## SEPTEMBER 1987

## SERVICING-PROJEGTS-VIDEO-DEVELOPMENTS

Extra inside -
HRS Video Head Chart

## MANOR SUPPLIES

## MKV PAL．COLOUR TEST GENERATOR FOR DOMESTIC TV \＆VCR．


$\star 40$ different patterns and variations．
$\star$ Broadcast transmission accuracy（fully interlaced sync pulses with correct picture blanking）．
$\star$ EBU colour bars，BBC colour hars，whole rasters \＆split bars（specially useful for VCR service），white，yellow． cyan．green．magenta．red．blue and black
$\star$ Chequerboard．
＊Mono outputs with border castellations．cross hatch． grey scalle，vertical lines．horizontal lines and dots． UHF modulator output plags straight into receiver acrial socket．
$\star$ Additional video output for CCTV \＆VCR
＊Facilities for sound output
＊Easy to build kit．standard parts．Only 2 adjustments． No special test equipment required．
＊Mains operated with stabilised power supply．
$\star$ All kits fully guaranteed with back－up service
＊Also available with VHF Modulator．
Price of Kit
£70．00）
（asc（ $\left.10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$ ： 1 pp ．
£8．60
Optional Sound Module（ 6 MH Iz or 5.5 MHz ）
£3．90
Built \＆Tested in Case including Sound Module
£108．00

## PSPECIAL TEST <br> REPORT

Post／Packing £2．80
－television Add VAT $15 \%$ TO Al．L．PRICES DEC， 1982

## PAL COLOUR BAR GENERATOR（Mk4）


＊Output at UHF applied to receiver acrial socket．
$\star$ In addition to colour bars R－Y．B－Y etc
＊Cross－hatch．grey scale．peak white and black level．
$\star$ Push button controls，battery or mains operated．
$\star$ Simple design，only five i．c．s on colour har P．C．B．
PRICE OF MK 4 COIOUR BAR（EENERATOR KIT £30．（M）．CASE £8．60．BATT HOLIDERS £4．20．MAINS SUPPI Y KIT £4．20（Combined P\＆P £2．80）．

MK 4 （BATTERY）BUHLT \＆TESTED $£ 58 .(\mathrm{Y})+$ £ 2.80 P \＆$P$ ． MK 4 （MAINS）BUHLT \＆TESTED $668 .(M)+£ 2.80 \mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{P}$ VIIF MODULATOR（CHI TO 4）FOR OVERSEAS E5．75．


## TELETEXT DECODER PANELS（TESTED）

Mullard VM6101 £30．（0），Philips KT3，K30 £30．（0），Texas XMII （TIFAX）£28．00（untested £5．00）p．p．£1．80

## THORN TX9 MK2／3，TX10，teletext

Multard Decorder panel＋Interface £35．（M）p．p．£1．8il
THORN TX10，PHILIPS GH PRESTEL，TELEIEXI
Mullard Units VM 6230， 6330 plus Line Coupler \＆Interface $\mathbf{~} 38 .(0)$ p．p．$£ 2.50$

## TV SERVICE SPARES

BACKED BY＇TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE \＆STAFF（OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

SPECIAL OFFER Mullard／Phalip yuation（IIIF modulator（atudio \＆biceo

 （ain repace calher mechamezal ededor unit）
PIIILIPS（FII PINELS（teved）．

PIILIPS（ill PANELS ex remtal（thatoted）


Gill Ultranomic Nomext $£ 22.50$ ，Inlrat Fed Text £22．50．（Others avalith

 Comok horidis tep

THORA REMOTE CONTROL IIADDETS
TX9 ULTRASONIC（3－button）£15．（1）：TX9．TXIO Infra rad（type 725







SAW FILTER IF ADIPIIFIER PLIS TINER complete and tested Io T．V．Sound \＆Lision E28．50 P．P EL． 20 ．


 1 HE Modulator，Battery Operated，ador given Peak White © Blach


IHF SIGNAL STRENGTII METER KIT $£ 22.140$ Alum（：ace £2．90．I）


 Bush 182


 PP：E150



concondactore cte，E3．00）p．p．E1．So

Cams Trantor new Ex．50 PR E3．（M）

TIORN

Phips $8 \times 1$ ．








FERG．IINE MTRCONI．IT：TR

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|  | （12．x｜ |  | （14．5） |
|  | ¢9．8．8） | （ibe＇こllthemen | （10．0） |
| ＇THORN IV＇E | E12．51 |  | （＇9．x｜ |
| THORVIXII E | Cl6．s． | だずい | EX．x｜ |
| SIPGIU．OfFk |  |  |  |
|  | ¢．3．86 |  | E9．211 |
| HTT \} |  | PlIIIIIS（is |  |
|  | £2． ¢ $_{1}$ | PIIIIISぐい | E10．x｜ |
| IIIIIIS＊ | E2．${ }^{\text {a }} 1$ | P＇IIIIS＊（，II | t18．501 |
| RBII ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | £． 811 | PlIIIISん 1 | （29．x｜l |
|  | f 4 ． $\mathrm{ml}_{1}$ |  | t28．50 |
|  | E5．191 |  | t21．（M） |
|  | ¢6．$\times 1$ |  | （2I．（M） |

OTIIERS A AII，IBIEE PRICES ON REQIESF，

SPRCIA，OFFI：K TRIPI，ERS




PVE $713,7.31$ If shodule E3．50 P．P．Nop
（AILIERS WEICOMF．AT SIIOP PREMISFA





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## 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. Correspondents 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").

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751 Review: Sony Fault-Finding Guides
Eugene Trundle
Sony's fault finding guides, covering TV, video and audio equipment, can quickly pay for themselves in terms of time saved in fault diagnosis.
752 Mains Supply Problems
Gordon Haigh
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756 VM6101 Teletext Decoder Interface
Keith Cummins
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because of its unreliable operation with current teletext transmissions. The decoder-handset interface uses a programmed microcontroller chip. The receiver interface is designed for use with the Sony Model KV1820. The interface design details should help others wishing to change from an XM11 to a VM6101 decoder.
761 Next Month in Television
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Reports from Les Grogan, Nick Beer, Alfred Damp, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech. and Eugene Trundle.
Salora's Satellite TV Receivers
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Many field service engineers carry around far more gear than they need. Advice on a simple light-weight kit that will cope with most current needs.
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J. LeJeune

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OUR NEXT ISSUE DATED OCTOBER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SEPTEMBER 16







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| ALL SIZES OF NEW AND |  |
| REBUILT MONO TUBES |  |
| AT COMPETITI | TIVE PRICES |

## IN LINE TYPES (not mebuilos) PHDNE RE STOCK POS.

Please enquire types not listed

| 370HFB-A37-590 | f50 | AXT 56-001 | £67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 370 HUB | £50 | 670 CZB | ¢80 |
| АХТ 37-001 | £50 | A66-540 | ¢110 |
| 420 CSB | £50 | 420 FSB | £60 |
| 420EDB-A42-590 | . $£ 50$ | New Sony Tubes Certain types below list |  |
| 420 EZB | .f50 |  |  |
| 420 ERB | .550 |  |  |
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| 510 VSB . | . $£ 67$ |  |  |
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 (c) 5050 E 41 Range fet meler ol $\mu$ A 10 . oc. Buzzer (d) $500282+19$ Range Meler Toun cmos (e) 0720 MHz Logic Probe (i) 62550 MHZ Logic Probe Logic Pust $0.5 / 400$. BENCHDIITITAL MULTIMETERS



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you get one extra free.
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Unless marked s.h
5-13 amp ring main junction boxes
5-13 amp ring main spur boxes

- flush electrical switches

2-80 watl brass cased elements
2- mains transformers with 6 V 1A secondanes

- mains transformers with $12 \mathrm{~V} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ secondaries
extension speaker cabinet for $6^{1 / 2 "}$ speaker
- octal bases for relays or valve

12 - glass reed switches
$4-0 C P 70$ photo transisto

- tape heads, 2 record, 2 erase
- ultrasonic transmitter and 1 recelver with circuit

15000 mfd computer grade electrolics
2- light dependenl resistors

- mains interterence suppressors
-25 wat crossover unlts 2 way
- 40 watt 3 way crossover unit
-6 digit counter mains voltage
- Nicad battery chargers
- key switch with key

2 - aerosol cans of ICl Dry Lubricant
48-2 metre lengths colour-coded connecting wire
2- air spaced 2 gang tuning condensors
2 - solid diaelectric 2 gang tuning condensors
10 - compression timmers

- rocker SWich 10 amp manns SPST
- Rocker Switches 10 amp DPDT
-24 hour time switch mains operated (sh)
-6 hour clock timeswitch
- $6 v$ operated reed switch relays

| $10-$ neon valves - make good night lights |
| :--- |
| $2-12 V D C$ |

$2-12 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$ or 24 V AC. 3 CO relays
$-12 \mathrm{~V} 2 \mathrm{C0}$ minature relay very sensitive 12V 4 C0 miniature relay
2 - mains operated relays $3 \times 8$ amp changeovers locking mechanism winh 2 key有 with crocuit for electric ngsaw puzle Dolls house switche 4 ferrite slab aerials with L\&M wave coils - 200 ohm earpiece

- Mullard Thysistor trigger module

10 - assorted knobs $1 / 4$ spirdles
5 - different thermostats, mainly bi-metal - Magnetic brake - stops rotation instanty - low pressure 3 level switch can be mouth operated - 25 watt pots 1000 on

4 - wire wound pots - 18, 33, 50 and 100 ohm your choce
4 - 3 watt wire would pots 50 ohm

- tume reminder adjustable $1-60$ mins clockwork
5.5 amp stud recifiers 400 v

1 - mains shaped pole motor $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ stack - $1 / 4$ shatt $5^{\prime \prime}$ ali tan blades fit $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shatt
3"plastic fan blades fiti $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shatt

- mains motor with gear box 1 rev per 24 hours
mains motor with gear box 16 rev per 24 hou
11 pin moulded bases for relays
5- B7G valve bases
- skinted B9A valve bases
- thermostat for fnoge
- motorised stud switch (s
$-2^{1} / 2$ hours delay 5 witch
$1-2^{1 / 2}$ hours delay switch
$1-6 v$ mans power supply un
$1-41 / 2$ mains power supply unit
1 -5" speaker size radio cabinet with handle
$10-1 / 4^{4}$ spindle type volume controls
10 - slider type volume controls

14. 1-1 W amplifier Mullard 1172

- wall mounting thermostat 24 V
- teak effect extension $5^{\prime \prime}$ speaker cabine

2 - p.c. boards with 2 amp full wave and 17 other recs
10 - mirs twin screened flex whit $p y$ a 10 - mitrs twin screened flex white p. $\vee$ c outer

- plastic boxes with windows, ideal for interrupted beam switch 4 - plasic box sloping 45 mm
 2-mains transformers $9 \mathrm{~V} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ secondary split primary 50 ok also for
$\qquad$ 67. 1-mains transformers 15V 1A secondary p.c b. mounting

302 - 6 v 0.6 v mans transiormer $3 A$ p c.b mounting
50. 40 - double pole leaf switches
5. 2 1/in $60 h m$ meial cased condenser
54. 2- $2^{1 / 4 i n} .80 \mathrm{hm}$ loudspeakers
63. 1 - mains operated relay with 2 sets coo contacts
464. 2 - packets resin filler/seaier with cures
66. 4-7 segment I.e.d. displays
70. 4 - pc boards for stripping, lots of valuable parts
473. 1-5" 40 hm speaker with bult in tweeter Rado mobil
48. 1 - 3 A dooble pole magnetic tip, saves repainng fuses
498. 4 - 1000 uf 25 V axial electroytic coactors

## TELEPHONE BITS

Master sockel (has surge atrestor - ringing condenser etc) and takes B. I plug............
Dual adaptors (2 trom one socket)
Cord terminating with B.T. plug 3 metres
Kit for converting old entry terminal box to new B.T. master socket complete with 4 core cable. cable clips and 2 BT extension sockets $\$ 11.50$
100 mirs 4 core telephone cable

## COMPACT FLOPPY DISC

DRIVE EME-101
The EME-101 dives a $3^{3 \prime}$ disc of the new standard which despite its smat size provides a capacity of 500 k per disc, which is equiva
to the $5 / 4{ }^{\text {ch}}$
disc intornation showing how to use this with popular computerry BBC including posi and VAT Data avaliable separately $\mathbf{\Sigma}$, refuncable I you purchase the drve
EVERLASTING BATEERIES!
 applications, atso tor quartz clocks and instruments that draw only mmcroscopic currents The lithum batter we have is $3 v$ and about as big and thick as 20
con Price 2 lon $£ 1$ reet 80558 . Note these plug into Dil socket our ret 80553

## 3 POLE MODEL MOTOR

is increased an in the is increased, at 90 however a governor takes over and ithe speed remanns
constant - and ideal motor for models $S$ Sze approx $28 \mathrm{~mm} \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ easily reversible and with good length spindle 60 peth our ref BM30
CASSETTE STEREO TAPE HEADS
 OPTRO INTERRUPTER




## VENNER TIME SWITCH

 Mains operated with 20 amp swich One on and one off per 24 hrs . repeats daly automatically correcting for the leng:thening or shortening day An expensive time switch but you can have it for anly 2.95 without case, metal case - $\mathbf{E 2} .95$. lime switch but with the added zovamage of up to 12 on/ofts per 24hrs. This makes an ideal controller for the immersion heater Price of adaptor kit is $£ 2.30$.Ex-Electricity Board. Guarmeed 12 months.
12 volt MOTOR BY SMITHS Made tor use in cars, etc. .tese are very powertio
 SOUND TO LIGHT UNIT


Complete kerl of parts of a three channet sound to light unit controling ove enough for disco work The unit is housed in an attractive two tone metal case and has controts for eacch charmet, and a master on'otit. The audio mput and output are by $1 /$ m $^{\prime \prime}$ sockets and three panel mounting fuse hooders provide thynistor protection $A$ iour pin plug and soct
lamps Special price is $£ 14.95$ in kit form.

