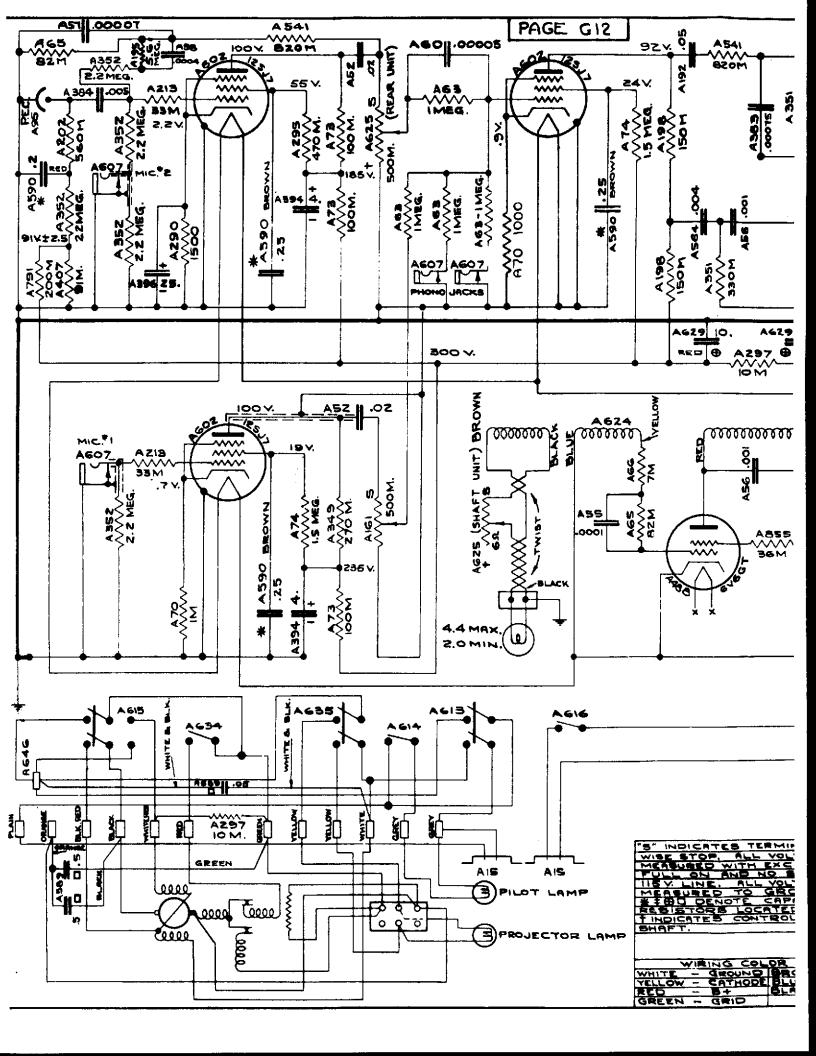
The three 12-volt tube filaments are series operated from the 6L6 tubes' cathode circuit.

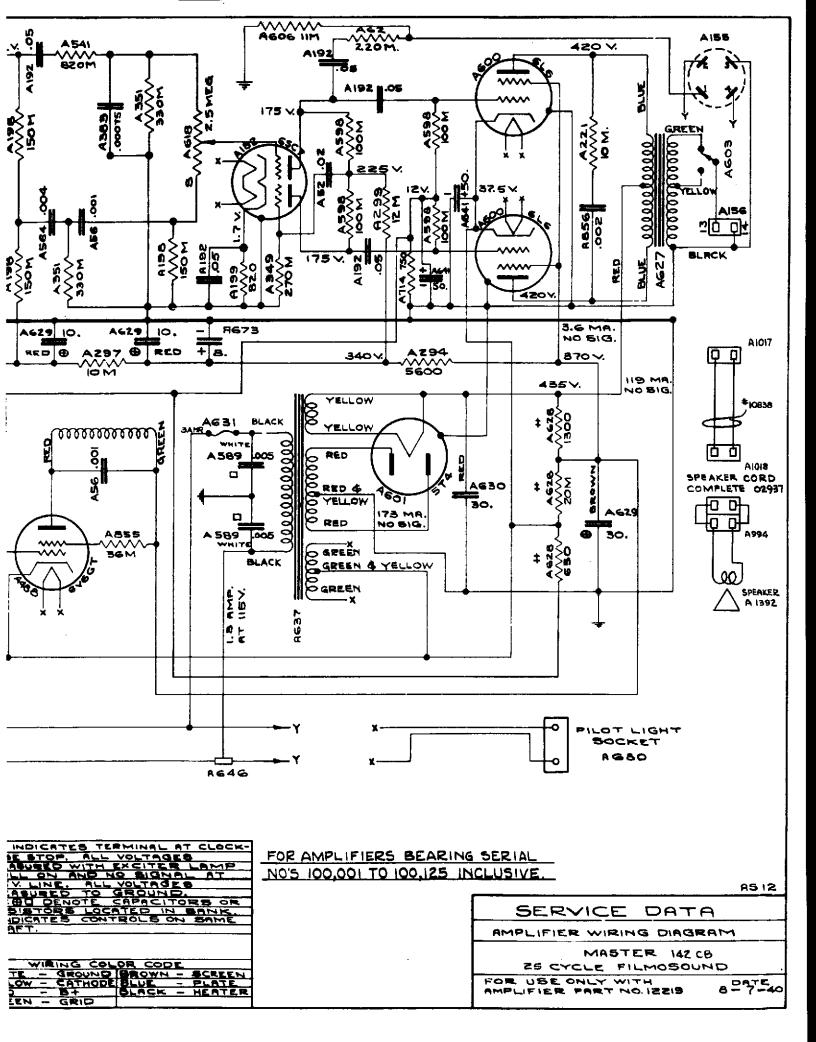
The fuse used is a 3-ampere, type 3AG.

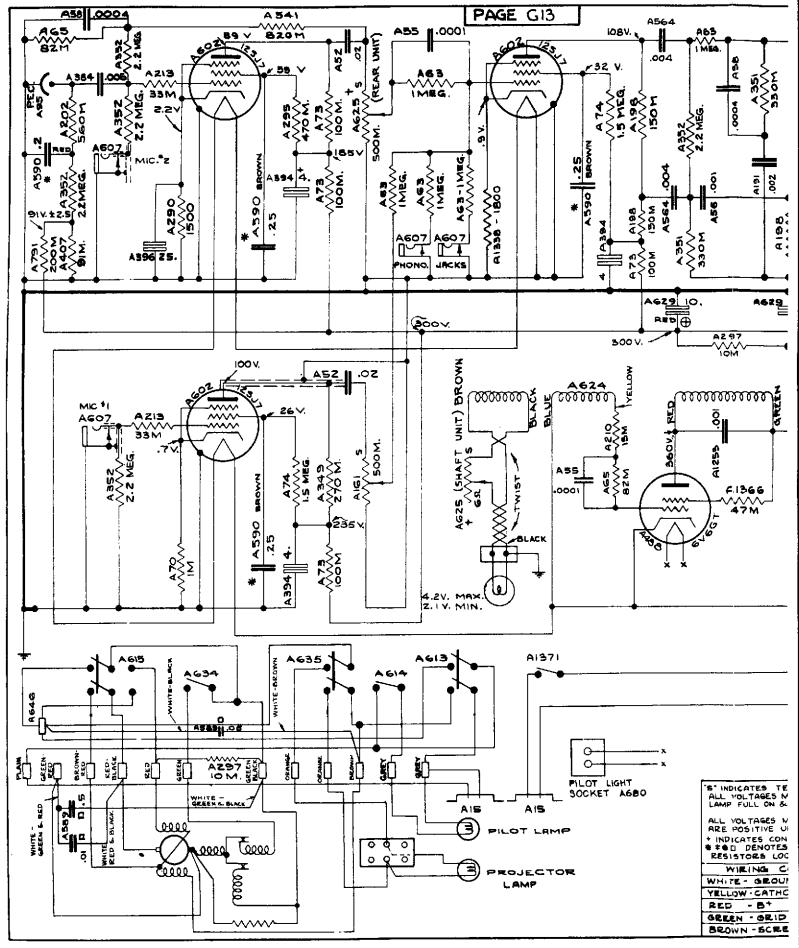
The power output is 25 watts.





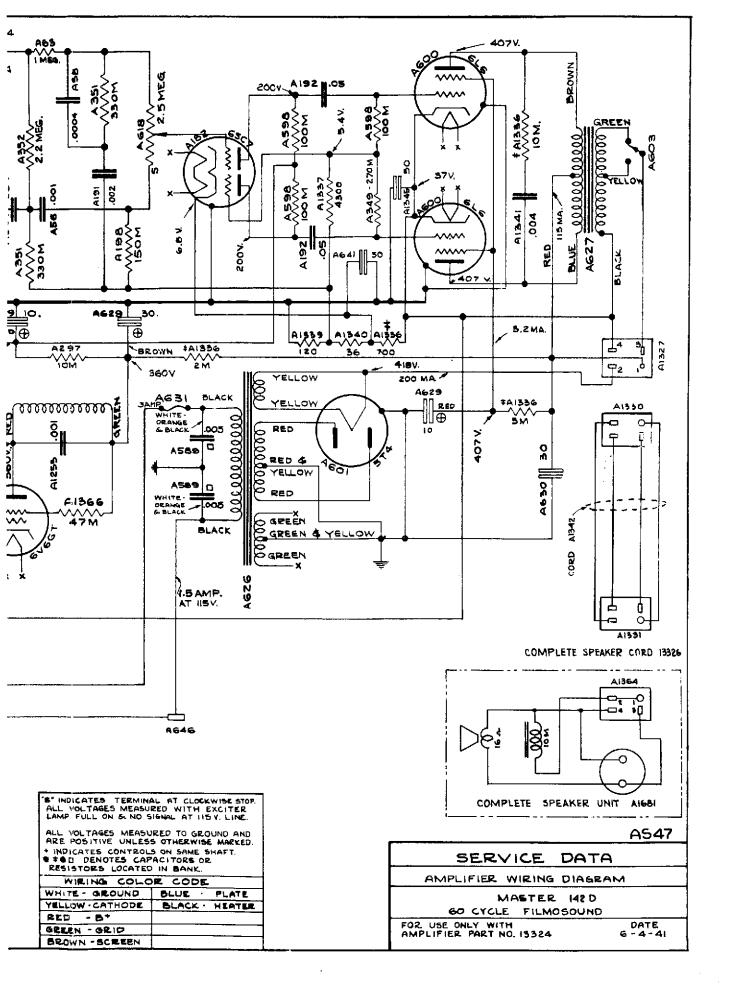


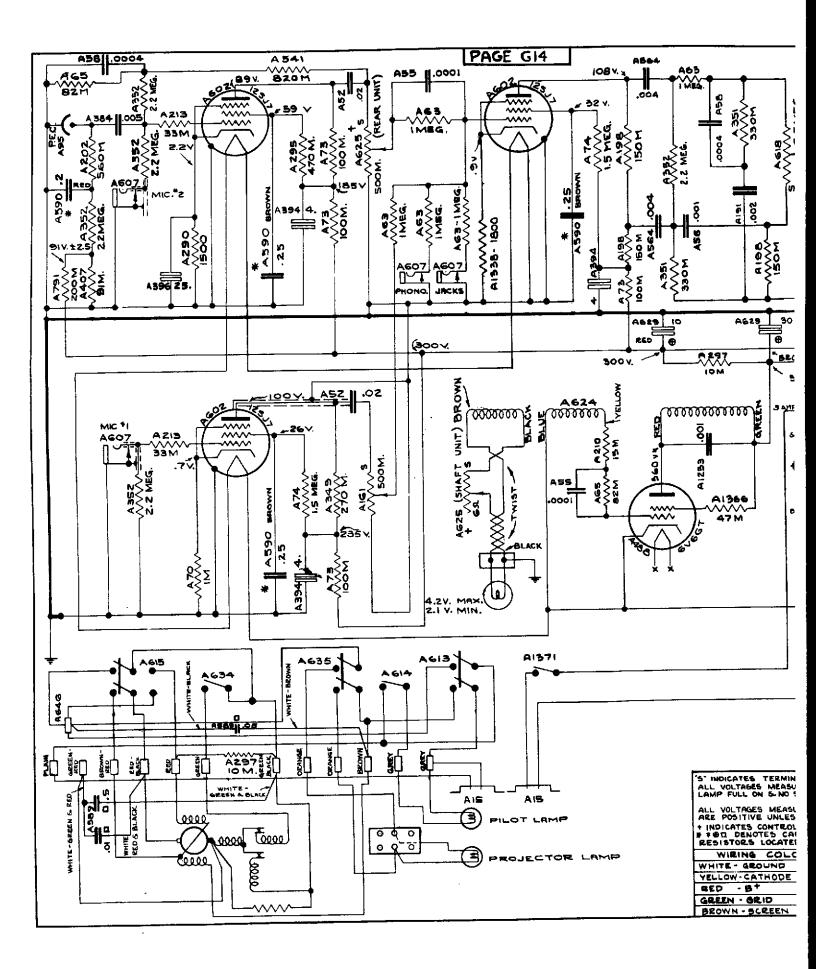


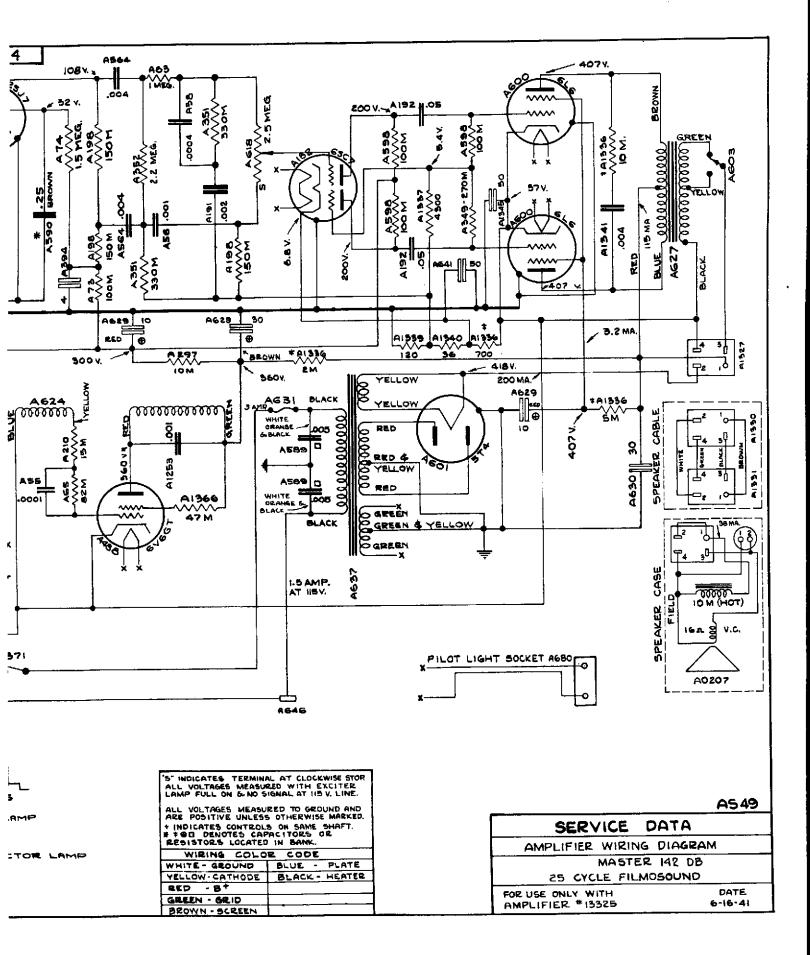


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Page H-1

DESIGN 156, ALL MODELS

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Amplifiers part #12814, 12815, 13728, and 13817 use an electrodynamic speaker. The field consists of two windings. The 19000-ohm winding is across the B Power supply and the 4000-chm winding feeds the oscillator. Should the latter winding short out it will cause excessive exciter lamp voltage. Should the 19000-ohm winding open up the field will not be properly energized, causing the volume to be low.

While the base pins and connection are alike, the 5Z4 and 5Y3GT rectifiers are not interchangeable in these amplifiers. Use the one indicated on the drawing.

All projectors using these amplifiers are equipped with a remote volume control jack. The control consists of a series rheostat connected into the exciter lamp circuit. The plug and jack are undersized phone type so that a microphone may not be accidentally connected to the circuit.

The special A. C. receptacle on the amplifiers is for connecting a polarity changer to a lower voltage tap on the power transformer in addition to making the regular line connection to the amplifier transformer.

