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## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues published during the last six months are available from the Editorial Office at $£ 1.40$ inclusive of postage and packing. Address as above.

## QUERIES

We regret that we cannot answer technical queries over the telephone nor supply service sheets. We will endeavour to assist readers who have queries relating to articles published in Television, but we cannot offer advice on modifications to our published designs nor comment on alternative ways of using them. All correspondents expecting a reply should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.
Requests for advice on dealing with servicing problems should be directed to our Queries Service. For details see our regular feature "Service Bureau". Send to the address given above (see "correspondence").

## this month

## 421 Leader

422 Servicing Sinclair Computers, Part 1
Ken Taylor
This first instalment introduces the chips used in Sinclair microcomputers and presents a block diagram of the ZX81.

427 VHF/UHF Sound Receiver
Paul Barton
Originally designed for DX band monitoring, this
receiver enables the various TV sound channels to be received without the problems of different sound-vision spacing with different TV standards. Coverage depends on the tuner used.
430 The VPS VCR Switching System
James Fletcher
Devised by the W. German broadcasting organisations and the ZVEl trade organisation the Video Programme System adds coded signals to the transmissions to
switch VCRs on to record automatically when the
corresponding code has been entered into the machine.
432 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Roger Burchett, Philip Blundell, Eng.
Tech., Leonard Allsopp, Steve Leatherbarrow and Steve lllidge.
434 Teletopics
News, comment and developments, including the latest on the satellite TV front.

436 Hush My Mouth Les Lawry-Johns
Well if you brag about a G6 you're likely to be in trouble before long!
437 Second-hand VCRs
Derek Snelling
An up-date on things to check when contemplating the purchase of a second-hand VCR.
438 Long-distance Television
Roger Bunney
Reports on DX reception and conditions plus news and
details of a wideband Band I aerial design.
442 Letters
Including microcomputer servicing notes from Roger Burchett.
444 Short- and Open-circuit Checks
S. Simon

There are two basic electrical fault conditions, the short-
or open-circuit. Some typical cases and their effects.

## 445 Next Month in Television

446 VCR Clinic
Reports from Derek Snelling, Steve Beeching, T. Eng. and Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech.
448 Modern Receiver Circuitry, Part 2
J. LeJeune

This time tuner and i.f. strip techniques.
Simple CRT Tester/Booster
Jim Littler.

A design capable of dealing with delta-gun and PIL tubes.
451 Service Bureau
452 Test Case 281

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## FRONT COVER

This month's front cover photograph shows a Sinclair ZX Spectrum microcomputer on the workbench with a scope monitoring digital waveforms.

## TELETEXT SERVICING

Publication of the next instalment in Mike Phelan's series will be delayed. Mike is at present in hospital with a back injury: we wish him a speedy recovery.

TELEOR5LOM

## What a business to be in!

The pioneer firms in the early days of radio were often set up by technically gifted individuals who wanted to develop in novatory designs. One wonders what they would make of the situation today. It's certainly a very long time since we last saw a new name with a new product in our industry, which despite continuing innovation must now be classified as "mature". Quite apart from the fact that to develop and put into production new consumer electronics goods is an horrendously expensive business, there's very little incentive for anyone to try to break into the industry. Why? Simply because it's so unprofitable.

Let's consider some examples. Our one major UK consumer electronics manufacturer Ferguson has been struggling for some time to achieve profitability. While Thorn has traditionally been a profitable business the basis of this has been the cash flow from the rental side, which continues to make good profits. It seems that in the past Thorn paid less attention than now to the profitability of the various sections of the company. Sets were required and the plants were there: the costs of the manufacturing side were covered by the overall profitability of the business. Ferguson is understood to have broken even in recent months, but it's been a trying time.

What about Amstrad you might say? Surely this company shows that profitability is not impossible? The firm has indeed produced impressive figures in recent years, but its position is rather unusual - it's largely a one-product company. By concentrating on particular market sections in succession it has been able to achieve profits that would probably have eluded it had it attempted to offer an across the board range of consumer electronics goods.

Philips recently announced reduced earnings for the year 1985 despite turnover up by twelve per cent. The main problems were in the semiconductor business and disappointing sales and earnings in the USA. Philips has been setting itself higher targets but is finding these hard to achieve. The company's wide spread of activities across the world emphasize the difficulty of trading profitably in today's electronics markets.
What about the famed Japanese electronics industry? Over the last few years most Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers have managed to achieve sometimes spectacular earnings growth. They've been helped by operating under favourable economic conditions. If you can hold down your costs and inflation is not a problem you can be very competitive. Even more so if your currency is relatively undervalued. Japanese success has been almost the mirror image of US problems. For two years the value of the dollar soared despite horrendous trade deficits. This strange situation arose because the US government's growing deficits were financed by sucking in loose cash from around the world. By offering high real interest rates the US government was able to balance its books. But that sort of situation cannot last indefinitely, especially in view of the international economic distortions it introduces. Last September the US government and the other main trading nations decided to take action on the overvalued dollar. Unusually - it's said that governments can't control free markets - the move has been highly successful. The key dollar/yen exchange rate fell from Y240 to around Y180.
The effect of this on the earnings of the traditionally prosperous Japanese manufacturers has been profound. Matsushita increased profits by three per cent in the year to last November 20 th but expects a decline of 20 per cent this year. Hitachi is expecting a profit downturn of 34 per cent, with export earnings falling for the first time in nineteen years. Mitsubishi anticipates a fall in profits of 40 per cent while Toshiba is expecting a decline of 45 per cent. At NEC the expected fall in earnings is put at 16 per cent. Sony has already announced a sharp fall in first quarter earnings. In all cases the problem has been put down to the fall in the value of the yen and difficult market conditions, i.e. it's harder to sell anything at a profit.
In the past Japanese success has continued despite awkward market conditions. The key to this has been product innovation. If you can produce goods that people want to buy, at a price they can afford, you've got it made. But what happens when markets become saturated? The VCR has made the main contribution to the profitability of Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers over the last three years but it seems that this market, though still a major one, is now no longer in an expansionary phase. What next? There are still plenty of "goodies" on offer - the compact disc player, new lightweight camcorders and satellite TV equipment for example. But with the exception of the CD player it's hard top see these items producing the sort of output/profits growth we've been used to seeing.

The CD player market is a particularly interesting one. Traditionally a new product is offered at a relatively high price: it's regarded as a high-margin item till the mass market/ mass production phase occurs. But the price of CD players has already fallen substantially, at an early stage in the product's life. Recently the $£ 200$ barrier has been breached, which brings us back to Philips. The company has been taking a certain amount of flak in the trade over its CD pricing policy and the profit margins offered. It seems that Philips hopes to use the CD player as a means of gaining a significant increase in its share of the international consumer electronics market. That's fair enough in view of Philips' role in the development of the compact disc, and one can't help but admire Philips' efforts to lead a resurgence of the European consumer electronics industry. But we're back with the problem of low manufacturing - and retailing profitability.

The consumer benefits from all this competitive activity, but if you were looking for an industry that offers an easy life you'd certainly not choose consumer electronics.

# Servicing Sinclair Microcomputers 

Mike Phelan's series "The Lid off Microcomputers" last year evoked considerable interest among readers. It's clear that many of you are keen to get to grips with these devices which seem to be taking over the electronics world. They come in quite a lot of different types and forms. The single-chip types used in VCRs, washing machines and cars are special-purpose devices: they are not ideal subjects for an initial assault even if the wife would let you at them. So forget these and Head Office's IBM main-frame computer. In this series we're going to deal with some of Sir Clive's products, which happen to be among the cheapest, simplest and most abundant to have been put on the market. They have the added advantage that spares are readily available, which must appeal to anyone used to the problems of the TV servicing trade.

## Servicing Equipment

One of the first thoughts that will probably cross your mind is the cost of the servicing equipment required. Perhaps, like me, you've wandered round the exhibitions looking at $£ 2,000$ plus scopes and sneaking envious glances at the logic analysers - "no self-respecting computer repair organisation should be without one". I often wonder whether I'd have the time to learn how to use one of these even if I could afford it. But fear not. The most I recommend, in addition to the usual TV servicing equipment (scope, multimeter, bench PSU etc.), is a logic probe. Even this could be made from one of the many


Fig. 1: Z 80 CPU (microprocessor) pin connections.
circuits that have been published if you wish to keep the initial expenditure down.

In some ways a logic probe duplicates a scope, which can be used instead. It's very much quicker and easier however to use a device with an in-built indicator when checking for pulses along the pins of an i.c.: you don't have to look up and check each response on the scope. The signals you'll be looking at are generally TTL ones ( $0-5 \mathrm{~V}$ ), so if you use a scope for the purpose its sensitivity need be no greater than that required for TV work, though the essential high-impedance probe does reduce the signal a bit. The crystal oscillator used in a microcomputer often runs at about 14 MHz , i.e. rather higher than the basic frequencies encountered in a TV set, but there's rarely need to study waveforms at this frequency and the more critical system clock frequency is in the $2-4 \mathrm{MHz}$ range.

## The Central Processing Unit

The system clock frequency just mentioned depends on the type of central processing unit (CPU, i.e. microprocessor) used in the microcomputer. Sinclair use the Z80 family: the Z 80 runs at a clock frequency of 2 MHz , the $\mathrm{Z80A}$ at 4 MHz and the Z 80 B at 8 MHz . The Z80A, which is used in all the microcomputers we'll be considering, is housed in a 40 -pin package - Fig. 1 shows the connections. Some of the names used may be new to you, so we'll briefly run through the pins and their functions.

Note that the address and data bus lines are the only "active high" ones: all the rest go low (to 0V) when operative and should thus be written as $\overline{\text { RESET }}$ for example ( $=$ not reset when high, i.e. 5 V ).

## Designation Function

5V, GND Chip's 5 V supply and chassis connections.
A0-A15 Address bus outputs which are tri-state, active high; i.e. either high (active) $=5 \mathrm{~V}$, low $=0 \mathrm{~V}$, or open-circuit (high impedance) - this latter state allows other devices to control the line without loading problems. A0 is the least significant bit. These 16 lines can address 64 K binary addresses $(65,536$ in decimal as $1 \mathrm{~K}=1,024$ decimal, i.e. $64 \times$ $1,024)$.
D0-D7
Data bus lines (in/out), again tri-state, active high. D0 is the least significant bit. These eight lines carry the data to and from the CPU. They represent 1 byte in binary ( 256 decimal).
The CPU generates signals on the following six lines to inform and control the other devices in the system. When the lines carry signals from the rest of the system the CPU output is tri-state.

Machine cycle one, active low. Used by the CPU to signal that a particular loading cycle is being carried out.
MREQ Memory request, active low, tri-state. Indicates that the address bus holds a valid
address for a memory read or write operation.
$\overline{\text { IORQ }} \quad$ Input/output request, active low, tri-state. Indicates that the lower half of the address bus holds an address for use by an input/ output device.
$\overline{\mathrm{RD}} \quad$ Memory read, active low, tri-state. Signals read to a memory or input/output device.
$\overline{W R} \quad$ Memory write, active low, tri-state. Signals write to a memory or input/output device.
$\overline{\text { RFSH }} \quad$ Refresh, active low. Indicates that memory refresh is taking place. Every address in a dynamic memory has to be refreshed at 2 msec intervals. This line signals that a refresh is taking place. More on this when we come to memories.
The remaining lines are used by the system to initiate action or to indicate that action has been taken.
HALT Halt output, active low. CPU output signal indicating that it has obeyed a software halt instruction.
$\overline{\text { WAIT }}$ Wait input, active low. Allows external devices to halt the CPU. Must be of short duration because refresh is stopped.
$\overline{\text { NMI }} \quad$ Non-maskable interrupt input, active low. Allows an external device to interrupt the CPU and make it carry out a special software program.
INT Interrupt request input, active low. Similar to NMI but disregarded when instructed by the program running.
$\overline{\text { RESET }} \quad$ Reset input, active low. Resets the CPU to the start address ( 0000 Hex ). Takes place automatically at switch on. Refresh stops and dynamic memory is cleared.
Clock System clock input. This signal controls the speed of the system and all the CPU's operations are synchronised to it. The frequency depends on the CPU but is usually $2-4 \mathrm{MHz}$.
$\overline{\text { BUSRQ }} \quad$ Bus request input, active low. This line is activated by an external device when it requires control of the system. The CPU outputs other than BUSAK go to the opencircuit state and refresh ceases.


Fig. 2: Examples of basic MOS dynamic RAM (a) and static RAM (b) memory cells. In the DRAM cell the data bit is stored as an electrical charge by the capacitor shown as $C$ in practice this is Tr2's input capacitance. The SRAM cell uses a bistable circuit for storage (Tr3/5, with Tr2/4 as loads): the cell selection line enables data to be written in or read out. The DRAM memory cell is much simpler, giving greater storage per square area of silicon chip, but requires refreshing every 2 msec .
$\overline{\text { BUSAK }}$ Bus acknowledge output, active low. Reply signal to $\overline{\mathrm{BUSRQ}}$.

It's not necessary to worry too much about the precise function of each of the above lines: the important thing is whether a high, low or a dynamic signal is to be expected. For instance the RESET line has to be high (except at switch on) or the CPU ceases to function. Many other lines, particularly the address and data lines, are continually changing even when the computer is apparently doing nothing. At all times the refresh system is putting out addresses and indicating their presence via the RFSH line. Although this dynamic action is rarely cyclic and often produces a meaningless pattern on an oscilloscope we shall see later that it can be turned to advantage when fault finding.

## Programming Knowledge

After dismissing the need for a detailed knowledge of the operation of the CPU this is perhaps an appropriate time to stress the need for some knowledge of programming. Unlike other electronic systems the computer is controlled by the software program and the program resident in the ROM. To expect to be able to carry out fault diagnosis without an understanding of how to program the machine is naive, and a knowledge of how the system is designed and functions can be a great help. Most home computer handbooks give instructions on programming - usually in the "universal" BASIC (Beginners' Allpurpose Symbolic Instruction Code) language. Unfortunately however there are different BASIC systems. Sinclair BASIC is one of the most way-out, and although devotees swear by it the differences between it and others are considerable. So too are the computer start-up sequences, and it's a great help if one knows what ought to happen when the machine is switched on. To sum up, I'd not advise anyone to attempt repairing a machine before obtaining practice and experience of its operation. More on this when we come to the ZX81 next month.

## Memory Chips

While discussing the CPU we mentioned dynamic memories. We'd better next look at the memory family. As you probably know by now there are two basic types of memory, ROM (read only memory) and RAM (random access memory). The former are preprogrammed and non-volatile, i.e. they contain the manufacturer's program for operating the machine/system: this program is permanent and unchangeable. The memory in a RAM can be changed however and is used to store the data produced by the computer system. It's volatile in that all the data is lost if the supply voltage fails, but some RAMs are even more vulnerable. These are the dynamic memories (DRAMs) that require constant refreshing. With these each binary bit of every data word is stored as an electrical charge at the input of a high input-impedance transistor. This charge leaks away in about 2 msec . So each bit - and there may be as many as 64 K bits - has to be recharged every 2 msec . A daunting task you may think.

It's not quite as bad as it looks however since another feature of the dynamic RAM helps. We said earlier that sixteen address lines are required to count up to 64 K . So a DRAM is going to be a multi-pin device with probably


Fig. 3 (left): 4116 dynamic RAM pin connections.
Fig. 4 (right): 2114 static RAM pin connections.
over twenty pins. In fact it has sixteen. This is achieved by matrixing the address lines. The address matrix is formed of rows and columns and a system built into the chip switches eight of the pins first to one and then the other. Externally the sixteen address lines are also switched, first to one set of eight addresses then to the remaining eight. Both these switching operations are synchronised by the CPU: the data appears on the data bus at a precise time and is read by the CPU or the memory in sync with the switching.
Back to our refresh problem. The internal circuitry that does the row/column switching also assists with the refresh by recharging all the column bits each time a row is addressed. It's necessary to refresh only the rows therefore to refresh the memory completely. The number of refresh operations is thus reduced from 64 K to less than 256.

Fig. 3 shows the pin connections for the 4116 DRAM. The RAS (row address strobe) and $\overline{\mathrm{CAS}}$ (column address strobe) pins are used to synchronise the switching. This is a 16 K by one bit (serial bits enter at pin 2 and leave at pin 14) memory. Despite requiring three voltage supplies ( 12 V at pin $8,5 \mathrm{~V}$ at pin 9 and -5 V at pin 1 ) it's still only a 16 -pin device. Seven lines (A0-A6) are used for the addresses. The other pins are chassis (16) and $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ (3) read/write select. Compare this with the 2114 static RAM - see Fig. 4. Static RAMs use flip-flops to store the bits. This device has only one supply and has a 1 K by four bit memory, i.e. it can store 1,024 four-bit numbers. Its storage capacity is a quarter of that of the 4116, yet 18 pins are required.