## vou oh THIS MONTHS SNIP

uses Philips black and whre tube ref $M 24.306 \%$ whith or mosion and $x$ - 8 ay radiation protected. vou is brand new and has a time oases and EHT circuitry. Reguires only a f 6 V dc supply o set it going is made up in a laguered metal trame work but has you could make a case out of two of our $6 / 7^{\prime \prime}$ speaker cabnets) you could crake a caspelefe with dircuit diagram and has been line tested and has vur sxx months guarantee. Offered at a lot less that some lirms are asking for the tube alone, only $£ 16$ pius $\approx$ post.


SLIDE SWITCHES Sub mniature size only $10 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ single
pole change over or anoth Price 5 for El ret B0553 LOW VOLTAGE RELAY OMRON 3.5 y coll, plug in dil sockets. PO contice bria
 BO549
SLOTTED OPTO SWITCH infra red ennitter and sensor mounted in siofted moulding, so that the emitter beam when broken makes a
contactiess switch. cian be used in electronic ignition, speed sensing elc. etc
Price 2 lor $£ 1$ reit B0545.
24 Hr TME SWITCH. Beautitully made with West German precision just under $4^{" \prime}$ square with 15 amp cio contacts can be ser anywhere around 24
hr dial to the nearest 15 mins also with an ovende switct. Ret gP6 but hurry we have only 300

The Acorn "Electron". COMPUTERS
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serious jobs. Works into colour or Black and White iv Proper
 tested but sifinity fauty $\dot{\varepsilon} 6+£ \mathfrak{c}$ posi and lastly tested but not
 range of Sotware also in stock al very low prices

## TELEPHONE LEAD

3 mitrs long terminiating one end with new BT, flat plug and the other end with on vid phone makng it sutable tor new BI socket Price £1 rel Bos52 or 3 for on oid phone
$Z$ ref $2 P 164$

> POWERFUL IONISER KIT
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room, etc. Makes you leel better and work harder - a complete mains operated kit, case included. $£ 9.50+\Sigma 2.00$
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Some of the
your parcel.
£2 POUNDERS
$22_{122} 1$ cormbined dockwork swich and thermostal for boler control
$2 P_{12}-130 a$ rotary swich, surface mounting with ponfer knob
$2 P_{123}-125 a$ otary swith sufice mounting. over engraved, high
mectum, low and off



P132- 1 colizg heatstar for firs the Crounger goartox

135- 10 m to conductor intercum cable soket

2 2 138 - heai. Mans transtormer 2OV-0-20V fa upnght mourturg




2P150- 1 PSw diassis with all modmponerts. ior 24 v 2 A dc urmured

P153 - 1 Iwo station capacitor 8 unused but hne regect.
$54 a-1$ Nicad charger - putg mit $13 a$ socket 5.2 N TUA oupul
1 Alcad charger - olug into 13a soccete fov 9VA outpul
1 Maint transformer gining 16. 17. 18 \& 20 V 60 W

 113 phyg adapor rhsed takes $3 \times 13$ plugs
$16{ }^{\prime \prime}$ duagonal side cafters.


$2 P 163 \mathrm{a}-1 \mathrm{AC}$ Workng capacitor 14 uf 350 AC or 800 V dc.
2 P 164 - 3 Phone leads 3 mirs long lags one end BT pug other end E3 POUNDERS
$3 \times-\quad 1$ v vothage

##   mounting, fily strouded. <br>  <br> sgnal box. 3 lamps on face plate of metal box $\operatorname{size}^{51 / 2 \times 3}$ choke and starter to work 88 Muorescent tube at 125 w 2. 3 a mains transiomer with bndge rect fited on 100 pan power factor correction condenser 35ull 350ac 200 va - auto ranstorner 230 to 115 v iorrocal encapsuated <br> 150 poss lav lappad 20v-0-20v 100 va


3 3P25- 1 Elecnncans pliors

## £4 POUNDERS

11 - $\quad 1$ Car Racio serial
$12-\quad 50 \mathrm{mlow}$ loss $00-\mathrm{ax}$
$75 \mathrm{~cm}+\Sigma 1$ post



4P19- $\quad 112 \mathrm{v}$ dc motor wititit to geabox $4 P 20$

## E5 POUNDERS

|  | sob |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5P98-- |  |
| 5P90- | \$18" long tangertial blower with motor at one end |
| 91 - | 1 14" blower, motor mm midde |
| $92-$ | ${ }^{10} \mathrm{~m}$ Audio 00 -ax couble screened 750 hm super low loss tor TV |

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6 alarm bell 24 v oc or ac.
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## 10 POUNDERS

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10 PSS - 1100 w audio transtomer $50-0.50 \mathrm{w}$ prmary 8 ohm zecondary
10 P 29 - 1.12 engne cooing tan.

10 P32- 168 prm $1 /$ sth ho motor reverstble
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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photo shows the four-head drum used in the Hitachi VT19 videocassette recorder.

## HELD OVER

We regret that due to shortage of space in this issue we have had to hold over until next month the concluding instalment of the Servicing Mechanical VCRs series.

## MAINS CHECKER

We understand that 90 V neons for the mains checker - see page 752 - can be obtained from J. \& N. Bull Electrical (T), 259 Portland Road, Hove, Brighton, Sussex BN3 5QT.

TELEOR5UOM

## Mega-Mergers

In commenting on Thomson's take-over of Ferguson last month we expressed some puzzlement as to the logic behind the move. Thorn had stated that Ferguson's weakness lay in its almost total dependence on the highly competitive UK market, and that merging it with a larger, international group would best guarantee its future as a consumer electronics manufacturing concern. But while Thomson is certainly large, it was hardly international in the broadest sense, being mainly dependent on the European market. The answer to this came with surprising speed during the course of last month with the announcement that Thomson is to purchase the consumer electronics interests, which take in RCA, of General Electric. In one move Thomson has acquired a major share of the US consumer electronics market.
The deal between GE and Thomson is in two parts. Thomson is to sell its medical electronics business CGR to GE, while GE us to sell its consumer electronics side to Thomson - for CGR and a considerable amount of cash that will depend on the current performance of GE's brown goods businesses. GE had taken over RCA in early 1986. Both companies had a long history as leading manufacturers and brands in the USA. Together, GE and RCA in 1986 had 23 per cent of the US TV market and 17 per cent of the VCR market. It seems however that GE had not intended to remain in the consumer electronics field. Its own brown goods business had a poor profit record that had apparently defied management effort to produce any improvement over a number of years. GE had taken over RCA primarily because of the latter's defence electronics interests and its ownership of the NBC broadcasting network. Thus Thomson's strategy of expansion in the international consumer electronics market came at an appropriate time for GE.

The extraordinary thing is that Thomson had itself not all that long since seriously considered withdrawing from the consumer electronics market. It had however managed to restructure this side of its business, which in 1985 produced a profit of some $£ 40 \mathrm{~m}$, doubling to over $£ 80 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1986 . For the present Thomson has decided, having sold off its lighting interests to Philips in 1982, its telecommunications interests to CGE in 1983, and having merged its semiconductor arm in an Italian-led joint venture with SGS, to concentrate on two core businesses, defence/professional electronics and the consumer field.

In adopting this strategy Thomson has not set an easy course for itself. Though Thomson is now one of the world's three largest consumer electronics manufacturers the other two are Matsushita and Philips - it is aiming at markets that are saturated and highly competitive, and exposing itself to the full blast of the ever-formidable Japanese efforts in this field. Success in the consumer electronics market depends not only on size and manufacturing know-how but on product development, finding and exploiting new market openings and expert marketing. It will be interesting to see whether Thomson has or can summon up the expertise necessary to carry it off. Thomson has plants in the Far East but as yet little market presence there. Competition is ever increasing as the Koreans and others achieve a greater market share.

During the course of the month Thorn also made a major move on the international front in announcing the take-over of the US rental group Rent-A-Center. This makes clear where Thorn sees its future. Not long since Thorn was a major manufacturing concern, and at one point sought a future for itself in high-technology manufacturing through a take-over of British Aerospace. All that has changed. In fact Thorn has been going through a period of incredibly rapid change, having raised some $f 4(0) \mathrm{m}$ by selling 41 businesses since 1985. The strategy now is to concentrate on defence electronics. lighting, music and, as the major profit centre, electronics retailing (Rumbelows) and rental (DER, Radio Rentals, etc.).

Traditionally, the US retail scene has varied from state to state, with many small and medium-sized companies active. Rental was not strong - US householders like to own their goods. Rent-A-Center is an interesting company that has achieved rapid expansion by developing a new strategy - "rent to own". The idea is that rent is paid weekly and amounts to two-three times the basic cost of the product: after a two year period the renter owns the goods. A market opening for this approach was found amongst those without credit facilities. Rent-A-Center has an estimated nine per cent of the US rental market, which has been growing at around 35 per cent a year. Based in Wichita. Kansas. the company now has 270 stores and 168 franchised outlets in 38 states. Its product mix consists of TV sets 35 per cent, VCRs 13 per cent, domestic appliances 19 per cent and furniture 19 per cent. Net profits have risen from $\$ 2.8 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1982 , when the company had 52 stores, to $\$ 9.9 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1986 and an estimated $\$ 13.8 \mathrm{~m}$ for the present year. Thorn emphasises that the two companies have similar expertise and marketing arrangements. The aim is to expand the combined group's retail and rental activities internationally: Thorn sees this as a sure path to profitable grouth.

In all we've been witnessing a period of extraordinary volatility in the affairs of major companies such as Thorn and Thomson. It's interesting to contrast Thorn's withdrawal from manufacturing with Thomson's decision to expand in this area. Presumably both feel that they have the right expertise to manage and develop their chosen activities. One wishes them well. It makes a strange contrast with the Japanese way of going about business.

# Long-distance Television 

## Roger Bunney

June was an extremely active month for DX propagation. Signals were received in the UK from all parts of Europe. Our thanks to those who sent in reports: the following collated $\log$ of Sporadic E reception resembles a rundown of all the European broadcasters!
6/6/87 ORF (Austria) ch. E2a, E4; RAI (Italy) ch. IA, IB; ARD (West Germany) E2; JRT (Yugoslavia) E3; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1, 2; TVE (Spain) E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3.
7/6/87 JRT E3, 4; RAI IA, B; TVA (Italian free station) IA; RTS (Albania) IC, R4; ORF E2a; +PTT (Switzerland) E2, 3; JTV (Jordan) E3; DFF (GDR) E4; TSS (USSR) R1, 2, 3, 4, 5; MTV (Hungary) R1, 2; CST R1, 2, 3; SR (Sweden) E2, 3, 4; NRK (Norway) E2, 3, 4; C+ (Canal Plus, France) L3.
8/6/87 TSS R1, 2; TVP (Poland) R1, 2; ORF E2a; CST R2; JTV E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3; NRK E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, C; RUV (Iceland) E4.
9/6/87 RTP E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA; DFF E4; CST R2.
10/6/87 TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; ARD E3; SR E4; TVP R1; TSS RI; RUV E4.
11/6/87 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; C+ L3; ORF E2a, 4; DFF E4; JRT E4; TVP R2; TSS R1, 2.

12/6/87 C+ L3; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2; RAI IA, B; JRT E3, 4: TVP R2; NRK E2, 3, 4; SR E2, 3, 4; RTB-F (see later).
13/6/87 SpE signals at blanket levels for much of the dav.
14/6/87 TSS R1, 2, 3; NRK E2, 3, 4; YLE (Finland) E4; ORF E2a; ARD E2; MTV R1, 2; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3.
15/6/87 RTP E2, 3; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; JRT E3; MTV R2: ARD E2; TSS R1, 2, 3, 4, 5; TVP R1, 2; SR E2.
16/6/87 DR (Denmark) E3; RTT (Tunisia) E4; EPT (Greece) E3; RAI IA, B; CST R1, 2; SR E2, 3, 4; NRK E2, 3, 4; YLE E3: TSS R1.
17/6/87 TVE-2 E2; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3; Italian free station E4 (see later).
18/6/87 DR E3, 4; NRK E2, 3, 4; SR E2, 3, 4; +PTT E4; C+ L3.
19/6/87 CST R2; DFF E4; DR E3; TVP R2; NRK E2, 3, 4; RTP E2; TVE-2 E2; TVE E2, 3, 4.
20/6/87 TVP R1, 2; TSS R1, 2, 3; MTV R1, 2; TVR (Rumania) R2; ORF E2a, E4; +PTT E3, 4; ARD E2, 3, 4; RTS IC; RTP E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; NRK E3; NCT (Italian free station) IA.
22/6/87 TVE E3; TSS R1, 2, 3; YLE E4; RTP E2, 3.
23/6/87 TSS R1, 2; CST R1; SR E2, 3; NRK E2, 3; RTT (Tunisia) E4; +PTT E4; JRT E4; RAI IA, B; TVP $\mathrm{R} 1 ; \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{L} 3$.
24/6/87 RAI IA, B; NCT IA; TVO (Italian free station) IA; MTV R1; TVR R2; TSS R1, 2; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3; C+ L3.
25/6/87 RAI IA, B; RTT E4; MTV R1; TSS R1. 2; ORF E2a; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2.
26/6/87 RAI IA, B; MTV R1; TSS RI. 2.
27/6/87 TVE E3.
28/6/87 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RTP E3; +PTT E2, 4; JRT E3, 4; DR E3, 4; DFF E4; ORF E2a, 4; RTS IC; TSS R1, 2, 3; RAI IA, B, C; TVP R1, 2; NRK E2, 3; SR E2. 4.
Simon Hamer (Powys) noted RTB-F (Belgium) via
lightning-flash scatter on the 12th. RTS (Albania) was logged on the 7th on both ch. IC and the new ch. R4, between 1805-1850 CET on programme.
The following Italian "free" stations were received during the month: NCT (Udine) ch. IA; Teledeportante News ch. E4/IB; TVA ch. IA; TVQ ch. IA; TV AlphaAdria ch. IA. If anyone has an up-to-date list of Italian "free" stations we'd like to know - the situation there remains chaotic.