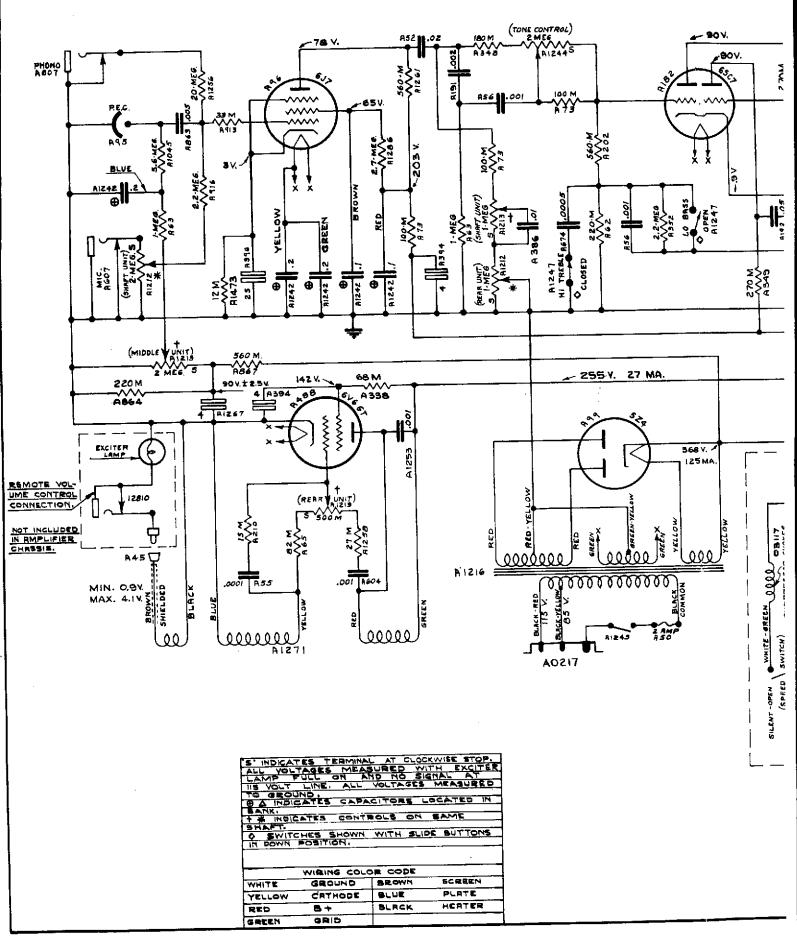
Amplifiers part #12814, 12815, 13728 have two input circuits in addition to film. The microphone input has a volume control while the phonograph input does not.

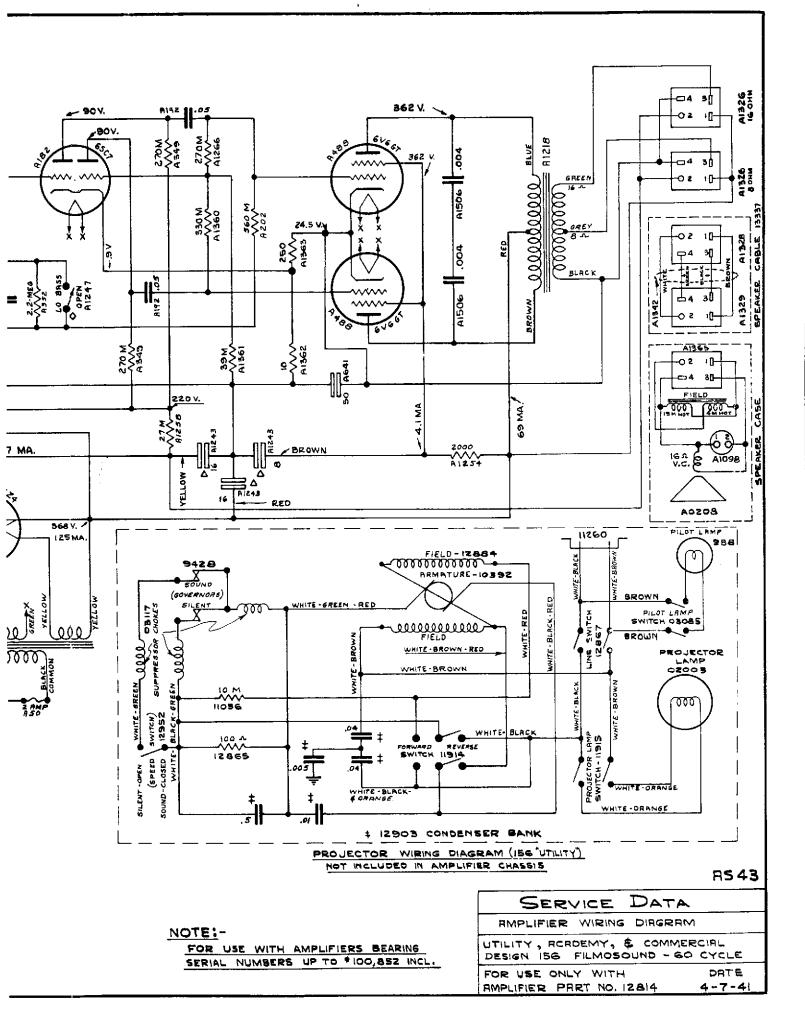
All Design 156 amplifiers deliver 12 watts of power.

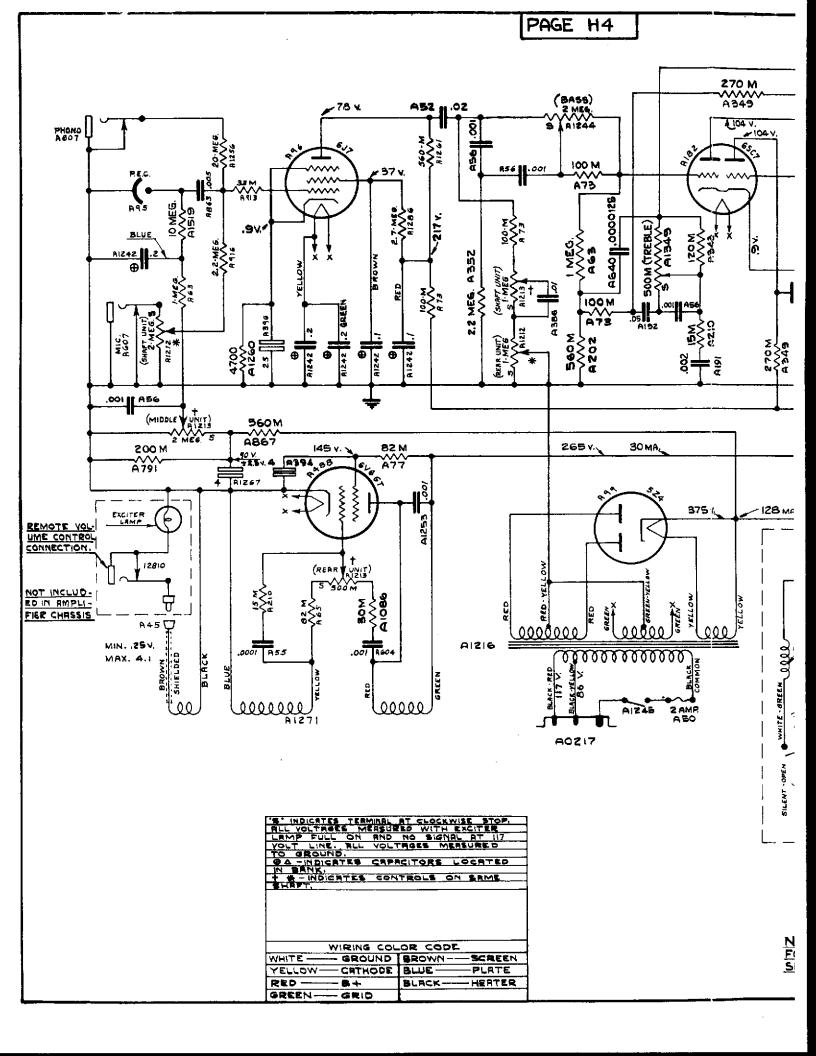
DESIGN 156, AMPLIFIER NO. 12814

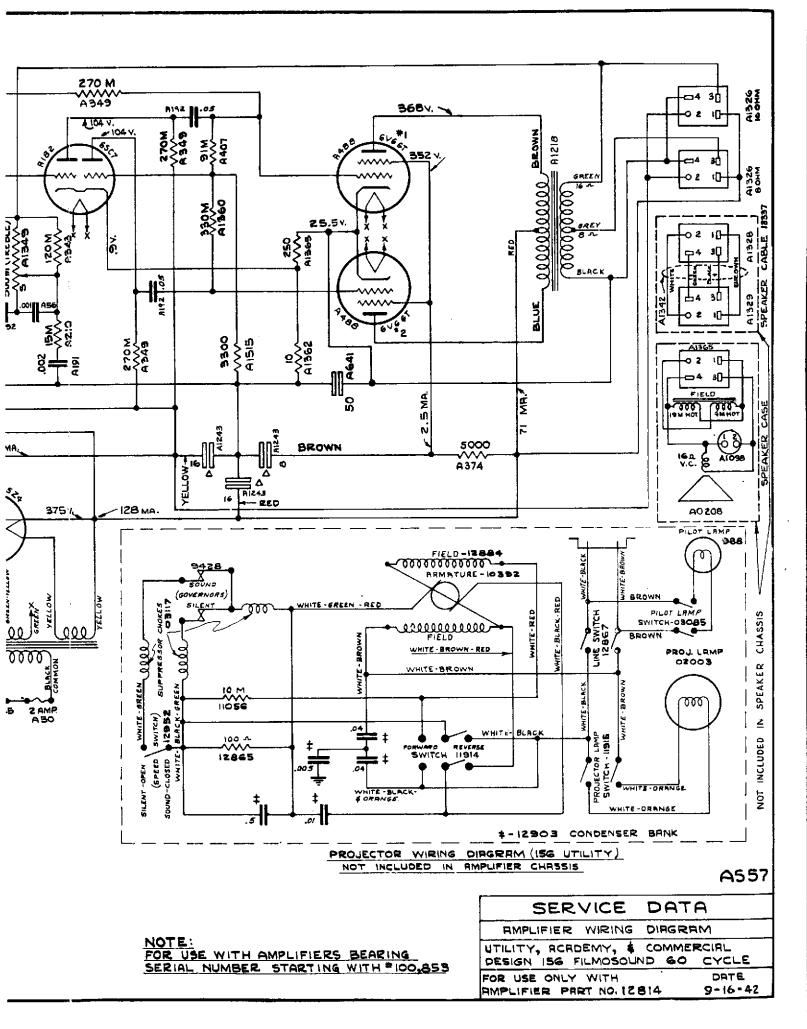
Two series of these amplifiers were manufactured. The difference was in the tone control circuits. The first series used one variable control and two switches. These switches shifted the frequency characteristics of the variable control circuit. The second series had two separate variable controls.