The Z80 is an eight-bit microprocessor, these eight bits being known as one byte. It connects with an eight-line data bus and when it addresses a memory location it


Fig. 5: Simple microcomputer block diagram.
expects to receive an eight-bit instruction to direct its operation. The memory chips are arranged to meet this requirement: in the case of the 4116 eight of these devices would be used, providing a 16Kbyte memory; as the 2114 is a four-bit memory two of these would provide a 1 Kbyte memory.

When memories are assembled in this way the address lines are common to all the memory chips. If there is more than one memory group with the same address pins confusion would exist if they all unloaded their data together. To overcome this problem memories are generally provided with chip select (CS or S) or chip enable (CE) pins - often more than one. These switch the memory on only when they are active.
Suppose for example that four 2114 memories are paralleled on the address bus to provide $2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ bits of memory. If an address in the $0-1 \mathrm{~K}$ range is required the first two memories will be enabled whereas for an address in the $1-2 \mathrm{~K}$ range the decoder detects the higher number (usually the next binary address line) and enables only the second memory pair. The data pins are tri-state and remain in the high-impedance state until the memory is enabled.

## Complete Microcomputer System

It's time to look at the computer system as a whole. Fig. 5 shows a block diagram for a simple computer using the absolute minimum of components. We've already dealt with most of the important items - in fact the only major item remaining is the ULA (Uncommitted Logic Array). This is a collection of logic circuits assembled to the computer manufacturer's specification, replacing the many standard and special logic chips that would otherwise be required. In this example it would provide the address decoding, produce the clock pulses, decode the keyboard, condition the analogue tape input signals and control the output of data to the tape recorder and video modulator. Some of these tasks are carried out by the ULA alone, some are controlled by the CPU.
The clock oscillator for example is driven and divided automatically and the chip select signals are continually produced by the ULA logic alone. The output to the video modulator however is a complex signal consisting of screen character pixels and sync signals: the CPU is needed to sequence these correctly. The CPU and ULA also combine to carry out the keyboard decoding. Electrically the keyboard is organised in matrix form, one set of contact connections running from top to bottom and the other along the rows of keys. Signals are sequenced in the vertical lines via the ULA, a key producing a pulse on the address line. This pulse can then be decoded in a time sequence to find the key pressed.

We've now covered the major components in this simple example of a microcomputer. But we haven't finished with Fig. 5 because it's not a fictitious example. In fact it's a block diagram of the ZX81, the simplest Sinclair computer produced. Because of its many limitations this model has become obsolete and has little marketable value. As a result ZX81s can be purchased second-hand for as little as $£ 10$. They make ideal initial practice machines. Anyone contemplating microcomputer servicing would, if he doesn't already have a machine, be well advised to buy one of these for both the software and hardware experience.

Next month we'll look at the ZX81 in detail and start to establish a fault-finding procedure.



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## VHF/UHF Sound Receiver

Paul Barton

A DX-TV enthusiast wishing to use a standard UK TV set to monitor foreign TV sound channels has a considerable problem: the set will be designed to operate with the UK system I sound-vision spacing of 6 MHz and will thus not respond to the system $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{G}$ and $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{K}$ sound-vision spacings of $4.5 \mathrm{MHz}, 5.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 6.5 MHz respectively. An imported set could be used, but this would have a wide vision bandwidth, as a result of which unwanted signals will "spread" on to adjacent channels - the narrow i.f. bandwidths often used by DX enthusiasts enable much weaker signals to be seen, but the sound is obviously lost.

This article describes a totally separate, self-contained radio receiver with a very wide frequency range (depending on the tuner unit used). Fig. 1 shows the receiver in block diagram form. The 36 MHz output from the varicap tuner unit is converted to 10.7 MHz by a second mixer so that narrow bandwidth ceramic filters can be used. The initial i.f. amplifier has a low noise figure and when a lownoise tuner is used excellent performance is achieved.

## Circuit Description

Fig. 5 show the circuit of the receiver. To avoid shortwave breakthrough, the input from the aerial is fed to the varicap tuner via a high-pass filter. Several different types of tuner can be used. The tuner's i.f. output, at approximately 37.7 MHz , is capacitively coupled to the gate of the BFW10 i.f. amplifier transistor whose doubletuned drain load provides some selectivity at this frequency. The original prototype receiver used two Philips U800 (G8) selectivity modules in this position, but these are now very hard to obtain. With the tuner's output connected directly to the 40673 MOSFET mixer transistor it was found that each station appeared at more than one tuning position, probably due to signals at 43.3 MHz , present at the tuner's output, mixing with the second harmonic of the 2N3819 oscillator's output. Fortunately the combination BFW10/L3 was found to work well. Constructional details for L3 are shown in Fig. 2: note that if only 12.7 mm dust cores are available these can easily be shortened using sidecutters.

The second frequency-changer stage employs a 40673 MOSFET. The 2N3819 f.e.t. local oscillator provides an output at 27 MHz , i.e. $37.7-10.7 \mathrm{MHz}$. The signal is converted from 37.7 MHz to $10 \cdot 7 \mathrm{MHz}$ so that readily available ceramic filters can be used. This approach provides a narrow bandwidth without the problems of coil alignment: with the specified filters the bandwidth is 150 kHz at the -6 dB points. L6 is specified as a MAXI-Q type. If this is too large physically it may be possible to use a Toko coil though it would be necessary to experiment with the connections. Similarly L4 is specified as a Toko coil but a number of other 10.7 MHz transformers may be suitable, such as the MAXI-Q type IFT15.

A TBA120AS i.c. provides the main i.f. gain and f.m. demodulation. The d.c. volume control facility (pin 5 ) is not used since it's useful to have a tape recorder socket which calls for a constant audio level. Audio amplification is provided by a TBA 800 i.c.

A simple power supply circuit is shown. This provides a

33 V tuning supply and 12 V at 0.5 A . The transformer secondary voltages need not be exactly as shown but use the nearest available. Mount the regulator i.c.s on small heatsinks, isolated from the chassis.

Most of the receiver can be built on a PCB. Keep the tracks around the i.f. stages and the TBA120 i.c. short and construct the oscillator in a well-screened case (there's some harmonic radiation which can be picked up by the aerial wiring).

With a little ingenuity a cord drive can be operated from the tuning potentiometer (ten-turn potentiometers are available from Cirkit). The completed receiver should be housed in a metal case to prevent signals at the i.f. $(10.7 \mathrm{MHz})$ breaking through - alternatively the i.f. stages can be built in tinplate boxes.

## Tuners

As previously mentioned several different types of varicap tuner can be used: the choice depends on availability and the frequency coverage required. The original prototype receiver used the early NSF non-MOSFET type tuner which covers $43-104 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $110-240 \mathrm{MHz}$ at v.h.f. plus the normal u.h.f. bands. Better performance and a slightly greater frequency range can be obtained using the ET021 NSF MOSFET tuner, though these no longer seem to be available. Both these tuners also cover Band II (f.m.) which may be an advantage when DX conditions are quiet. The Mullard ELC2000 series tuners also work satisfactorily: the ELC2000M for example covers approximately $45-90 \mathrm{MHz}, 110-240 \mathrm{MHz}$ and u.h.f. with fair sensitivity. I'm at present using a GEC-Hitachi ET547 partMOSFET tuner which covers the TV bands only. Although the frequency coverage is restricted $(43-70 \mathrm{MHz}$, $150-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ plus u.h.f.) the performance is excellent: it should suit Band I SpE enthusiasts - u.h.f. performance seems to be about average.

## Alignment

Alignment is simplified if you have access to a shortwave receiver covering approximately $10-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ and a signal generator. Alignment can be done without these but is a little less precise and more time consuming.

First set the oscillator coil L6 to about 27 MHz . This can be done using a shortwave radio. If you have a TV set with Band I coverage the oscillator's second harmonic at


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the receiver.
about 54 MHz should be found if a lead from the set's aerial socket is passed close to the oscillator.

Inject a 10.7 MHz signal at the mixer transistor's drain or attempt to tune in a station. Adjust L4 and L5 for maximum output/least background noise - L5 requires the most care in setting up. Tune to a semi-distant f.m. signal with slight background hiss (either u.h.f. TV sound or a Band II radio station is suitable). Adjust L5 carefully to minimise this hiss, using a plastic (not bronze) tool. Finally adjust L3 (both cores) then L4 and L5 for least background noise.

If the receiver isn't working the individual sections can be checked with the generator and/or the shortwave receiver.
It may be found that with the receiver in use the oscillator's second harmonic can be detected on the tuning range in Band I. In this event, ensure that it doesn't interfere with either ch. E2 sound ( 53.75 MHz ) or ch. E3 vision ( 55.25 MHz ). If it does, adjust the oscillator slightly so that the harmonic falls into a gap between these channels. Changing the oscillator's setting also moves the positions at which stations are tuned in on the dial but the harmonic will move relative to these stations, enabling a


Fig. 3: Simple discone aerial design.


Fig. 4: Modified circuitry used in the miniature portable version. L7 is Toko type KANK3335R, L8 Toko type KANK3428R.
clear spot to be found. If the pick-up is excessive, try additional screening of the oscillator and aerial wiring. There's every possibility that the harmonic pick-up will be inaudible (it will appear as a blank carrier, possibly with hum, if present).

Finally the tuning scale can be marked. If a v.h.f. signal generator isn't available it will be necessary to wait for signals to appear to calibrate Bands I and III.
Tuning drift is normally very slight. Any abnormal drift will usually be due to the tuning supply, though the oscillator could obviously cause problems. I did come across a faulty batch of 33 V regulators which produced random up and down drifting of the output voltage. The prototype receiver uses a ZTK33 regulator which gives excellent results - once the receiver has been switched on for a minute or so it will stay on tune for hours. A TAA550 is shown in the circuit diagram since this is more readily available.

## Performance

Good results can be obtained using a telescopic aerial, with clear reception of quite distant local f.m. radio stations. Audio quality is excellent. For fixed operation the use of a discone aerial is suggested: this has a very wide frequency coverage $(40-700 \mathrm{MHz}$ or so) with predominantly vertical polarisation - a simple design is shown in Fig. 3.
A.M. signals can be resolved by tuning the receiver slightly to one side of the signal. This method gives reception of a wide variety of mobile stations, public services, aircraft and so on which use a.m.

The receiver is ideal for monitoring DX conditions since Band I can be checked in an instant without having to wait for the main TV receiver to warm up (I use a Bush TV183D, which is a hybrid set). It's proved invaluable for monitoring DX-TV sound signals - it enabled CBHT, Halifax, Nova Scotia ch. A3 to be logged in June 1984.

## Alternative Arrangements

More recently I decided to build a miniature, portable receiver using the same basic circuit. A miniature, doubletuned i.f. transformer is not available commercially however and is difficult to wind by hand. As a result, an adequate level of pre-mixer selectivity couldn't be achieved. To overcome the problem I decided to use just a single-tuned i.f. transformer prior to the mixer and an oscillator working at about $47 \mathrm{MHz} \quad(36 \mathrm{MHz}$ plus 10.7 MHz ). The circuit changes are shown in Fig. 4. This approach also eliminates the previously mentioned problem of unwanted signals due to the oscillator's second harmonic, and enables the whole of the oscillator and mixer circuitry to fit on to a PCB measuring just 2 by $11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. It's necessary to keep the tracks associated with the tuned circuits to 1 cm or less in length, and to screen the oscillator circuitry from the rest of the set.

Remove the tuning slug from the oscillator coil and set the trimmer near minimum. Signals should be received, and can be peaked using the core of the input coil.

Receiver sensitivity with this simplified arrangement is still high.
In its present form the reciever doesn't resolve a.m. signals too well. A TDA4420/4421 i.c. could be used instead of the TBA120 (for details of this i.c. see "System L-I Converter", Television February 1983). This should enable both f.m. and a.m. signals to be resolved at


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Fig. 5: Circuit diagram of the receiver. L1 and L2 consist of ten turns of 28 s.w.g., 2.5 mm in diameter, close spaced and air cored. L4 and L5 are Toke type KALSA4520A coils - base on left viewed from below. L6 is a MAXI-Q R4T (white) coil, base also viewed from below. The JUGFET if. amplifier transistor can be type BFW10 or BFW11.
optimum quality, and would also provide a.g.c. to drive both the tuner and a signal strength meter. Switchable wide/narrow band i.f. filters would improve the results on the 2 m amateur band, and would allow the use of a stereo decoder. . .

## Component Sources

Ceramic filters and Toko coils can be obtained from Cirkit Holdings plc, Park Lane, Broxbourne, Herts EN10 7NQ. L4 and L5 (KALSA4520A, order code 35-45200) cost 67p each while the SFE10•7MJ (order code 16-10756) ceramic filters cost 55p each. Various other filters are
listed. A $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, ten-turn potentiometer (48-10310) costs $£ 4 \cdot 45$. Add VAT then 60 p postage - note that the minimum order is $£ 5$.

L6 is available from G. and P. Powles, Unit 8, Brunel Road, Gorse Lane Industrial Estate, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex CO15 4LU. Specify White range R4T (for transistor use). Cost is $£ 1.45$ each. The IFT15 is a double-tuned 10.7 MHz type costing $£ 1.37$ each. Add postage at 25 p up to $£ 2$ order value, 7 p on each additional $£ 1$ or part thereof. Then add VAT.

Tuner unit type ET547 is available from Sendz Components (see advertisement on back pages) who also list various other types of tuner.

## The VPS VCR Switching System

James Fletcher

Surveys have shown that the vast majority of VCRs are used primarily to record programmes off-air for playback later at a time more convenient to the user. The one thing that the new VCR owner soon discovers however is that it won't provide more hours per day for TV watching: I wonder how many of these timed recordings are in fact subsequently watched. It's also interesting to speculate on how many people can actually understand the instructions that come with their recorders. Many modern machines offer very sophisticated timed recording facilities, often allowing the user to record different programmes at different times over a period of up to a year, or to have individual episodes of their favourite serials recorded each night for a week. Unfortunately most users never take the trouble to learn how to make full use of the timer facilities, restricting themselves to being able to record just one programme and finding this adequate for everyday purposes.

Another major problem with timed recordings is that the broadcasters don't always keep to their published schedules, leading to disappointment when a programme you've been planning to record doesn't appear on the tape, or when the film doesn't start until after the time shown in Radio Times so that you lose the last ten minutes and don't know who dunnit!

Such problems are not restricted to our own shores of course. To help overcome them the Germans have developed a much simpler way of controlling timed recording sessions. The system is know as VPS - video programming system - and has been developed by the W. German broadcasting organisations in conjunction with their version of BREMA, the ZVEI. It's been in operation since the autumn of last year.

With VPS each programme carries a teletext-like coded signal on line 16 of each picture. When the transmitted signal on line 16 matches information previously put into the recorder by the user, and not before, the programme will be recorded. At the end of the programme the recorder switches off - until it recognises another line 16 signal for a programme it has been asked to record. The actual time at which the programme is transmitted is unimportant therefore, since the machine won't spring into action till it recognises the appropriate signal at the start of the wanted programme. If the broadcasters would co-operate by leaving the advertisements uncoded films could be recorded without the "natural breaks", but there are presumably commercial reasons for not doing this.

For some years now the W. German broadcasters have been carrying bi-phase coded data at a rate of $2.5 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$ on line 16 of each TV picture, one of the so-called insertion data lines. This data is used for source information, remote control of the network, identification of stereo sound channels and the transmission of test measurement results. The VPS signals that identify each programme item use four previously spare bytes of data on line 16 - bytes $11-14$, see Fig. 1. The comparator in the domestic VCR continuously checks whether information decoded from bytes 11-14 on this line matches information

$\begin{array}{lll}\dagger \text { Recorder pauses when 'interrupt' code is received } & 0350\end{array}$
Fig. 1: Format of the VPS data transmitted on line 16.


Fig. 2: Block diagram of the VPS VCR switching system.
programmed into it by the user. The system - see Fig. 2 allows for automatic selection of VPS-controlled or timercontrolled operation of the VCR (to cope with programmes not VPS coded) and the timer can be used so that the VCR responds to VPS codes only during particular time slots, perhaps half an hour before and after the expected transmission time, thus minimising power consumption.

Feeding instructions into the machine to tell it which programmes to record can be done in several ways. Since the identification signals contain the month, date, hour and minute of the programme source, it's simple to use a remote control handset to insert the required information when prompted by a message on the screen. It's even easier to wipe a simple "light-pen" over the bar codes printed in programme timetable magazines: merely passing the pen over the codes for all the programmes you want to record sets up the required comparison signals without any further action.
Many engineers may wonder why the Germans don't make use of the standard teletext transmissions for VCR switching purposes - the IBA demonstrated that such a scheme was practical in the late seventies. The intention at that time was to use automatic teletext-controlled switching to allow UK schools' broadcasts to be transmitted and recorded at night. The UK teletext standard, on which the German one is based, actually contains a pseudo row address in magazine eight specifically for this purpose.