Blanket SpE was present on the 6th and 7th, with the m.u.f. reaching the 144 MHz amateur band on the 6th. The 7th produced two-way trans-Atlantic (UK-USA) amateur communications. On the 11th the m.u.f. again rose to 144 MHz , with signals from the Mediterranean area.

At the time of writing (July 2nd) high-pressure conditions are slowly being established over the UK and central Europe. This should produce enhanced tropospheric propagation. Tropospheric signals from France and the Benelux countries were received over much of the UK on the $11 / 12$ th - in Band III and at u.h.f.
Our thanks to Simon Hamer (Powys), Iain Menzies (Aberdeen), Cyril Willis (Norfolk), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Roger Fussell (Torpoint), Peter Schubert (Rainham), Keith Chaplin (Barrow on Soar), Owen Jones (Stoke) and Ryn Muntjewerff (Holland) for sending in their reception reports.

## News Items

UK: ATV (Amateur TV) allocations came under discussion at the IARU Region 1 conference in mid-April. Use of the 430 MHz band is to continue where at present permitted but a move to the microwave bands is to be encouraged. The preferred 430 MHz band is to be $434-$ 440 MHz , with a suggested carrier below 434.5 MHz or above $438.5 \mathrm{MHz}-439.25 \mathrm{MHz}$ has long been used in the UK. Specific allocations for ATV only are as follows: $1,241 \cdot 1-1,251 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $1,270 \cdot 1-1,286 \mathrm{MHz}$.

Newspaper reports suggest that Sealand TV, based on an old wartime fort off the Essex coast, could start transmissions in early September, with films, pop video and sports from $1700-0200$. The project is backed by a Bahamas-based investment company and would be run by Roy Bates who is known for his free radio activities. The channel isn't known. Sealand is seven miles off Harwich.
W. Germany: The ch. E23 services' transmitter at Viersen has been closed down: another at Rheindahlen has been opened, on the same channel with 0.5 kW e.r.p. A new AFRTS/AFN transmitter has come into operation at Hessisch Oldendorf, on ch. E38 with 100 W e.r.p. The westwards directional characteristics of the Buderich transmitter have been changed and the e.r.p. levels reduced. The transmitter carries ZDF on ch. E35 and WDR-1/3 on chs. E48 and E59.
Spain: Seven companies have expressed interest in starting private TV services which are expected to be on-air before 1990).
Pakistan: Viewers in Lahore and Karachi are erecting high-gain acrial systems in order to receive the service from the Indian Doordarshan transmitter. Apparently the price of head amplifiers has risen sharply. The Pakistan authorities, concerned about this invasion of air space, are increasing the powers of transmitters in the border areas with the aim of blotting out Doordarshan - that's the theory, anyway!
Satellite TV: Because of the increasing domestic reception
of programmes intended for cable networks, copyright holders are putting increased pressure on the various UK programme providers such as Premiere, Children's Channel etc. to adopt scrambling. The 16 -channel Astra satcllite, which is due to be launched in mid-1988, could carry eight English-language channels, three German, three French and two Skansat channels. There has been criticism that the CNN European service consists of the basic US service with a European weather forecast added: a "more effective" European service is promised in due course, maybe in late 1988/early 1989 to coincide with a move from the Intelsat V satellite at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to the Astra satellite. Inselsat V at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been noted carrying a European service from the US NBC network: it seems that this was a test for a possible service in competition with CNN.

## Rabbit Remote TV/VCR System

The "VCR Rabbit" system was described briefly in the July Teletopics column. It enables a VCR to feed up to five TV sets at various locations, with remote control of the VCR via any of the Rabbit receiver units linked to the TV sets. A Rabbit transmitter unit at the VCR sends the programme material to the receiver units at 40 MHz , via a two-core cable - the receiver units up-convert the 40 MHz signal to u.h.f. for feeding to the associated TV sets. Whether the Hong Kong manufactured units radiate remains to be seen. It seems that the system is at present undergoing modification to suit UK standards.

## From our Correspondents . . .

We've not, unfortunately, had much space for readers' letters in recent columns. They're always welcome however, so please write in. We're always interested to hear of your equipment, results and comments. If you have any queries, include an s.a.e. for a rapid reply.
We were pleased to hear again from Hugh Cocks, who moved to Portugal about four years ago. He's recently moved to a house high in the mountains in the Algarve region, and the reception possibilities here are particularly interesting. I quote direct from his letter dated June 21st:
"Ihere have been lots of signals over the last two weeks, some with identifications. On June 3rd at 2230) BST there were signals on chs. A2 and A3 (A2 vision and sound, A3 vision only). The A2 signal consisted of a weather report with identification WSB TV (with possibly one extra letter after the B), going on to Mash at 2236. It's quite common to hear French as well with odd references to CBC in English. The 12th produced another highlight with WFMY-TV Carolina and CBS news. Next, on the 19th, came WUNB-TV (Columbia?) at 2200 ( with references to Philadelphia.
The best day was the 19th, with signals from 1730)-2230. On other days reception starts at 2230 and continues to $2400-0100$. On the 19th the m.u.f. rose to ch. A5 vision. US System M reception was logged on the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th and the 17-19th. The signal on the 14th had French sound: it started at 1440 and faded out by 1530. Identification of these signals is difficult except on the hour when there's a station identification plus adverts.

Another highlight was JTV (Jordan) ch. E3 one lunchtime, quite strong followed by RTT (Tunisia) ch. E4. SpE reception from the North has not been too good so far this year. BRT ch. E2 and RTB ch. E3 were received on the 21st however. Also on this night there was a ch. A2 signal with Spanish sound and the identification
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11, Kent Road, Parkstone.
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"Telemundo Puerto Rico". Most of the time the pictures are ghosty, superimposed or weak, with lots of interference from RTE and Canarias ch. E3.

On the 23rd at 1325 BST a strong PM5544 test pattern was received on ch. E3, with Arabic writing at the top and "Ortas-Damas" at the bottom. The time was plus two hours and the source is assumed to be Syria. The Jordanian ch. E3 test card was received on the 24th at 08000 0830, while a weak ch. A2 signal was present from 17451800."

An enviable location indeed, with the possibility of reception from Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the US Atlantic seaboard through to central America. I wonder whether there are any jobs going in Portugal?!

## Band II TV Reception

Band II TV reception tends to be neglected, DX-TV enthusiasts concentrating on Band I during SpE openings. Several tuners provide coverage above 70 MHz however and, in conjunction with an up-converter, may give continuous coverage of the whole v.h.f. spectrum. The channels used for TV broadcasting in Band II are as follows:

| Channel | Vision carrier <br> frequency | Sound carrier <br> frequency |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R3 | 77.25 MHz | 83.75 MHz |
| IC | 82.25 MHz | 87.75 MHz |
| R4 | 85.25 MHz | 91.75 MHz |
| R5 | 93.25 MHz | 99.75 MHz |

Note that ch. IC uses $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound/vision spacing (System B) while chs. R3-5 have $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound/vision spacing


Fig. 1: Preamplifier circuit for use at v.h.f., covering 40230 MHz with a gain of 17 dB at 90 MHz . Consumption $5-6 \mathrm{~mA}$ at 9V. Use silver mica capacitors and $10 \%$ resistors. L consists of $101 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. diameter turns of 24 g enamelled copper wire, close-spaced. Follow usual v.h.f. construction practice in building the amplifier.
(System D). Many East European transmitters use channels R3-5. Channel IC is used by Italy and Albania - the latter is often received in the UK at good strength during SpE openings.

Though SpE propagation in Band II is less common than in Band I, during an intense opening several ch. R3-5 stations may be received. Conditions can resemble those in Band I, with signals from different transmitters alternating. From my own observations these Band II signals are generally more stable than their Band I counterparts, with slower fading - in fact the signals tend to resemble tropospheric ones, without the dramatic extremes of signal strength experienced in Band I.

A suitable tuner, e.g. the ELC2(O)O, and a wideband amplifier will provide reception in conjunction with an aerial cut to the appropriate dimensions (see later). The BFYO( amplifier circuit shown in Fig. 1 covers 4()230 MHz , with a gain of around 15 dB at 80 MHz .

Unless the incoming signal is strong reception of ch. R5 can be difficult, since it's within the UK f.m. radio broadcasting band. Careful aerial orientation helps, together with the use of notch filtering to remove local f.m. radio channels, but the wideband i.f. circuitry employed in modern receivers means that interference is to be expected. Use of switched selectivity helps a great deal - and improves the signal-to-noise ratio with weak signals. Suitable circuitry has been described in previous issues - or you can use the D100) integrated r.f./i.f. unit from HS Publications (7 Epping Close. Derby DE3 4HR).

The most important item however is the aerial. Experiments show that while a ch. R3 signal received with a Band II aerial will be presented to the receiver at a high level any attempt to pick up the same signal using a Band I aerial will result in a very low input. Thus thoughts of making do with a Band $I$ aerial will prove a disappointment!

Since reception in the UK is basically from an east to south-east direction a Band II aerial can be fixed to the
mast rather than increasing the load on the rotor unit. Position the acrial to face ESE: the chosen signal directions are within the -3 dB points of the usual type of Band II aerial - taking into account also that in Band II direction change via SpE is less marked. Fig. 2 shows five aerial designs covering either chs. R3-5 inclusive or chs. R3-4 inclusive. The reduced bandwidth of the latter types is intended for use where interference from a nearby f.m. transmitter is likely to make reception of ch. R5 impractical. Much of the TV Band II lies within the mobile radio low band, and some intermittent interference from this source will also be experienced: a local known source could be removed by filtering, but otherwise such interference just has to be accepted.

The acrial designs are relatively simple and can be made from scrapped Band I aerials (visit your friendly local aerial rigger). If you have a small aerial company nearby they may be willing to supply new components. Otherwise you can purchase the aerials from Aerial Techniques of Poole (see advertisement). The design shown at (a) consists of a wideband dipole package, i.e. an active dipole with a passive resonator mounted close to it. This system covers $77-92 \mathrm{MHz}$ and is called type WB1/O ( O for OIRT). A reflector is added in design (b), type WB2/O, which covers $77-100 \mathrm{MHz}$ and has a gain of approximately 2.5 dB . Note that the dipole arrangement used in these two designs is based on the Antiference TruMatch principle, in which the two closely coupled elements act together to reduce the inductive and capacitive reactance swings and thus give a better $75 \Omega$ resistive match over the bandwidth. Design (c) is a simple twoelement dipole plus reflector arrangement, type WB2/O1, covering $77-92 \mathrm{MHz}$. Designs (d) and (e), types WB3/O and WB3/OFD respectively, have three elements and thus a higher gain. The element spacing with the straight dipole is wider to give better matching at $75 \Omega$ : a folded dipole assists in this respect, giving a design that's shorter with higher gain and better wideband matching.

On my own mast I've sleeve fitted a Band II wideband dipole ahead of the first director of the Band I array. The Band I and II aerials thus share a common boom. If you already have a Band I array this might be the simplest solution.

Several designs for log-periodic aerials covering 45100 MHz exist. Such aerials are particularly favoured in the Benelux countries. Due to the more complex design and construction involved and the fact that there's a performance fall off when a vertical metal support mast passes through the chain (to support higher aerials) I've opted for the simpler and more practical Yagi approach. We would be pleased to feature other designs tried out by readers, and also their experiences with equipment for reception in Band II, so anyone wishing to contribute please write in!


Fig. 2: Band II aerial designs. For details see text. All aerial elements $1 / 2$ in. outside diameter, mast 1 in .


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# Mr Harass and Mrs Corker 

Les Lawry-Johins

Mr. Harass originally phoned to say that his Bush T20 was ghostly for the first two minutes or so, after which it was all right. Now l've had this business several times with T 20 s and T 22 s , and the cause has been the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics in the switch-mode power supply. I looked for a spare unit and called out for one to show itself. Nothing doing, so I thought I'd call in on Geoff to see whether he would lend me one and, to be on the safe side, I took a couple of $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics with me.

## Eddy's Advice

I landed at Moon Lane and slipped up the stairs to see Geoff. Having picked myself up, I could hear Geoff laughing and saying to Eddy "the silly old sod can't even walk up the stairs without falling over. Oh, hallo Les. Sure footed as a mountain goat as usual."
I smiled in my usual composed way and enquired about the availability of a T20 power supply.
"Certainly old chap, are you sure you need it?"
Ignoring the implication of this remark or query, I described the symptoms. "Ghostly for the first two minutes."
Eddy spoke up, "You need a tube base socket, not a power supply unit."

I smiled. "Thank you Eddy, but I'll borrow the power supply if I may."

With the unit clutched in my hand I left the shop of doubt and headed for Hollyberry Lane, trying to remember what it was that Honey Bunch had asked me to get from the corner shop next to where Mr. Harass lives. I thought I'd fit the power supply unit first and get the ham later.
"Good morning Mr. Harass. Are you the gentleman with the dicey power unit?" After being ushered into the room where the T 20 lived I whipped the set round, removed the rear cover, hooked the chassis into the service position, lowered the timebase panel and had the power supply unit out before you could say dozy. I slipped the spare one in and connected it up. When I'd fitted the aerial and switched the set on the sound boomed out and a picture tried to appear. It was miles out of focus. I smiled a sickly smile at Mr. Harass. "Sorry sir, I'll have to pop it back to the shop for a few minutes, to make it better so to speak."

The T20's own power supply was refitted, the rear cover replaced and the whole lot was then carted back to the shop, pausing only in Moon Lane to return Geoff's power supply.
"Sorry Eddy. You were right as usual. The silly bugger didn't say it was out of focus. Have a nice day."

Back at the shop I removed the faulty tube base socket and fitted a new one. The picture was good from switch on. Only a slight touch on the focus control was required (remember that). In a trice the set was taken back home to beam its lovely picture at Mr. Harass. "LLJ triumphs again" I snarled as I sped back to the ranch.