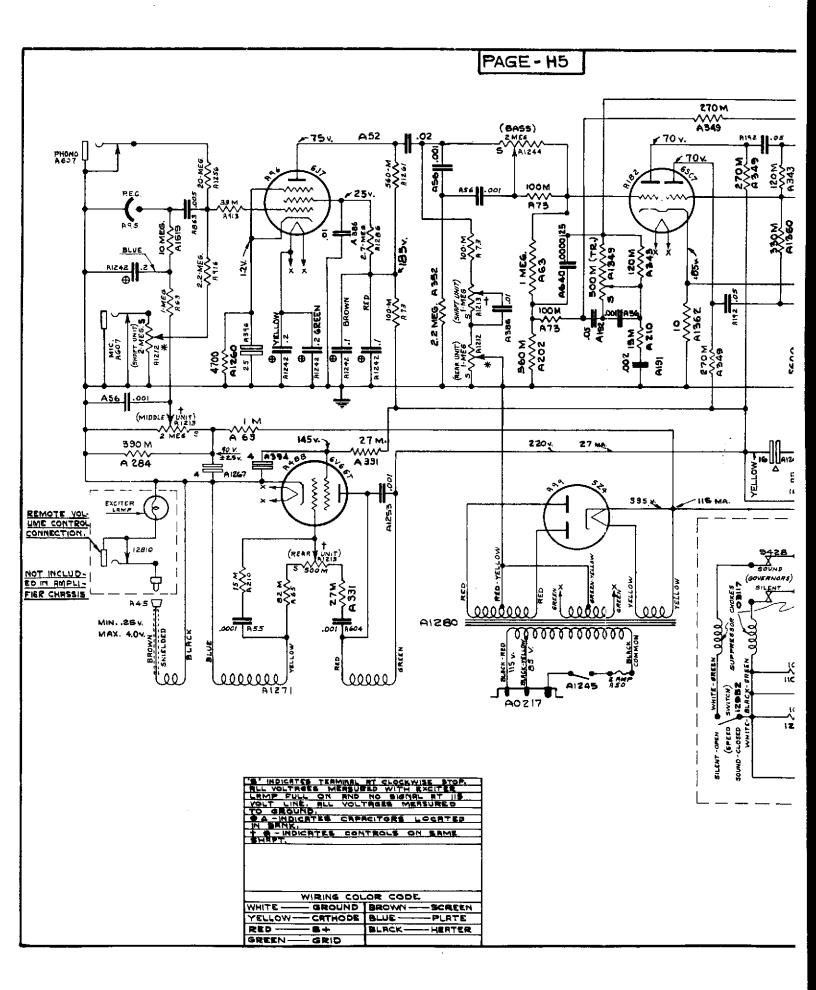
PAGE H3

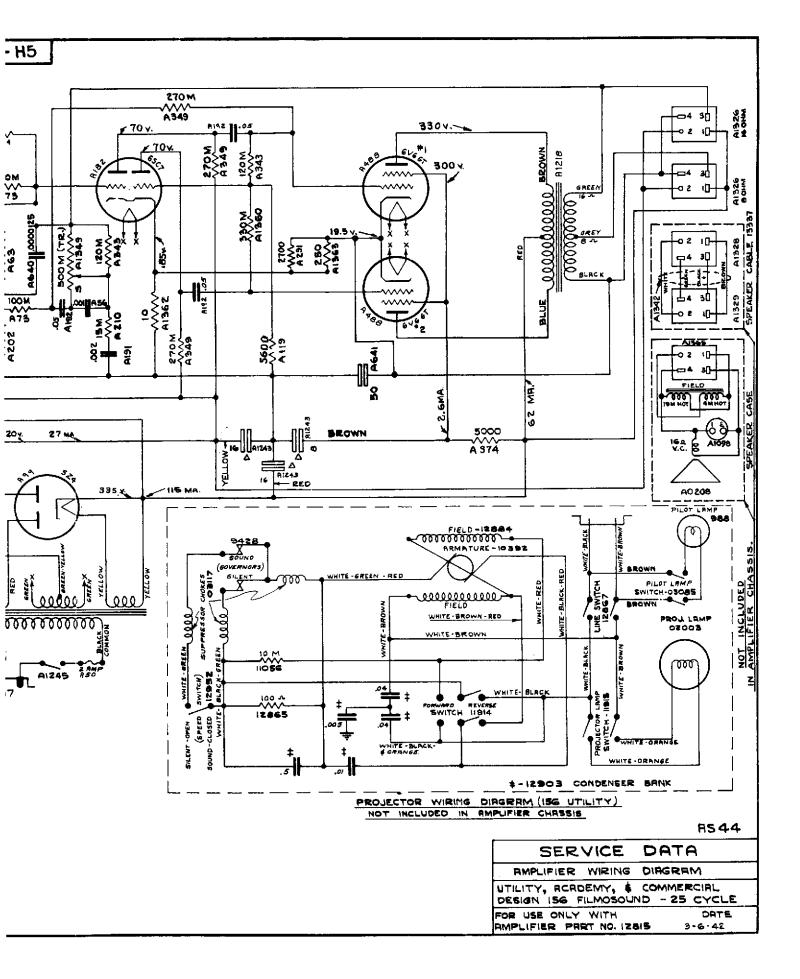










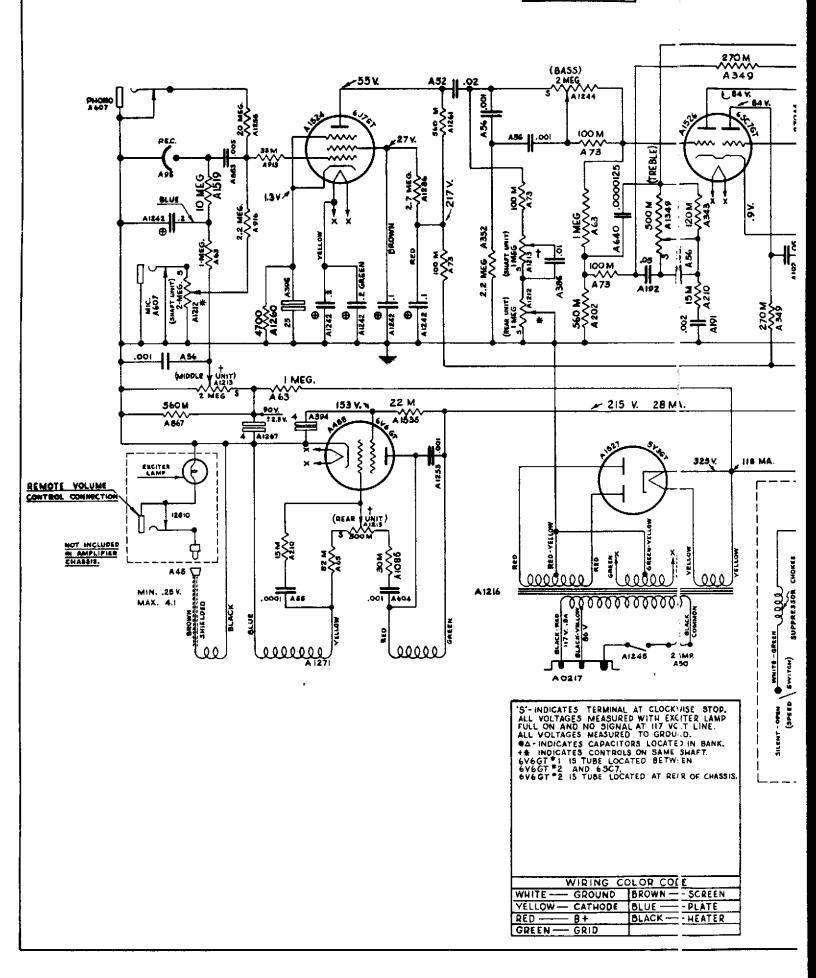


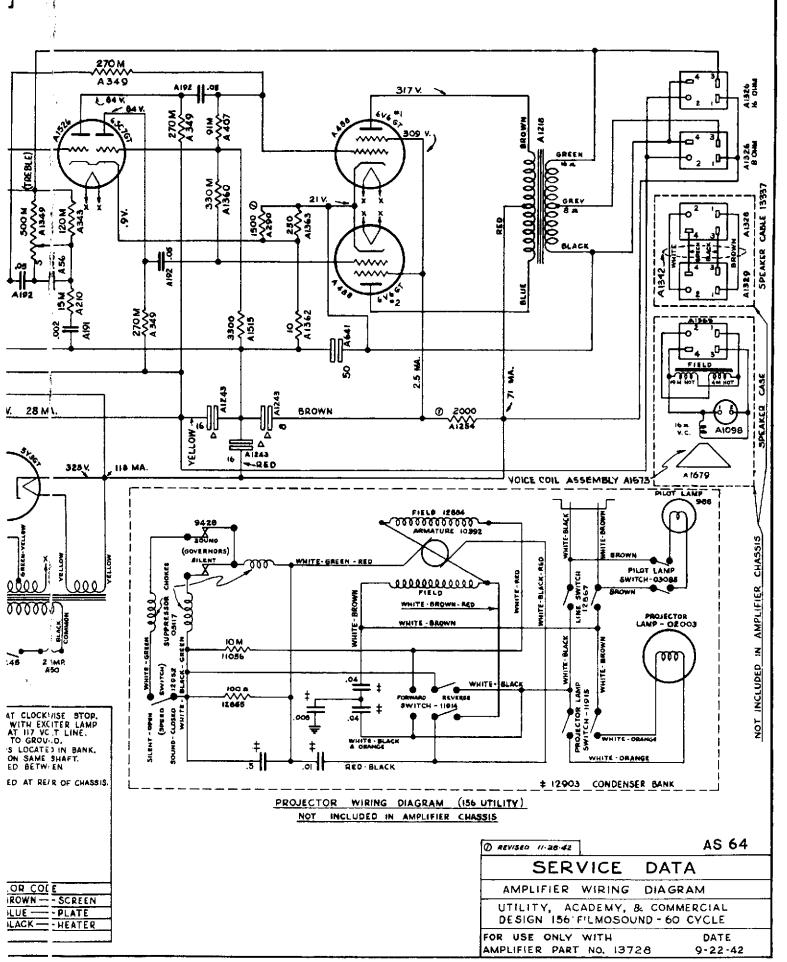
DESIGN 156, AMPLIFIER NO. 13728

This amplifier is very similar to the 12814.

It uses a 5Y3 GT rectifier and the voltages are correspondingly lower on many of the tube elements. Glass-type tubes are used throughout but the equivalent metal type may be substituted.

PAGE - H7





DESIGN 156, AMPLIFIER NO. 13817

This amplifier is used in all Model 156-V Filmosounds.

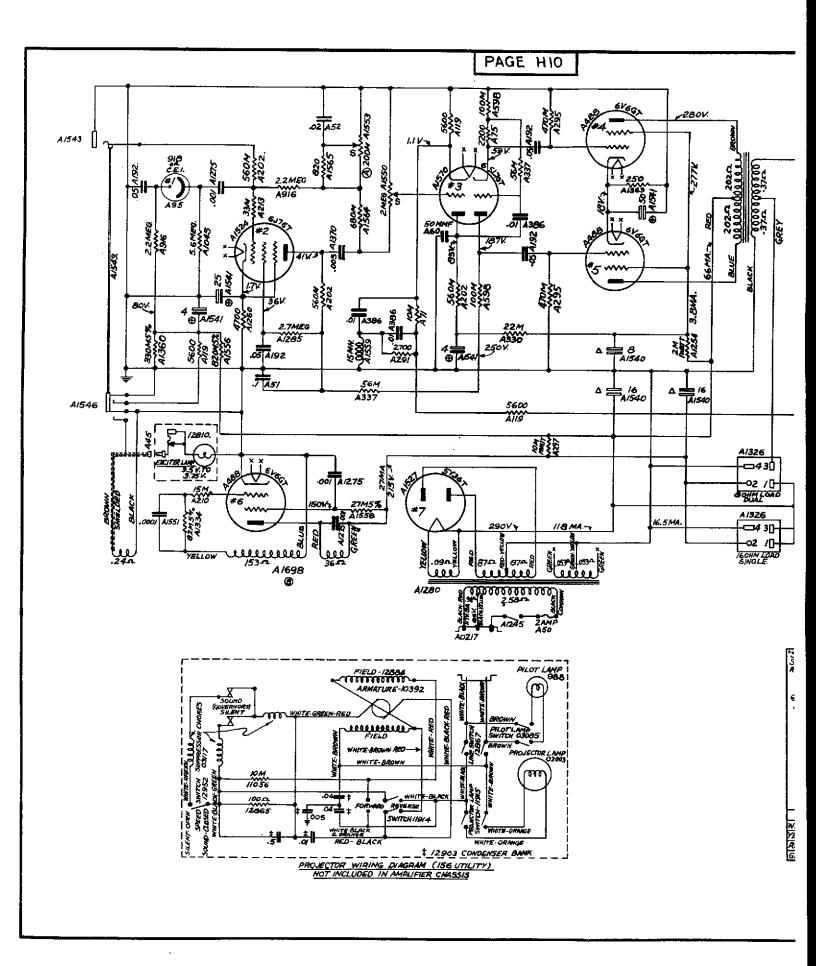
The circuits are considerably different from the preceding amplifiers of this design. Note that the gain control is in the second tube grid circuit. There is but one external input. Do not confuse jack A1546, which is a jack switch located within the amplifier, with an input jack. It is operated by means of an insulated rod A1549 when a microphone or phonograph is plugged into the input jack A1543. The purpose of the switch jack is to short out the exciter lamp. Contacts are normally open.

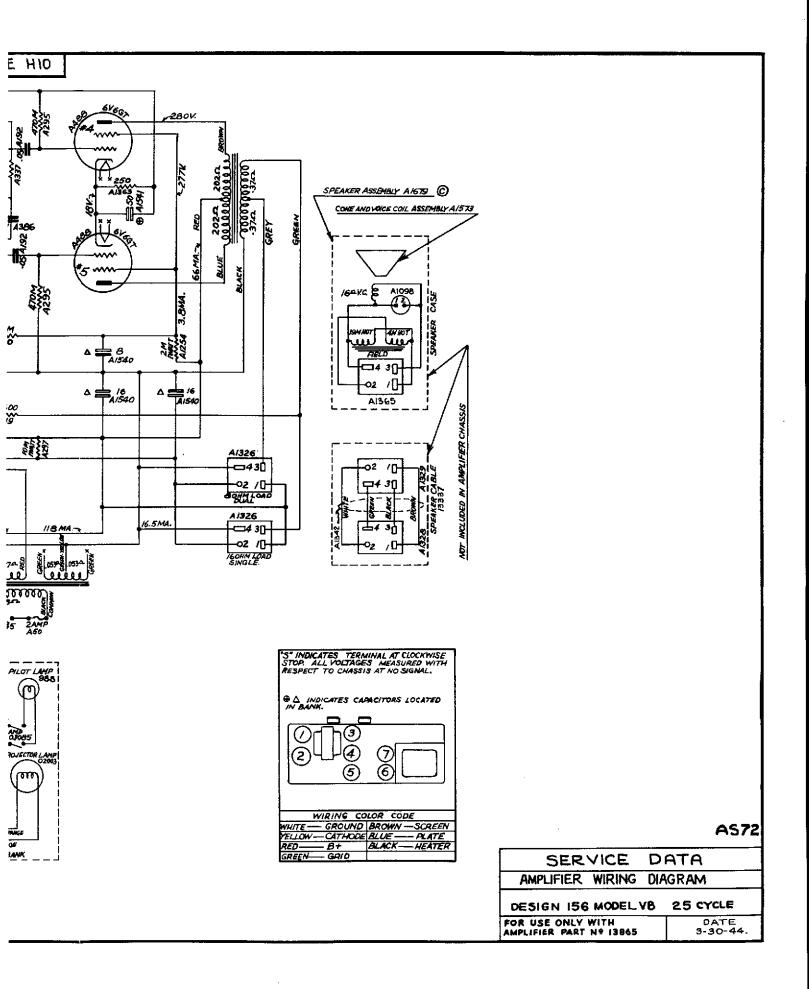
There is no control on the exciter lamp or P.E. voltage.

In cases of poor tone quality and instability, check choke, part number A1559. Part has the appearance of a metal-encased fixed condenser.

In the event that this suplifier lies idle for indefinite periods or is used under high humidity conditions, the photocell and associated circuits should be rewired as per amplifier, part number 14027, revised page H-16. See Ceneral Service Bulletin F-20.

Note especially that new part A1911, 240M resistor does not connect to ground but runs to the output tube cathedes.





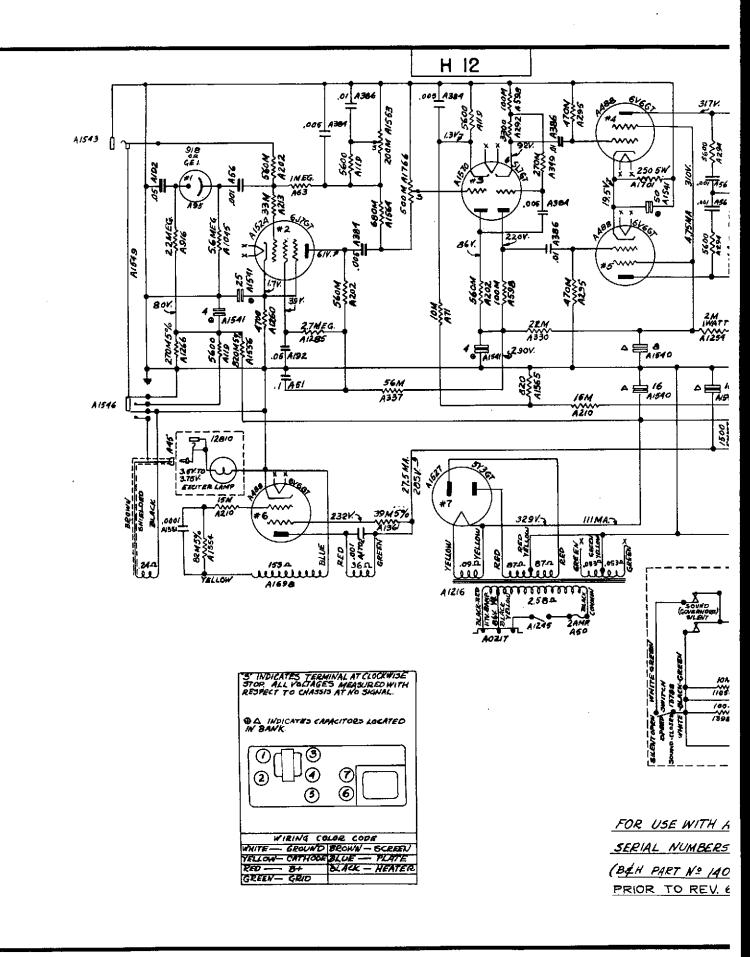
DESIGN 156 AND 179, AMPLIFIER NO. 14027 (Amplifier serial number 100000 to 109003)

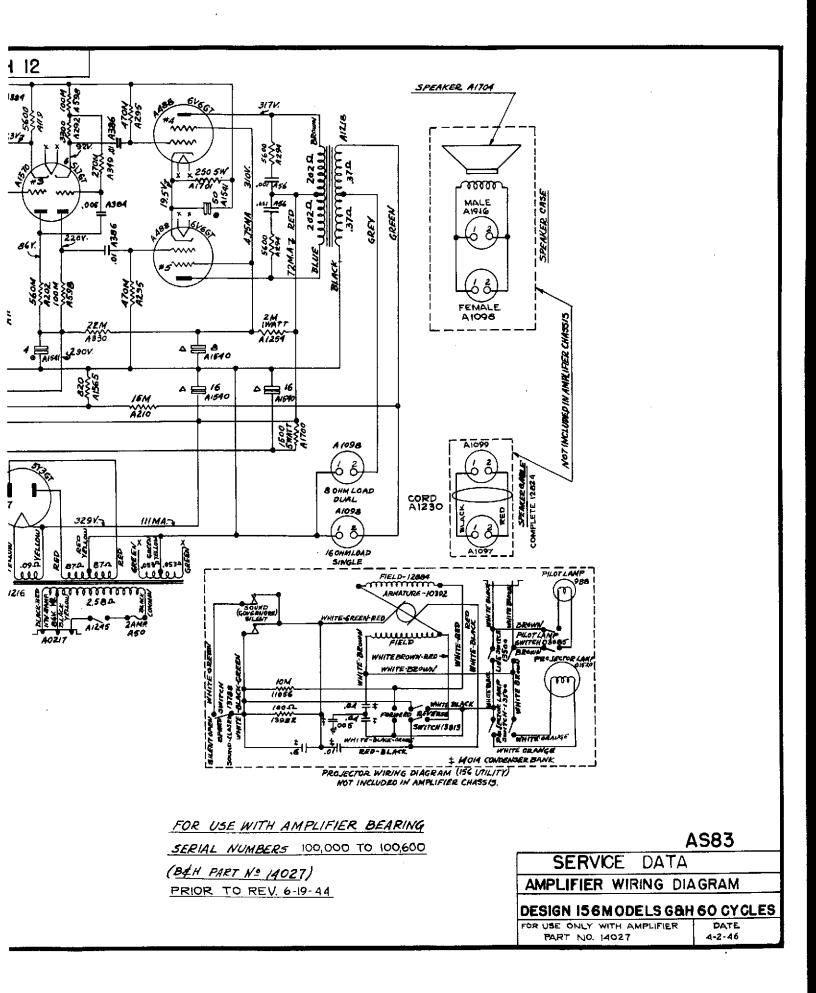
These amplifiers are similar to amplifier No. 13817. They use a permanent-magnet type of dynamic speaker.

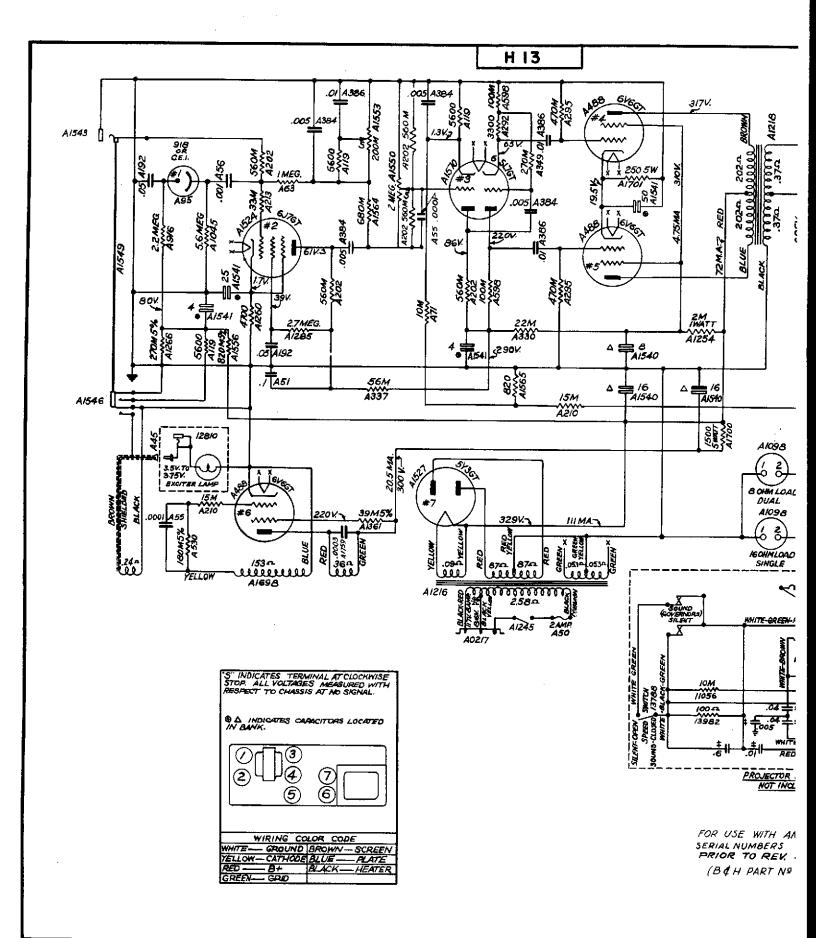
In the event that these amplifiers lie idle for indefinite periods, which may cause the volume to be low, the photocell and associated circuits should be rewired as per General Service Bulletin F-20.