When asked about this the German engineers say that the lower VPS data rate of $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$ (compared to 6.9375Mbit/s for teletext) gives a better error rate, with simpler error detection and clock regeneration, i.e. a more reliable system. This sounds fine in theory until you
recall that the teletext system was not adopted by the W. Germans until a large numbers of tests had shown that the 6.9Mbit/s transmissions were reliable over a wide range of different terrains, including that of Bavaria. It also seems strange to introduce ye1 another decoder circuit now that millions of sets are equipped for teletext reception. A more plausible explanation for not using a teletext-based system is that with the federal structure of broadcasting in W. Germany each region has its own programming but not necessarily its own teletext service. The Germans say that to multiplex teletext signals from a central service with locally generated VCR switching signals would be extremely expensive. All regions already made use of the existing data transmissions on line 16 , so it's a fairly simple matter to introduce the VCR switching bytes in each region. In the UK line 16 is used for teletext transmissions.
Grundig are now making VPS equipped VCRs, several W. German networks are transmitting the VPS switching signals, and both Austria and Switzerland have announced that they will be adopting the system shortly.

It looks as though this W. German initiative is set for considerable success, thanks to the broadcasters and manufacturers working together. In fact the VPS system could well become standard throughout Europe. The chances for an alternative, teletext-based switching system don't look too good, especially when you consider that the earlier IBA ideas were never taken up. The bar-code system of programme identification was demonstrated by the BBC several years ago, for use in conjunction with radio recorders. It was claimed however that the printers couldn't print accurate bar codes on the type of paper used for the Radio Times!

# TV Fault Finding 

## Finlux 1000 Series

The complaint was a blue screen. Now these sets have a tendency to produce a coloured raster if the first anode preset is incorrectly set, but with this receiver it was very difficult to find the correct setting. We also noticed that with a test card there was a slight green tint to the white sections of the picture and a blue ghost to the right of any vertical line. The semiconductor devices in the red and blue channels were swapped over one by one but the fault persisted. A burst of resistance checks finally revealed that $\mathrm{Rb} 47(1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ in the coupling to the blue output stage was high in value.

Field collapse can be a difficult fault to trace in these sets. If the sound is working you've probably got a run-of-the-mill field fault such as a defective TDA3652 field output chip or loss of the 26 V supply due to Rzll and Rz12 $(1 \Omega)$ being open-circuit - modified types are available from Finlux. There's one trap for the unwary however. Parts of the field timebase are in two different chips, the TDA3652 output chip and the TDA2578A sync processor/ timebase oscillator i.c. The driver stage in the latter chip monitors the feedback from the output stage and if this is wrong the driver shuts down. So a fault in the output stage, open-circuit print or failure of resistors Rk17/18/19 in the feedback network can be responsible for lack of drive from the TDA2578A. The fun really starts when the fault is field collapse and no sound. You could have a TDA2578A supply problem. Check the voltage at the cathode of D21 in the 11.5 V regulator circuit on the video/ i.f. board - the reading should be 11.5 V . If this voltage is missing fusible resistor Ra 3 is probably open-circuit. If o.k. check the voltage at pin 10 of the TDA2578A. A low voltage here, at some 6 V instead of 10.7 V , should lead to a check on the associated circuitry including transistors Th6/7 etc. Diode Dh7 (1N4148) in this circuit can be responsible for this when leaky.
E.H.T. but no sound or vision was the complaint with one of these sets. Turning up the first anode preset produced a coloured raster - so it wasn't a field fault this time! The interstation muting was disabled by disconnecting pin 13 of the TDA2578A i.c. This produced sound, so out came the scope. The video signal was present at the output of the TDA 3541 i.f. chip but was missing at pin 19 of the scart connector. Ri20 ( $100 \Omega$ ) turned out to be open-circuit - it fell apart when unsoldered from the board!
P.B.

## Tatung 160 Series Chassis

This set, actually a GEC 2296, was only a month old when the top of the picture began to fold over. All the voltages around the TDA3651 field output chip were low, including the 25 V supply. This was due to the h.t. line being low. After many d.c. and resistance checks in the switchmode power supply we discovered that the h.t. control itself, R813, had gone low in value.
P.B.

## Philips KT4 with VST

This set was dead - stuck in standby. An initial check on the power supply revealed that the VST module wasn't giving the on command. The momentary contact on the
power switch was working and the supplies to the microcomputer i.c. were normal, but the voltage at pin 7 (reset) was low at 2 V . C2121 was leaky.
P.B

## Panasonic TC48G/TC862G

The trouble with this set was line hold drift. All the voltages in the line generator department were within tolerance and the flywheel sync discriminator diodes were o.k. Use of freezer eventually identified $\mathrm{C} 505(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ as the cause of the trouble. This electrolytic couples the feedback pulse from the line output stage to the discriminator circuit: it measured all right but a replacement did the trick.
L.A.

## Hitachi NP8CQ Chassis

This set wouldn't start up. There was h.t. at the collector of the 2 SC 1942 chopper transistor but precious little else. After a check on the three high-value start-up resistors R907/8/11 the chopper transistor's base lead was disconnected to that a resistance check could be made. We discovered that there was base-emitter leakage, but when the lead was touched back on with the power still applied the set sprang to life. Fitting a new chopper transistor restored normal operation.
S.L.

## Rank 120 Chassis

The symptom here was a vertical scan covering only a third of the screen but perfectly linear. Adjustment of the height control made matters worse! Its $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ feed resistor checked out perfectly but when the height control was removed from the panel some sort of substance could be seen between the pins. Dismantling and cleaning the track and metal case solved the problem. One of those "suitable for TV" type aerosols had been used in the past. There had then been a build up of conductive gunge which ate up the height circuit volts.
S.L.

## Fidelity ZX3000 Chassis

We had fitted a new tube to this receiver and had just completed the setting up procedure when we noticed that black lines appeared across the screen at low beam current levels and that if the brightness control was used quickly to darken the picture the black level sort of floated around with picture content. Our fault of course: we'd left off the aquadag earth tag at the tube base. S.L.

## Philips KT4 Chassis

No picture but normal sound was the problem here. With the set on and the back off horrible dry-joints and nasty blue sparks were seen around the connections to the line output transformer. Set off, joints resoldered, switch on and no blue sparks - but no picture either. Turning up the first anode preset on the tube base panel gave us a new symptom - field collapse. Checks around the field timebase chip at the top right of the board gave hope there were no voltages anywhere. Moving back to the line output transformer derived 26 V supply was a short step
and we soon found that the $3 \cdot 9 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor was open-circuit. Replacing this and resetting the first anode supply gave good results. The blanking circuit within the TDA3650 field timebase chip had presumably removed the raster.
S.L.

## Fidelity AV System

Whilst removing the back cover on one of these units I hoped I was going to find something recognisable inside. Amongst the jumble of wires I could just make out a ZX3000 chassis. Not too bad really, but a glance at the audio side shows that it leaves a lot to be desired regarding accessibility. Anyway, the TV side was dead. Not totally dead, as the power supply was delivering a "quiet" 112 V to the line output transistor. No line drive maybe? The TDA8180 "do all" sync/timebase oscillator i.c. was getting its 25 V supply from the chopper transformer but not doing a lot with it. Replacing this chip along with the BF460 line driver transistor produced line drive but then the set tripped. After many fruitless checks in and around the line output stage we discovered that the h.t. supply was low. Resetting it gave good results - apart from the usual vicious geared-down tuning arrangement. Maybe the set interpreted low h.t. as excessive current flow? S.L.

## Decca 100 Series Chassis

This set was brought in off rental when it blew a $3 \cdot 15 \mathrm{~A}$ mains fuse for the second time in three weeks. Suspecting a problem in the crowbar circuit we connected a 60 W bulb in series with the thyristor and left the set on test. Sure enough after a couple of days the bulb lit, indicating that the thyristor had fired. As a first go the thyristor and the transistors in its trigger circuit were changed. Result: perfect operation till it did the same thing again! Replacing the 186 V over-voltage sensing zener diode D617 finally cured the fault.

## Thorn 9000 Chassis

After a number of complaints about muffled sound on this set I consulted a friend at $\mathrm{R}^{* * *} \mathrm{R}^{* * *}$. He suggested a check on the soldering of the coil (L712) that lives at the left-hand front corner of the Syclops panel, viewed from the back. The fault was present next time I called and tapping under the board here cured it: resoldering the coil provided a permanent cure. The chassis connection for the audio circuit is made via this coil.
R.B.

## Philips TX Chassis

A common fault with these sets as they age is no field scan with uncontrollable brightness. The cause is a break in the 95 V line just behind the aerial socket bracket. This disconnects the supply to the video output transistor and the field driver transistor.

Line collapse to a vertical bar about half an inch wide was caused by the line scan coupling capacitor C455 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ leaking. Fortunately there's nothing too close to get corroded, and as the panel is horizontal the gunge doesn't spread.
R.B.

## Philips G11 Chassis

I've come across several cases recently of dry-joint trouble at the lower end of the line flyback tuning capacitor C3131. In one set it had burnt a large hole in the panel,
TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS
Delivery by return of post.

| BAIRD: $8290,8752,8773$ | 10.44 | ITT: VC200 to VC402 920 |  |
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| A774 with stick rectifier | 9.78 | CVC25, CVC30, CVC32, CVC45 | 9.20 |
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| 30, 70 80, 90, 100, 120, 130 | 9.20 | PHILPS: 170, 210, 300 series 320 series TX, T8, TX2, TX3 mono | 920 |
| FERGUSON, THORN: 1590, 1591 | 9.20 |  | P.0A |
| 1690, 1691. built in rect. $1600,1615,1700,1790$ | 9.78 | 68 and G9 Series | 69.20 |
|  | P.0.A. | KT2. KT3. series | 9.20 |
| 3000, 3500, 8000, 8500, 8800 | P.0A. | G11. K30. split diode | P.O.A. |
| 9000, 9200, 9300 series | 1200 | BINATONE: 9909, 9860, 9488 | P.O.A |
| 9500, 9600, 9650 series | P.0A. | DORIC Mk3, MkI | 11.50 |
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| TX10 focus unit | 1025 | GRUNDIG: most models in stock |  |
| FDELTY: FIV12 mono ZX2000 ZX3000 |  | NORDMENDE: 8290, Z206, 2306 P. | P.O.A |
|  | 10.30 | SANYO: 5101, 5103, 7118 | P.O.A. |
|  | P.OA. | SHARP: C1851H, C2051H | P.OA. |
| G.E.C. 2047 to 3135 mono 1201H, 1501H, 2114, 3133, 3135 DUAL \& SINGLE hybrid col. SINGLE STD solid state SINGIE STD split diode | 920 | TOSHIBA: C800, C800B <br> TANDBURG: 190, CTV2, CTV3 | P.O.A. P.OA. |
|  | 9.20 | TELERUNKEN: most models in st |  |
|  | 10.00 | HTTACHI: 1471, CPB260, 2501 | P.OA. |
|  | 1200 | SIEMANS: FF series | P.OA. |
| INDESIT: 24EGB, 12LGB, 12SGB | 10.35 | Tidman Mail Order Ltd., 236 Sandycombe Road, Richmond, Surrey. <br> Approx. 1 mile from Kew Bridge. |  |
| WINDINGSTYNE: main winding6.80 |  |  |  |
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| KORTING: hybrid winding | 6.90 | $1.30-4.30 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |
| THORN: 8000, 8500, 8800 eht | 6.70 | Sat 10 am to 12 noon. |  |

breaking the print and disconnecting the line output transistor from the transformer: C3131 was a misshapen mess and the smell must have been pungent, but still they used the set!

Difficulty in setting up the EW and width controls (you can almost get it right) is due to one of the EW modulator diodes (D3132, type BYX55-600) being leaky.
R.B.

## Decca 10/30 Series Chassis.

A fault that's becoming more common as these sets age is low, sometimes varying contrast, with a noticeable difference in contrast between channels. The culprit is the a.g.c. smoothing capacitor $\mathrm{C} 60(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.
R.B.

## Hitachi CPT2248 (NP83CQ Chassis)

The fault with this set was no channel change, just a blank raster with the green video light illuminated. The 12 V rail was low and the $2 \Omega$ resistor R 716 which feeds the 12 V regulator transistor Q703 was found to be high in value. Replacing this didn't cure the problem however: the 12 V rail was still low and Q703 ran hot. The cause was found to be Q1454 on the CITAC board assembly. This transistor is used as a 5 V regulator, fed from the 12 V rail. It was short-circuit.
S.I.

## Sony KV2207UB

The complaint with this set was dark pictures. A check on the voltages at the tube base revealed that the focus voltage was low. The feed resistor R724 (1M $\Omega$ ) had gone high in value.

# Teletopics 

## EURO DBS

Plans for the services to be broadcast via the French TDF-1 TV satellite keep changing. In the January issue we reported that Robert Maxwell had signed a contract to run one of the channels. Since then Mr. Maxwell has entered into an agreement with four partners to form a European satellite television broadcasting corporation (Consortium Européen pour la Télévision Commerciale) which will be providing the programmes on two of TDFl's five channels. Mr. Maxwell is the president of the Corporation whose other members, all with equal shares, are Sylvio Berlusconi's Italian Fininvest company, Jerome Seydoux's French Channel Five group, Leon Kirch's W. German Taurus Films group and a so far unnamed Spanish company. The Corporation will be paying an annual rental of some $£ 10$ million for the two channels and the deal is to last for eight years initially. One channel will provide English-language programmes while the other will be multilingual - mainly Italian. The service area includes the UK and Ireland to the west, across Europe as far east as central Poland. There will be eighteen hours of broadcasting daily, paid for by advertising. Of the other five TDF-1 channels one has been assigned to a French cultural programme (Channel Seven), one is to be run by the French Channel Five group while an option on the fifth has been offered to the Luxembourg broadcasting organisation CLT. TDF-1, which is due to be launched in November, is a high-power satellite which will operate in the $12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$ band.

Mr. Berlusconi's TV interests continue to expand: he's a partner with Jerome Seydoux in Channel Five and also runs three Italian private TV networks. The TDF-1 programme, which was started in 1981, has received substantial government aid.

Meanwhile a new report from CIT (Communications and Information Technology) Research considers that the potential European market for domestic satellite TV equipment has been much overrated. It suggests that there will be only some 400,000 domestic installations in use by 1990 and warns that it would be misleading to base forecasts on the situation in the USA where the rapid rise in TVRO use has been mainly in rural areas. One would be inclined to go along with this if the European services continued to be primarily from the low/medium-power Eutelsat and Intelsat birds, but it could be a different matter if the TDF-1 services catch on. Patrick Whitten, managing director of CIT Research, points out that none of the European satellite TV channels are at present making a profit. It will be interesting in this respect to see how Mr. Maxwell's Corporation fares and what effect it will have on his cable/satellite TV interests.
The European Telecommunications Satellite Organisation has issued an official statement on the performance of two of the transponders on Eutelsat I-F1 (one of these is used by Sky Channel). It points out that the transponders continue to provide the nominal transmitter power without degradation of the quality of the signals received and that the launch of an additional ECS flight will not be necessary. ECS-4 is due for launch in July 1986 and ECS-5 in March 1987. Sky Channel has renewed its Eutelsat transponder lease contract. A new
generation of Eutelsat birds is planned for launch starting in late 1989.

## LITIGATION

As forecast last month the IBA decided to block the Rank Organisation’s proposed $£ 753 \mathrm{~m}$ bid for the Granada Group. The IBA's action upset Rank who promptly decided upon legal action. Once the men of law got in on the act things became decidedly complex, as is inclined to happen. The case came up before the High Court and was dismissed on the grounds that the IBA, in making its decision not to grant Rank permission to exercise more than five per cent of the voting rights in Granada (it already had an eight per cent stake) under Granada's articles of association, had been exercising an adjudicatory power conferred upon it by those articles and had not been exercising a power given to it by the 1981 Broadcasting Act. Well now you couldn't get much clearer than that, could you? Not good enough said Rank who immediately took the case to the Court of Appeal which agreed with the High Court's ruling. Rank is now considering an appeal to the House of Lords.

## PHILIPS SERVICE POLICY CHANGE

As a result of continuing product reliability improvement and following general acceptance of the warranty claim form policy introduced last June Philips Service is changing the way in which it will in future operate. A comprehensive network of Approved Service Dealers is being appointed. These will have the support of a specialist team of Philips technical liaison officers. Consumer electronics repair facilities, both field and workshop, will cease to operate at the present eight Philips Service branches on May 1st. In addition all branch trade spares counters apart from Waddon (Croydon) will be closed from the same date. Spares will continue to be available from Central Stores, Waddon. In many cases spares will be available locally only from the Approved Service Dealers - a directory of these is to be made available shortly. The existing major appliance field service system will continue to be available using the network of telephone numbers currently in use and the repairs service for small domestic appliances will remain unchanged.