## Two Days Later

Two days later Mr. Harass phoned again, this time because of sound hum that varied with picture content. I
selected my spare decoderi.f. panel and wound my way up to his house. Oh yes, I'd forgotten to get the ham last time . . . I listened to the sound from his set and it did have a hum which changed when the scene changed. On fitting the spare panel the hum had gone.
"The picture's nowhere as good as it was" said Mr. Harass.

I adjusted the preset contrast control.
"That's better."
So off I went, hoping to hear no more. Some hope.
Two days later he was on again. "The picture's terrible. Can't see the stumps and can't read the score. I want my panel back."

Now I had spent hours on his panel, painstakingly removing every suspect capacitor and finding it good. I resolved to refit his panel and if necessary swap over the i.f. subpanel and tweak up his focus control. Have you noticed that if you alter the focus potentiometer setting you have to reset it back later? Not every time of course, just nearly every time.

So off we went again. I removed the rear cover and reset the focus control for a clear picture. I then refitted his panel and there was no hum at all.
"Ah, that's better" said Mr. Harass. "I knew that panel you fitted was no good."

I heaved a sigh and left it at that. I hope the focus control holds its contact this time.

## Mrs Corker's KT3

I was busy talking to the dogs, telling Tessa what a pretty girl she was, when the phone rang. It was Mrs. Corker, her with the legs. She'd called to say that her Philips TV set (KT3) was on the blink. In fact it wasn't doing anything except stand there, and it wasn't doing that very well either. I promised to call during the afternoon.

I was greeted at the door by Mrs. Corker, who was wearing the shortest of short skirts. I swallowed hard and allowed her to precede me into the drawing room. She immediately lay under the set and gestured for me to do the same. I've been caught by this one before, and hesitated to tell her I was beyond it.
"Get up Mrs. Corker. We'll turn the set on its side."
She scrambled to her feet, looking I thought a little annoyed.

When the set had been turned on its side I tightened up the loose screw. I wonder who'd loosened it? After putting the set upright I switched on. Nothing.
"It's the switch" she said.
" Funny how all you women say that" I commented.
With the rear cover removed I found that there was h.t. at one end of the $4.7 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor but nothing at the other end. I removed it and fitted a more manly type. The set now came on but was tripping. After disconnecting the lead from the line output transformer to the tripler the tripping stopped.
"Y'ou need a new tripler Mrs. Corker."
"Will that stop the colour keep going off half way through the evening?"
"No dear. That's a little something that can be done in no time and I'll do it before I go."

So I fitted the tripler, taking the diode and earth leads
over the top, and soldered them together where the original single lead had come through, in my usual lazy way. I took out the left upper panel, cleaned the contacts, and refitted it. After switching on I was rewarded with a lovely clear picture in full colour, except for a predominant green which sorted itself out in a couple of minutes.
"What about the colour going off?" asked Mrs. Corker.
"That won't happen again, I promise you. Well not for a year or so anyway."
"I didn't see you do it."
"You were looking at that bird in the garden."
"Oh, lovely, I must give you something before you go."
"Yes dear. Thirty quid."
"Not negotiable?"
"Sorry."

## The Thorn 9000

I limped back to the shop and found a Thorn 9000 ) on the bench. Now I'm not keen on these sets as they tend to play tricks on me. This one had had a new tripler fitted recently. I disconnected this, though I didn't suspect it. Switching on rewarded me with sullen silence, though there was h.t. on the syclops wall. I turned it over and checked the usual places. As all seemed to be in order I disconnected one end of R709, the $47 \Omega$ resistor connected between the base and emitter of the syclops transistor. It read something like $10 \Omega$. I pushed the free end through, out of harm's way, and fitted a new $47 \Omega$ resistor on the underside (lazy me . . .). The thing then started up, leaving me just to reconnect the tripler. This resistor seems to be really playing up nowadays, but it makes a nice, easy repair. What we need is nice easy repairs. Where did they go?

## Teletopics

## all Change

Following last month's announcement of the sale of Thorn-EMI's consumer electronics products manufacturing subsidiary Ferguson to the French firm Thomson Grand Public, this month brings news that Thomson has established a major presence in the US consumer electronics goods market by taking over General Electric's interests in this field. General Electric's share of the market increased considerably when it took over RCA in early 1986 - the two brands GE and RCA together form the market leader in the USA, with some 23 per cent of TV sales.

Thorn-EMI has announced completion of the sale of Ferguson to Thomson, the consideration, which includes repayment of loan accounts, being $£ 90 \mathrm{~m}$. In addition Thomson will be acquiring, in separate deals, Ferguson (Ireland) Ltd. and Thorn-EMI's one third interest in the joint VCR manufacturing venture J2T. In the year to endMarch 1987 Ferguson made a loss of $£ 12 \mathrm{~m}$, including rationalisation costs of $£ 8 \mathrm{~m}$. Its net assets are valued at $£ 81 \mathrm{~m}$.

As we go to press Thorn-EMI has announced a major acquisition in the USA. It is taking over the US Rent-ACentre group for $£ 371 \mathrm{~m}$ in a bid that has the backing of the Rent-A-Centre board. Rent-A-Centre is one of the three leading consumer electronics rental companies in the USA with an estimated nine per cent of the market. In the last five years the firm's net profits have risen from
$\$ 2.8 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\$ 9.9 \mathrm{~m}$ - a further substantial increase is expected in the current year. In addition to consumer electronics goods, mainly TV sets and VCRs, Rent-A-Centre handles some furniture products.
For further information and comment on these moves see page 741.

## DBS LATEST

British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB), which has the UK DBS franchise, has been holding talks with semiconductor manufacturers with the aim of ensuring that chips to decode the MAC signals will be available for incorporation in receivers by the time the service starts in late 1989. BSB has gone as far as offering to help fund the development of chip sets. One problem that seems to be holding the semiconductor manufacturers back is the fact that the transmission standard has not been decided: while BSB and the UK government favour the D-MAC standard it's likely that the French and W. German DBS services will use D2-MAC. The Norwegian semiconductor design firm Nordic claims to have developed a dualstandard chip set capable of handling both D-MAC and D2-MAC. A consortium that calls itself Euro-MAC and includes Philips and Thomson is urging the adoption of a common standard for European DBS transmissions.

Plessey Semiconductors has announced a down-converter chip, type SP5062, for use in satellite TV head-end units. The circuitry makes use of Plessey's s.h.f. bipolar technology.

Meanwhile two consultancy organisations have issued reports that cast doubt on the prospects for BSB's DBS service, at any rate in the early years. Logica Consultancy's report suggests that only around 600,000 UK homes will be able to receive the service after the first five years. CIT Research's report suggests that BSB would have 150,000 subscribers after five years and 500,000 after ten years. BSB's business plan assumes the installation of some 350,000 receivers at the start of the service and five million receivers in use after five years. CIT's managing director Patrick Whitten points out that if cable TV is taken as a guide only ten per cent of consumers are prepared to pay extra for a premium service. At the moment of course all this is pure guesswork.

## SUBSCRIPTION TV RECOMMENDED

The report by CSP International, briefly mentioned last month, advocates the start of a subscription TV channel for UK viewers, using conventional terrestrial broadcasting. This report suggests that thirty per cent of households would be prepared to pay $£ 10$ a month for an additional, scrambled, premium channel. It says that plenty of spectrum space is available for such a service. If allocating further space to TV or finding ways of making greater use of the space already available proves to be unacceptable the report suggests curtailing the current services to slot in scrambled programming, or alternatively using periods when transmitters are at present off-air to download programmes. Such ideas are expected to be welcomed by those members of the government who favour a move to viewer payment for services provided.

## CITIZEN'S POCKET COLOUR TV

Citizen is shortly to launch in the UK a colour pocket portable TV set using an LC display. The set, Model TC53, is expected to be the only PAL-I standard LCD set available in the UK before Christmas. The NTSC version has been on sale in Japan and the USA for some time.

The set has a 2.5 in. ( $38.1 \times 50.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) back-lit LCD screen with 57,600 pixels. We've seen a pre-production set working and would certainly say that the addition of colour greatly enhances an LC display. Citizen have adopted a trapezoidal pixel arrangement which avoids the rather jagged effect you tend to get with square picture elements. There's a comparatively dense RGB filter layout which also contributes to the resolution. The Citizen Super Matrix (CSM) arrangement, with the electrodes above the colour filters, enables a higher voltage to be applied, giving an increase in contrast of some 20 per cent. Power is from AA batteries, an a.c. adaptor or a car battery adaptor. The consumption is 2.4 W and the battery life three hours (with alkaline cells).

## NEW COLOUR SETS

Bush Radio is to return to the CTV market with sets manufactured in Turkey. The plant is understood to use Thorn-Ferguson technology so the innards may have a familiar look to them. The well-known Bush brand name has not been used in the CTV market for several years. Bush Radio is now owned by Prestwich Holdings: the sets will be supplied by Polly Peck.
The current Ferguson range of 14 in . colour portables, using the TX85 chassis, includes a model with teletext.
New CTV chassis have been announced by Tatung and Fidelity. Tatung's Super CX chassis features a 21 -pin SCART connector, CCT for improved colour performance, automatic switch-off at the end of a transmission, an on-screen channel display, and full-feature IR remote control with 30 pre-programmable channels. The sets have FS tubes in sizes ranging from 15 in . to 28 in . - they incorporate "Black Quartz" technology (a tinted filter to reduce reflections and improve the contrast). Fidelity has gone digital for its latest chassis, type ZX5000, which uses the ITT range of digital TV signal processing chips.

## DEVELOPMENT WORK

Philips has suggested that record/playback video discs could be developed within three-four years. New compounds based on gallium and antimonide have made the breakthrough possible. They enable the laser beam to erase and write material as well as reading it.
Finlux's parent company Lohja Corporation has announced the development of a flat-screen TV set with a seven-inch electroluminescent display. The set is regarded as experimental but work on the project is continuing in conjunction with the Helsinki Technical College.
A 3D TV system has been developed by Dr. Max Robinson of Trent Polytechnic. The viewer wears shuttered glasses which are synchronised to the display. The system includes a video recorder as the signal source - it connects directly with a TV set - and a two-lens camera.

## THOMSON SPARES

We have been notified of a correction to the spares announcement in this column last month. Spares for Thomson TV sets and VCRs are available from K. M. Services Ltd., 19 Market Place, Brackley, Northants NNI3 5AB (0280 701 650). Service All Electronics, whose address was given last month, provide spares for Thomson microwaves and the CVM01P camera.

## SATELLITE RECEIVER SYSTEM FOR £499

Longreach Marketing Ltd. (Riverside Business Park, Lower Bristol Road, Bath BA2 3DW - 0225316 257) has

announced a satellite TV receiver system for $£ 499$ including VAT. It consists of a UK made 90 cm dish, a Japanese LNB that employs three gallium-arsenide f.e.t.s, and an American receiver unit. The LM90 system is being marketed as "a high-quality TVRO installation for the price of a VCR".

## NEW MULLARD RC DECODER CHIPS

Two new infra-red remote control decoder chips have been announced by Mullard. Type SAA3009 is for LED drive and type SAA3049 for low-current drive applications. The decoders check coded data received from the remote control transmitter, converting this to latched binary outputs. They accept RECS80 coded data with pulse-position modulation (from remote transmitter chip types SAA $3004 / 7 / 8$ ) or RC5 coded data with biphase transmission (from chip types SAA30)66/3027), 64 remote control commands can be decoded, with a maximum of 32 sub-addresses. By adding circuitry for binary decoding of the data and address a maximum of 2,048 commands can be used. Six individual output ports can be operated with no external circuitry.

## EDUCATIONAL

The London Electronics College has announced a new series of up-dated, one-year full-time BTEC National Certificate courses which start on September 21st. Subjects available will be as follows: (1) electronic equipment servicing, including TV, VCRs and CCTV; (2) computing technology, including microprocessors, interfacing and data communications; (3) information technology, including telecommunications, networks, satellite TV and compact discs; (4) software engineering, including assemblers, BASIC, Pascal, programming and CADCAM.

The Radio, Television and Electronics Examination Board has been awarded a $£ 4,000$ grant by the Distributive Industry Training Trust to assist in the development of ways of providing a practical fault location test for microprocessor-based equipment.

## IN BRIEF

Bib has announced a VHS-C video head cleaner cassette kit at $£ 9.98$ including VAT . . A new catalogue listing their extensive range of aerials, amplifiers and associated equipment is available for 75 p by return post from Aerial Techniques, 11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH . . . An easy-to-fit, low-cost BNC connector that can be used over and over again has been announced by Specialist Electrical Engineers Ltd., (St. George's House, St. George's Lane, Cleveleys, Lancs FY5 3LT). Fitting is said to take only seven seconds and no soldering is required . . . Willow Vale Electronics Ltd. is holding a Trade Show at its Manchester branch on September 23rd, from 10 am to 10 pm . A buffet will be supplied.

# TV Fault Finding 

 Michael Dranfield, Mick Dutton and Roger Burchett
## National Panasonic TC2201

This one had the shivers - severe line tearing and enough h.f. radiation to upset other TV sets in the workshop. The h.t. rail was correct and adjustable and there was no visible arcing in the line output area. It was then discovered - by chance - that operating the service switch would stop the radiation! Checks were made around the chopper transistor TR801 whose emitter is decoupled by C826 ( $39(1) \mathrm{pF}$ ). Bridging this with an additional 330 pF capacitor also cleared the symptom, though a replacement 390 pF capacitor didn't. TR801 showed a IM $\Omega$ emitter-collector leak however and a replacement cleaned up the picture on all the sets. Presumably operation of the service switch removed the fault symptom due to the reduced load on the power supply caused by no field scan and low beam current.
C.A.

## GEC C1405H

"The on/off switch is faulty" said the customer, incorrectly. In fact the set was tripping when switched on, except for the odd occasion when it would work normally for a while before cutting out. Tests revealed that the safety thyristor Q901 was inclined to cry wolf and inhibit the line drive when the operating conditions were actually correct. Q901's gate resistor R910 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was removed and checked. It read $13 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ before one end fell off! C.A.