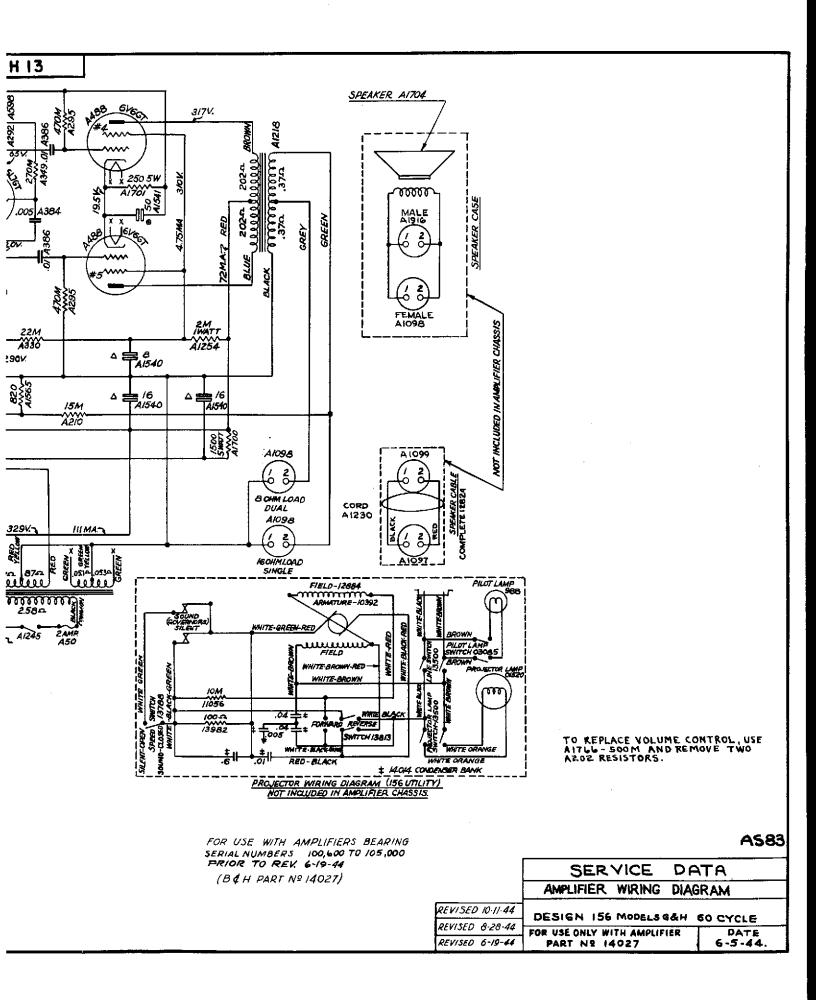
These three amplifiers are very similar. Note that the plate filter on output tubes is used only on the first of the series.

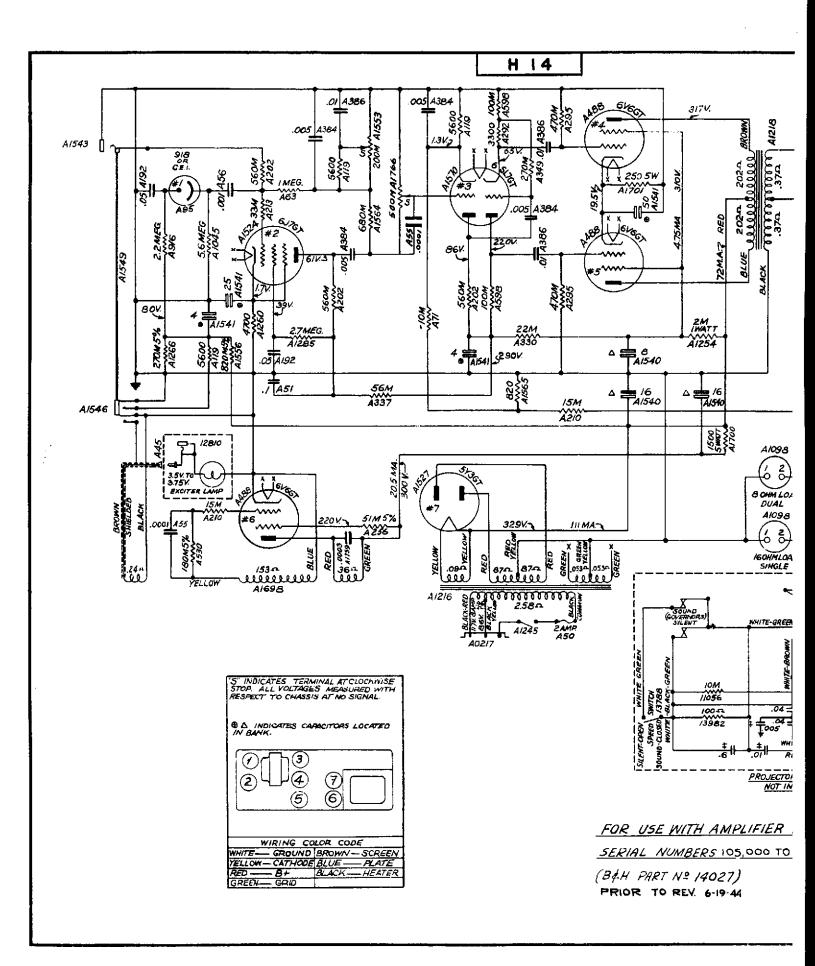
Some of these amplifiers may have the filament center tap connected to the output tube cathodes instead of direct to ground. This is to reduce hum which may be encountered when using certain makes of tubes.

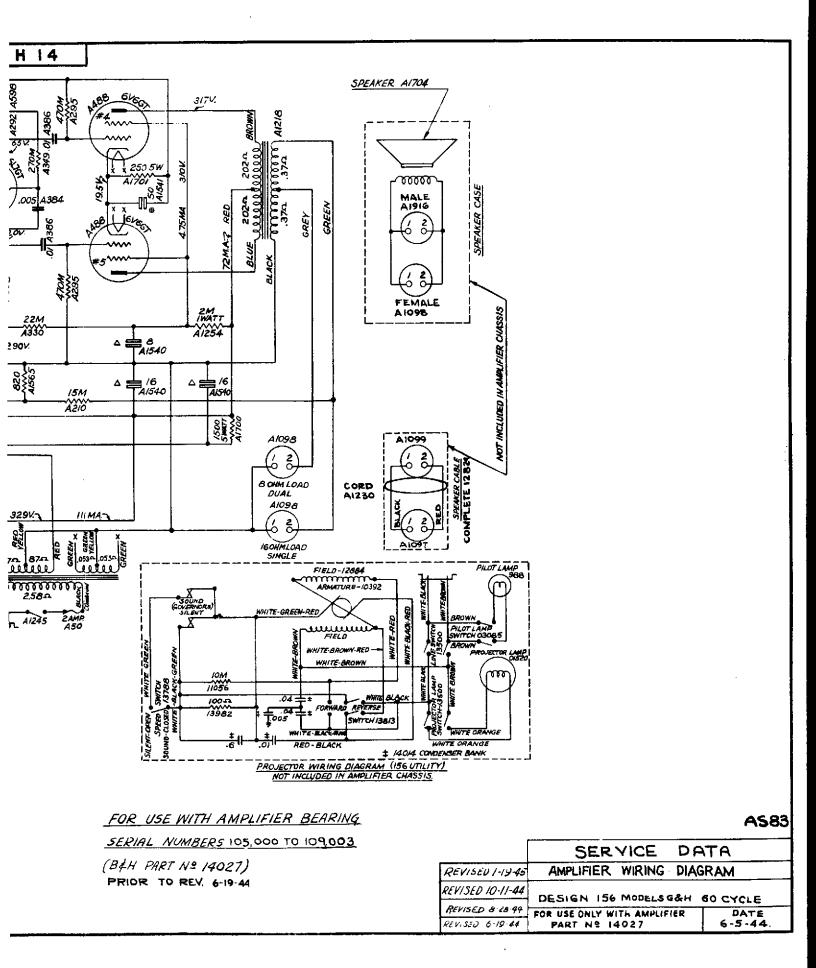






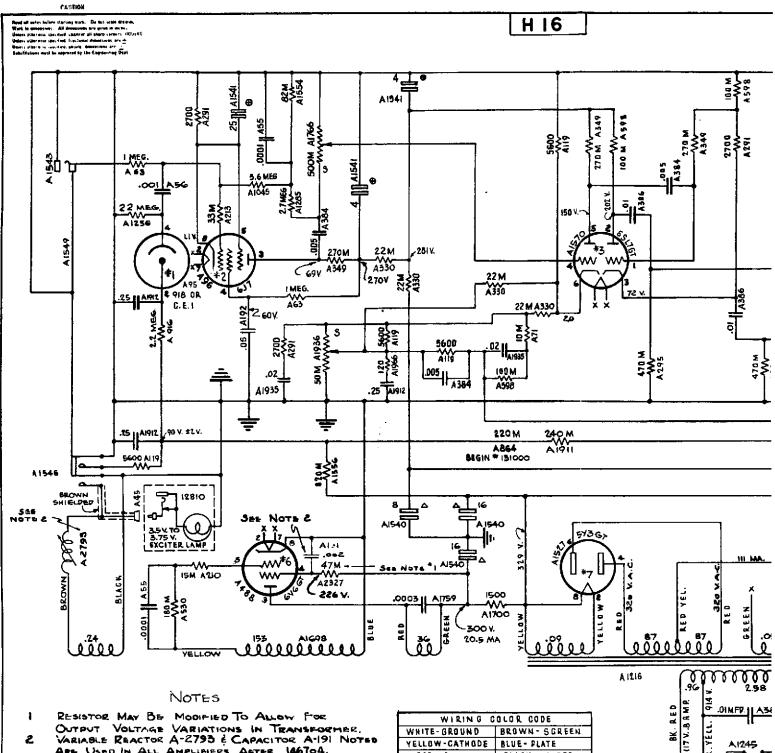






DESIGN 179, AMPLIFIER NO. 14027 (Revised) (Amplifier serial numbers 109003 to 110002, and 114003 and up)

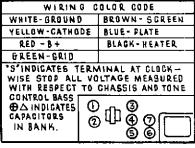
Several changes have been made in this amplifier as compared to other 14027 types. The volume control value is different. Most notable of all is the complete change in method of tone control. Note also that the filament winding center tap does not run to ground but is connected to the output tube cathodes. This brings all heaters above ground, the purpose of which is to reduce hum when certain makes of tubes are used.

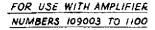


- OUTPUT VOLTAGE VARIATIONS IN TRANSFORMER, VARIABLE REACTOR A-2793 & CAPACITOR A-19 NOTED 2
- ARE USED IN ALL AMPLIPIERS APTER 146704. З JACK 12810 HAS BEEN REMOVED.

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4 D.C. VOLTAGES TAKEN WITH 20000 OHMS PER VOLT METER & A.C. VOLTAGES TAKEN WITH 1000 OHMS PER VOLT METER READINGS ARE NOT CORRECTED FOR SHUNTING EFFECT.



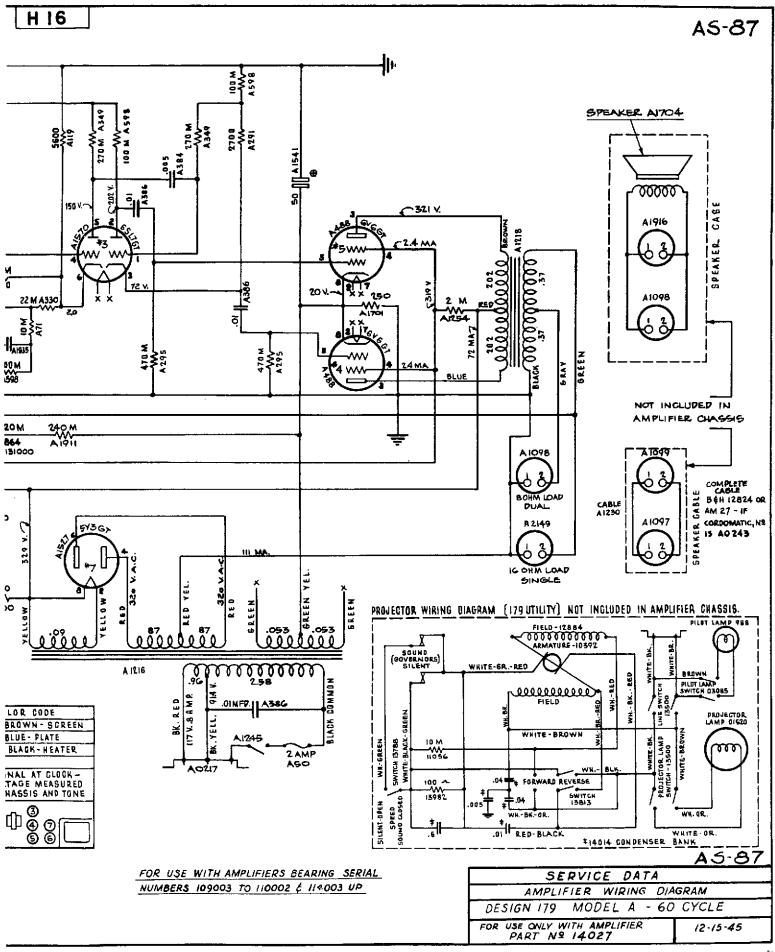


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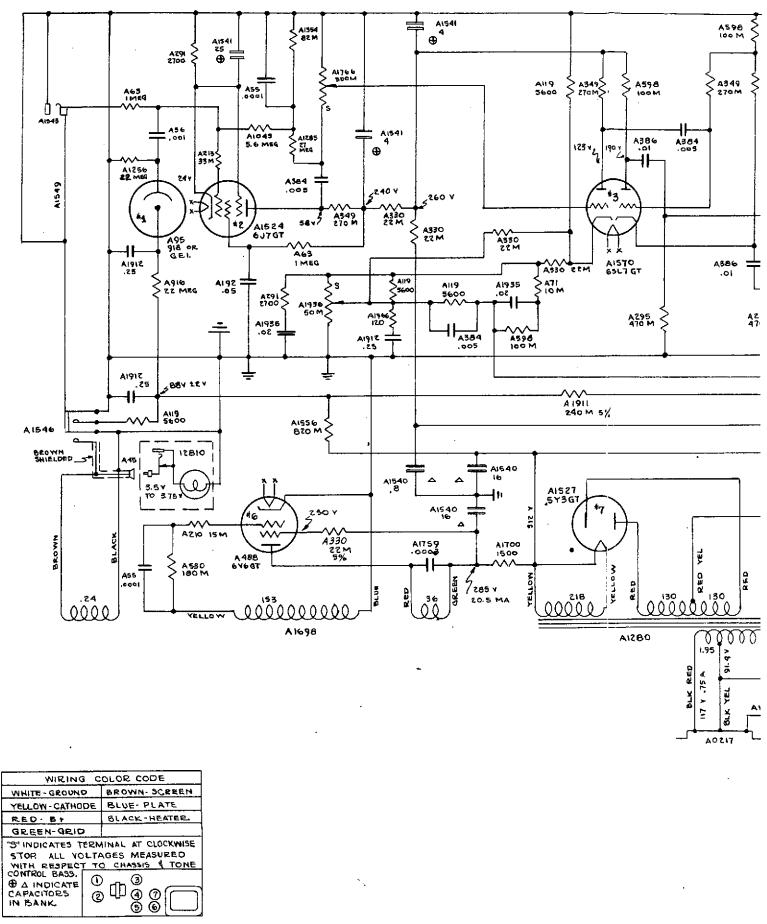
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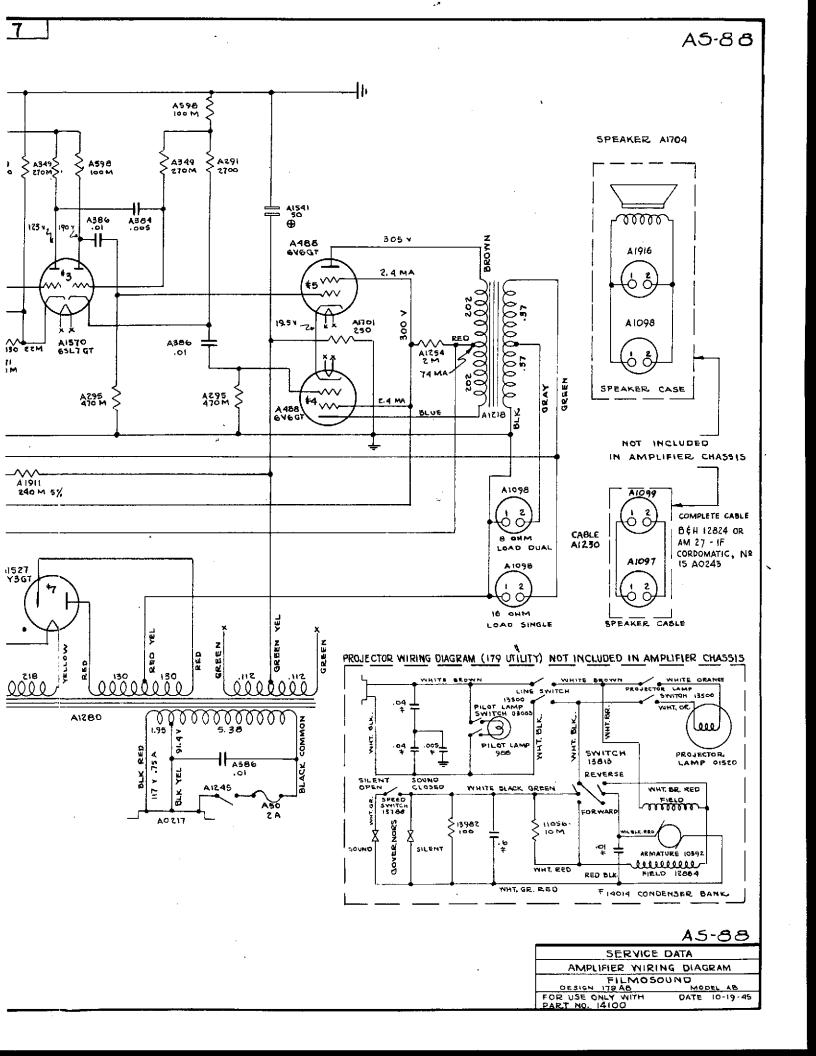
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H17





Page H-18

DESIGN 179, AMPLIFIER NO. 05311

This amplifier is a rather radical departure from any past Bell & Howell amplifier. It is not an AC-DC amplifier.