## SMALLEST CAMCORDER

A new lightweight camcorder (Model GRC7) weighing only 1.3 kg with cassette has been launched by JVC on the Japanese market. It's expected to be available in the UK this summer at a price of around $£ 1,300$. The new camcorder is a full-feature model with $\times 6$ power zoom, electronic viewfinder, auto white balance and fade, backlight compensation and one-button fully automatic or manual operation. A half speed setting gives a recording time of up to an hour. The size is $121 \times 165 \times 223 \mathrm{~mm}$ with the detachable viewfinder retracted - size reduction has been aided by using a CCD image sensor instead of a pickup tube.

## BUSH TAKEN OVER

Bush Radio, a USM listed company which acquired the rights to the Bush brand name from the Rank Organisation in 1981, has been taken over by the video distribution group Prestwich Holdings in an agreed bid that values Bush Radio at $£ 15 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~m}$. Paul Levinson, chairman of Prestwich. intends to extend the range of products
handled by the group. Bush Radio's technical and purchasing office in Hong Kong will give the combined group access to Far Eastern suppliers.

## TVIVCR SPARES GUIDE

In presenting our spares guide last month we mentioned the rapid changes at present taking place in the industry. Already a correction is required. Spares for Rank produced sets are now handled by HRS Electronics Ltd., Great Barr Street, Birmingham B9 4BB (021 771 2525) who have taken over the total stock of components previously held by Mastercare Ltd. The agreement between the two companies assigns to HRS sole distribution rights for Rank Radio International service components. Orders should now go to HRS quoting the same part numbers as previously used.

One brand that was accidentally omitted from our list was Metz. Spares for Metz receivers can be ordered from Kolbyco Ltd., 65 Valleyfield Road, London SW16 2HS (01 677 6224).

## MULLARD'S SLIMSCREEN TUBE

Mullard have developed a new tube which is believed to be a "world first" in flat TV tube technology. Known as the Slimscreen the new tube is 50 mm deep with a screen diagonal of 19 cm . It's described as a high-technology, folded-optics c.r.t. with a conventional 4:3 aspect ratio, offering high resolution, good brightness and excellent contrast. The tube has been shown in a working demonstration and is primarily intended for military and avionic applications where space is at a premium. We assume that it stems from the design described in this column last November (page 39). The currently available tube is a monochrome one though colour versions are being developed.

## AVOMETERS RECALLED

Certain Model 1000 and 1001 Avometers are being recalled by Thorn EMI Instruments for modification. The meters concerned have serial numbers with the second letter C or D or adjoining letters $\mathrm{AE}, \mathrm{BE}, \mathrm{CE}$ or DE . The problem is on the 1 kV range. Meters should be returned to the Thorn EMI Instruments Parts and Service Centre at Archcliffe Road, Dover, Kent CT17 9EN marked "for modification".

## 35 mm SLIDE CONVERTER

OpTex (22-26 Victoria Road, New Barnet, Herts EN4 9PF) have introduced the simple to use Duplikin III 35 mm slide to $2 / 3 \mathrm{in}$. video converter. Transferring slides to video is achieved by inserting either mounted or unmounted slides into the converter, which attaches to the camera's lens port, and pointing the assembly at a constant light source. Slides are focused by moving the lens barrel back and forth: the barrel is then fixed in position by four screws. Duplikin III sells at $£ 575$ plus VAT and can be used with the following cameras: Sony 330 and BVW3P; Hitachi SK97/91/81; JVC KY310/320/900/950.

## PHILIPS' PROJECTION TV SYSTEM

Philips is to introduce a new projection TV receiver later this year at a price of around $£ 2,000$. It provides a 37 in . colour display using back projection, the cabinet dimensions being remarkably compact -41 in . high, 33 in . wide and $20 \cdot 5$ in. deep. Performance is said to be excellent, with
high resolution and good focusing, colour rendition and contrast. Two techniques have been adopted to get sufficient contrast for viewing under bright ambient light conditions. First there is liquid coupling between the three tubes and the objective lens. Secondly the projection screen consists of a PMMA plastic structure arranged like a Fresnel lens - this is in effect an optical equivalent to a black-stripe c.r.t. Four speakers mounted beneath the screen provide high-quality stereo sound and the set has remote control, teletext and various connectors including two scart sockets.

## MULTISTANDARD CTV

Toshiba's new 26in. FST Model 289X4M is a multistandard, multivoltage receiver with midband cable capability - it can handle eleven different broadcasting standards including PAL, SECAM and NTSC colour. The suggested price is $£ 800$. Other features include 23-button remote control and AV input/output sockets. For further details contact Toshiba (UK) Ltd. at Toshiba House, Frimley Road, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey GU16 5JJ.

## NESAT PRODUCTION MOVE

Manufacture of NEC's NESAT satellite TV receiver system has been moved from the company's Fuchu plant in Tokyo to a mass production facility at the Fukushima factory in N. Japan. Sales of the system, which is tailored specifically to the requirements of the European market, are said to have surpassed all initial projections. Production is now running at up to 100 a day.

## NEW MULLARD TV CHIPS

The latest addition to be Mullard TDA4500 series of chips, which incorporate the i.f./a.g.c./sync/timebase generator sections of a receiver, is the TDA4505 which features an external connection between the video amplifier and sync separator. Since the i.c. can synchronise signals from an external source manufacturers using it can produce sets able to display teletext, VCR and video camera inputs. It can also be used in surveillance monitors etc.

The original TDA4500 was followed by the TDA4503 which has improved crosstalk suppression. The TDA4501 reduced the external component count further by incorporating a sandcastle pulse generator. The new TDA4505 has the same features as the TDA4501 plus the additional external video connection. These chips also provide sound signal processing. The TDA4502 is a version of the TDA4501 witout the sound processing but with an internal video switch. A further version, the TDA4504, was originally developed for the French market and will be available later this year: it's pin-compatible with the TDA4502 and can handle both negative and positive videc modulation.

The new TDA3566 colour decoder chip is a higher performance version of the TDA3562A and can handle both PAL and NTSC signals.

## DIGITALLY ASSISTED TV

BBC research engineers have proposed a new technique called Digitally Assisted Television (DATV). With this system on analogue picture signal is transmitted along with high data rate digital signals that carry control or supplementary information about the picture. One application could be for bandwidth reduction with a highdefinition TV signal to enable it to be accommodated
within a single DBS channel designed for a 625 -line signal. DATV is basically a bandwidth compression technique: the role of the digital component of the transmitted signal is to provide the receiver with control information to enable it to reconstruct the picture without significant degradation compared to the original. One example of the use of the DATV digital component is to carry information about which parts of the picture are moving and which parts are stationary - several bandwidth reduction techniques rely upon this information being made available to the receiver. Another example is to carry data to help reconstruct a sequentially scanned picture which, to save transmission bandwidth, has been converted from
sequential to interlaced scanning.
Early results of experiments at the BBC's Kingswood Warren Research Department indicate that the DATV technique can provide HDTV quality even where the signal bandwidth has been reduced by a factor between two and four. DATV can also be used to improve the performance of 625 -line systems with associated digital capacity such as the MAC/packet family of transmission standards. The BBC's deputy director of engineering Charles Sandbank sees DATV as "a powerful technique to squeeze HDTV signals through the bottleneck of transmission channels using the sort of technology that will be in our homes in the 1990s".

## Hush My Mouth

Les Lawry-Johns

If you remember, a couple of months ago I bragged about Mrs. Furnace's set: a Philips G6 which I'd sold to them some sixteen years ago. I mentioned how good the picture was. Well, she phoned the other day to say that the picture had gone into lines. So I packed my bag with care, taking with me in particular a PCF802 and a PFL200, the latter in case it was rolling too. In these sets you see the luminance output valve is a PFL200, the second pentode section being the sync separator.

We arrived at the house and switched the set on. When it had warmed up, the picture was in lines and I could see that it was also rolling over. So I decided to fit the new PFL200. As I did so I noticed that a small nearby resistor looked the worse for wear. It was one of the sync separator's anode load resistors, R2121 ( $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ - it's a single-standard G6). Just to be sure I measured it and found that in fact it wasn't too far out. To be safe I replaced it, then tried the set again. This time the picture looked fine: I left Mrs. Furnace with her praise ringing in my ears. "Don't retire yet Les."

## Next Day

Next day she was on the phone again. "The picture's all white with no picture but the sound sounds fine." I didn't doubt what had happened. The glass of the PFL200 had cracked when I'd put it in. It's happened before to hamfisted idiots like me. So off I went again, this time with three PFL200s just in case.

The valve hadn't cracked, but I noticed a resistor laying in the bottom of the rear edge. It was the luminance output pentode's screen grid feed resistor R2111. My lightning sharp (what?) mind immediately pointed out that an open-circuit screen grid feed resistor would have caused the valve's anode voltage to rise, not fall, thus blacking out the screen. But I checked the resistor's value, which was correct at $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. So I refitted it and to be on the safe side checked the resistance to chassis (in case the decoupling capacitor was short-circuit, which it wasn't) and fitted another PFL200. The picture was now as poor as it could be. There was plenty of colour but no luminance. I decided to try the previous PFL200. There was a puff of smoke from R2111 and it fell off its tags again, this time damaged beyond salvation. I kicked myself hard, then fitted a new PFL200 and a new resistor.

We were now back to the lack of luminance.
I looked askance at the BC148 black-level clamp transistor in the luminance PFL200's control grid circuit: if the previous valve had gone short-circuit between its screen and control grids the transistor would have been dealt a mortal blow. I looked twice at the chassis and decided to remove the panel (three screws at the top). This done it was a simple matter to replace the BC148except that I didn't have one with me. I did however find a BC147, and decided to fit that. It worked fine and once more we had a lovely picture. I tottered out into the snow and managed to find my way to the nearest off-licence - I never drink at work but make up for it in the evening.

Mrs. Furnace phoned later that night, after I'd downed a few whiskeys, to say that her picture was rolling. "If you look at the back of the set you'll see that a knob sticks out at the lower rear centre. Turn it slightly, looking at the picture through a mirror: get the picture to roll down, then turn the control so that the picture rolls up and clicks into lock. O.K.?" I presume that when I refitted the rear cover the last time I'd moved the control slightly without realising it. She hasn't phoned back, so it's either all right or she's called in a more able engineer who's not thinking about retiring.

## A Handy Tip

Here's a handy tip that's been passed on to me. Apparently lots of 20 in . Philips sets fitted with the KT3 chassis are suffering from loss of blue and green to leave a predominantly red picture. The cause is loss of emission in the blue and green guns - the heaters are slightly underrun and the cathodes become contaminated. The tip is to short out the heater chokes on the tube base. Put a link across one of the two chokes and note the difference after a day or two. If there's no improvement, put a link across the other choke as well and leave the set working in this way for a day or so. When full emission has been restored, remove the links to leave the set in the original condition (chokes in circuit). I haven't tried this yet myself but we've a couple of KT3s that could do with it.

## Reggie's Mum

Reg Butcher is in fact our butcher. He's an important person since he supplies Zeb with his weekly bones as well as our meat. When H.B. called into his shop last Friday Reg told her that his mother was in dire straights with her TV set. Would Uncle Les put in an urgent call?

So Les paid her a visit. She opened the door and I said "I've called about the TV". She told me my visit wasn't necessary as it had been fixed. I was a bit taken aback
because I knew they wouldn't call in anyone else and Reg - always paid the bill. I told her that Reg had asked me to call.
"My Reg? Oh, you must mean the TV. I thought you were the telephone man. Come in." I went in and switched on the Thorn 8800 . There was no green. She was talking away ten to the dozen about her ailments and the weather and what not whilst I tried to listen and answer, at the same time checking the voltages around the three top transistors. The voltage at the collector of the green output transistor was a lot higher than the voltages at the collectors of the other two output transistors. "What's wrong? Something gone has it? I suppose you'll have to order it and I'll have to wait as usual." I didn't answer as I was searching in my bag for a BF337. I found one, fitted it and the picture was then green. So I set the controls and wrapped the job up. "Oh you've done it then. I suppose they give you all those things in case you need them."
"No dear I have to buy them in case you need them."
"What happens if no one needs them?"
"I just have to keep them till they are needed."
"Oh, well. Never mind. Give my love to my Reg."
So off I went to present him with my bill.
"Thanks Uncle Les."

## A Smashing Time

Later that day I called to a customer who said the set was too big to bring in. It turned out to be a Ferguson set fitted with the TX10 chassis - a 26 in . model that lived quietly in a corner of the room, under a shelf on which were displayed many china articles which I presumed to be Ming or something.

I puiled the set out and removed the rear cover. The fuse under the right side red cover had failed so I looked suspiciously at the focus control. "There was a spark and then the set went off altogether." That confirmed my suspicion. I replaced the fuse and rummaged in my bag for a focus unit (the long type with improved insulation). I found one and took it out of the box. "Oh" said the lady of the house, "look at the pretty elephants on that box." So I had to tell them what Stan had told me months ago, about Small Elephants and Mammoth Elephants. I could see they didn't believe me and I don't blame them.

As I was fitting the unit my shoulder caught against the shelf. There was a resounding crash as the china descended into the fireplace. I managed to catch one lovely plate in its plastic holder and handed it over to the lady. As I did so the plate toppled out and joined the others in pieces in the fireplace. "Oh, I'm so sorry" I mumbled, expecting to be attacked at any moment. "Don't worry" was the surprising reply, "they were only raffle prizes." Well I never. Most other people would have done their nuts, raffle or not. I fixed the focus unit and refitted the red cover. When I switched on a good picture appeared. We watched it for a few minutes to make sure, then I took my leave.

## Smoke and Moans

A chap was waiting when I got back to the shop. He was tapping his foot and moaning his head off. "You repaired this set for me a few months ago, now it's smoking."
"It's not good for it you know."
"It's not good for me either" he groaned. "Paying out all this money. I paid you ten pounds for this set only six months ago."
"No you didn't. You paid me ten pounds for an e.h.t. unit to save replacing the line output transformer which would have cost a lot more." The set was a Ferguson Model 3840 ( 1690 chassis) which has an e.h.t. rectifier buried inside the transformer. We fix an external, shrouded diode in series with the e.h.t. lead and this restores normal working. It was the lead from the transformer to the diode that was smoking, running a bit too close to the heatsink. I unsoldered it and slipped a used solder mop cover over it. This held it away from the heatsink. Soldered it up again and the job was done, i.e. no more smoke.
"There you are sir. You can stop moaning now. Good afternoon. May you have many more male children and don't let them smoke." As I rolled myself a cigarette.

## Second-hand VCRs

## Derek Snelling

In the November 1983 issue of Television I wrote an article on checking over second-hand VCRs. Since then some of the more modern machines have started to appear on the second-hand market. While everything said in the previous article still holds, certain extra points need to be borne in mind. So here's a short up-date on what to look for.

In the previous article the problem of pulsing with the Ferguson 3V22 was mentioned - the picture or colour moving from side to side when playing back a recording of a stationary picture. The most common cause of this at the moment is a worn pinch roller.

When checking in the picture search mode the presence of extra wide noise bars may be the first indication of head wear. The problem can also be caused by the fast forward/ rewind idler slipping - this results in varying tension, particularly in reverse search. It applies of course only to machines fitted with this type of idler.

With the newer machines it's best to find out as much as possible about the model before you go to inspect it - in particular what it's supposed to be able to do and how many motors it has. For example, is the pause supposed to have a noise bar or not? Is the timer a one event or several type? Knowing the number of motors can have a bearing on such problems as poor rewind: if this is done by the same motor used for fast forward then a clean or a new idler is probably all that's required, but if each turntable is directly driven by its own motor the problem could well be due to a faulty motor.

Another point concerning motors. In some machines a noisy capstan motor is a precursor to wow on sound. If the machine you're checking seems noisy in the playback mode, press pause: if the noise goes away it's coming from the capstan motor; if it remains the lower cylinder could be worn.

Finally, most of the more recent machines have remote control. Don't forget to check its operation. Faulty wired remote control systems are usually easy to repair but beware of the type with multipin plugs. If the machine has an infra-red remote control system try to arm yourself with a set of batteries to counter any claim that "it's all right - just needs some new batteries".

Armed with the above notes and the previous article you should be able to avoid most of the pitfalls of buying a second-hand VCR.

# Long-distance Television 

## Roger Bunney

The reception talking point during February 1986 was the intense aurora that started on the 7th and produced dramatic results on the 8th. Major solar storms across the Sun's surface during the first week of February produced large flare disturbances resulting in a collapse of the ionosphere, with resultant high levels of noise and very low m.u.f.s. The magnetic storms that followed produced dramatic auroral displays (Northern lights) and v.h.f. signal reflection from the auroral sheets. Minor signal reflection occurred during the first phase in the late afternoon and the later phase at midnight on the 7th. The following day produced the most intense aurora for several years, again with the first phase during the afternoon from late lunchtime to 1800 and the second phase from around 2100 to well past midnight. Fortunately the 8th was a Saturday, allowing many enthusiasts to experience the aurora. Reports from both DX-TVers and radio amateurs show that signals from across Europe were received via the northerly reflections. Unusually, signals from the lower latitudes were well received - from Yugoslavia and Hungary for example as well as from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Germany, the Benelux countries, Scandinavia and the UK itself. Signals from France, Switzerland, Austria and Ireland were also logged. The optimum direction for reflection seemed to be around $20-55^{\circ}$ from north.