## Sony KV1820

A case of Snow White Syndrome, or Whistle While You Work: there were erratic squeals from the power supply transformer and ragged verticals. A common cause of this symptom is $\mathrm{C} 609(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply, but the seven dwarfs continued unabated when it was replaced. With precise use of freezer the fault was traced to one of the power supply pulse-width modulator transistors, Q604 (2SC634A). This had developed random baseemitter leakage - anything between about $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and 5 MS . A BC183L proved to be a satisfactory replacement.

## C.A.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

There was no colour on this portable TV set due to the line pulse at pin 9 of ICl03 being of low amplitude at 2 V . R171 (270ks) had gone high in value.
R.T.R.

## Rediffusion Mk 3 Chassis

The trouble with this set was intermittent brightness changes. Under the fault condition the voltage at the emitters of the RGB output transistors went very high. The culprit was the 7.5 V zener diode 2D 15 which returns the emitters to chassis. This diode is used to set the black level d.c. offset. It was going open-circuit intermittently.
R.T.R.

## Ferguson TX9 with Teletext

This set almost had a mind of its own, changing channels, going into standby or increasing the sound level (never the other way). A general resoldering of the joints in the area of the line output transformer improved things to the
point where we had very intermittent channel changing or going to standby - days would go by with the set performing well, then off we'd go again. Resoldering all the joints in the infra-red receiver unit eventually cured the problem.
R.C.

## ITT CVC25/30 Series Chassis

This fault is showing up quite regularly. After replacing the tripler or after a flashover you may be presented with a washed out picture, the contrast control having no effect. The component to check is D3 (1N4148) in the beam limiter circuit. It's connected to the earthy end of the tripler and goes leaky.
M.D.

## Thorn 9000 Chassis

There was an odd fault on this set. It would work for five minutes after being switched on then start to trip. Disconnecting the power supply rails had no effect, neither did disconnecting the tripler. Attention was therefore turned to the regenerative trip switch. The input from the thick-film sensing unit arrives at connectors 20/4 and 20/5 on the syclops control panel. Under normal conditions the voltage here should be low, at $0 \cdot(0) \mathrm{V}$. We found that it was a little on the high side at 0.28 V . After a minute or so it started to rise, eventually reaching about 0.5 V after which the trip started to recycle. When the over-voltage thick-film unit was cooled the voltage dropped back to 0.28 V . Zener diode W716 in the unit was heat sensitive, leaking when warm. A replacement thick film unit restored correct conditions.
M.D.

## Mitsubishi CT2027

Two of these sets came in recently with the complaint that they wouldn't switch on. In both cases the cause was R7A0 being open-circuit. This resistor provides the remote control receiver panel with a start-up supply. M.Du.

## Decca 80 Chassis

The problem was low and distorted sound. On investigation the supply to the TBA800 audio amplifier/output chip was found to be low at 10 V instead of 25 V . We worked back to the regulator driver stage on the timebase panel and found that R368 (150) ), which is in series with the base of the shunt regulator transistor, was burnt while the driver transistor Tr303 had overheated. We replaced these items and checked the regulator transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 801$. When we switched on R368 immediately began to smoke. Closer inspection revealed that connector PTA11 was dryjointed, with the result that all the current was being diverted via the driver transistor and R368. M.Du.

## Philips G11 Chassis

This set would go "dead" very intermittently. We exchanged the power supply, line timebase and line output panels but the fault persisted. In an attempt to narrow down the search we removed the beam current limiter transistors from the power supply panel. The set then worked all right. A look at the circuit led us back to the
colour decoder panel. When we removed this we found a crack in the print at the rear of plug 6C. This was causing the beam limiter to be connected to the h.t. rail via R 6065 without the benefit of zener diode D6011 to hold down the voltage level. Repairing the print cured the problem.

On another of these sets there was no output from the power supply as R4067 had sprung open. When this was resoldered the power supply worked but the output was high at 180 V . R $4024(220 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ in the set h.t. control network had increased in value to over $400 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. M.Du.

## Thorn 1615 Chassis

The complaint with this set was no flyback blanking. As the voltages around the blanking transistor seemed to be correct we decided to take a look at the waveforms. These were all correct at the blanking transistor but seemed to be of very low amplitude at the video output transistor. W18 (1S44) which is connected between the collector of the blanking transistor and the emitter of the video output transistor was not conducting, though it measured all right on a meter test.
M.Du.

## Ferguson 37141 - TX90 Chassis

This set would not go into the standby mode and the customer complained that it would intermittently shut down. The standby problem was caused by TR902 (ZTX750) being short-circuit while the intermittently dead problem was due to dry-joints around the line output transistor. We also resoldered the field output transistors: these were badly dry-jointed, as you often find with this chassis.
M.Du.

## Rediffusion Mk 1 Chassis

This set was covered by a maintenance agreement until last year, when Granada decided not to continue with it. This is how I came on the scene. There were quite a few botches, the worst being that the cutout had been linked out. After carrying out a post mortem it seems that the focus spark gap had shorted out, melted and in dripping
down the tube base panel had scorched this and started the Paxolin burning. Forfunately the 3A mains fuse then blew, bringing the conflagration to a not untimely end. The owner is an increasingly senile old lady who could never have got to the set in time had a real conflagration started.

At the moment I await instructions as to what to do with the set. The owner's son is a solicitor, so action may be taken. Surely the big boys in the trade should realise that a maintenance agreement means just that - maintaining the set in as near perfect condition as possible until it's too old, then telling the owner so. As a postscript the focus control, which had also melted, is with the local fire brigade: they display such horrors on open days. R.B.

## Grundig CUC120 Chassis

This set was shutting down and not always restarting. Switching off and on again a short time later sometimes produced results. At other times it wouldn't start at all. Voltage checks indicated that the TDA4600 chopper control chip was receiving a start-up supply, but nothing much else was happening. A quick squirt of freezer on the chip and the set burst into life, only to stop a few minutes later. Another dose of cooling spray and the set came on again. As nothing obvious was amiss we replaced the chip. No change. Attention was then directed at the components nearby. R632 is very close to the chip and freezing it started the set up. But this resistor would have to fall in value to have any effect: it's connected to pin 5 of the chip, i.e. the safety circuit which shuts the set down when the voltage at this pin is less than 22 V . A check on the voltage showed that it rose when the set stopped! Various other components were tested or replaced before, in frustration, I flexed the panel hard with a screwdriver handle. The set then tried to start. Tapping the panel had no effect but flexing it did. The only thing to do was to start resoldering: the faulty joint was found to be on L631, which is in the chopper transistor's base drive circuit. Presumably the freezer was moving the joint sufficiently for it to remake - the joint is very close to the chip. R.B.

# Review: Sony Fault-Finding Guides 

Manufacturers vary in their provision of servicing information to the trade. All produce service manuals of course. Some of these are good, some bad and others indifferent. Some setmakers go a good deal further than this, collating and publishing "common fault" data for their products as an aid to speedy servicing. The subject of this review is a recently published series of fault-finding guides from Sony. The information contained in them has been gathered from a wide net of service companies and manufacturer's depots in the UK and continental Europe.

It's easy to dismiss such "symptom and cure" guides as idiots' handbooks - "monkey charts" is an expression often used. Except for the lucky few however most of us are in the repair business to make a living rather than glorify in our diagnostic skills, and when you're working against the clock any help that speeds the process of turning the product round and getting it back out of the door is welcome! I for one am happy to "stand on the shoulders of giants" when they point me in the direction of a little leaky diode or whatever as the probable cause of some horribly obscure set of fault symptoms. Plainly such
guides cannot provide a guaranteed definitive answer to every fault that may be encountered, but with these particular guides there's a statistically high probability that for each symptom the suggested cause and remedy will be applicable to the set on your bench. This provides a tremendous saving in trouble-shooting time and hence in servicing costs.

The Sony Service Fault-Finding Guide comes in three volumes which were originally published in November 1986. Volume one, with 508 pages, covers video products including cameras; volume two with 311 pages deals with TV sets and has a small section on home computers; volume three with 381 pages is concerned with audio equipment. For the purpose of this review I've concentrated on the first two.

The format adopted in these books is one fault per page. Taking one at random we get: Model no.: CCDV8. Symptom group: Picture. Symptom: Camera defective, white spot with green lines. Cause: Polarity of C730 incorrect. Remedy: Replace C730 on board CP11. Description: $0.47 \mu, 20 \%, 25 \mathrm{~V}$, part no. 113508300 . On
each page space is provided below this information for the user's own notes. Some pages call attention to Sony Service Bulletins where these are applicable, i.e. for official modifications etc., and quote the bulletin number. The fact that the information given is so specific shows that it's based on experience and practice. The same information is in a few cases repeated on other pages where different models share common circuits, components and symptoms.

The guides go back a long way. Early models like the KV1300, SL8000) and SLC5 are covered as well as the latest equipment, though it must not be expected that the spare parts referred to will in all cases still be available nor that their part numbers will not have been changed.

An in depth browse showed that most (but not all!) of the faults we've come across twice or more are listed. In order to complete the picture, each book's introduction includes a cordial invitation by Sony to inform them of faults encountered and cures applied for inclusion in the next edition.

The only slight criticism I have concerns the order in which models are listed in the video book. It could lead to vital information being missed or to a longer than necessary search for the correct page. The sequence is: SL8000; SLC20/30/40; SLC5/6/7/9; SLF series. The TV
book has no such problems. In both cases edge block markings on the pages help achieve quick access to the required information.

Apart from the "access" problem just described I found that these Sony books are excellent in concept and execution, and would heartily commend them to all engaged in servicing Sony products - if only because their cost could well be recouped by the first two or three "instant diagnoses" they provide.

Certainly you cannot throw away your scope, test meter, etc. when you get these books, but they will be a useful weapon in the armoury of any service department. It would be a welcome thing if other manufacturers followed this example of providing fault/repair data in easy access booklet form which can be updated at intervals with new editions. Indeed Panasonic/Technics have produced a similar publication: its first edition is at present out of print but is soon to be replaced by an enlarged and updated version. We'll be reporting on it as soon as a copy comes to hand.

The Sony guides are available form their Spares Department at Sony (UK) Ltd., Pipers Way, Thatcham, Newbury, Berks RG13 4LZ under part numbers S79620201 (video), S-79510001 (TV) and S-76900001 (audio). They cost $£ 4.95$ each including VAT.

## Mains Supply Problems

## Gordon Haigh

The article on dealing with mains interference, in the April issue, was most interesting. Although it's not necessarily a problem - except in the case noted by Roger Bunney of an interfering v.h.f. transmitter suspected of using the mains wiring as an aerial - there does seem to be a growing trend for the mains supply to be used for communications purposes. In fact a draft frequency plan for mains use has been published, covering $40-150 \mathrm{kHz}$. Certain sections are allocated for specific uses, e.g. 4090 kHz for the electricity supply authorities and 140 150 kHz for fire/security uses. Equipment is at present in use outside this band, for example mains intercoms that use $100-300 \mathrm{kHz}$. Some computer data interchange has been reported - how well this works against all the unwanted nasties present is anyone's guess!

The shock hazard is forever present. You would not think that a brush with the chassis of a Rank A823 receiver would be memorable with the mains plug wired correctly, but it was. Inspection of how the live mains reached the power board revealed that the polarity prong on the connector had broken off, with resulting reversed connection.

The mains leads on some imported radios have not in the past been as safe as they should be, consisting of twin single coated wire. Whiskers of wire can protrude through the insulation, giving that tingling feeling - or, if draped near a metal sink top, you can get a hole blasted through the insulation. Hidden breaks in and around the appliance end-moulded mains plug, due to constant bending, can be the cause of intermittent operation of some TV and radio sets and cassette recorders.

A simple circuit that will give an at a glance warning of the hazards with a customer's power sockets is shown in Fig. 1. It was originally published some years ago in Practical Electronics. The neons are all 90 V types and the resistors $0.25 \mathrm{~W}, 5$ per cent types. With a safe, correctly
wired socket only neons Ne1 and Ne2 should light. With no earth connection neon Nel only will light. With reversed live and neutral connections NeI and Ne3 light. Flickering neons indicate bad contacts.

Each neon is designed to draw 3.5 mA . This ensures that floating earths are identified as such, providing the live-to-earth cable capacitance is less than about 50 nF (corresponding to several kilometres of cable). The plug should be removed soon after noting which neons are alight since it's not good practice to pass current between the live and earth lines.

With a little skill the components can all be built into a standard 13A plug, with holes drilled for the neons. Faults like open-circuit or bad earths, reversed socket wiring, switches not in the live circuit and dead sockets can be quickly discovered. Simply insert the plug into the wall socket and observe the neons.

On one occasion I was called to see an old Bush monochrome set that was reported to be dead. It was installed in a bedroom. After checks in the set I discovered that there was no mains supply - there was no supply at the socket either. It transpired that the owner had not lived on the premises long. A previous owner, being a DIY fan, had wired the socket to the white meter circuit (timed cheap-rate off-peak circuit). It was timed to be off when I called - the safety plug would have come in handy on that occasion.


Fig. 1: Neon mains checker circuit.

# Letters 

## VIDEO COPYRIGHT - A WARNING

Several recent articles in Television have drawn attention to the satellite TV services now available in the UK. Clearly many engineers will be having a go at reception. And a good thing too, because as usual the service engineer is the final and vital link between the equipment manufacturer and the public. Unless engineers become experienced and adept at installing satellite TV receiving gear the whole thing could founder. Once again, only actual work will provide the necessary know-how - an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. There's a danger however that may not be generally appreciated. Whilst no one would suggest that readers of Television would be tempted to do anything illegal, such a situation could nevertheless happen by accident.