The power output is 10 watts maximum - 8 watts minimum.

In order to reduce weight, the power transformer has been eliminated.

Two selenium dry disc rectifiers connected in a voltage doubler circuit supply the high voltage DC for the tubes.

Tube filaments are series connected across the line.

The sound-silent projector switch partially shorts the exciter lamp when operating projector at silent speed.

An isolation transformer is used in the phono-microphone input circuit.

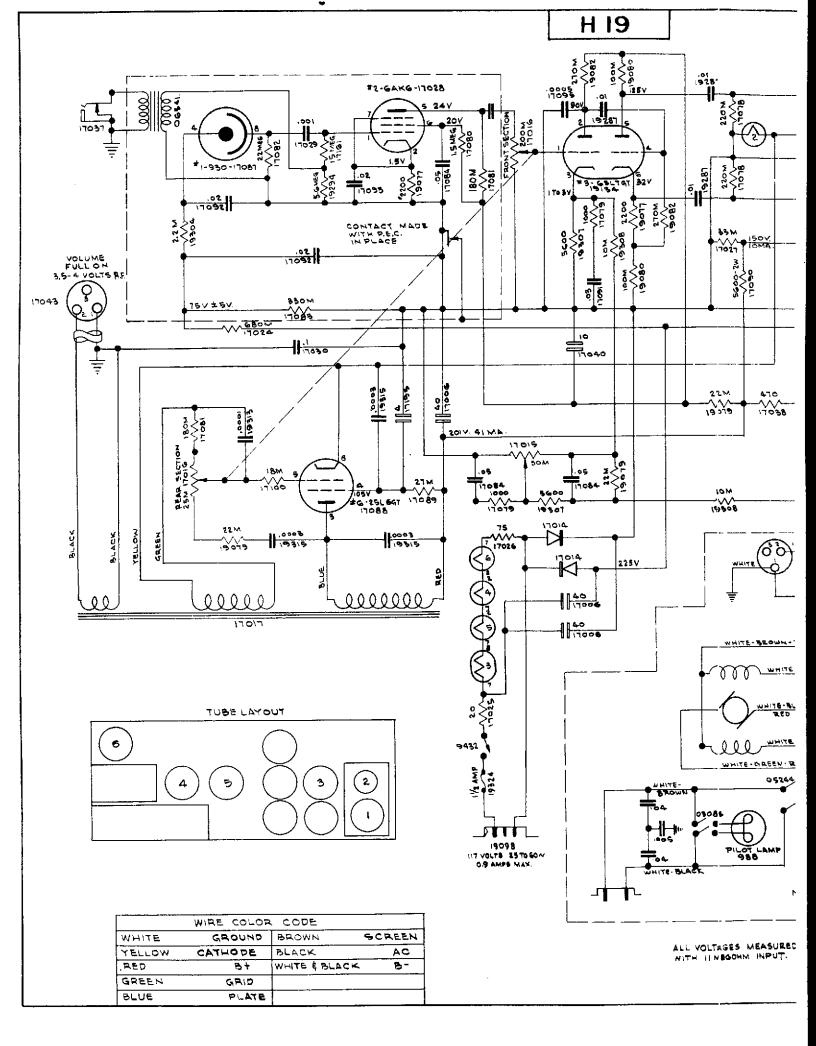
A .1 mfd condenser, part #17030, is connected from line to chassis to reduce motor crackle. In the event of shock complaint, the condenser should be changed to .03. It may, however, reduce the amplifier sensitivity. This condenser must be moulded plastic or metal encased. Aerovox Duranite 600 Volt .033 MFD may be used.

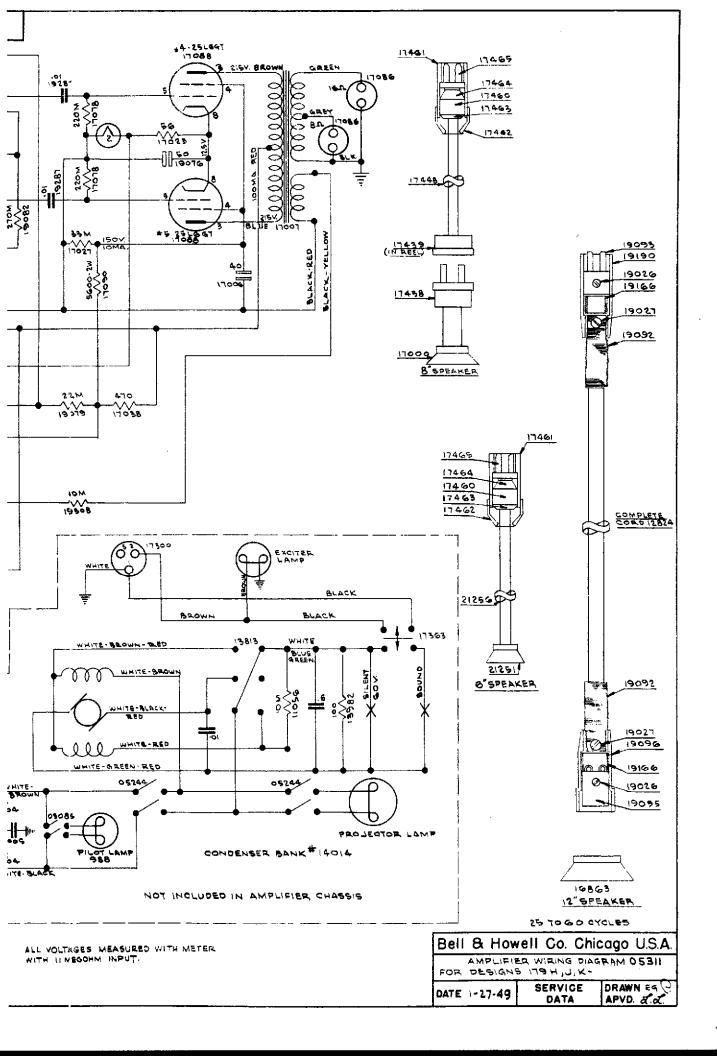
Complaints of noise, static, etc. are usually caused by a damaged photocell cover, part #06543. A sharp blow against the cover will loosen the angle bracket bond to cover. They cannot be repaired except at the factory. It is suggested that each Service Station have two covers in stock. The damaged cover may be returned for repair.

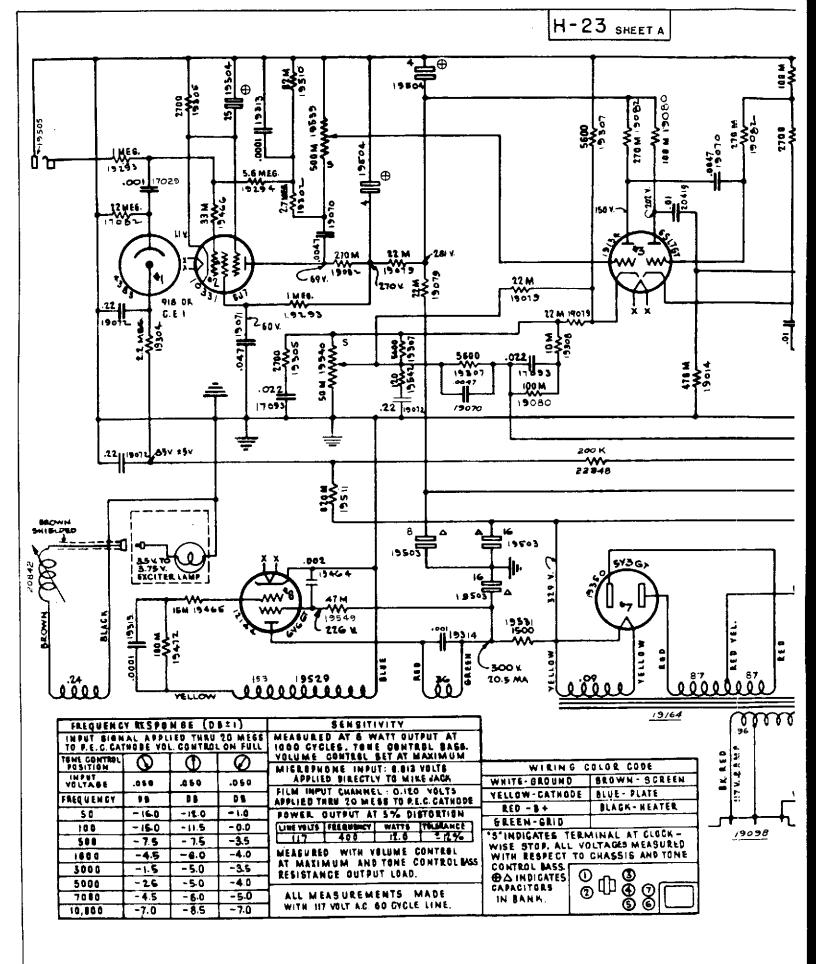
A loose PEC socket will also cause noise. Tighten by soldering locking ring to chassis.

Loss of volume (sudden) and sometimes noise are usually caused by electrolytic condenser (rear) having been hit, so that grounding ring on condenser is loss. Change condenser to repair.

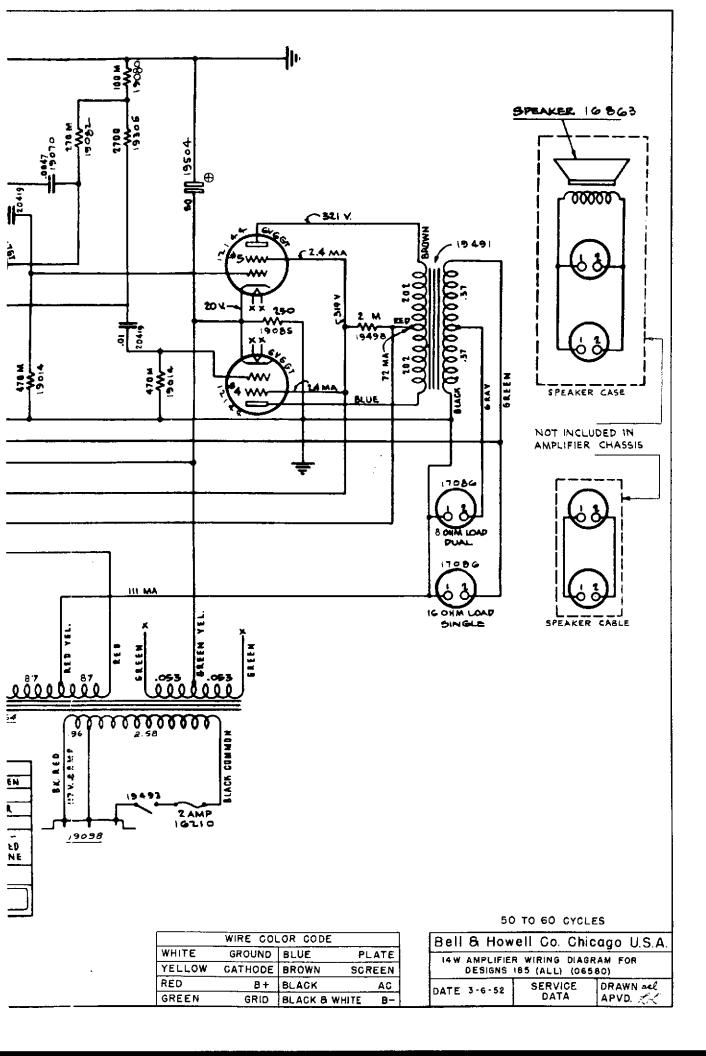
Low volume is usually corrected by changing or interchanging 251.6G tubes.