As usual Scotland did well with auroral reception throughout Band I, though the characteristic fading/hum effects caused some difficulties with signal identification. Ian Menzies (Aberdeen) logged many Band I signals from SR (Sweden) and NRK (Norway): TSS (USSR) was logged up to ch. R4. An unusual identified reception was that of Radio Kent at $104 \cdot 2 \mathrm{MHz}$. Cyril Willis (Downham) noted signals throughout Band I and into the lower part of Band III, though none of the latter could be identified. On the east coast Tim Anderson received signals up to ch., E3 with reasonable quality, though they consisted of unidentified programmes. Following the solar storms and disrupted ionosphere the E and F layers gradually returned to a more normal state. The intensity of this aurora suggests however that a repeat performance will occur after the next solar rotation (27 days).

There was little SpE propagation during the month, though short periods were noted during the daytime particularly signals from Scandinavia. The 5th produced CST (Czechoslovakia) ch. R1, RAI (Italy) IA and TVP (Poland) R1; the 9th TVP R1 and ORF (Austria) E2a. Signals from JRT (Yugoslavia) were seen during the early morning on March 2nd - on chs. E3 and E4.

There was a slight tropospheric lift on February 27/28th with reception in eastern England of the nearer Benelux/ French u.h.f. transmitters, also RTL (Luxembourg) ch. E7. A further lift occurred on March 3rd. Improved tropospheric conditions on February 22nd produced French fifth network signals (Bouvigny ch. E51 and Lille town ch. E65), also the Bouvigny sixth network transmitter (ch. E54), in Brussels.

Ryn Muntjewerff (Holland) probably received MTV-2 (Hungary) on ch. R37, a 20W relay at Vamosmikola, during the tropospheric opening on October 27th last year. SpE reception in Australia during February produced many signals in Band I, also signals in the 88108 MHz f.m. band.

## An Interesting Band I Aerial

Various wideband Band I aerials have been featured in these pages in the past. One particularly interesting design, by Ian Beckitt (Buckingham), is shown in Fig. 1. It features an active dipole with two tightly coupled passive resonators - not unlike the Antiference Tru-Match design, though that had a single passive element tightly coupled to the dipole. Ian's design has proved to be surprisingly effective - one memorable reception was of a prolonged, multiple-hop SpE signal from Ghana on ch. E 2 . The design is shown here to enable other enthusiasts to experiment with it: coverage is basically $45-62 \cdot 3 \mathrm{MHz}$ but I feel that an improvement at the top end of the band to give coverage of ch. E4 would be obtained by decreasing the length of the forward passive resonator from 90 in . to 83in. This step plus reduction of the reflector length from 124 in . to 117 in . would change the coverage to 48 68 MHz , i.e. chs. $\mathrm{E} 2 / 3 / 4$. Many DXers use a single element cut to the centre of the band, say 55 MHz , which means that a lot of signals are missed. If there are other interesting designs "out there" we would appreciate hearing about them.

## DX Converter Unit

In the February-April 1982 issues we featured an outboard DX-TV system incorporating an up-converter so that the output could be fed to the aerial input socket of a standard system I TV set. The system gave full coverage of the v.h.f./u.h.f. bands with switchable i.f. bandwidth facilities for weak signal working. A commercial unit, type D100, is now available from HS Publications, 7 Epping Close, Derby DE3 4HR. The single box includes a v.h.f./ u.h.f. tuner, variable bandwidth arrangement plus gain and tuning controls and costs $£ 73$ plus $£ 1.99$ post and packing.

## Transmitter Listings

The latest EBU supplement mentions that the e.r.p. of the French (SSR) ch. E32 and Italian (TSI) service transmitters in Switzerland has been increased from 70 kW to 130 kW .


The latest issue of the World Radio/TV Handbook (1986) - the fortieth anniversary issue - lists Soviet forces transmitters in various E. European countries. Czechoslovakia is shown as having eleven relays including one that uses ch. R2 - Krupka, 100W. E. Germany has fifteen relays operating in Band III and at u.h.f. The GDR is well received during good tropospheric openings - look for Cottbus ch. R8, Karl-Marx-Stadt ch. R27 and Dresden ch. R32 (all with horizontal polarisation). No e.r.p.s are given for the E . German relays. The eight relays in Hungary all operate in Band III. SpE possibilities from Poland are Legnica ch. R2 and Szczecin ch. R3 - there are also two Band III relays. Bulgaria has one relay, Sofia ch. R31, Rumania nonie. The network relayed is TSS-1, via Gorizont at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ (Euro spot beam), so programme times relate to the USSR. It's understood that some very local news insertions are made. In general, identification of any transmitter carrying the TSS-1 service will be extremely difficult.

The timetable for extending the coverage of the French fifth TV network is as follows:

In operation

| Besancon/Bregille | ch. 45 | Nancy/Malzeville | ch. 55 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bordeau/Boullac | ch.56 | Nevers | c. 41 |
| Cannes | ch.63 | Nimes (town) | c. 31 |
| Dijon (town) | ch.46 | Paris (Tour Eiffel) | ch. 30 |
| La Rochelle | ch.48 | Saint-Nazaire | ch. 55 |
| Lens-Bouvigny (Lille) | ch.51 | Saint-Quentin | ch. 30 |
| Lille | ch. 65 | St. Etienne | ch. 65 |
| Lyon/Fourviere | ch. 28 | Toulon | ch. 57 |
| Marseilles/Gd Etoile | ch. 32 | Toulouse | ch. 32 |
| Maubeuge | ch. 32 |  |  |


| End June |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ales | ch. 62 | Lorient | ch. 62 |
| Amiens-Dury | ch. 49 | Mantes | ch. 53 |
| Angers-Rochefort | ch. 50 | Marseille/Pomegues | ch. 54 |
| Avignon | ch. 47 | Montlucon | ch. 49 |
| Bayonne | ch. 56 | Nantes | ch. 21 |
| Bourg-en-Brasse | ch. 38 | Orleans | ch. 52 |
| Caen-Chu | ch. 38 | Poitiers | ch. 41 |
| Clermont-Ferrand | ch. 58 | Tours | ch. 57 |
| Dunkerque | ch. 59 | Valence | ch. 53 |
| Le Creusot | ch. 38 | Valenciennes | ch. 49 |
| Le Havre | ch. 53 |  |  |
| End September |  |  |  |
| Angouleme | ch. 31 | Niort | ch. 38 |
| Belfort | ch. 30 | Pau | ch. 29 |
| Bourges | ch. 21 | Rouen | ch. 59 |
| La Baule | ch. 38 | Vannes | ch. 58 |
| Limoges | ch. 38 |  |  |
| Mid-December |  |  |  |
| Beauvais | ch. 49 | Reims | ch. 53 |
| Brest | ch. 34 | Rennes | ch. 34 |
| Chartres | ch. 47 | Troyes | ch. 39 |
| Cherbourg | ch. 35 |  |  |

## News Items

Scrambling: CNN (Cable News Network) has been noted via Intelsat V-F2 at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ experimenting with various types of scrambling including MAC and random line displacement with digital sound in syncs. Nick Harrold presumes evaluation is in progress prior to CNN adopting scrambling in June. Teleclub has also been conducting tests, during the early morning, using - according to the test pattern caption inlay - "carrier remote switching".


France: The fifth network is now partially in operation and the identification on the PM5544 test pattern has been changed to "RES 5" - the programming also carries an inlay identification at the lower right-hand corner, a small square with a dominant figure five and "La Cinq" above this. The sixth network officially opened on March 1st: both Paris ch. E33 and Bouvigny ch. E54 have been received in Belgium. The sixth network Paris transmitters (chs. E30 and E33) operate at 3 kW (not e.r.p.): this will be increased to 50 kW . There are apparently no plans for Band I stations.

## From our Correspondents. . .

Ian White (Waterford) is replacing his u.h.f. aerial system with a twin stacked bowtie Triax grid array. He comments that there's great difficulty in many parts of the u.h.f. band in his part of the Republic due to the use of active reflectors. Many are illegal. Others with low engineering standards drive up to five amplifiers in cascade, with serious cross-modulation spreading on to adjacent channels. The Presely, West Pembrook group B transmitter is favoured as a programme source, usually being upconverted to group C.

Jean Dubler recently visited Malaysia and sent us a shot of the local test pattern. The first and second networks provide nationwide services: the coverage of the third service is more limited but with stereo/dual sound tests in the mornings and afternoons using the German system. Teletext, known locally as "Beriteks", is carried by the third network in both English and Malay and is operated by a company independent of TV3.
ECONOMIC DEVICES, PO BOX 228, TELFORD TF2 8QP



## Letters

## MICROCOMPUTER SERVICING

I've been servicing microcomputers - mainly Sinclair machines - for a couple of years now and notice that information on this subject is beginning to appear in Television. The following notes may be of interest to your readers: they are based on practical, often hard-won, experience.
Commodore VIC20: Intermittent non-initialisation (rubbish sometimes appears at switch on) has on a few occasions been traced to the ROM i.c.s. Intermittent program crashing and/or lines (looks like no line lock), usually when the machine has warmed up, is generally due to the 6560 microprocessor i.c.
Commodore 64: For no cassette motor drive check whether diode CR2 (type Y068, part no. 900941-01) is short-circuit. Will not load from the cassette - check i.c. U2 (6526).
Commodore cassette recorders: Head realignment has been necessary on dozens of these, even when the adjusting screw has not been disturbed. The case is usually full of cat's hairs etc. and orange squash appears to be the favourite tipple!
Sinclair Spectrum: With any Spectrum the first check is to listen for coil buzz from the inverter. If there's no buzz and pin 1 of IC6 is not at -5 V change TR4 (ZTX650). Switch on with a finger on TR4 to monitor its temperature. If you're lucky there'll be coil buzz and the machine will initialise. There may however be faulty RAMs (see later). If you're unlucky, TR4 will heat up and go shortcircuit again. In this case change TR5 (ZTX213) and replace TR4. If you've been wise enough to get in a bulk supply of ZTX650s you can switch on again. This may be enough, but if TR4 immediately burns your finger again replace TR4, TR5 and the coil. This should bring success. If you're short of ZTX650s change the coil first.

Once a cool-running TR4 and a -5 V supply have been established it may be necessary to look for faulty RAMs. A shorted RAM often shows itself up by getting very hot. Open-circuit RAMs can be found by "piggy-backing" good ones on top (if the originals are soldered in). Don't forget to count up to five slowly after each test and powering down, before removing any such test i.c., and be prepared for more than one RAM to be faulty. Fit new RAMs in holders for future convenience (you'll be glad you did).

On issue 1 and 2 machines modify the inverter circuit as follows: change R 60 from $100 \Omega$ to $270 \Omega$ and add a $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor with the positive side to the positive end of C34 (emitter of TR5) and the negative side to R58 (base of TR5).

So far we've considered the 16K RAM machines. Faults do occur with 32 K versions. A memory test may indicate loss of memory space. Again, piggy-backing will often locate a faulty, open-circuit RAM. Short-circuit RAMs do happen, sometimes getting warm. Occasionally an address chip fails. A scope will indicate the faulty device - a logic probe is useful too. IC25 and IC26 both fail (type 74LS157): I've never yet had IC23/4 fail.

Returning to power supplies, I should point out that no buzz can be caused by the 5 V regulator being opencircuit. Heatsinks are often loose and inefficient and the regulator frequently fails because of this - also for more
obvious reasons like the legs twisting when the screw is tightened during assembly, often breaking off at the bottom or coming away from the print. The remedy is obvious - replace the regulator and take care to improve the heatsinking.
The ULA chips often fail - this usually starts as an "intermittent when warm" fault. Heatsinking can be tried, but it's usually too late.
Check for poor holder contact when replacing i.c.s. Some holders had tarnished pins from the start - this seems to apply mostly to the microprocessor chip. The result is that odd intermittent faults appear later. Tapping and flexing the board shows this up. Cut the faulty holder out and replace it.
These are the main faults we've had within these machines. I can't stress too much that all the leads and add-ons should be brought in for checking. More on this later. First some odd faults.

A machine tested with interface and microdrive and passed o.k. by the test tape came back as it refused to work with a modem. This proved to be due to dirty edge connectors. So, as a final precaution before reassembly, clean the edge connectors. Also replace any missing feet: these are there to allow cool air to circulate.
I've twice been caught by faulty clock crystals: flicking them with a finger proved their guilt.

In Spectrum Pluses and some later Spectrums a Texas colour modulator chip (SN prefix) was used instead of an LM1889. These tend to fail and we sent dozens back to the wholesalers. Some machines will escape the net but the remedy is simple - change to an LM1889.

Now for customer induced faults. Loose add-ons cause havoc, destroying microprocessor and ULA chips and sometimes the ROM as well. The customer often suspects that something is wrong and "waggles it to see". Kemston interfaces appear to be the worst. Too quick switching on and off often destroys the odd RAM at least. I know, I've done it myself.

The dirtiest deeds are done in the power supply however. Considering the cost of some of the equipment on sale today (VCRs etc.) the quality of the mains plug and wiring used is often abysmal. Even reputable dealers often fit cheap, imported plugs - or a customer may fit a plug liberated from say a defunct toaster. I remove these, fit an MK plug and lecture the owner on his folly. If the mains supply is suspect, either because the customer lives in the country with overhead lines or uses multiple adaptors, sharing with a vacuum cleaner etc., I advise either a "power cleaner" plug (expensive) or a mains transient suppressor. I fit the type used in the Philips G11 chassis for the simple reason that I keep these handy to fit to Thorn TX9s (the early ones).
The d.c. power plug is also liable to attack. Replacement leads are available from Sinclair agents but the 2.2 mm plug is generally available - from tape recorder spares stockists for example.

A few odd "loading" and "saving" faults occur when the leads are used a lot. If the machine is frequently used it's worth making up new leads, using quality plugs with strain-relief sleeves. The same applies to the TV lead. These leads are o.k. but basic.

Finally, spares. CPC of Preston are Sinclair agents and are very helpful. Service manuals are available and all components seem reasonably easy and quick to obtain.
Microvitec Cub Monitors ( 1441 etc.): The first anode supplies have been a problem, with R 933 burning out and the preset VR932 suffering as well. Recommended modi-
fications are as follows. Remove wire link R236 (on the main board, adjacent to the line output transformer) and fit a $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor in this position. Remove R933 and fit a $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 1W resistor. Replace VR932 if damaged - use a $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, 1 W preset. Remove R934 and fit a $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 1W resistor. Then set up the first anode supply as follows. Turn the contrast to minimum. Turn up VR932 for a just visible raster, then extinguish it. Turn up the contrast and if necessary adjust the focus control.
Roger Burchett,
Hythe, Kent.

## CASSETTE BULB TIP

The cassette bulb in the Ferguson 3V00 VCR - and similar machines - is not the most reliable of components. Neither is it cheap at $£ 2$ plus VAT etc., especially if you are unemployed. This prompted me to look for something cheaper. After all there's nothing very special about a filament bulb operated from a 12 V supply. A check on the current consumption revealed that this was about 50 mA . I found something suitable in the Maplin catalogue - bulb type WQ13P, which sells for about 30p. To fit it the lighthouse holder must be drilled out to 6.2 mm or a quarter of an inch. It's plastic and can be drilled by hand clamp the drill in a vice and turn the fitting by hand. The wire ends are short but soldering on a length of hook-up stranded wire and sleeving this overcomes the problem. It's a great saving.
Ian Ruddock,

## Stanstead Abbotts, Herts.

## PYE 697 CHASSIS

These sets are getting on now but can still give very good results. The problem of lines at the top of the screen is usually caused by the underrated preset control RV41 on the convergence panel, but in a recent case the problem was traced to the e.h.t. lead from the line output transformer to the tripler. This runs very close to the transformer's shield: corona discharge between the lead and the shield was cured by moving the lead away and wrapping a couple of turns of insulating tape around the "hot spot".
B. L. Trainor,

North Ormesby, Middlesbrough.

## WORD OF WARNING

We recently purchased a number of ex-rental sets fitted with the Rank T20/22 chassis. A few had power supply faults, the remainder the usual stock faults -5 R8 in the line output 'stage, the line oscillator start-up capacitor $4 \mathrm{C} 19,4 \mathrm{R} 16$ in the 12 V regulator circuit, etc. The sets in which the power supplies were working all needed new h.t. reservoir capacitors ( $7 \mathrm{C} 13220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $7 \mathrm{C} 2100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ).