The problem lies with the complicated laws on copyright and other matters relating to material transmitted via satellites for use by cable TV networks. When new feature films are sent out in this way it's inevitable that the temptation will arise for unauthorised people to record them. Laws are breached however even where domestic use only is intended. The situation is infinitely worse when the recording is lent out to another potential viewer. At this point the person concerned is at risk under the Copyright Act and the Video Recordings Act - and possibly the Obscene Publications Act if the material concerned is "blue" and doesn't have the appropriate sensor's certificate. An organisation exists to enforce compliance with these laws. It's the British Federation Against Copyright Theft, which has its headquarters at Isleworth, Middlesex. While the Federation may not be widely known, to show that it has teeth and is prepared to use them just consider the case of Raymond Sharkey of Huddersfield.

Earlier this year legitimate traders in the video films business in and around Huddersfield became aware that recordings of feature films that had not yet been released for home viewing were being circulated in the area. In complaints to the police the traders alleged that Mr. Sharkey was making illegal recordings and then selling or renting them out, to the detriment of their own business. The police consulted the Federation and subsequently raided Mr. Starkey's home, from which they took satellite receiving and video recording equipment. In due course the Federation instituted proceedings that led to Mr. Starkey's appearance in court early last May on ten charges under the Acts previously mentioned. He was found guilty, fined a total of $£ 2,000$, and had to pay the Federation's costs of $£ 250$. In addition the Federation had Mr. Starkey's gear, clearly of considerable value, handed over to it. The court was apparently determined to show that in this type of case at least crime doesn't pay.

The warning is clear to anyone who is, no matter with what innocent intent, inveigled into assisting with video piracy. The penalties are far too severe for the risk to be worthwhile. Verb. sap.
Chas E. Miller,
Woodseaves, Staffs.

## BATTERY ALTERNATIVES

The backup batteries in a Panasonic NV7200 VCR had failed. As replacements of the correct type were not to
hand I decided to fit an alternative. Four rechargeable AA size cells in a two-by-two type holder (end to end type, not four in a row) were found to fit in the space just behind the tuner controls. The holder was held in place with a few blobs from a glue gun. Good quality cells should be used, or additional protection provided so that if they leak deposits won't fall on the PCB below. Such damage could be costly to repair. The new arrangement should provide backup cover for a longer period than the original battery.

Fitting rechargeable batteries to the remote control unit requires slight adjustment of the positive terminals to get them to reach - the positive end of the battery rested on the plastic and the nipple wasn't long enough to reach the metal. I've noticed that a battery that appears to provide reasonable power, as measured with an Avo, when the control unit is activated might nevertheless not be adequate. This is because the unit takes power in the form of high-current pulses which reduce the terminal voltage for such a short time that the Avo doesn't register them.

Primary cells, i.e. non-rechargeable types, will however still run LCD appliances such as digital clocks and thermometers for a time towards the end of their lives . John de Rivaz, B.Sc.(Eng.),
Porthtowan, Cornwall.

## TANDBERG TIP

There are still many 22 and 26in. Tandberg CTV2-2 colour sets around with a perfectly good tube but a dud tuning drawer. Instead of throwing the set in the skip because the drawer is rather expensive and unreliable, the following approach is either very cheap or free and provides a complete and lasting answer. First, rescue all those tuning units used in the 520 etc. version of the Philips G8 chassis. Next remove the Tandberg tuning drawer and throw away the printed resistor unit. Note the connections at the rear of the unit - these apply to the six channels, the 30 V supply and chassis. Leave the a.f.c. connections, which are still available when the drawer is pulled out slightly. Having prepared the G8 unit with its leads, solder these in the correct order to the rear of the Tandberg drawer. Screw the G8 unit on to the wood just inside the left-hand side of the cabinet, then cut the shape out of the backboard (very easy) and the job is done.
Hugh MacMullen,
Newquay, Cornwall.

## CABLE TV

I was interested to read J. LeJeune's article (August) on the development of cable TV systems. It took me back to my school days when, at 16 , I had to look after a 250 W , 1938 vintage relay system. At the same time, in 1966, I was asked to design and did produce a 405 -line TV relay system. It was required to work with off-air, fringe area signals and the output of a Pye Lynx camera, feeding sets up to 600 yards away without any intermediate amplifiers. I used channel $3(56 \mathrm{MHz})$ for distribution. Only one programme - BBC, TWW or from the CCTV camera was relayed at a time.

A strange fault was reported from the next town, Bradford-on-Avon. Someone complained that they suddenly had a bad ghost to the left of their picture. There was a cable TV system in the street to which the set's owner didn't subscribe. The cause of the problem was traced to one of the cable system's T-off points - the box was broken and was radiating a strong signal. The
complainant's set was receiving a good signal from the cable system, the ghost actually being the direct signal from the "local" transmitter (Wenvoe, South Wales). Alex Clapton, B.Sc., Ipswich, Suffolk.

## SERVICING CHARGES

I agree with everything Mr. Tasker says (July letters) except for the price! It's far too high, unless he has a special price for pensioners. These people have lost so much through inflation that they have very little left, so let's give them a hand if we can.

Thanks Les (same issue) for your note on those modern fuses. I was one of those who knew what they looked like but not the value! Incidentally, a lady recently appeared at the counter and asked for a 32 mm 1 A glass fuse with a wire running down the outside. I suggested that she should use a nut and bolt.
John Hopkins,
The TV Workshop, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

## RESTORE TO CORRECT SPEC

I must disagree with J. McCorry (letters, June) who criticised Mr. Roberts for assuming that a customer's 3V29 VCR was being used for taping off-air programmes in addition to its playback role. An engineer should surely endeavour to restore, to the best of his ability, any faulty piece of equipment to its original design specification unless the customer requests otherwise. Mr. Roberts also came in for criticism for not obtaining more information about the nature of the VCR's faults. The request, which was more than likely given to a sales assistant, was quite simply "to repair the machine". Also, he would have great difficulty in supplying an estimate or quotation to a customer who left a false name and address and no telephone number.

At the end of the day, when one considers the overheads - which include the upkeep of premises, engineers' wages, test equipment, the provision of transport, etc. - there's little room in the television service industry for excessive profits to be made.
Les Grogan,
Prestatyn, Clwyd.

## VINTAGE TV

In reply to Mr. Mathews' letter (July), Ostar-Ganz highvoltage valves could be supplied with either a.c. or d.c. and were wired in parallel directly across the mains. They were marketed in the UK by Eugen J. Forbat from various addresses in the Covent Garden, London WC2 area. The company also sold sets in kit form, chassis and complete radios. Advertisements for the valves emphasised "no barretters, no mains transformers and no breaking down resistances required. This is truly the valve of the future. Old receivers modernised and guaranteed to compare with up-to-date models." Unfortunately no prices were given for the valves. Can any reader help with this information?
Douglas Byrne, G3KPO,
Communications and Electronics Museum Trust,
Ryde, Isle of Wight.
With reference to Mr. Mathews' letter (July), I built a set using Ostar-Ganz valves when I was fourteen. All very
simple: no mains transformer and half-wave rectification with neutral to chassis (a bit daring in those days of twopin plugs). They were very good valves, with a higher $\mathrm{mA} / \mathrm{V}$ characteristic than most contemporaries. The Austrians overcame the heater/cathode insulation problem at 350 V and the valves could be run with a.c. or d.c. at " $100 /$ $250 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ input" (output valves 37 mA ). There were only two heater pins, so there may have been two types. The special 7-pin holders had a screening plate between the control grid and the heater to avoid hum pickup. They represented an interesting milestone.

## G. Cox,

Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex.
The interesting letter from Mr. Mathews on the subject of high-voltage heater valves jogged my memory. In 1936 I had on hand a project that used quite a few Ostar-Ganz valves. I still have full technical details of the valves. With the exception of the full-wave rectifier and output pentode the heaters were rated at $250 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ a.c./d.c.: the rectifier took 44 mA and the output pentode 37 mA .

Unfortunately the first lot I had to handle turned up with Continental 7-pin bases. Valveholders for these were rather hard to come by, though the valves subsequently became available with standard British bases.

I now wonder whether some innocent servicemen in the thirties had a great surprise when they found the full mains voltage on the heater pins - if indeed they didn't land up on the floor!
Robert Crawford,
Uddingston, Glasgow.
Though they make me feel my age I always enjoy reading Chas E. Miller's Vintage TV articles. In respect of the Ekco Model TMB272 however I suspect that his memory is ailing (as mine is!). This set did in fact have an internal vibrator power supply, using a mains transformer winding that doubled as part of the heater circuit when used with a mains supply.

In areas with no mains supply I used the series-parallel heater arrangement to enable one or two 9in. BBC-only sets to be used with a 12 V d.c. supply - in conjunction with an ex-government rotary converter to provide the h.t.

Ask Chas to tell us about that Murphy set where you had to change the sound output valve when the picture wouldn't focus!
Peter Nutkins,
Charmouth, Dorset.

## HITACHI SOUND PROBLEMS

In later versions of the Hitachi Model CPT2024 some improvements were made to the volume and tone control circuit. They tend to increase the distortion however. Advice was given in an earlier letter (April 1986) on rewiring the woofer and tweeter loudspeakers to give improved sound. In addition, further modification should be carried out on control panel PC131 as follows: remove C426 and replace it with a link wire; change C427 $(0 \cdot 15 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ to $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyester ( C 426 can be used). Replace the panel and ensure that woofer SP401 and tweeter SP402 are wired with reverse polarity to the audio output transformer via PL/D1 negative connection and PL/D2 positive connection.

In some later versions of the NP82CQ chassis the quadrature coil L402 in the sound channel was incorrectly
adjusted. This is easy to put right. Tune to a test pattern signal and adjust L402 for maximum sound output - no more than one turn clockwise or anti-clockwise.
P.C. Rowe,

Camborne, Cornwall.

## RC TRANSMITTER TEST

Whilst experimenting with an infra-red remote control unit near a medium-wave radio receiver I realised that this arrangement provides a test as to whether the unit is working. These control units produce quite a loud pulsing sound from the radio when one of the buttons is pressed. Tune the radio set to an unoccupied part of the medium waveband for the test. Different controls give slightly different sounds. The long waveband is also affected.

One control unit I tested, a Thomson unit with no indicator LED, gave a louder sound when the transmitter window was held near the radio set. It would be interesting to hear what other control units do.
Robin Gray, B.Eng.,
Nottingham.

## 25kV EHT PROBE

Several people have queried the availability of the $2000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ f.s.d. meter used in my 25 kV e.h.t. probe (see June 1987 issue). In the prototype I used a small VU meter which I had to hand. This doesn't seem to be generally available, but RS Components list at $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ f.s.d. VU "mini-meter" (order no. 258-013) which would be suitable provided the following modifications are made to the original design:
(1) Reduce the total series resistance required to $\mathrm{l}(\mathrm{O}) \mathrm{M} \Omega$. This means that one hundred $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistors are required. (2) Since the potential across each resistor is now 250 V , a different type is required. RS Components list a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ 0.5 W metal film resistor with $\pm 1 \%$ tolerance (order no. 149-975). This has a maximum working voltage of 350 V and is thus suitable.
(3) The VU meter has a non-linear characteristic and must therefore be scaled at each required voltage against either a reliable source or an e.h.t. probe.
RS Components' items can be obtained by post from Electromail, PO Box 33, Corby, Northants NN17 9EL (telephone 0536204 555).
Andrew J. Heron,
Lowestoft, Suffolk.

## VIEW FROM NEW ZEALAND

Over the forty years I've been in the servicing trade I've had to deal with TV receivers, radio sets, electrical appliances and transmitting equipment. More recently I've had to take on VCRs. All this has meant a great deal of study and research. It seems to me that the time of the GP in the electronics field is numbered, though the public will no doubt expect the younger generation to know all about everything. Without enthusiasm, I'd say that the next generation of servicemen will find times ahead difficult.

We had yet another new experience the other day. A Teac VCR, Model MV430, which is made by Funai and is also marketed in NZ under the name Canon, came in with the complaint no contrast and no colour. A voltage check plus a video output test revealed that module HICl01 was faulty. This has surface-mounted i.c.s, with several variable resistors for adjustment, and is designed as a complete replacement unit (though only one i.c. was

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faulty). A replacement unit had to be ordered and worked first time without any adjustment being necessary.

Just thought you might like to hear from one of your more distant readers!
F.R. Nankivell,

Bay View, New Zealand.

## HELP WANTED

I've had a Tandberg CTV4 in my possession for some months now with a faulty line output transformer. Unfortunately the transformer no longer seems to be available as a replacement and a well-known LOPT manufacturer tells me that a rewind isn't possible as the core can't be split. R.D E. Tandberg in Bradford provide spares for most Tandberg sets but not the CTV4.

This is rather a shame. Quite a number of these sets were sold in this area and their performance is excellent. Can anyone help with this problem?

## N. Rickman,

Lymington, Hants.
Can anyone supply or suggest a source for a microprocessor chip type MM76EL B8634-11? The device was made by Rockwell who say that it's now out of production. It was the heart of a water softener control unit of French design. Unfortunately the French manufacturers will now supply only complete units, at $£ 80$ trade, which makes for dissatisfied customers. To date I have repaired about fifty of them by cannibalisation but some chips would be a help!
Bill Harrison,
Windsor, Berks.

## VM6101 Teletext Decoder Interface

Keith Cummins

Regular readers will be aware that recent changes to the broadcast teletext signal have caused problems when the Texas Instruments' XM11 teletext decoder is used. This decoder was designed before the specification for the UK teletext transmission standard was finalised, and recent permissible changes to incorporate datatext etc. have resulted in every fifth row of text being ignored by the decoder. When the initial experiments with datatext were being carried out I for one was very puzzled as to what was going on. A number of letters on the subject appeared in Television, including one from myself, before Mr. W.J. Winston of the BBC finally explained (in the August 1986 issue) what was happening. I was particularly aggrieved by this since I'd written an article in the September 1985 issue on the general principles involved in adding teletext facilities to a TV receiver not originally designed for teletext reception, and as a practical example had provided details on using the XM11 decoder with a Sony Model KV1820UB.