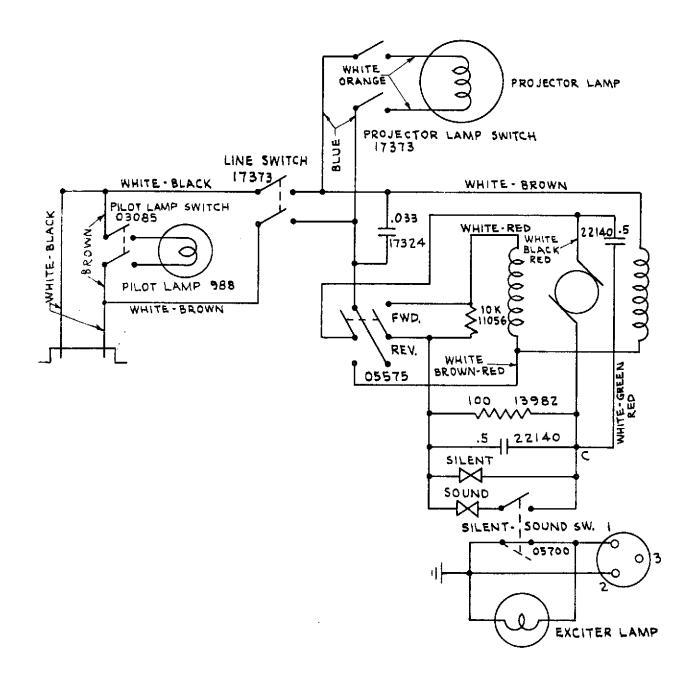






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PARTS ON THIS SHEET NOT INCLUDED IN AMPLIFIER CHA

Н-23 SHEET-B

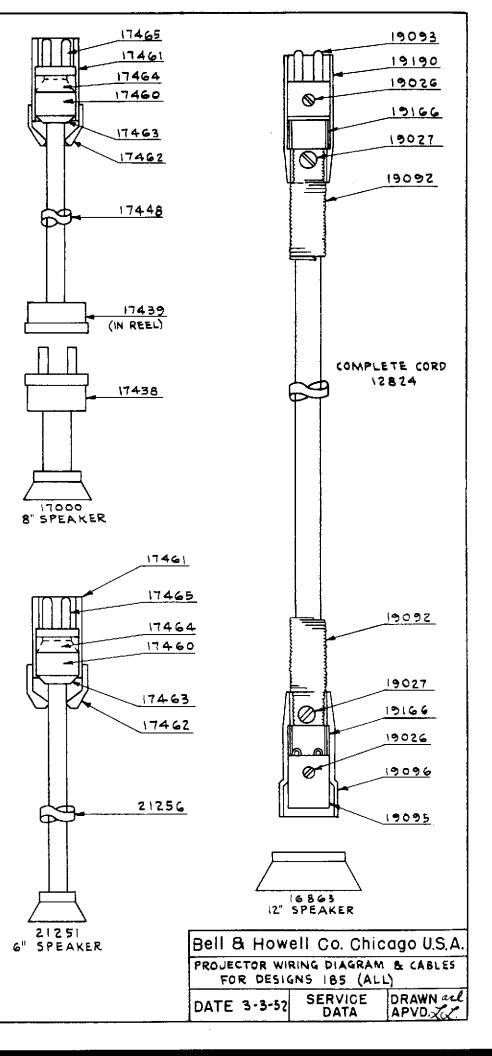
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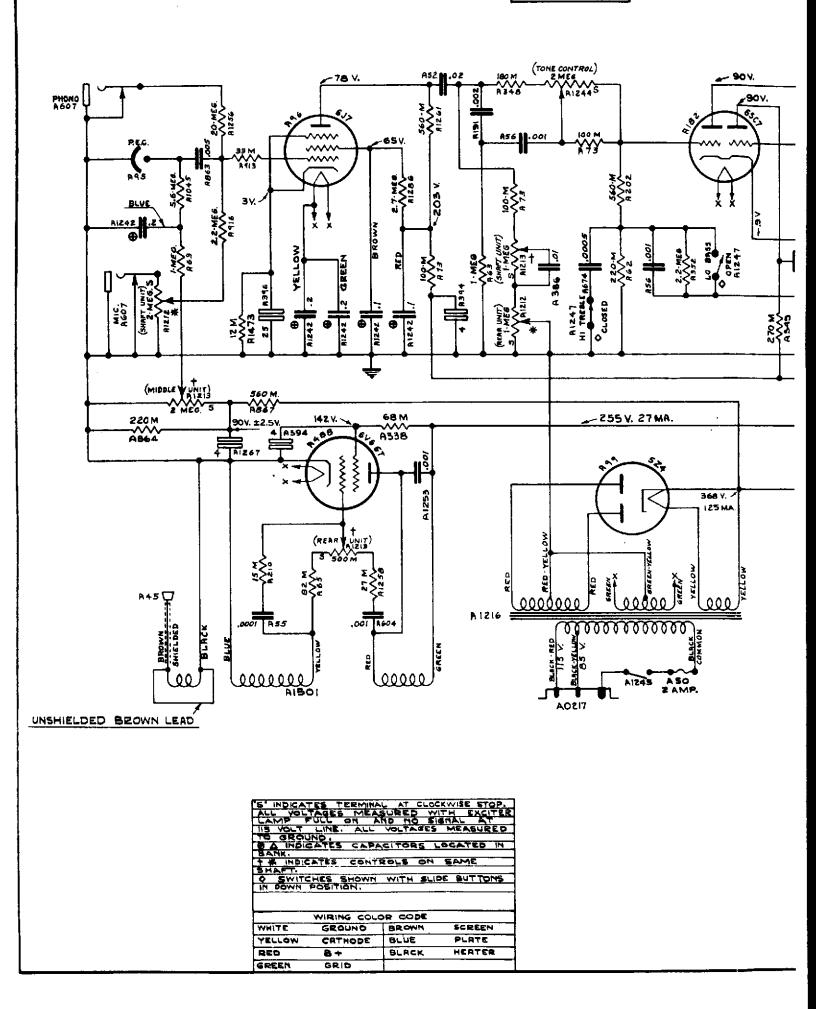
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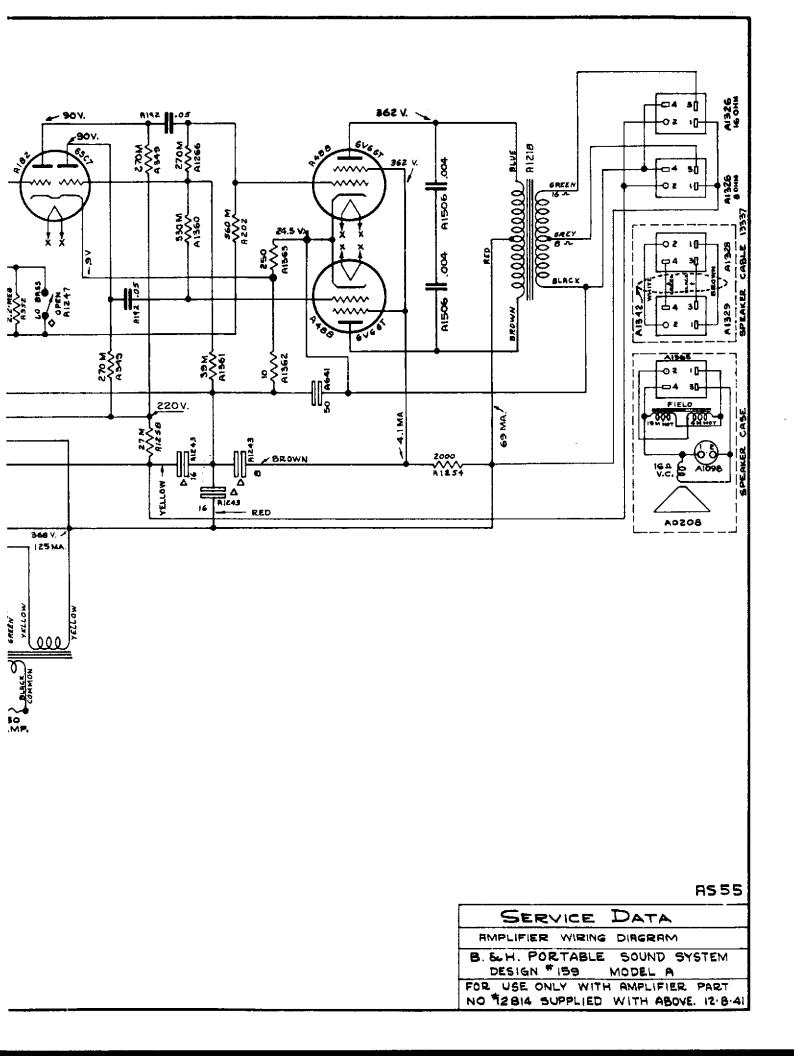
LAMP

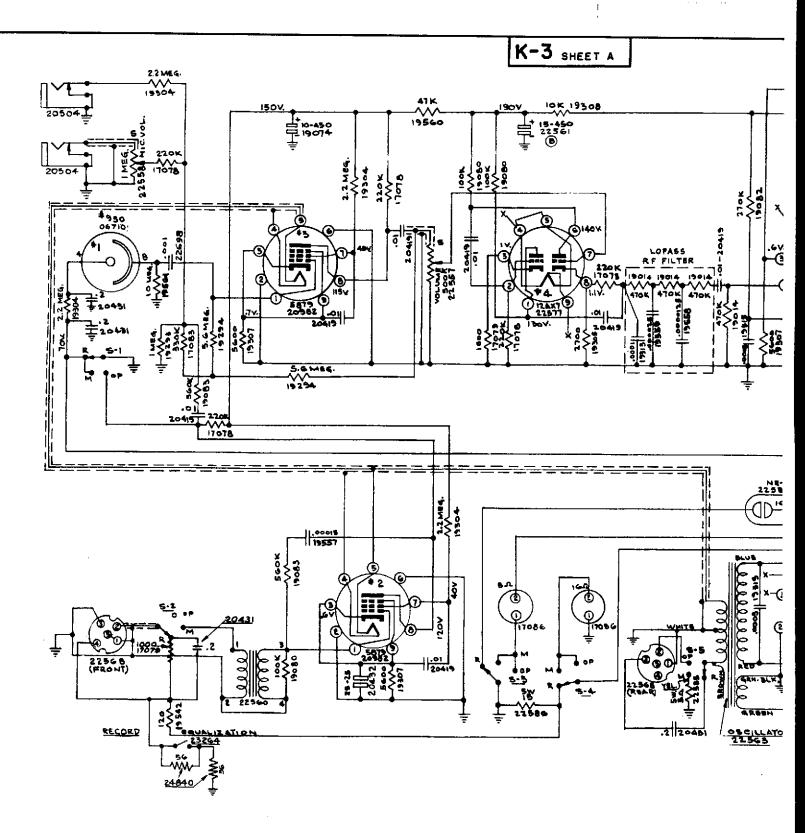
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PAGE J1

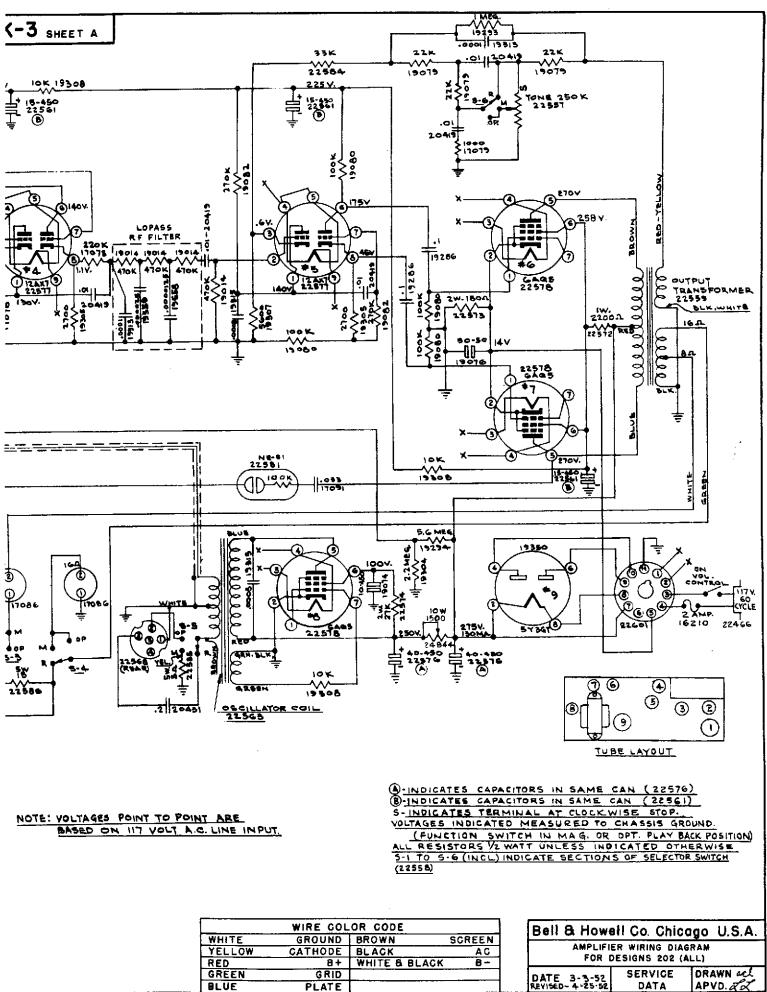


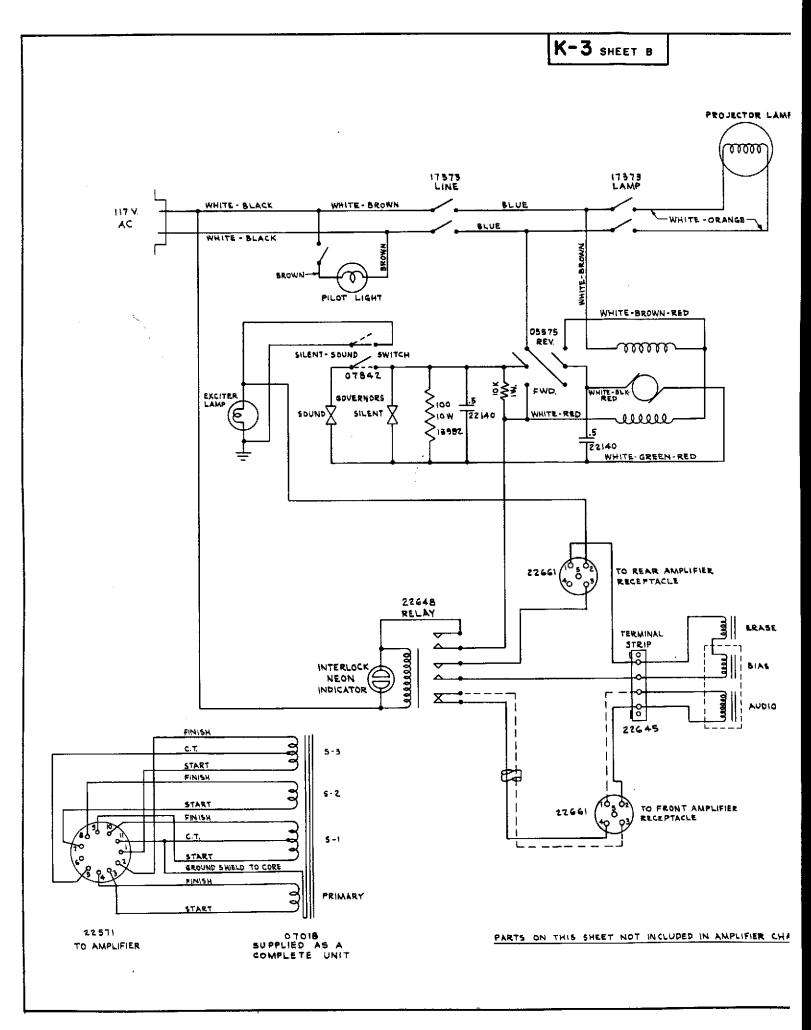




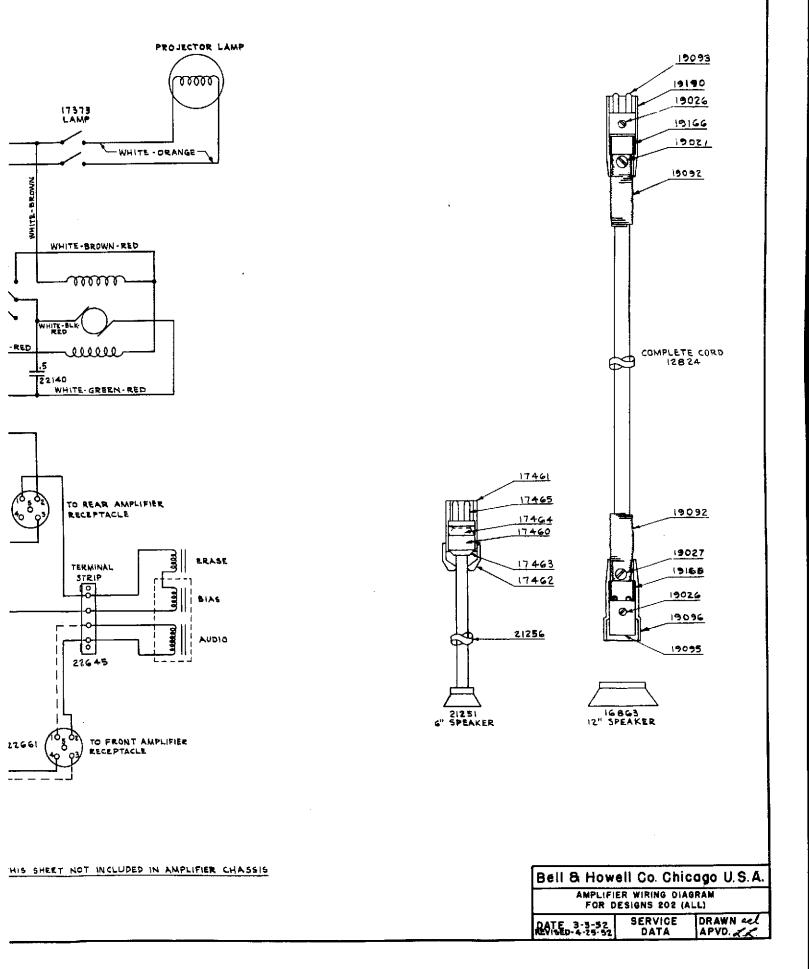
NOTE: VOLTAGES POINT TO POINT ARE BASED ON 117 VOLT A.C. LINE IN PUT.