Out came the first power supply unit and 7C2/13 were replaced. It was noted that a lot of work had previously been carried out on the unit by the rental boys. Both thyristors had been replaced, along with the BU326 chopper transistor and the bridge rectifier diodes. The PSU was set up on the bench, loaded with a 100 W bulb and with a digital meter to monitor the output. On test we found that the output could be wound up to well over 200 V without the over-voltage trip operating. The reason for this was that 7 R15 $(8.2 \Omega)$, which is in series with the crowbar thyristor, was open-circuit. It seems that the
crowbar had operated and the faulty components had been changed but 7R15 had not been checked: it's essential to check this item after carrying out any repair in this area - if the fuses have blown, check 7R15 to ensure continued protection and safety. We found that with the other PSUs that had to be tested in every case components had been replaced but 7R15 had been left opencircuit.
Michael Dranfield,
Dranfield and Harrop TV Repairs, Buxton, Derbyshire.

## VERY SMEARY PICTURE

The following fault had me baffled for some hours, so perhaps this report on it will help others. The set was a Sony KV1612UK and the symptoms were a very smeary picture with something of the appearance of a clamp or d.c. restoration fault: the colour was correct though weak. Oscilloscope checks in the luminance stages provided what appeared to be correct waveforms up to the RGB output stages on the tube base. The voltages at the collectors of the RGB output transistors seemed to be about right but were extra sensitive to either the meter or scope probe, causing even more severe loss of h.f. response. The h.t. supply to these three transistors comes via a small choke, L701 $(270 \mu \mathrm{H})$ : the meter showed a difference of 20 V across this item which, when measured, turned out to be open-circuit. Fitting a replacement restored a perfect picture. Mystery: where were the output transistors getting their h.t. supply from?
Laurie Watkinson, Telesonic Services, Holsworthy, Devon.

## TELETEXT TROUBLES

I've been following the correspondence on teletext decoding faults with interest and believe, like Mr. Sears, that Mr. Beard's problem is probably caused by reception difficulties. The Texas XM11 decoder is capable of coping with the extra teletext lines on Ch. 4: mine gives perfect results.

I've been experiencing problems since just before Christmas however on BBC-2 and occasionally on ITV. Prior to this time I'd no problems on any channel and the results were consistently good. The BBC-2 fault is always the same: rows of text are missing - usually every fifth row at the time of writing, earlier it was every fourth row.

The local BBC tell me that everything is o.k. at their end and occasionally BBC-2 text is o.k. - every few days. When BBC-2 text is really troublesome bits of another page appear to fill the gaps in the page called up! During the times when this happens $\mathrm{BBC}-1$ and Ch. 4 text are perfect. When BBC-2 is at its worst ITV gets twitchy and it needs two goes to get a page right.

I've spent quite a lot of time on this problem. Text transitions look good on the scope. The only difference between BBC-2 and the other signals is the level after the clock run-in - this is about fifteen per cent down.

Adjustment of the video signal level is not very critical on BBC-1 and Ch. 4 and the "window" of satisfactory signal levels is about $2: 1$. ITV is more critical while nothing seems to help BBC-2. I've tried another aerial at this site and the resuls are just the same. So far I've not taken the set to a different site to try it there.

Another experiment involved the introduction of a passive $L C$ network to alter the group delay characteris-
tics. Any adjustment away from the normal situation caused eyeheight reduction however, with errors appearing on the good channels. Consequently this approach was abandoned! I came to the conclusion that as nothing in the receiver and decoder had changed the problem must lie either in the transmission or short-term echoes - so short that they don't show up on a normal picture.

So what could cause the change? One thought is the loss of foliage on nearby trees. To prove this theory (or otherwise!) will mean waiting till later in the year. We have docks and containers only a few degrees off beam but two or three miles away. Varying reflections due to movement of large objects in this area could be responsible. Perhaps an aerial with very narrow beamwidth would help. Investigations continue, but the evidence to date leads me to believe that what Mr. Beard and I are seeing is probably the result of short-term echoes. Hamming correction is inadequate on certain rows which consequently don't get loaded into the memory and thus appear blank.
Keith Cummins,
Southampton.

The comment about Ch. 4 text problems north of Leeds in my previous letter (March issue) was not correct, though it was based on information given to me when I phoned the IBA office in Leeds to report the fault. l've since been told by John Rogers of Yorkshire Television that faults in Leeds can affect only local transmitters directly served by YTV. He also mentioned that the decoding errors I described, i.e. call page 597 and get page 598 , were due to page 597 programming errors and not a data bridge fault. I used page 597 as an example however - the same trouble occurred with other pages. Decoding of Ch. 4 pages has been correct for some time now so the fault, if there was one, has been cured or has "gone away". The BBC-1 opt-out clockcracker page fault has also been corrected. When the BBC first increased the number of data lines and changed some of the transmission parameters certain decoders wouldn't function correctly on subtitles and newsflashes. This fault has also now been corrected.
L. D. Sears, Chief Engineer,

Hepworth and England Ltd.,
Batley, W. Yorks.

## Open- and Short-circuit Checks

## S. Simon

According to theory only two basic faults can occur in an electrical circuit - either an open-circuit or a short-circuit. Complication is added by the fault's degree. For example, a resistor can go high in value - a partial open-circuit. Or a capacitor can leak - a partial short. Thus the faults that blight our daily lives are only variants on a very old theme. Let's look at some examples.

## Ticking Thorn 9800

You have a set fitted with the Thorn 9800 chassis in for service. It just ticks and does nothing else. You apply an external 25 V d.c. source to pin 5 of plug 4 on the decoder panel, negative to chassis, and the set then works with sound and a picture. This means that the 25 V supply is absent of course. It's derived from the 48 V supply generated in the line output stage, via a series stabiliser circuit in the power supply. So you check the left side power supply panel, in particular the series regulator transistor VT702 and the driver/error detector transistor VT703. Without the external supply you find that the supply from the line output transformer is pulsing up but that nothing is reaching the base of VT702. When R708 is removed, or isolated at one end, it's found to be open-circuit. Fitting a new $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor restores normal operation. We mention this as an example of an open-circuit fault because it's becoming extremely common, and can be puzzling when first encountered.

It's most helpful to have available a source of 25 V d.c. when handling these sets. Pin 5 of plug 4 on the decoder panel is the mauve lead at the bottom right. Plug 4 is at the centre of the board, almost.

## Severely Reduced LT Supply

A small Ferguson portable, Model 3845 (1690 chassis), is received suffering from severely reduced l.t. supply: the sound is very low and the tube's heater barely lights.

Removal of the e.h.t. lead from the tube restores normal supplies, i.e. the e.h.t. rectifier has gone short-circuit. Snag: it's located within the line output transformer. You have two options: replace the transformer, or fit an external stick rectifier (well insulated in its own housing) in series, i.e. if the internal diode is short-circuit you fit another suitable diode in series with it. This will restore normal operation.

If removing the e.h.t. cap makes no difference, check to see whether the 95 V supply rectifier is overheating. If it is, disconnect one end and check for leakage - you should get a low reading one way round, infinity the other way round. If the diode is without fault, check the associated reservoir capacitor which may have shorted.

These nice little sets often show signs of poor smoothing, i.e. a background hum and a badly distorted picture. This tends to direct attention to the $4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir capacitor or perhaps the series regulator transistor, either of which could be at fault. All too often however the cause of the trouble turns out to be an improper clip contact on the front right feed from the mains transformer, i.e. the full-wave mains rectifier has become a half-wave circuit due to an open-circuit connection. The cause may be at the transformer itself, where the centre tap may not be securely soldered.

## No Line Drive

On many imported portables the supply to the line driver transistor passes via a small resistor raised on insulated legs. This resistor often goes open-circuit, depriving the line output transistor of its drive (sound o.k., no picture). It's always worthwhile to check the driver transistor's collector voltage as a start.

## No LT Supply

A fairly large Murphy Acoustic De Luxe (Rank A823
chassis) was brought in with the complaint "no results". The mains lead and plug were in a dangerous condition and were changed, but still no results. Voltage checks showed that h.t. was present at the top fuse and that a.c. l.t. was present at the fuse that supplies the bridge rectifier, but there was no l.t. output from the bridge. Since this provides the supply for the line oscillator and driver stages (amongst other things) the absence of e.h.t. as well as sound was explained. In this case the bridge consisted of four BY126 diodes, two of which were opencircuit.

## Primary and Secondary Faults

It's often the case that a primary fault will cause a secondary one that's more obvious. Here's a simple example. No results again, this time with a Fidelity CTV14R colour portable. An initial check found the obvious bit: the h.t. filter resistor R828 ( $10 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit. There was a low-reading to chassis at one end and a lower one at R901 (4.7 , 5W) which feeds the line output stage. The line output transistor was suspected but proved to be blameless, as did the BY127 efficiency diode in parallel with it. Further checks brought us to the primary fault, the line output transformer - as so often in these sets. The replacement and more reliable transformer has built in focus and first anode supply presets - the originals on the tube base have to be removed. The new transformer also has different pin connections: an adaptor board is supplied to enable it to be married into the main board.

## One Thing Leading to Another

The Philips G8 chassis often gives us an example of a short causing an open-circuit. If the right side 800 mA h.t. fuse in the line timebase is found to be open-circuit, examine the top winding on the line output transformer. If this is scorched, cut the wires to it and keep them clear. Wire an insulated link from the lower to the upper tag and fit another fuse. Try again. In many cases the fuse will hold and the set will function normally. If a spark is seen in the lower winding you've no option but to replace the transformer - if this is in fact the cause of the trouble. There are several other possible causes, for example faulty line output transistors or perhaps a shorted line shift control: it's prudent to check these possibilities before replacing the transformer.

If the left side mains fuse has failed a check for shorts must be made, starting with the thyristor h.t. rectifier, but often there's no fault and a new fuse will restore normal operation. Another open-circuit that's frequently encountered with this chassis occurs in the front, vertical dropper, where the $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ lower section often goes open-circuit to remove the supply to the thyristor. If the upper section (h.t. filter) goes open-circuit one tag will be left charged due to the $600 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ h.t. reservoir electrolytic having nowhere to discharge itself - except perhaps through you. Shunt this section with a resistor to discharge the capacitor before handling.

## In Conclusion

The short or open-circuit rule holds good for most parts of a set but doesn't take into account such things as phase errors in the decoder or incorrect alignment. For the vast majority of faults however the theory holds good.

## next month in



## - DEVELOPMENTS IN COLOUR TUBES

The earliest shadowmask tubes came into use in the USA in the early fifties. Though the fundamental concept of the trizolour screen, three guns and shadowmask has been used ever since a very great deal of development work has gone into the tube over the intervening years. In a new series Eugene Trundle outlines the progress of the tube to the present-day $4 \bar{j} A X / F S T$ versions.

## - MICROCOMPUTER SERVICING

Ken Taylor provides a description of the Sinclair ZX81, with complete circuit, followed by a detailed fault-finding procedure. This simple machine provices a ready introduction to computer fault finding.

- SERVICING THE NORDMENDE F10/11 CHASSIS

The NordMende F10/F11 series chassis first went into production in 1§81: the basic design brief was to produce an international chassis with a single mother board on to which subpanels to meet the requirements of individual markets could be fitted. The sets, which have also appeared under the Thomson, Saba and Hitachi brands, have not sold widely in the UK though they have taken a major share of the market in Ireland. Some novel techniques are used, including a step-up power supply and switch-mode field output stage. Christopher Holland describes the chassis and provides a faultfinding summary.

- VIDEO SIGNAL PROCESSING

The next instalment in J. LeJeune's series looks at the video signal path in a modern colour receiver, from the detector to the tube's cathodes. The widely used TDA 3560 is taken as an example of a sirgle-chip decoder: an account of the processing undertaken in this i.c. is given. The problems of maintaining the response in the RGB output stages are discussed and a recent output stage design is described.

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# VCR Clinic 

Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Derek Snelling and Steve Beeching, T. Eng.

## Hitachi VT8000

It's finally happened - my own video went faulty! I have an Hitachi VT8000 and the other night I inserted a cassette, pressed play and after a few seconds the machine switched off. A closer look showed that after pressing play the tape laced up and the capstan and take-up spool rotated as normal though the picture, which is blanked out during lace-up, did not appear during the few seconds that the machine operated. Removing the cassette and looking inside showed that the drum was rotating, so although the machine appeared to be operating correctly, at least from the mechanical point of view, it must have thought otherwise. On trying another cassette the take-up spool refused to rotate and upon selecting stop no other function would work. Ejecting the cassette and reinserting it brought back the original fault.

Perhaps the microcomputer chip was confused - always a good standby this when you're stuck for an answer. When I unplugged the machine however and counted to ten before switching on again it went into the rewind mode without a cassette in and the only way to stop it was to unplug it again. At this point I decided to take it into the workshop next day and look at it there. In the workshop the machine reverted to its original fault condition of switching off after a few seconds in play, and it was while I was debating whether to look for the fault logically by discovering why it switched off or whether to change the microcomputer i.c. that the machine started to work normally. Whilst trying to persuade it to go faulty again I noticed a peculiar thing: if the mains was switched on with the cassette housing in the down position all was well, but if the mains was connected with the cassette housing in the up position the machine went into the rewind mode and only unplugging would stop it. At this point I decided to change the microcomputer chip (IC901, type HD44801A05). This cured the problem. I've known this i.c. to fail on at least three previous occasions, each time with obscure fault symptoms.
D.S.

## Mitsubishi HS306 and HS318

The problem we've had with several HS306s, and the newer HS318s, is failure to load correctly. It's a mechanical problem. The front loading mechanism consists of a cassette carrier which is raised and lowered along grooves formed by two metal plates at each side. It's held in these grooves by two white nylon pieces and what happens is, that one or both of these jump out of the groove for no apparent reason. They're a bit tricky to refit but once back the problem does not seem to recur. Perhaps it's caused by the customer inserting the cassette incorrectly.
D.S.

## Hitachi VT11

I had to go out to see this machine, the complaint being intermittent tracking and sound. When I got there I discovered that the picture was all right at first. Then a rolling noise bar appeared, accompanied by fading sound - as if the audio/control head was way out of alignment. A check in this area showed that the tape was riding down the head and that the pinch roller seemed to be crooked.

In fact the pinch roller wobbled all over the place as the inner brass ring had come adrift. A replacement roller cured the problem.
D.S.

## Toshiba V65B

We've had several of these machines come in with the complaint of intermittent sound recording, with the old sound track left on the tape. This appears to be another case of erase head plug and socket trouble - several other models by different manufacturers have suffered from this problem. Certainly removing the plug and socket and soldering directly to the head appears to have cured the problem.
D.S.

## Ferguson 3V29

This machine came in with no clock display. Investigation revealed that the 315 mA fuse had blown, and a replacement lasted only a few seconds. The 22.3 V zener diode D13 and transistor Q5 (2SB642Q) turned out to be faulty - these items supply the -22 V rail for the fluorescent display.
D.S.

## Mitsubishi HS318

We've recently had two instances, both with HS318s, where the customer has managed to get two cassettes into the machine at once. How they manage this I don't know as there's a metal piece that comes up after a cassette has been inserted to prevent another one being put in. This of course makes it very difficult to get the extra cassette out afterwards. Luckily no damage was done to the machine in either case - in fact one customer said that the first cassette would play quite happily despite the presence of the second one.
D.S.

## Mitsubishi HS700

The HS700 is prone to a customer induced fault which is rather misleading. The symptom is that the machine stops playing after a few seconds although it appears to be operating correctly. Before scoping various pulses check the still frame adjustment potentiometer. This is adjustable through the back of the machine and you'll probably find that it's been broken by over-enthusiastic use of a screwdriver by the customer. To be fair to the customer, making this a subminiature preset for customers to adjust was probably asking for trouble. We've had half a dozen cases of this fault.
D.S.

## Panasonic NV333

The complaint with this machine was permanent eject. Normally the machine goes buzz, buzz as the loading motor overtravels to unlock the cassette carrier for eject, then reverses back to a rest position. In the rest position the cassette carrier will lock down - but not in this case as the loading motor had stopped in the unlocking position. It was not too easy at first to spot precisely what was happening - it seemed probable that the loading motor was revolving in only one direction. Attention was di-
rected to the loading motor and the VCR was switched on to reset and eject: the negative terminal then went high and the positive terminal went low, the motor turned then both terminals went high! The motor stopped in the eject position. A few more resets later it could be seen that Q6028 was being turned on by Q6025 but its collector voltage stayed high. Replacing Q6028 restored normal operation.
S.B.

## Sharp VC482

After inserting the cassette and selecting play this machine would enter the forward visual search mode. Selecting play for a second time would produce the play mode, but without a picture. At first the video heads were suspected, but the machine's recordings (played back on a test machine) were fine. We then found that the record 9 V line was still active in the playback mode. Q803 was at first suspected of being short-circuit or leaky but we then found that it was being turned on by a low output at pin 12 of IC802. The corresponding input pin 5 should have been at 0 V instead of the 3 V that was recorded here. So was the microcomputer chip IC801 faulty, producing a rogue output, or was IC802's input circuit at fault? It turned out to be IC802.
S.B.