Two events prompted me to look into the possibility of replacing the XM1I decoder in this project with the readily available Mullard VM6101 teletext decoder. First, the realisation in January this year that Channel 4 was the only one I could effectively use for teletext, and secondly the publication of Peter Marlow's article on a low-cost teletext decoder in the December 1986 and January 1987 issues. I found that with a bit of hardware assistance Peter's programmed 8748 microcontroller chip, which is still available from Video Interface Products Ltd. (Charlton House, 32 Charlton Lane, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL53 9DX), can be used to interface a modified XM11 style keypad and a Mullard VM6101 decoder. Other things also had to be sorted out in this interface, but once the decoder differences are appreciated it's possible to produce an effective modification. The results obtained are very pleasing, since the VM6101 has background colour and the display is prettier and more interesting than that produced by the XM11. The current price of the programmed 8748 chip from VIP Ltd. is $£ 12.50$ plus VAT plus $£ 1$ post and packing.

## What's Involved

I'd best start by explaining the gains and losses. The XM11 keypad has to be modified. TV channels 1 to 4 remain unchanged. So do the text and pic buttons, digits 0 to 9 and reveal. Sound on (speaker symbol) becomes recall. Sound off (speaker symbol struck through) becomes non-functional. Update becomes full page, time becomes top, mix becomes bottom and page becomes hold. So we've lost the update and time facilities and also mix (which I'd always considered pretty useless anyway). We do have proper subtitles and newsflash however which can't be inlaid on the picture using the low-cost teletext decoder. The new keypad legends can be applied using black Dymotape, which doesn't look too unprofessional. The new interface design normally mutes the sound when the text is on. As this isn't always what's wanted I've included an option switch at the TV receiver end to override the muting if desired.

The interface modifications that follow relate specifically to the original design published in the September

1985 Television. The general principles can be applied to any interface however, and I hope this will enable readers to evolve suitable changes for other receivers that employ the XM11 decoder. I should emphasise however that this is not a job for the faint-hearted, involving as it does a lot of work. It pays to get well organised and banish the wife, kids, pets and (especially) home brew during the critical phases. Static precautions should be taken at all times while carrying out constructional work.

## The Microcontroller Interface

My first task was to build the microcontroller interface. This is shown in Fig. 1 and, as you'd expect, bears a striking resemblance to the right-hand part of Peter Marlow's interface circuit (Fig. 4, page 113, December 1986). I obtained from Video Interface Products Ltd. a programmed 8748 microcontroller chip, a 4040 counter chip and KBR6.0M resonator. As Peter had explained in his article that the 8748 could be upset by being too close to the line scan part of the TV receiver I found a position in the Sony set as far as possible from the line timebase. Another thing that worried me was the thought of hanging a long multi-cable from the keypad straight on to the 8748's output port, so I included a 4050 non-inverting buffer to drive the cable. The four output port lines remain high at all times until a matrix switch is closed by

## Table 1: Keypad wiring table

| Function | Lead colour | Keypad connections |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BBC-1 | Yellow/red | 1 |
| BBC-2 | Yellow | 2 |
| ITV | Red | 3 |
| Ch4 | Brown | 4 |
| Pic | Green/red | 12 |
| Text | Green | 20 |
| Chassis | Black | $5,6,7,8,13,21$ |

$4 \times 4$ Matrix

| Wire to | Lead colour | Keypad connections* | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P10 | Grey | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U 9, 10, } 11 \\ & \text { L } 16 \end{aligned}$ | Digits 7/4/4 Reveal |
| P11 | Light green | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L } 30,31,32 \\ & \text { L } 37 \end{aligned}$ | Digits 8/5/2 Zero |
| P12 | Pink | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L 22, 23, } 24 \\ & \mathrm{~L} 29 \end{aligned}$ | Digits 9/6/3 Hold |
| P13 | Blue | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L } 14,15 \\ & \cup 4,8 \end{aligned}$ | Bot \& top Full page and recall |
| DBO | Orange | L 36, 28, 9 U 7 | Zero, hold, reveal Recall |
| DB1 | Mauve | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L}_{17}, 25,33 \\ & \mathrm{U}_{3} \end{aligned}$ | Digits 3/2/1 <br> Full page |
| DB2 | White | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 18,26,34 \\ & \mathrm{~L} 11 \end{aligned}$ | Digits 6/5/4 Bottom |
| DB3 | Red/blue | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L 19, 27, } 35 \\ & \text { L } 10 \end{aligned}$ | Digits 9/8/7 Top |

* $L=$ lower, $U=$ upper.


Fig. 1: Keypad-VM6101 interface using a programmed 8748 microcontroller chip.


Fig. 2: Connections to the keypad, viewed from the button side. Note: hold was page; full frame was update; top was time; bottom was mix; recall was speaker symbol; cancelled speaker symbol not used.


Fig. 3: $4 \times 4$ matrix configuration.
the keypad: the three lines not involved then go low while the active one goes low briefly then returns to the high state. The 4050 is a much better current sink than source and is thus good for this mode of operation. I also reduced the value of the pull-down resistors connected to the four data bus lines from $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to reduce the imped-
ance and keep capacitive effects to a minimum.
The arrangement just described used four of the six buffers in the 4050 . Because they were there. I used the remaining two as output buffers for the DLIM and / DATA outputs. Since they pull down well I found that there was no need to short out the $470 \Omega$ input resistors for these lines on the VM6101 panel. As the microcontroller was being built into a TV set it seemed a good idea to modify the reset circuit to allow for an external reset from the channel change circuit. This is why Trl is included (more about this later). The circuit was built up on Veroboard.

The buffering arrangements seemed to be a good idea and on test the microcontroller interface worked well first time (except that pins 14 and 13 of the 8748 chip are shown crossed over in the December 1986 issue - this caused a "wrong button" situation in the matrix). The colours shown in Fig. 1 relate to the multi-cable lines to the modified keypad.

## Keypad Modifications

Modifying the keypad is a tedious business. First I had to crack the connection pattern ( 50 pads to 25 buttons -
o.k. four pads aren't used, but it was still a pain!). Take the keypad apart carefully and put the top with its buttons in a safe place where it won't get knocked and fall to bits. Next, unsolder all the wires from the multi-cable. Using desoldering braid, unsolder all the connections between the small PCB and the main switch panel. Ease off the small PCB and throw it away.

Now it's fun time. Fig. 2 shows the connections to the individual switches on the keypad. Rewire it in accordance with Table 1. The connections are best made by first soldering in Maxi-wrap wire links, then finally connecting the coloured leads from the interconnecting cable. Forty-four of the possible fifty connections are used - it pays to check and recheck that you've got them right. After reassembly, measure the resistance from point to point and press the appropriate buttons to ensure that you get continuity. Check that the basic function buttons all connect down to zero volts, as per the top part of Table 1 Then check the matrix, using Fig. 3.

## System Check

The microcontroller enables us to talk to the VM6101 module. If you want to check that this part is working, wire the matrix lines into the microcontroller board and run it from a 5 V supply. Connect the two traces of a double-beam scope to the DLIM (clock) and /DATA lines. Trigger the scope from pin 11 of IC3 (reset). Reset the microcontroller chip by momentarily shorting the emitter and collector of Tr1. Then, when the matrix buttons are pressed and you've got the scope triggering right, you'll see the bursts of clock and data pulses.

## Receiver-VM6101 Interface

Fig. 4 shows the interface between the VM6101 module and the Sony KV1820UB TV receiver. Some readers may like to compare this with my design for use with the XM11 decoder module (see page 627 of the September 1985 issue). First, we no longer need a 5 V supply for the interface though we still need a 5V supply for the VM6101 decoder module and the microcontroller circuit. It can pass through the interface panel, where it's not needed. This contrasts with the XM11 interface design which used a 7416 hex inverting buffer to invert and level translate between the teletext decoder module and the rest of the circuit. The three colour signal outputs from the VM6101 are in opposite sense to the XM11, i.e. they are active positive. Consequently no signal inversion is required. Furthermore the open-drain outputs can be pulled up to 12 V (not being restricted to 5 V ), so a 4050 non-inverting buffer can be used in place of the 7416 . The polarity of the VM6101's blanking output signal is the same as with the XM11, but it doesn't matter (as we'll see later) if, in the interests of consistency, this output is also passed through a non-inverting buffer.

Although it's possible for the VM6101 to receive an instruction to allow TV to be displayed this function is not included in the microcontroller's program (it didn't need to be in the original application). This is no great problem. The picture and text lines from the keypad are separate and can be used to control a latch - two parts of a 4011 quad two-input nand gate - in the interface. This latch's output (pin 11) is gated with the blanking signal in the third gate of this i.c. A low at pin 1 of this gate causes the output at pin 3 to be high at all times. This is the picture condition. At the same time the complementary
output from the latch (IC4 pin 10) turns on an analogue switch in IC3 to remove the pull-up voltage from the resistors (R1-3) that feed the decoder's colour output stages. This ensures that no crosstalk occurs between the text and the video signals. The optional sound mute on text facility is also driven by pin 10 , via the option switch SW1.

When the text button is pressed the TV/text latch changes state and the input at pin 1 of IC4 goes high. The initialisation process (we'll deal with this later) sets the VM6101 module in the text mode, so its blanking output goes high. This output is connected to pin 2 of IC4 via a buffer. A high at both pins 1 and 2 results in pin 3 going low: this output (the switching bus) changes over the analogue switches that handle the colour and luminance signals in IC2 and IC3.

Any decoder function that calls for a boxed display (e.g. newsflash or subtitles) results in the blanking line going high during the box period only. As it's low at other times the switching bus reverts to the high state, the result being that a normal picture is displayed except where the box is required. When text is selected the latch operates a further switch in IC3: this, via pins 14 and 12, connects 12 V to the pull-up resistors (R1-3) linked to the decoder's RGB outputs, thus enabling these outputs. The original XM11 interface design didn't need this arrangement: the pull-up was to 5 V and there wasn't any observable crosstalk. The use of a 12 V supply results in greater crosscoupling and I found that a faint text display could just be seen in the background of some pictures in the TV mode. Switching the 12 V supply in the manner described overcomes this problem. R20 is a pull-down resistor.

The last function of the latch is to mute the sound in the text mode, using one of the switches in IC3, unless this function is overridden by SW1.

Generation of the RGB text drive was described in the September 1985 article, but a short recap won't come amiss. In any event the circuit is now slightly different since we are using a 4050 non-inverting CMOS buffer instead of a 7416 TTL inverting buffer. The 7416 has open collectors, but there's no equivalent open-collector device in the CMOS range. It's necessary therefore to include the isolating diodes D3, D4 and D5.

Since the $R, G$ and $B$ circuits are identical I'll describe just one, blue, which we'll pick up at pin 2 of the buffer chip IC1. When a blue output from the teletext decoder appears at pin 3 of ICl pin 2 goes high, taking the cathode of D3 with it. Prior to this, the ICl buffer was sinking current via D3 and R10 from the 12 V supply. Now that pin 2 is high, the voltage at the anode of D3 swings positively, along with the input at pin 12 of the analogue switch IC2 and the anode of D6. The cathode of D6 is returned to a preset d.c. level which determines how high the voltage at its anode can go, and this sets the intensity of the text display. The current flowing via the catching diode D6 flows via the pnp emitter-follower transistor Trl: VR2 in its base circuit sets the d.c. level for the catching diodes. Note that as soon as D6 provides clamping D3 becomes reverse biased. This diode (D3) prevents D6 trying to clamp the high output of the 4050 buffer.

IC2 switches between the teletext colour and the TV colour-difference signals. Its outputs are applied to the three emitter-followers $\operatorname{Tr} 2 / 3 / 4$ which drive the RGB output transistors on the Sony KV1820UB's tube base panel. Likewise one-third of IC3 is used to switch the luminance/text background (d.c. pedestal) level applied to emitter-follower Tr5 which provides the common


Fig. 4: Receiver-VM6101 interface for use with the Sony Model KV1820UB.
luminance drive for the Sony set's RGB output transistors.

## Initialisation

Four of the six buffers in IC1 have now been accounted for. One is not used, while the last one (pins $11 / 12$ ) is part of the initialisation circuit. As it's non-inverting, it can be made into a Schmitt trigger by using one feedback and one input resistor. At switch on Cl is discharged and the output from the 4050 , at pin 12 , is low. This pulls the TV command line low via D2, thereby setting the TV/text latch to TV. Cl then charges via R 7 until the point is reached when the Schmitt trigger flips over. D2 is now
reverse biased, thus allowing the keypad TV/texi commands to be accepted. The rising edge also initialises the tuner circuit (described in the September 1985 issue) so that BBC-1 is selected. A complementary output from pin 4 of IC4 can be used to initialise the microcontroller if required. In my own case I used the positive-going clock pulse from the channel selector circuit (pin 13 of IC1, see Fig. 5 on page 628 of the September 1985 issue) instead. This has the advantage that every time the channel is changed the microcontroiler is reset. The first thing it does after being reset is to call page 100 to initialise the teletext decoder and produce the index page. Now that all channels respond in the same way to page 100 and produce the index page it's possible either to produce the index page


Fig. 5: Connections to the VM6101 decoder panel. The $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor (/superimpose pull up) between pins 1 and 19 of PL5 is not included in the components list.
reverse the polarity of the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ video input coupling capacitor which is connected to pin 1 of PL3. Then wire up the decoder as shown in Fig. 5. A block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 6. Add the $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pins 1 and 19 of PL5 to pull up the /superimpose connection, which is not used. Note that the decoder requires a 12 V as well as a 5 V supply. Its consumption is 120 mA at 12 V and 450 mA at 5 V (compared with a maximum of 900 mA at 5 V for the XM 11 ). Note also that the VM6101 does not need a line pulse input

## In Conclusion

While incorporating this modification in a set previously adapted for use with the XM11 decoder is time consuming it's not terribly expensive. A check on the advertisements in Television will show that the VM6101 can be obtained for $£ 10$. The price of the programmed 8748 chip was given earlier. The interface panels (keypad to decoder and decoder to TV set) were built up on Veroboard, to fit the


Fig. 6: System block diagram.