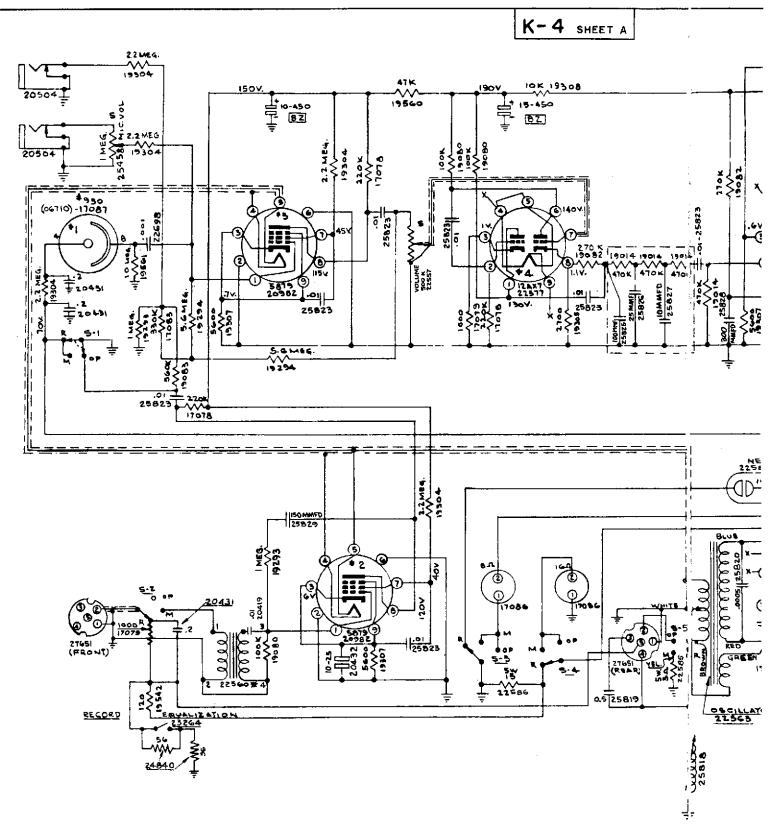






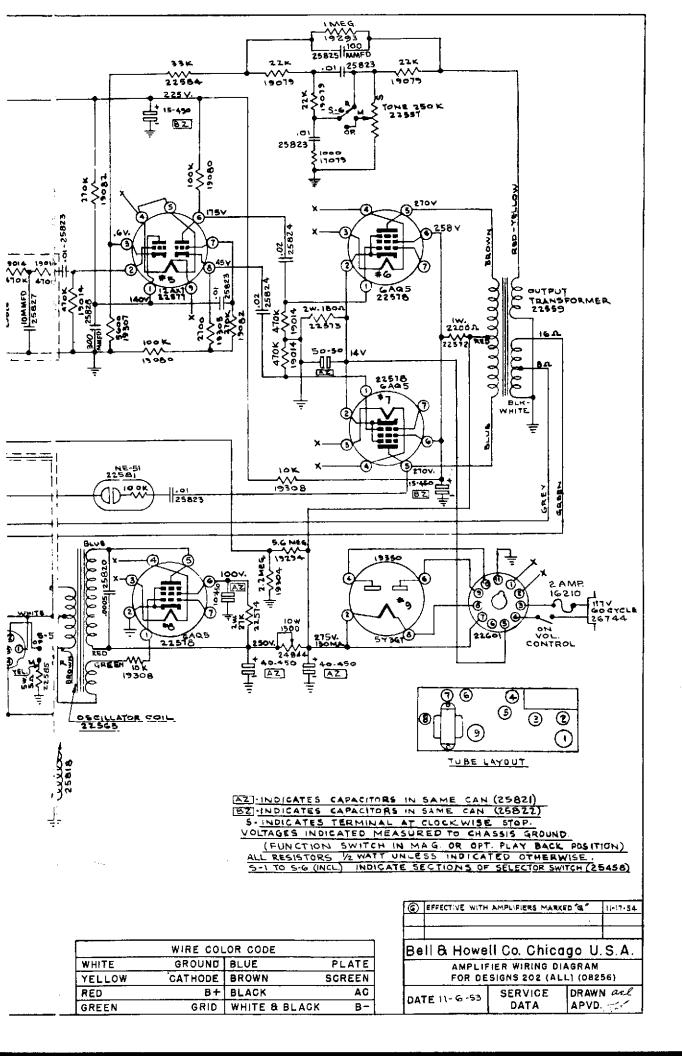






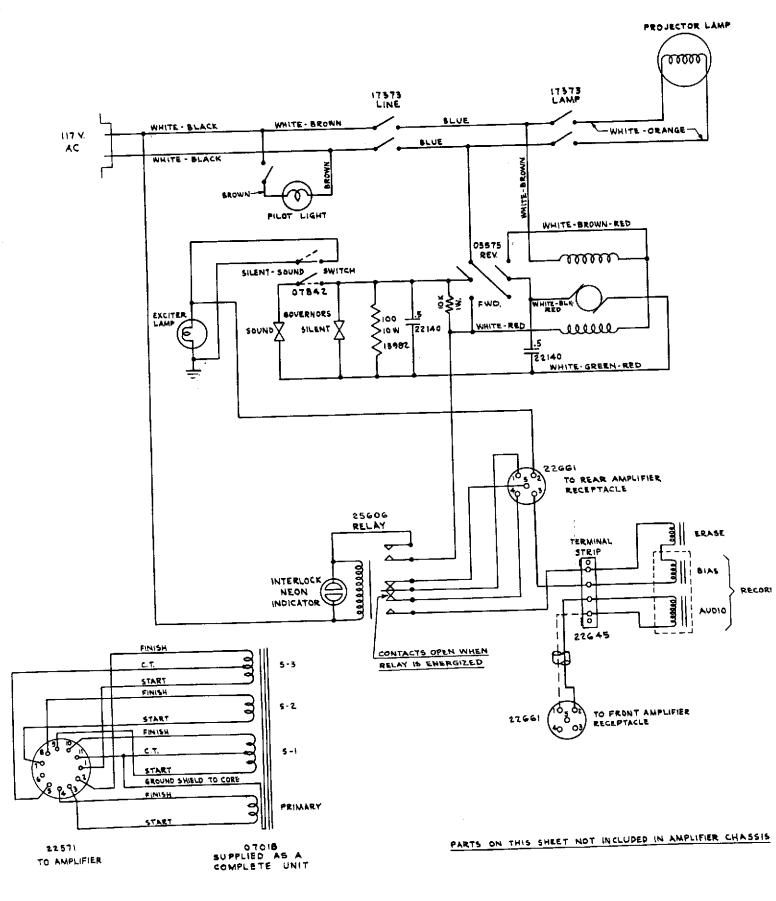
NOTE: VOLTAGES POINT TO POINT ARE BASED ON 117 VOLTAC. LINE INPUT.

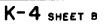


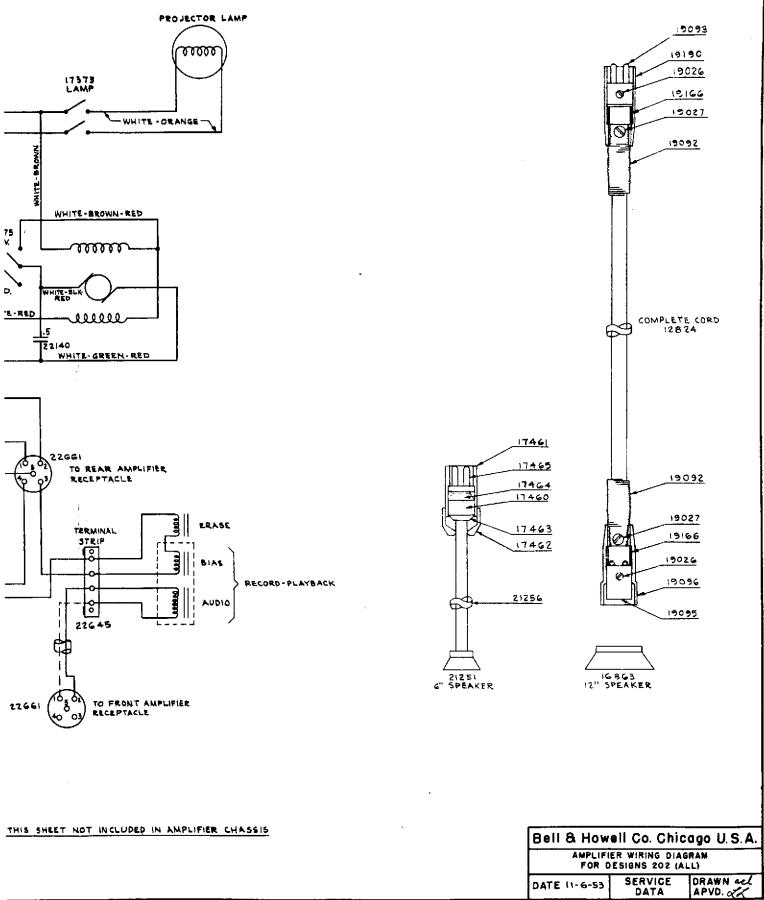


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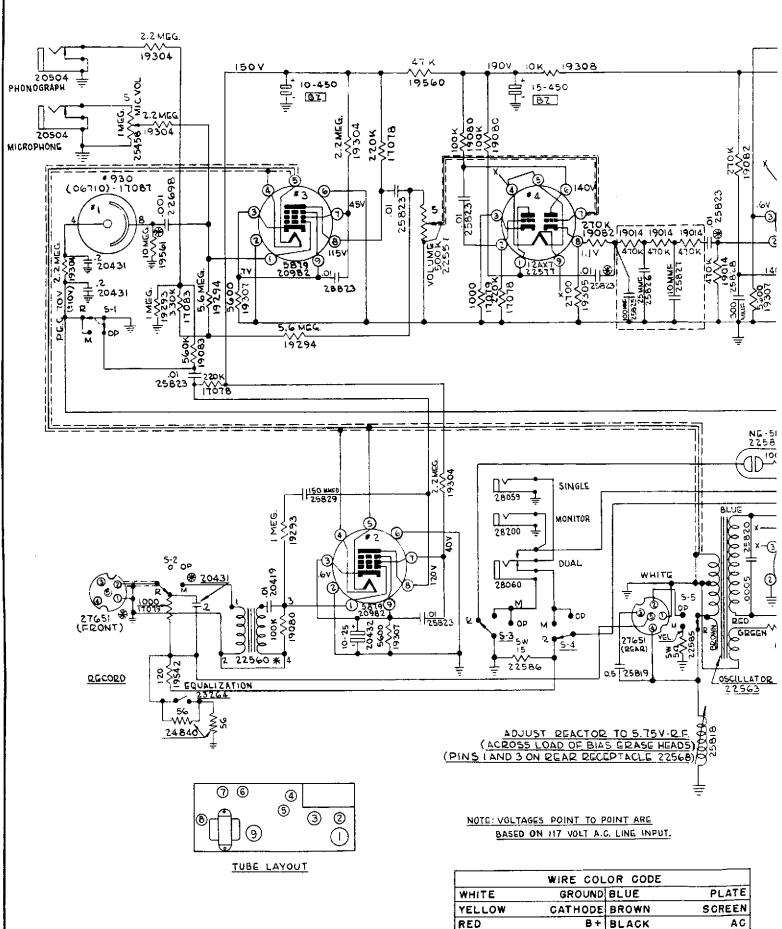




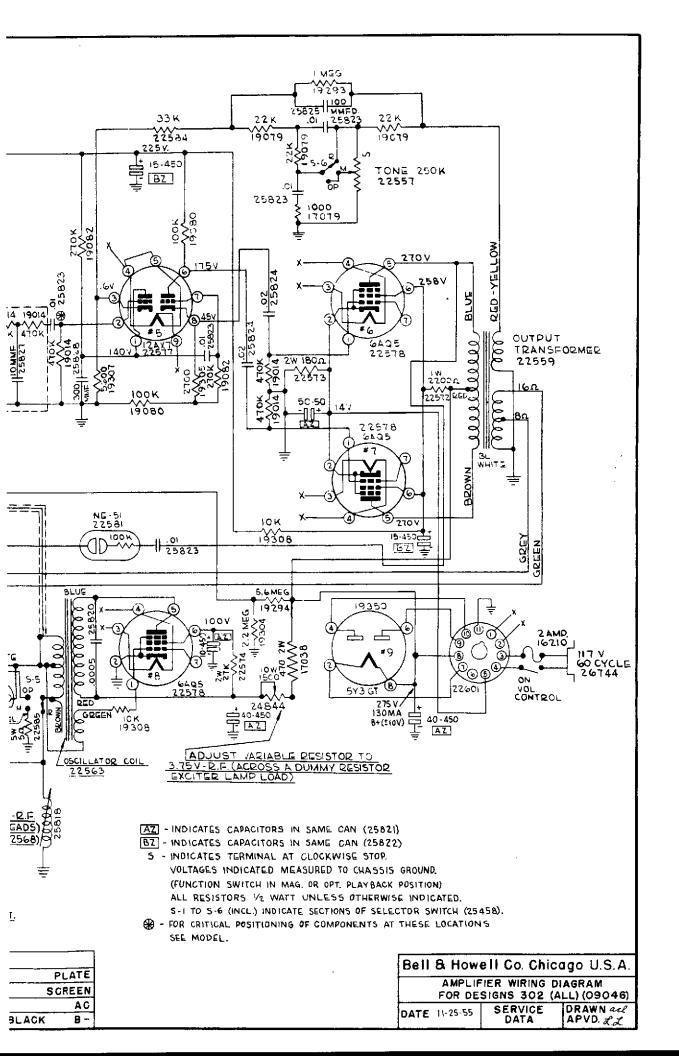


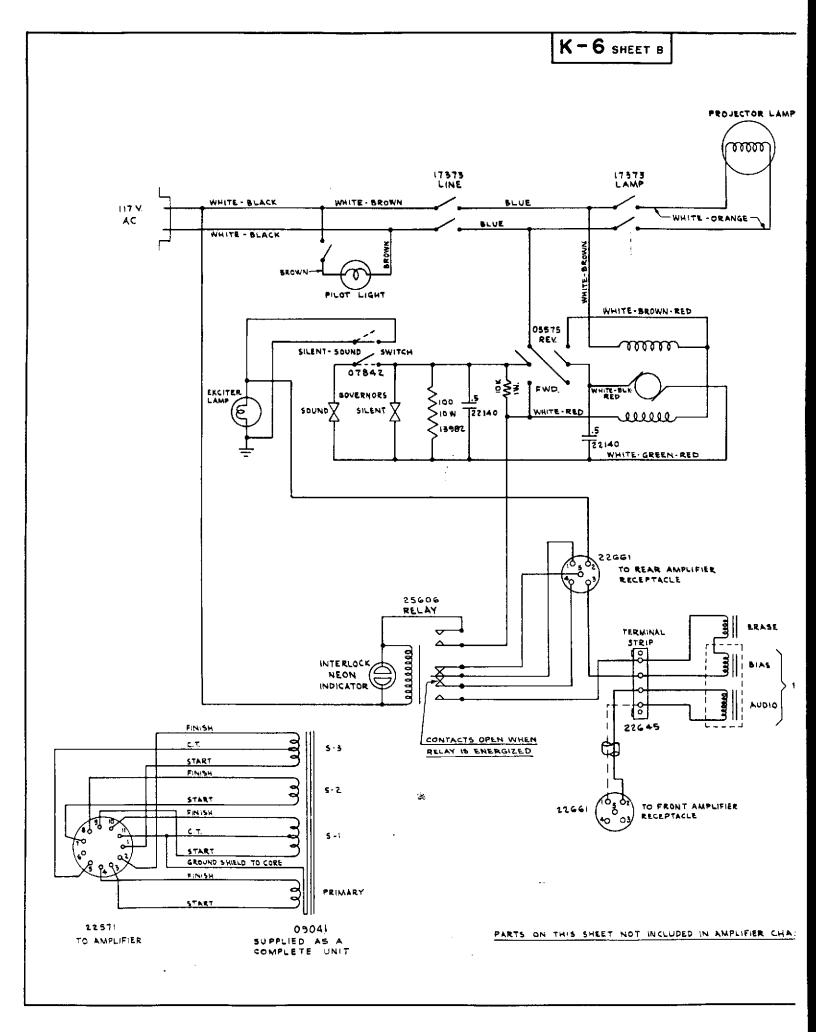
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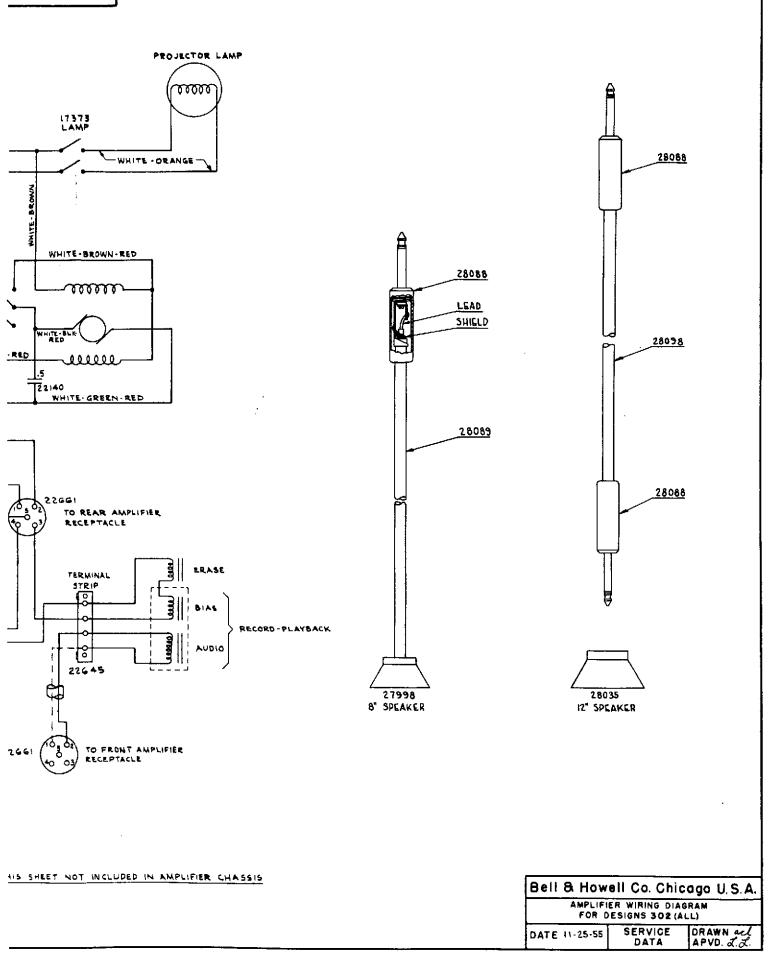