## Sony SLC7

There was no servo lock in record. This one was a bit more difficult since the reference (pin 19) and feedback (pin 20) signals were both present at IC2 and the servo locking was good in playback. We slowed down the capstan flywheel in record to check the reaction of the pulses but there wasn't any. As the pulses, or the ramp on pin 20, are derived from the capstan flywheel the pulse period should have increased. When the input signal was unplugged the pulses went away. This proved that they were derived from the incoming sync pulses and not from the capstan flywheel as they should have been. The fault was traced to the switching transistor Q25 which had an open-circuit emitter, allowing the record control pulses back to the capstan servo. When Q25 is properly switched on D15 is reverse biased and the input to the capstan servo consists of FG pulses via D16.
S.B.

## JVC HRD120/Ferguson 3V35

Dead easy this one - no colour due to the VXO crystal block XB401 being non-operational.

## JVC HRD565

There was no hi-fi muting in visual search. The muting signal from the mechacon PCB is sent to the muting i.c. via R330. This is mounted on the print side and is stuck with the glue which somehow becomes conductive. It prevented pin 9 of IC208 going low because of current leakage from a higher voltage source. Removing the glue also removed the fault.
S.B.

## Sanyo VTC5000

The problem with this machine was poor capstan servo lock when replaying its own recordings. A replacement audio/sync head improved matters but the performance was still unsatisfactory. A small servo PCB mounted on the main servo panel contains the control track record/ replay circuit. Full drive from the CTL record logic was
available at the head but the replay was only about two thirds the level of the pulses obtained with a test tape. The unstable results could be seen as an intermittent interruption of the squarewave output at pin 2 of IC4501. This sent the servo off lock. I eventually got fed up trying to find out why the level was low and got over the problem by adding a $390 \Omega$ resistor in parallel with R 4515 , the preamplifier transistor's emitter resistor.
S.B.

## Akai VS5

"Breakdown" it flashed. Damn nuisance that word: it's obvious that the machine has broken down since it doesn't work - we don't need to be told as well. The light had gone out, the rewind didn't rewind and there was a crackle on sound. The first two were easy: the third is down to the record/playback signal path relay RL1. It responds to a quick squirt on its contacts.
S.B.

## Grundig VS180

This little note comes care of Grundig Pete. Very occasionally on a small number of these machines one of the reel motors fails to stop when requested, with loud squeals from the reel brakes. The logic level FKT is low and the motor drive amplifiers should be off: in some cases however capacitor C301 or C305 has been found to be leaky. The leakage is low - some $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or so - but is sufficient to prevent the amplifier turning off by biasing the inverting input. In each case C301 and C305 have been the round black disc types.
S.B.

## Sharp VC381

An easy one for a change. The clock couldn't be reset, cured by replacing the MP2812 microcomputer chip. It's hidden beneath the display panel.
S.B.

## Sharp VC390

This machine wasn't erasing the vision or recording the sound. We found that the erase oscillator transistor wasn't being switched on as Q602 (oscillator control) was held on because Q603 (2SC2001) was leaky.
P.B.

## Sony SLC6

The problem with this machine was no reel functions. This was soon traced to $\mathrm{R} 061(1 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W})$ which supplies the collector of the upper reel motor drive transistor being open-circuit, but when this resistor was replaced the machine wouldn't thread up after accepting a cassette. After a happy hour spent chasing around the microcomputer control chip we found that the threading end switch was wrongly adjusted - the phantom fiddler had been there before us!
P.B.

## Sharp VC381

This machine appears to use the same black electrolytics that cause so many troubles in ITT TV sets. Problems have so far shown up as faults that occur from cold thank goodness a dash of freezer reveals the faulty component otherwise a long session with the scope would be required. Faults up to now have been in the Y/C module, common ones being C438 or C439 defective resulting in E-E luminance problems.
P.B.

# Modern Receiver Circuitry 

Part 2: Tuners and IF Arrangements

## J. LeJeune

With the total shift to u.h.f. transmission for TV in the UK easy selection of the input frequency has become imperative: for a number of years now the familiar "tuner box" has made this possible with a good level of reliability. The Mullard ELC1043 and Thorn SC4 are excellent examples of mass-produced u.h.f. tuners.

## Tuners

The purpose of the u.h.f. tuner is to select and amplify the off-air signals available at the aerial socket and convert the required signal to a fixed intermediate frequency (i.f.). Most u.h.f. tuners employ some pre-mixer selectivity to reduce image or "second channel" interference due to an input signal whose frequency equals the sum of the local oscillator and intermediate frequencies. The local oscillator frequency is always above the required input signal frequency, so both inputs will produce the same i.f. and thus interfere with each other. The preselectivity or r.f. stage in the tuner provides some gain. Its input is designed for optimum low-noise performance rather than an accurate match to the aerial and feeder.

Early u.h.f. tuners used ganged rotary capacitors for tuning, with bandpass circuits at the input and to couple the two stages (r.f. amplifier and self-oscillating mixer). They were of sturdy mechanical construction. The very earliest types used valves and had poor long-term stability - as the valves aged their internal capacitances altered and the tuning drifted. Subsequent transistor versions provided better stability: heat was less of a problem and transistors do not age in the way that valves do.

The adoption of varicap diodes for tuning brought about a minor revolution in u.h.f. tuner design. A.F.C. was easy to apply and an even response was obtained right across the u.h.f. TV bands. But the main feature of the varicap tuner is tuning by means of an adjustable voltage, making preset tuning very easy to provide in the receiver. In essence however the basic circuit configuration remains the same.

The r.f. amplifier or preselectivity stage employs a transistor in the grounded-base mode. Fig. 1 shows a typical circuit, with untuned coupling between the aerial input and the emitter of the transistor. C2 and C3 are feedthrough ceramic decoupling capacitors. C3 is particularly important: in a grounded-base stage the base connection is common to both the input and output circuits, and as there's no signal inversion in such a stage any appreciable impedance in the base lead will provide a coupling between the input and output - the ideal con-


Fig. 1: Grounded-base r.f. amplifier stage.
ditions for oscillation. It's essential therefore to achieve efficient decoupling of the base connection, with the decoupling component as close to the transistor as practical.

The mechanical tuner circuit shown in Fig. 2 uses pnp transistors with the collectors returned to chassis. This was a common arrangement with older tuners. It was convenient for two reasons. First the tuned lines could be grounded directly to the tuner's body. Secondly the preferred transistors at the time for u.h.f. use were germanium pnp types - the most common being the AF139 and AF239 - that required the collector to be negative with respect to the base and emitter. Varicap tuners ushered in some changes. Silicon npn transistors with improved gain and lower noise figures had by then become available, and a move was made to the use of printed-circuit tuned lines. The compartmentalised box that forms the body of the tuner was retained to provide screening between stages and to keep the whole assembly stable.

The grounded-base stage is ideal for use as an r.f. amplifier in a u.h.f. tuner. The gain is principally the result of the large change in impedance, from a low input impedance of typically $25 \Omega$ to a high output impedance of the order of $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Although the input impedance is not a correct match to the aerial and feeder the degree of mismatch is not too serious and the design of the stage is optimised for low noise performance rather than a low voltage standing wave ratio at the input. The output impedance is such that tapping too far down the collector tuned line to achieve critical damping of the bandpasscoupled interstage circuit is not required.

Various types of mixer circuits are to be found in UK made and imported receivers. Most UK made receivers employ a self-oscillating mixer. An alternative approach is to use a diode mixer followed by an i.f. amplifier to make up the loss. Use of a Schottky diode as the mixer gives improved results since the cross-modulation performance is better.

The self-oscillating mixer is essentially a grounded-base amplifier stage with positive feedback to make it oscillate at a frequency determined by a tuned line in the collector circuit. Common-mode feedback, i.e. via the base circuit, is not used as this is unreliable and does not provide stable operation across the u.h.f. bands. Two other methods are used, providing positive feedback between the collector and emitter. One is to incorporate a "window" in the screening wall between the oscillator and input sections so that the emitter coupling line receives some of the oscillator signal: the other is inductive or capacitive coupling between the emitter and collector circuits. The latter has become the general practice. The window method has the virtue that it can be adjusted to give the optimum degree of feedback to maintain an even response throughout the tuner's range: it requires skilled setting up however, which is not possible under modern production-line conditions. The window technique is used in the circuit shown in Fig. 2, with a.f.c. applied to a varicap diode to "pull" the oscillator to the correct frequency - the diode is inductively coupled to the oscillator tuned line.


Fig. 2: Typical mechanical tuner circuit, with a.f.c. applied via varicap diode D1.

The mixer transistor's collector current will contain input and oscillator signal components and, because of the non-linearity of the device, the sum and difference products of the two frequencies. Since the oscillator frequency is always at a fixed difference above the input frequency, the difference frequency is constant across the unit's tuning range. This difference frequency is maintained by "tracking": in mechanically tuned units this is done by adjusting the split outer rotor vanes of the variable tuning capacitor; with varicap tuners it's done either by a tracking capacitor in series with the varicap diode or by using a dedicated varicap diode formulated for the purpose.
The standard vision and sound i.f. carrier frequencies in the UK are 39.5 MHz and 33.5 MHz respectively. The mixer's output circuit contains an adjustable pi filter whose response is centred between these frequencies: the tuning is broad to cover them without much loss. Frequencies present in the tuner's i.f. output range from about 33 MHz to 40.75 MHz , i.e. the sound and vision carriers and their sidebands. With teletext there's another carrier at $32 \cdot 6 \mathrm{MHz}$, the clock signal.

## The IF Strip

The bulk of the amplification occurs in the i.f. strip where the signal is raised to a suitable level for detection. Until five or six years ago the i.f. amplifier section would consist of three-four transistor stages with tuned interstage coupling. Forward a.g.c. was applied to the first or the first two stages. The a.g.c. detector operated on the sync tips which represent peak signal level with negative-going vision: gating the detector so that it operates only during the sync pulse period reduces the influence of noise.

Current practice has moved on to the use of i.c. amplifiers with, generally, a surface acoustic-wave filter (SAWF) at the input to determine the passband. Fig. 3 illustrates a typical integrated circuit i.f. amplifier/detector arrangement. IC1 is a preamplifier stage which serves a dual purpose: it provides enough gain to compensate for the loss in the SAWF and also gives a balanced output to drive the SAWF correctly. Some designs use a discrete transistor preamplifier and do not provide a balanced drive for the SAWF, but a glance at Fig. 4 will show that this is essentially a balanced device. The loss introduced by the SAWF is typically 20 dB : the preamplifier's gain


Fig. 3: Block diagram of a modern i.f. strip.


Fig. 4: Principle of the surface acoustic-wave filter.
will be a little higher - some 26 dB . Some preamplifier i.c.s provide an a.g.c. output to control the tuner.

Fig. 4 shows an idealised SAWF arrangement. The filter's substrate is a slab of piezoelectric material -lithium niobate. The filter elements are deposited on the surface of the substrate so that in some ways it resembles a printed circuit. The relatively broadband tuner output is amplified and fed to the input transducer which produces an electrical field between its interleaved fingers. This field in turn induces mechanical vibrations in the substrate. The resultant wave-like motion passes both forwards and backwards: only the forward wave is used, the back wave being absorbed at the edge of the substrate by the acoustic absorber. This is necessary since without the absorber the wave would be reflected by the edge of the substrate back into the filter - but with a time delay. The loss of the backward wave does however contribute to the filter's high through loss.


Fig. 5: Electrical analogue of a SAWF.


Fig. 6: Principle of the i.c. synchronous demodulator.

The forward wave travels across the output transducer and is then similarly absorbed at the edge of the substrate: without absorption here the wave would bounce back towards the output transducer and produce a second, delayed signal. On its path from the input to the output transducer the forward wave encounters some tuned, parasitic elements which lie partially in its path. These behave as loosely coupled rejectors: one is the sound attenuator, which introduces a loss of $20-26 \mathrm{~dB}$ at the sound carrier frequency; the other is the lower adjacent sound carrier rejector. The dimensions of the parasitic
elements are such that they are resonant at the required frequency: the extent to which they intrude into the path of the forward wave determines the attenuation provided. The ouput transducer produces a filtered electrical signal between its interleaved fingers. The coupling lines shown provide broad-band resonant coupling across the required i.f. range. Fig. 5 shows an electrical analogue of the SAWF.

The output signal from the SAWF passes to IC2 where it's amplified to a suitable level for application to the integrated synchronous demodulator. An internal gated a.g.c. system holds the signal level constant. The vision i.f. chip nowadays usually incorporates an a.f.c. circuit, whitespot limiter and video preamplifier. The use of synchronous demodulation gives improved results compared to the use of a diode detector, with virtually no odd-harmonic distortion.
The basic principle of a TV synchronous demodulator is shown in Fig. 6. The i.f. signal is fed to a differential amplifier which acts as a phase splitter and to a limiting amplifier which strips off any a.m. The latter is followed by a carrier amplifier which produces sinewave outputs at 39.5 MHz . The external tank circuit - L1/C1 in Fig. 3 - is used to adjust the phase of the carriers - correct adjustment of this gives the excellent odd-harmonic suppression of which the system is capable. The carriers are used to control a pair of sample-and-hold circuits which switch on at the peaks of the carriers. As a result, the hold circuits are charged to the peaks of the incoming, modulated i.f. signal. The detected outputs are combined and fed to the following viden amplifier, whose output will contain the luminance signal, the chrominance signal on its 4.43 MHz subcarrier and the 6 MHz intercarrier sound signal. There are differences in the way in which synchronous detection can be carried out but the basic idea, as indicated, is to use a carrier to control switching circuits that sample the incoming i.f. signal - the switching circuits sample alternate half cycles of the i.f. signal, thus providing demodulation.

## Simple CRT Tester/Booster

Jim Littler

This c.r.t. tester/reactivator unit is simple to use and cheap to make - the mains transformer is one taken from a scrap Decca Bradford chassis, though two separate transformers could be used to provide the heater and first anode supplies required. It's based on an earlier design that appeared in the November 1984 issue of Television and has been built by a number of readers. The earlier design was suitable for use with delta-gun tubes only however: the present circuit (see Fig. 1) has been rearranged so that PIL tubes can also be handled.

In the test mode the grid of the gun being checked is connected to chassis, about 75 V is applied to the first anode and the cathode is connected to chassis via meter M1 ( $0-0.5$ or $0-1 \mathrm{~mA}$ f.s.d.). For a good gun a cathode current reading of around 0.1 mA should be recorded.
In the reactivate mode h.t. is applied between the relevant grid and cathode, the boost current cleaning up the cathode. The pygmy bulb lights to indicate current flow. Do not reactivate for more than five seconds - check the outcome by switching to the test position. Don't try a second reactivation.

The electrolytics are RS type 105-240.


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the c.r.t. tester/booster.

# Service Bureau 

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## PANASONIC U1 CHASSIS

After three-five minutes the field starts to jitter, sometimes becoming a momentary field collapse. The set may settle to give normal operation for say half an hour then the jitter will return. The transistors and electrolytics in the field output stage have been checked by replacement but the fault persists.

A very common cause of this fault is a defective bias diode, D403, in the field output stage. The correct type must be used. Check also the safety resistor R442 which must be type ERQ12HJ1R0. The fault can damage the field driver and output transistors. If necessary check the scan coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 415(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and for dry-joints in the deflection coil circuit.

## SANYO VTC9300

On playing back one of the machine's own recordings there's breakup of one line only about a third of the way down the screen - the line appears to "twinkle". The problem does not arise with prerecorded tapes and the machine works satisfactorily in all other respects. At first the fault was only occasional, now it's present all the time.

Since one TV field is recorded across the tape per head scan the twinkling line must be due to a longitudinal fault in the tape. Close examination of an affected tape will probably show a crease or defect running along it. The usual cause is an abrasive particle or scratch on the surfaces encountered by the tape during its path across the deck. Clean and inspect the tape heads, guides, poles etc.

## SONY KV1340UB

The mains fuses blew without warning. Checks showed that Q601, Q603 and Q604 in the power supply and the line output transistor Q802 were all short-circuit. Replacing these items restored normal operation for about a week, then they all blew again.

The power supply is unusual in employing a switching circuit to reduce the mains input to 144 V at the series regulator. Q601 is the switching transistor, Q604 the series regulator and Q603 its driver. It's essential that these critical components, also the line output transistor, are approved, Sony supplied types. Use of alternatives will lead to premature failure. Other possibilities for early failure are the line output transistor's base feed resistor R802 - the value of this component depends on the Sony hFE number shown on the output transistor - and D601, which is in series with Q601, being defective. The other diodes in the mains input circuit - D602/3/4 - are worth replacing just in case. Before restoring power check the power supply and line timebase panels carefully for dryjoints.

## AMSTRAD 7000 VCR

This machine won't load. When a cassette is inserted the machine will lace up then unload and stop. It appears that the right-hand spool is not taking up the slack tape.