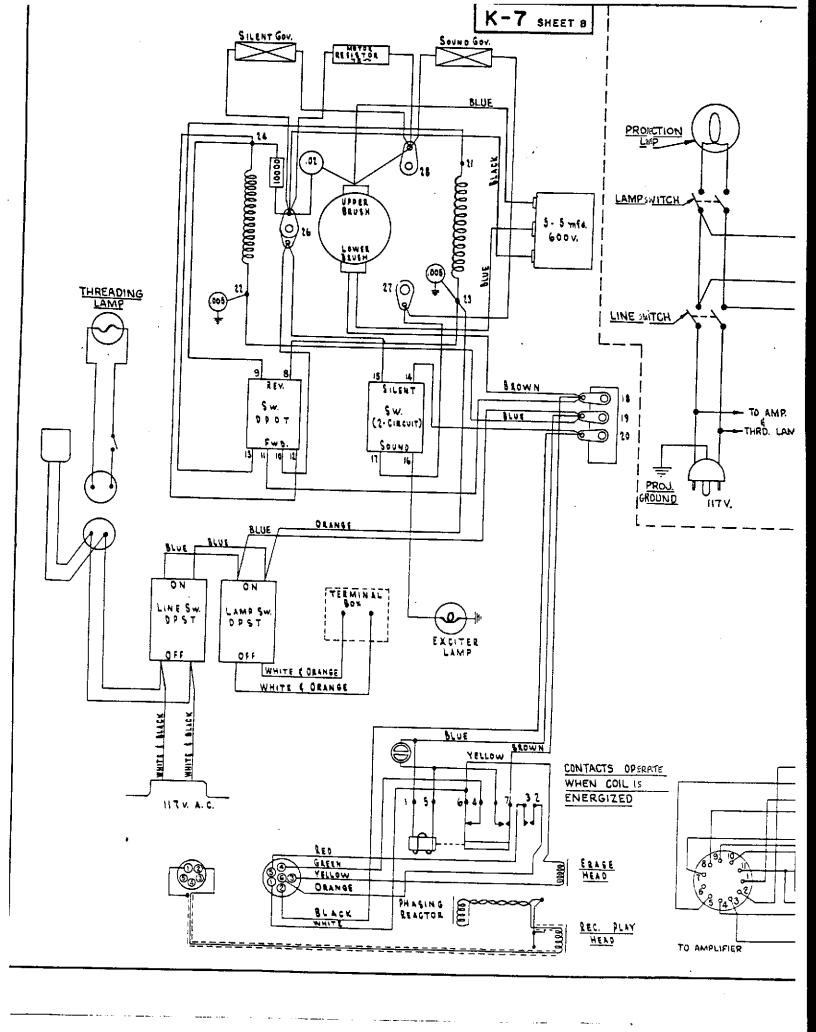
RED B+ BLACK AC GREEN GRID WHITE & BLACK B-

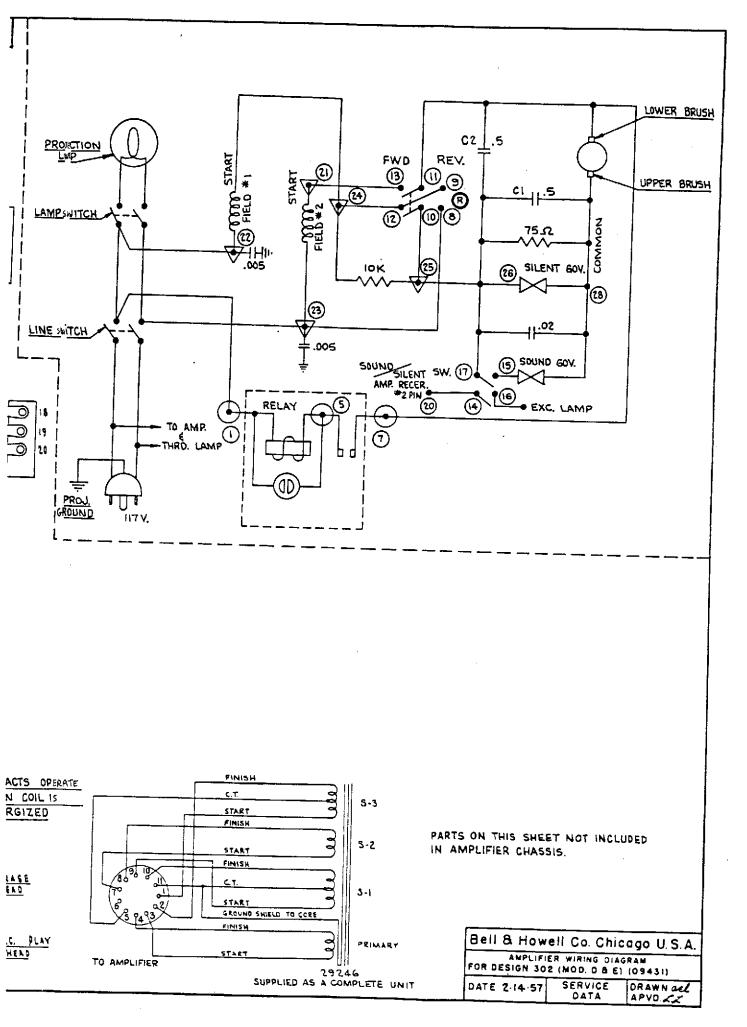




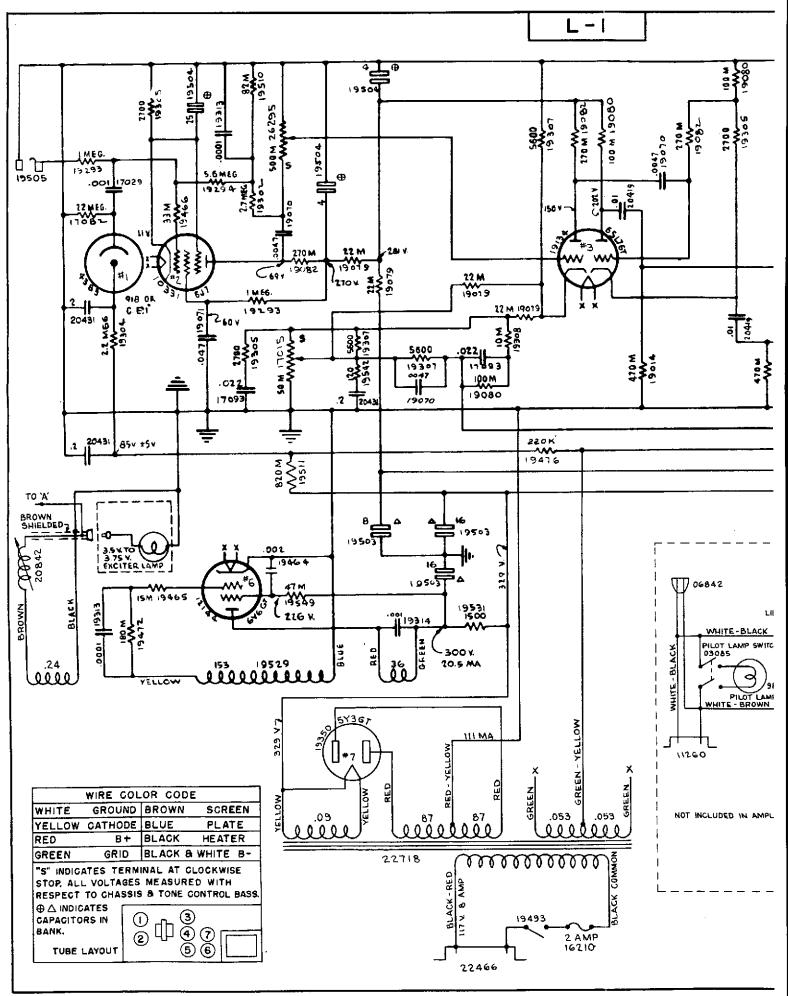
K-6 SHEET B



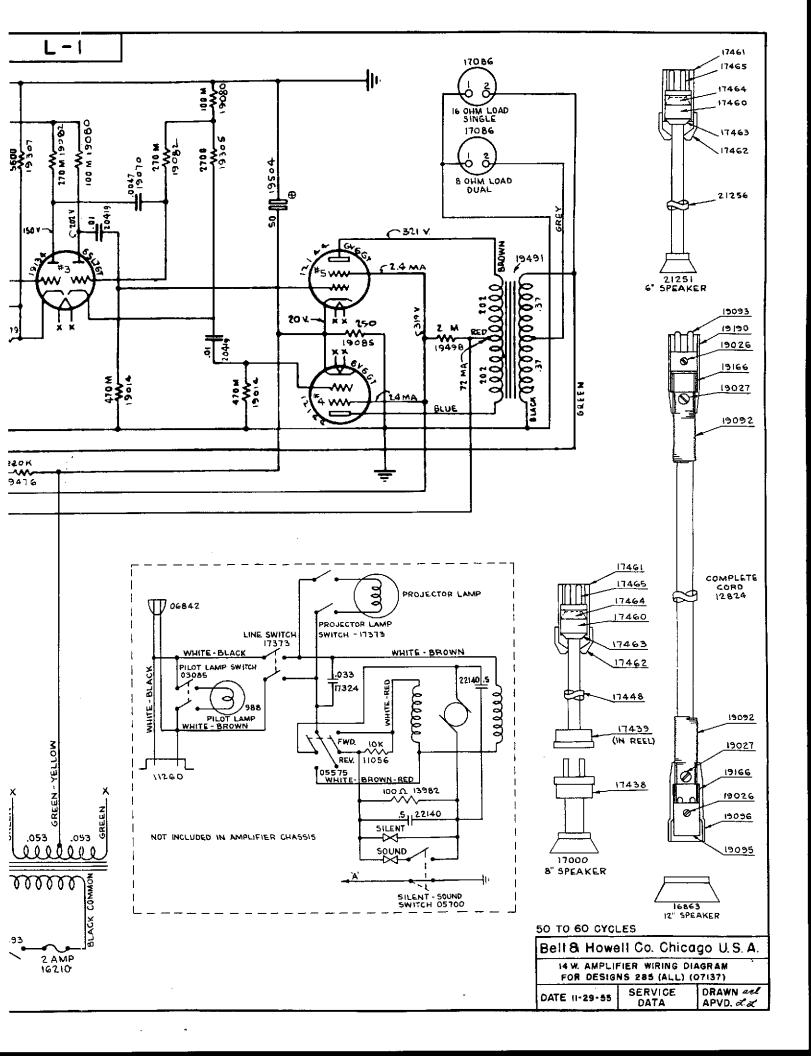


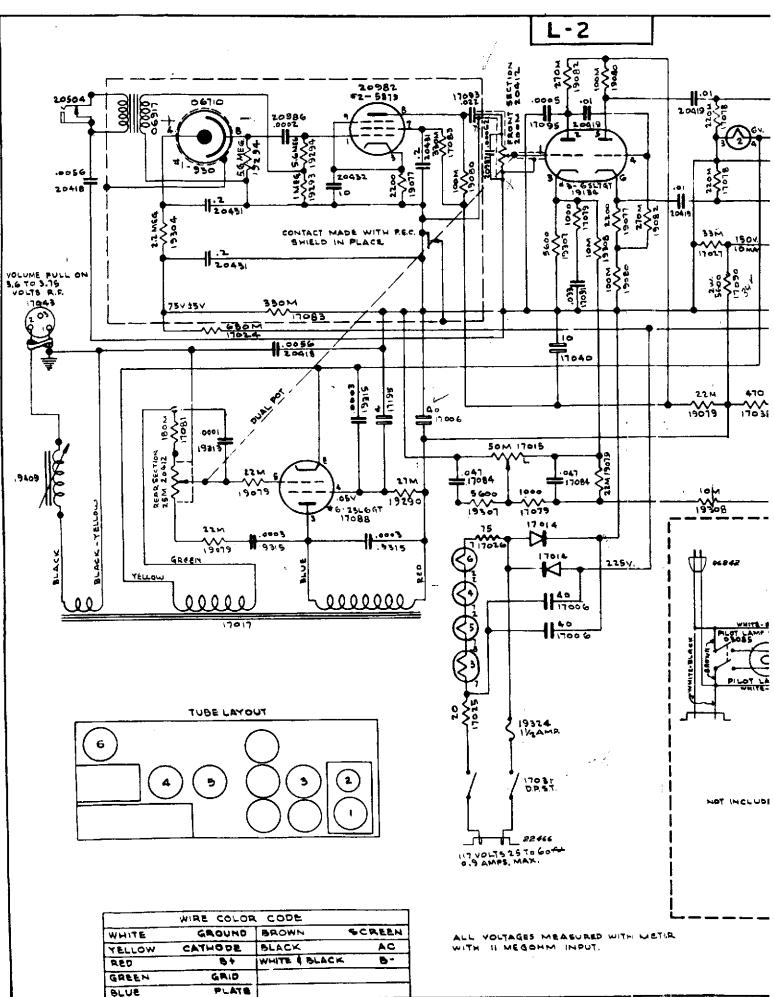


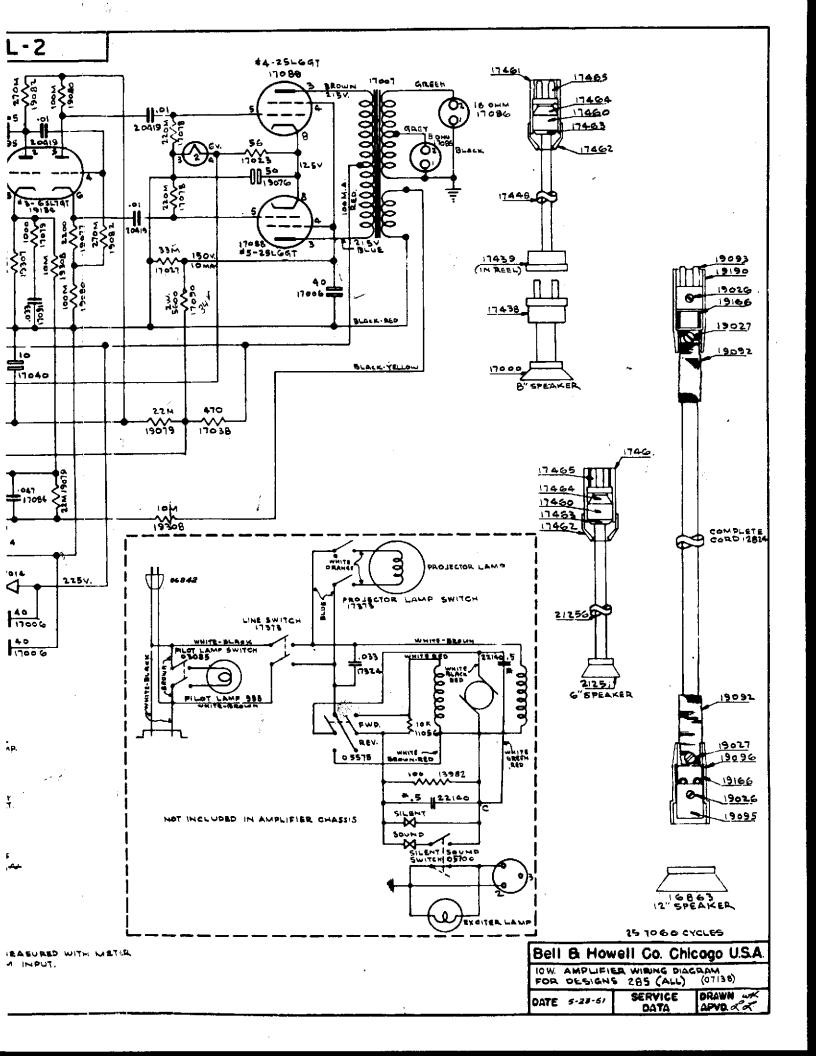
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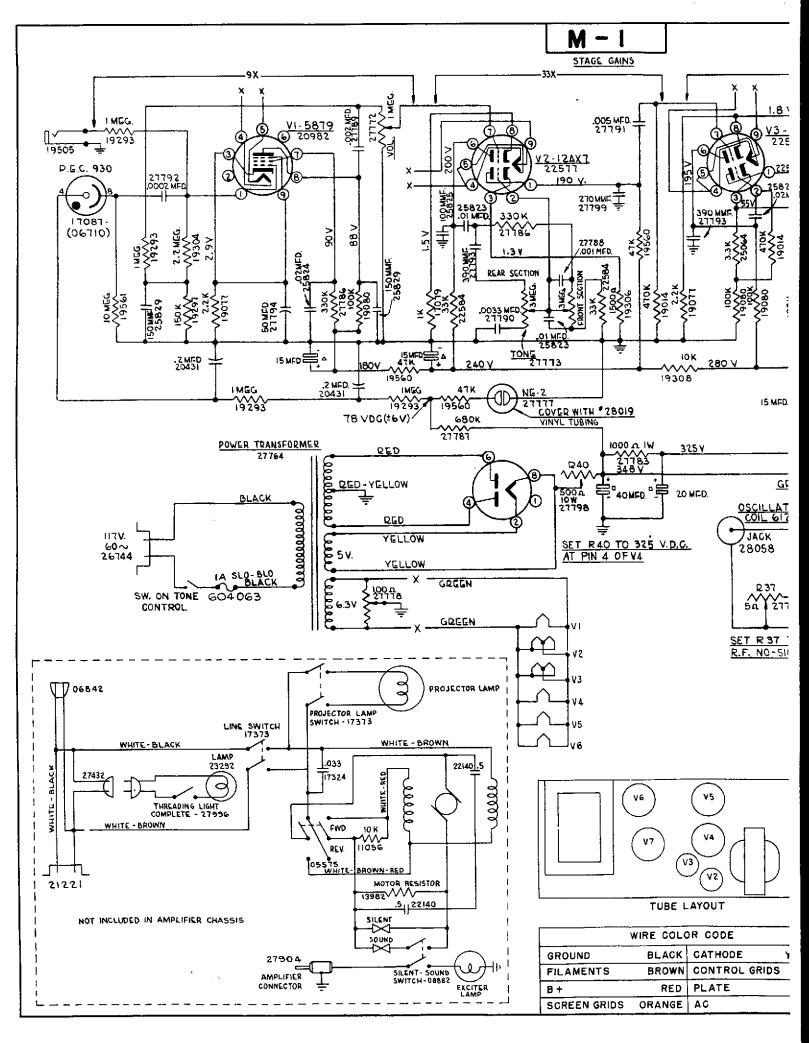


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