Check that the loading gear is being driven far enough to engage the pinch wheel - if not, suspect the drum pickup head next to the flywheel of being open-circuit, therefore no drum flip-flop pulses. If the loading gear is going right home but the reel motor doesn't appear to be driving the idler, clean the nylon pulley and the idler with alcohol. Replace the idler if necessary. To do this the cassette lift must be removed: when replacing it the flat spring goes above the little arm, not in the slot in the end of the arm - otherwise eject will not operate.

## ITT CVC20

The width suddenly decreased by one and half inches on each side - the picture is otherwise perfect. Transistor T903 on the EW modulator board was found to be shortcircuit collector-to-emitter - removing this panel leaves a perfect picture.

T903 commonly goes short-circuit as a result of failure of the EW modulator driver transistor T17 (BD233) on the main panel. After replacing both transistors it's worth checking modulator diode D24 (BYX71), filter capacitor C72 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and the modulator transformer L33/34 check this for signs of overheating.

## SONY C5

This machine will no longer play back its own recordings though these play back perfectly on another machine. Playback of its own recordings produces a blank screen, with no sounds or noise except on fast forward/rewind and freeze frame when a perfect picture is obtained - in monochrome of course. When fast forward/rewind or freeze frame are released the picture starts to colour up, then goes blank. Playback of prerecorded tapes is all right.

What you are seeing is the effect of the muting circuit which monitors the level of the off-tape control track pulses. Their level has dropped due to a problem with the control head. It may be dirty but is probably badly worn. Ideally a new one should be fitted, but the assembly is expensive and not easy to fit. To stave off the evil day the following modification can be carried out on audio/servo board AS-6: replace D30 with a $180 \Omega$ resistor and change R 123 to $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Clean the head first of course!

## REDIFFUSION Mk. 4 CHASSIS

This set works perfectly for an hour or so then the power supply trips and doesn't restart. Fusible resistor 4R2 in the start-up circuit then opens. By resoldering 4 R 2 and waiting about ten minutes normal operation resumes but the set

trips again after half an hour to an hour. No obvious faults can be found but the intermittent nature of the trouble makes testing difficult.

Failure of the fusible resistor 4R2 indicates that the start-up circuit is being called upon to deliver sustained energy. This will be because winding G-A on the chopper transformer 4 T 1 is failing to provide the 12 V necessary to maintain zener diode 4D5 in conduction. Check 4D6 (BA157) and $4 \mathrm{C} 6(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the 12 V power supply then the chopper transformer 4 T 1 for dry-joints. The TDA1060 chopper control chip could be faulty.


281 Each month we provide an interesting case of TV/video servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

Unlike most domestic electronic equipment, VCRs contain a lot of precision mechanical components. VCR technology has improved so much that failure rates are now very low, and when troubles do crop up there's a very good chance that their cause will lie in the mechanical sections where wear, dirt and corrosion are amongst the causes of faults. The fact that the electronic circuits in a VCR operate at low signal and power levels greatly increases their reliability.

Not all problems are down to the mechanics however! An interesting case came our way recently and provided an object lesson in logical diagnosis. It concerned an Hitachi VT33, and the typically vague and unhelpful shop assistant's entry in the job card's fault box read "picture rolls". It took some considerable time to establish that playback was faultless, but that on playback of the machine's own recordings a wiggly, 1 cm high bar occasionally travelled up the picture, followed shortly after by a few seconds' loss of field hold and a burst of snow over the picture. A further symptom was a lateral picture wobble. For those not too familiar with VCR servicing the story so far forms a mini test case: what do the symptoms imply? But to continue the saga.

Most of you will probably have recognised the symptoms as loss of drum servo lock during record. So did the technician, and his reaction was to check the setting of the drum servo circuit. This is easy to do thanks to the diagnostic pins so thoughtfully provided by Hitachi in their machines. With the shorting link in place between pins 2 and 7 of PG601 the disparity in frequency between the sampling and tacho pulses was very small: only a tiny tweak to preset RT604 (cylinder free speed) was needed to bring them into line.

Needless to say the problem of intermittent drúm lock in the record mode was still present. Had the problem been in the servo circuit itself it would have shown up on playback of a known good tape of course. Accordingly our intrepid technician transferred his scope to check the field sync pulse input to the drum servo chip, at pin 16 of IC602. There should be sharp positive spikes of 1.5 V amplitude here, derived from the off-air field sync pulses. In this machine the pulses at this point were erratic, misshapen spikes of no more than 500 mV amplitude, wavering like corn stalks in a wind and varying in shape with picture content. Closer examination of the field sync input to the drum servo section confirmed that all was not well with the separated sync pulses coming from IC202 in the Y/chroma section. The waveform at pin 27 of this chip was of adequate amplitude -0.8 V peak-to-peak - but strange things were happening during the field sync pulses, especially during commercial breaks in ITV programmes and at scene changes in other programmes. A quick check confirmed that the chip was receiving the correct level of off-air video signal, so the chip was condemned and a new one was ordered.

This i.c. is not an integrated circuit in the usual sense of these words - it's a hybrid thick-film assembly. When the replacement was fitted the performance was no better. In fact in spite of its distorted output the original chip was not faulty. Now for the questions. What simple recording test would have established where the fault lay more precisely? And where in fact did the real cause of this "video nasty" lie? Clue: a long way from the servo circuit! Answer next month.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 280 - page 388 last month -

If there was one thing that last month's puzzler brought home it was the need to consider all the fault symptoms present. They usually stem from a common cause and a little careful thought will generally save much time in arriving at a diagnosis. So, in the case of the Philips TX chassis reported last month, the two coincident fault symptoms were excessive brightness and field collapse. The common denominator here is the 95 V supply provided by the line output transformer in conjunction with a simple rectifier circuit. It's used by the video output transistor and the field driver transistor. Hence the excessive brightness (tube cathode at zero volts) and the field collapse.

The 95 V supply was missing of course. The pulses at pin 7 of the line output transformer are rectified by D453 which charges reservoir capacitor C452. The transformer winding is connected between pins 7 and 8 , the latter being connected to chassis. Meter checks showed that D453 and C452 were in order, as was the surge limiter resistor R450. There was no measurable short-circuit across the 95 V line, and in any case if there had been R450 would have burnt up. There was no measurable continuity from pin 7 of the transformer to chassis either! In fact pin 8 was found to be dry-jointed to the print land.

[^0]
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|  | 450 |  |  | ${ }_{8 F}^{8}$ | $21 p$ | BU |  |  | ${ }_{400}^{400}$ |  | 35p | iN．4003 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 570 | ${ }_{\text {AN－7115 }} 16$ | 180 | LM3000 |  | 741 | ${ }^{32 \mathrm{p}}$ |
|  | 22 |  |  | ${ }_{85}^{8{ }_{8}}$ | 250 | BU124 |  | TPP | 45 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 30$ | S0p | iN．4005 ${ }^{\text {ap }}$ | 78 Gu | 190 | ${ }_{\text {AN3 }}$ | ${ }^{14000}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | TDA2593 1100 p | ${ }^{7} 415$ | ${ }_{34}$ |
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|  |  | ${ }_{\text {B0 }}$ | $\underset{\substack{300}}{310}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{300 \\ 180}}{ }$ | C1050 | 23p |  |  | 2N． 44 | $7{ }^{18 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S 83}^{\text {Thassist }}$ | EC185 | S70 | HA | ${ }^{1700}$ | Ta．72 |  | 74.5 | 39p |
|  | 7 p | ${ }^{\text {BD }}$ | 240 | BF | $1{ }^{160}$ | M M 2500 | ${ }_{1100}^{1000}$ | VN．10kM | 300 | 2N．506 | ${ }_{200}^{780}$ | ${ }^{258154}$ |  | 310 | Ha． 1366 WF |  |  | $74150217 p$ | 741839 | ${ }_{83 \mathrm{p}}^{400}$ |
| ${ }_{8 C}$ | 11 p | ${ }^{\text {BD }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {BF5 }}$ | 16p | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ M2353 | ${ }_{1}^{\text {55P }}$ | N． 66 | 1089 | 2N．529 | ${ }^{300}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{\text {efrg }}$ | \％ |  | 160 p |  | T41503 ${ }^{\text {74，}}$ | ${ }^{7415145}$ | Op |
|  | 19 | ${ }_{8}^{80}$ | 300 |  | 100 | M ${ }^{43000}$ | ${ }_{1} 115$ | VN．88AF | ${ }^{1150}$ | 2N． 61 | 409 | 2SC1060 | ${ }_{\text {EFFer }}^{\text {EF89 }}$ |  | HA． | ${ }_{\text {140 }}^{2200}$ | TA－72222AP | ${ }^{744505}$ | 74.5151 |  |
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| ${ }_{8 C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 211 | 18 p | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | ${ }^{90}$ | 2SC11788 | ${ }_{\text {E1500 }}^{\text {E1504 }}$ | ${ }^{1000}$ | La． | ${ }_{1200}^{140}$ | ${ }_{\text {cop }}$ |  | ${ }^{7} 741515158$ | p |
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| ${ }^{8 C}$ |  | B0 |  |  |  | － $\mathrm{c}_{2}$ |  | KT1 | 13 l | Br176 | ${ }^{859}$ | ${ }_{\text {sockets }}^{\text {soin }}$ |  |  | La 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {BC2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | OC200 | 180 |  | 18 p | BY | 32p | ${ }_{14 \mathrm{poin}}^{\text {Pp }}$ | ${ }^{6234}$ |  | La－ |  | － | a | ， |  |
| ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ | 0 |  |  |  | 20 | R20068 | ${ }^{1000}$ | 21 | ${ }_{250}$ | ${ }^{\text {Br1 }} 18$ | 322 320 320 | ${ }_{\text {18pin }}^{16 \text { ap }}$ | ${ }^{\text {PCCCB }}$ | P | La |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {BC2 }}$ |  |  | 40 p |  | 150 |  |  | 27x50 | 240 |  | 200 | ${ }^{149}$ |  |  | LAA |  | ponem | alves are new | d box |  |
| BC |  |  | ${ }_{469}$ |  | 60 |  | 15 | 2N．69 | ${ }_{22 p}$ |  | P | 280 |  |  | Las |  |  |  |  |  |
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| AN7156N | 9.48 | H411235 | 9.00 | L44400 | 91.90 | STK0039 | 84.25 | UHICOO1 | 84.50 | UPC1278H | 9.50 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC7717}$ | 20.50 | 2 2S0371 | ${ }^{71.30}$ | \％ |  |  | c0．25 |
| 7150 | 23.20 | Ha11423 | 8.75 | L4420 | c1．40 | STK0040 | E5．50 | UHIC004 | ct．${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | UPC135 | c1． 20 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC732}$ | c0． 30 | 2 LS 401 | ci． 30 |  |  |  | 20.25 |
| ${ }^{\text {AN }} 71636$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{2} 5$ | H11701 | ${ }^{2} .5$ | L44422 | ${ }^{21.20}$ | STK0049 | 8.75 | UPC16C | ${ }^{2} 1.30$ | UPC135 | c1． 75 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC7} 739$ | 2.30 | $2 \mathrm{S04678}$ | 50.30 |  |  |  | c． 25 |
| AN7311 | 91.00 | Ha11703 | 8.50 | LA4440 | 9.20 | STK0080 | 8.50 | UPPC20C | c1． 80 | UPCC1355 | 9.50 | 2sc792 | $\underline{7}$ | 2SD4688 | 50.50 |  |  |  |  |
| BA301 | 50.75 | HA11704 | 84.75 | LA4460 | 18.75 | STK2028 | 51.50 | UPG41C | 2.00 | UPC1360C | ¢1．60 | ${ }_{2 S C 828}$ | 98.20 | 2 2SD718 | 1.50 |  |  |  |  |
| BA311 | 50.85 | Ha11705 | ¢8．50 | L4461 | 17.75 | STK2029 | C3．75 | UPC554C | 97.25 | UPC1363C | \％1．95 | 2SC840 | 51.50 | 250916 | 0 | 5 |  | GH SELE |  |
| BA313 | 28.75 | HA11706 | 84.75 | L44500 | 9.50 | STK2230 | 56.00 | UPC555 | 08.60 | UPC13650 | 23．00 | 2 25c867 | 2.75 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| BA318 | c1． 30 | Hal1710 | c3． 50 | L44505 | 5.50 | STK2240 | 0.75 | UPC56 | 5.00 | UPC1366C | c1． 50 | $2 \mathrm{Sc900}$ | c0． 35 | $2 \mathrm{SD1276}$ |  | べッ |  | A | 50.75 |
| BA402 | 50.75 | HA11711 | c． 5.5 | LA6158 | m． 50 | STK3542 | 8.50 | UPC566H | 50.60 | UPC13670 | ¢1． 50 | $2 \mathrm{Sc9290}$ | 20.35 | 2S | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| BASTA | c1． 8 | Haliliz | ¢8．00 | L47800 | 19.50 | STK5211 | 6.5 | UPC571 | c1． 95 | UPC1 | c1． 15 |  | c0． 30 | 2 | ${ }^{4.00}$ |  |  |  |  |
| BA514 | 81.75 | HA1714 | 5.75 | L7806 | $\underline{2} .50$ | STI5421 | 6.50 | UPC573C | $\underline{2.25}$ | UPC1370C | c1．95 | $2 \mathrm{SC945}$ | 20.35 | 2 S 50 | ${ }^{4} 4.00$ | any | aanese | As we have |  |
| ${ }^{84521}$ | ¢1．75 | HA1715 | ${ }^{26} 25$ | LC7120 | ${ }^{1} 3.50$ | STK5451 | c6． 75 | UPC5741 | 50.35 | UPC137 | 50.5 | $2 \mathrm{cc1034}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Sk} 19$ | 98.50 |  | 10 |  |  |
| BA527 | c1．50 | H4171616 | 8.25 | LC7130 | ${ }^{13.50}$ | STK5520 | 58.80 | UPC575C | c1． | UPC137 | c1．95 | 2SC1061 | ${ }^{20} 90$ | 2Sk36A | 8.70 | add 60p post and | pacting | then add 15 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {BAF }}$ 836 | c． 25 | HA11718 | ${ }_{84} 8.75$ | LC7136 | 9.75 | ta7050P | 50.10 | UPC577 | c1．70 | UPC1384C | $\underline{\%} .50$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1114}$ | 8.50 | 2Sk120 | 80.90 | Callers by appointment：opening | g times | m－5pm，Mon－fi |  |
| 84612 | ¢7．${ }^{\text {co }}$ | Hal1724 | 511.25 | LC7137 | 52.75 | TA7051P | 00.0 | UPC580 | 92.5 | UPC1458C | 50.90 | 2SC1115 | 63.75 | 2SK134 | ca．co |  |  |  |  |
| BA1310 | c1．73 | HA11725 | E16．00 | M5106P | $\underline{2.25}$ | TA7054 | 51.7 | UPC585C | 0.15 | UPD277 | 84.50 | 2SC1124 | 00.60 | 2SK135 | 24．00 | VSNaCCESS |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {BA1 }} 1320$ | c1． 25 | H411726 | Et5．00 | M5115P | E． 50 | TA7063 | 50 | UPC592 | 50.95 | 2SA103 | 50.60 | ${ }^{2 S C 11626}$ | 88.80 | 3sk22 | 91.75 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {8A1 }} 1330$ | c1． 7 | HA11727 | 29.50 | M5134P | 9.75 | TA7066 | 81.50 | UPCSSSS | c1．7 | 2SA350 | 50.60 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC11708}$ | 9.5 | 3sk45 | 50.60 |  |  |  |  |
| 8A6304 | $\underline{20}$ | H41736 | E16．00 | M5135P | 9.30 | TA7070P | c1． 40 | UPC596 | c1． 50 | 2SA495 | 20．35 | $2 \mathrm{SC11}$ | 5.75 | 3sk88 | ${ }^{2} .50$ |  |  |  |  |
| CX064 | 28.50 | H11745 | 2.9 | M5 | 1． 50 | TA7073 | $\underline{2} 25$ | UPC1001H | $\underline{5}$ | 2SA539 | 20.30 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cl1307}$ | 8.25 | TDA151 | 8.30 |  |  |  |  |
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| Cx095C | 0.80 | HA11749 | ${ }^{2}$ | M515156L | ${ }^{2} .50$ | TA7108 | 81.50 | UPC1018C | 20.95 | 2SA643 | 20.65 | ${ }_{2 S C 1317}$ | 50.30 | tDazoos | 9.20 |  |  |  |  |
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|  | If | TUNER | DECDDER | G8G9 DECODER COMBINED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LINE } \\ & \text { OUTPUT } \end{aligned}$ | POWER | CONVERG | FRAME | VIDE0 | $6 \begin{gathered}\text { WAY TUNER } \\ \text { SWITCH } \\ \text { BANK }\end{gathered}$ |
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