Fig. 7: Suitable power supply circuit.
by changing channel or to have it waiting for you when you decide to select the text mode. As the power-on initialisation circuit resets the channel selector this in turn resets the microcontroller.

## The VM6101

The video input signal level required by the VM6101 is 2.4 V peak-to-peak, positive-going. The Sony KV1820UB produces 2.8 V which is of course ideal. The exact level can be set by VR3, the video drive control (originally used for the XM11).

A couple of things need to be done to the VM6101 before it can be put into service in this application. First,
space available in the receiver. The power supply arrangement I devised for use with the XM11 (see Fig. 7) can be used without modification.

My thanks are due to Peter Marlow for coming up with the programmed 8748 at the right time. While on the subject of the 8748 , it's important to reset it correctly at switch on. If you think it's not working, look for the 2 MHz clock signal at pin 1 : if this is missing it's most likely that the reset isn't working. Short the emitter and collector of Trl (Fig. 1) briefly - this should start the chip up. Note that my use of a transistor for resetting was done deliberately since it's very difficult, even with a defective transistor, for an excessive voltage from (say) a 12 V reset signal to break into the 8748 and cause damage.

With a job of this kind, care and thorough checking are essential. Follow the diagrams and wiring details carefully, ponder well upon the peculiarities of your particular interface problem, and you should be o.k. Component lists are provided for the two interface circuits. While this article has been prepared on a stand-alone basis it would probably be worthwhile for those interested in this type of modification to read my previous article "An Approach to Adding Teletext" in the September 1985 issue and Peter Marlow's "Low-cost Teletext Decoder Project" articles in the December 1986 and January 1987 issues.

Finally some remarks on operating the modified equip-

[0724
Fig. 8: XM11-type keypad revised for use with the VM6101. Change functions marked *
ment. You should find the keypad easy to use once the changed functions have been relabelled. You don't have to call page (there isn't a page button now) before loading a page number: just punch it in and the header line will turn green until the page is found, whereupon it reverts to white. The eight-deep recall memory in the microcontroller is particularly useful for retracing your steps, one at a time, back up the tree again to find another branch point. Reveal works normally and you can cancel it by pressing full page. Top and bot expand either the top or bottom of the page to fill the screen. Again, cancel by pressing full page. Hold freezes the page indefinitely and is cancelled by punching in a new page number or pressing recall, which initially recalls the held page number.

## Components list

## Keypad-VM6101 interface (Fig. 1)

Resistors:
R1-4 10k
R5,7 15k
R6 4k7
All 5\%, 0.3W
Miscellaneous:
X1, KBR6.0M resonator, Veroboard, Veropins, DIL sockets, link wire, etc.

Capacitors:
C1,2 33p ceramic C3 $0.1 \mu$ ceramic C4 $100 \mu, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ tant.

Semiconductors:
IC1 4050
IC2 8748*
IC3 4040
Tr1 BC109B

* programmed

VM6101-TV set interface (Fig. 4)

## Resistors:

R1-3 3 k 3
R4 6k8
R5-7 100k
R8 4M7
R9 1M
R10-12 2k2

R13 10k
R14-15 470
R16-18 $220 \Omega$
R19 1k8
R20 15k
R21 $220 \Omega$
R22-24 $47 \Omega$
R25 470 $\Omega$
R26-28 2k2
All 5\%, 0.3 W

Capacitors
C1 $4.7 \mu, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ tant. C2-4 $10 \mu, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electro.
C5-6 $220 \mu, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electro.

Presets:
VR1 1k
VR2 4k7
VR3 $470 \Omega$

## Semiconductors:

D1-9 1N4148 IC1 4050 IC2,3 4053

Tr1,5 BC212L Tr2-4,6 BC109B

## Miscellaneous

Switch SW1 s.p.d.t. min. toggle, Veroboard, Veropins, DIL sockets, link wire, etc.

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## - polar mount adjustment

How to set up a satellite TV receiving aerial polar mount - an easy way of achieving very accurate geo-arc trackirg. Orce learnt, the technique will take you less than five minutes.

## - SERVICING WITH THE TDA3562A

Tackling sets that use the TDA3562A colcur decoder chip. This recent chip incorporates auto-grey-scale co-rection, which can cause some co $\mathrm{f} u \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on when fault-finding.

## RECORDING TELETEXT SIGNALS

Herold Peters explains why you can't record teletext - but can, using a simple one-transistor modification to a set, record fairly legible subtitles or your video tapes. A boon to the hard-of-hearing who require the page 888 subtitles.

## - the ed beta format

Developments in video recording technology are making possible new standards of VCR picture resolution. Fallowirg JVC's announcement of the S-VHS specification, Sony have come up with Extended Definition Beta. George Cole describes its technical characteristics.

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# VCR Clinic 

## Reports from Les Grogan, Nick Beer, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Alfred Damp and Eugene Trundle

## Philips VR6462

We've had a number of faults with these machines, some of which are outlined below.

When the mains supply is first applied the following initialisation procedure takes place: the cassette carriage is loaded, the rewind mode is then entered for a couple of seconds, followed by a brief spin in the fast forward mode after which the carriage is ejected. In one case the carriage loaded but after this the machine remained in the rewind mode. First thoughts were of an end sensor or even a system control fault, but we noticed that the threading-in position switch P671 (mounted close to the cassette LED) was not being operated and that the loading arms seemed rather floppy. These two symptoms led us to a sheared cog on the gear wheel that drives the loading arms. After replacing the gear wheel the machine worked normally, but the job is not one to be taken lightly - it involves removal of the heads, the head drum motor, the audio/control and erase heads, the impedance roller, the supply spool and the back tension arm before the threading-in plate can be lifted clear to give access to the drive cogs.

Inability to tune in the stations at the top end of the band was traced to the +31 a rail being at 18 V instead of 30 V . This supply is provided by a series regulator on the tuner/i.f. panel. The 18 V zener diode D6601 in this circuit was found to be leaky.

On one of these machines the test signal was displayed even with a cassette loaded and being played back. With the cassette-in switch closed, transistor T7508 on the power supply panel is, under the control of microcomputer chip IC7501, responsible for switching the test signal on and off. It was found to be open-circuit.

Excessive head speed is usually caused by an opencircuit optocoupler or cassette LED. In one case however the optocoupler interrupter (engineer's finger slicer) had come adrift from the top of the head drum. As a result the drum speed servo was open-circuit.

The job ticket attached to one machine read "completely dead". In fact there wasn't even a clock display. No faults could be found with the supply rails so we checked the voltage at the main microcomputer chip's reset pin (IC7501, pin 17). The reading was 5 V , indicating that no reset was being applied to the various microcomputer chips. The reset voltage comes from IC7001 in the power supply: after a short delay it's taken low by the conduction of transistor T7125 which is connected across the reset line. T7125 was found to be opencircuit and after replacing it we had a machine that worked perfectly.

Line twitching on playback and record is the only way to describe the fault on another of these machines. We noticed that after pressing the stop control the heads very quickly ceased to spin. Spinning them by hand revealed that the drum wasn't aligned correctly - in fact it was catching on the lower drum motor assembly. Realignment, using the two mica spacing washers, cured the twitch and allowed the head drum to spin freely.

The complaint with another machine was no play or record. Rewind and fast forward were normal but when play was selected the head drum didn't attempt to rotate and after a few seconds the machine unlaced. Replacing
the drum motor drive chip IC7002 restored normal operation.
L.G.

## Panasonic NV333

No rewind or fast forward coupled with no cue or review facilities pointed to the fact that there was no reel motor rotation. The reel motor drive amplifier supply comes from regulator transistor Q6023. On checking the 18 V feed to this transistor the cause of the fault became apparent - Q6023's emitter was dry-jointed.
L.G.

## Ferguson 3V44/JVC HRD140

The head drum would spin in reverse (clockwise) then the machine would switch off. As the voltages around the drum motor drive amplifier chip ICl didn't reveal anything of a conclusive nature attention was turned to the servo control section. The drum error voltage at pin 1 of IC404 should be 2.8 V but was found to be 0 V because zener diode D408 (5.1V) was short-circuit. Replacing this diode cured the head drum fault but there was an intermittent blank raster on playback, due to absence of the playback 5 V feed at pin 19 of the video processor chip IC102. The cause was a dry-joint on L116.
L.G.

## Hitachi VT9300

In the forward picture search mode there was first a squeal, then a louder squeal followed by a still frame after which the machine stopped. The capstan motor was faulty. We've had to fit new capstan motors to several of these machines recently to cure various fault symptoms.

## Panasonic NV333

The following fault is becoming common and could well appear in other models: in the reverse picture search mode the tape loops into the machine. You can replace all the idlers and clutches you like, but the cause is the head drum. The engraved tracks wear thin and the tape sticks. Replacement is the only cure.
N.B.

## Finlux VR1010/Philips VR6462

No luminance on record, E-to-E or playback was the fault with this machine. We found that there was no output from pin 7 of the TDA3740 chip. The input and supplies were o.k., but no sync pulses were present at pin 6. IC7051 (4016) was faulty.
P.B.

## Ferguson 3V29/JVC HRD110

Are you sitting comfortably? Then I'll begin. This machine had a very odd colour fault on record. The picture was perfect with pale colours - and on monochrome - but with strong primary colours the display was obliterated by a dot pattern. Fortunately I'd once seen a similar problem with a twiddled 3 V16 and homed in on the setting of the record colour level control. Turning this to maximum cured the fault, so I knew that the record colour signal
was low. Then I made the big mistake! As I had another 3 V 29 in the workshop I compared waveforms. The faulty machine had a low signal at pin 7 of IC401, so a happy hour was spent chasing around this chip before I found that the values of R418, R420, R421 and C421 were different in the two machines. Back to square one! D.C. checks around the record colour level control revealed that it had gone high in value.
P.B.

## Sharp VC9300

This machine came in for chewing tapes and intermittent play/record. We initially thought that the cause of the two faults would be the same, a defective reel idler assembly, but after repairing this we found that the drum motor sometimes didn't start. If the motor was held by hand it wouldn't start when released. Also if stopped by hand while running it wouldn't restart when released. A new motor cured the fault.
A.D.

## Mitsubishi HS337

"Smell of burning" was the complaint noted on the job card. Fortunately there were obvious physical clues. Q9A4 was cracked and discoloured and IC9A0 was shortcircuit. These two items form a 30 V stabiliser.
A.D.

## Philips VKR6800 Camcorder

The customer's complaint was no picture. Connecting the unit to a monitor produced good quality pictures in all modes, E-E and playback of recordings. The fault was in the viewfinder - a dim raster in all modes. So a check was made on the supplies to the half-inch c.r.t. The cathode, control and screen grid voltages were all correct but the focus and final anode voltges were both at 900 V . A shortcircuit between these two electrodes could be measured on a cold check. A replacement c.r.t. had to be fitted.
A.D.

## Sony CCDV8/Pioneer VEM800

We've had several of these camcorders with dry-joints at the soldered connections between the viewfinder socket and its mini-PCB - see the top left-hand corner of the cover photo in the April 1987 issue. The effect is intermittent viewfinder operation.

A delicate and fiddly job we've had to carry out on these V8 camcorders is replacement of a broken backtension band around the supply turntable. When it breaks there's a juddering motion with terrible picture and sound, generally culminating in a chewed tape. E.T.

## Toshiba V9600

After some heartsearching with regard to the economic viability of the job the owner gave us the go-ahead to fit a new video head disc and service this middle aged machine. When the disc was fitted we found that we couldn't get a satisfactory r.f. envelope waveform: with adjustment of the tracking control one head's output would rise as the other's fell - the best that could be achieved was an unsatisfactory compromise. It seemed certain that the heads were on different levels.

Since we've had similar problems in the past with Toshiba head discs, and to save the time involved in exchanging the assembly, we fitted a shim under one fixing screw to raise the low head. The spacer was only a few microns thick - of the type that Toshiba fit between
the upper drum assembly and its mount. It worked well, permitting good replay of the alignment tape.
E.T.

## JVC GRC2

The complaint with this camcorder was that it wouldn't turn on, though the LCD tape counter worked. We found that the machine was operating correctly in so far as the relay was being energised by a set pulse at switch on, but its armature wasn't moving. This relay is a latching type with set/reset windings. When removed from the PCB it worked perfectly but when replaced in the panel it wouldn"t budge. In fact the reset winding was being halfenergised by leakage in the switch-off transistor Q22 (2SD601), a surface-mounted device. This accounted for a continuous current drain of about 23 mA from the power supply.
E.T.

## Sanyo VRH1100

VCR faults are sometimes not as logical as they should be! This machine would happily load a cassette and the function indicator LEDs on the front panel would then respond to the control keys. The deck wouldn't. A case of the right hand (syscon) not knowing what the left hand (deck) was doing! The problem lay in a dry-joint at pin 2 of connector CN3010, via which the loading (mode) motor is linked to its drive circuit on the syscon board. An open-circuit loading motor would obviously have the same effect.
E.T.

## Finlux VR1010/Philips VR6462

On more than one occasion drift of the u.h.f. modulator's output frequency has been traced to zener diode D6601 (ZTK18) in the network that supplies the modulator's varicap voltage. Unusually this and similar Philips-derived VCRs have a resistive trimmer to preset the r.f. output to channel 36: it's essential that the supply voltage to this trimmer is stable. When the fault occurs it may go unnoticed - much depends on the tuning point and the a.f.c. characteristics of the monitoring TV set.
E.T.

## JVC HRD180

The delivery man brought this brand new machine into the workshop after an abortive attempt to install it. The E-E picture was crushed, with faces deathly white and colours washed out: the sync pulses were also affected, causing sideways pulling of parts of the picture. The culprit turned out to be IC102 (7VT2, de-emphasis) on the video/luminance board. The fault disappeared by itself, but the slightest squirt of freezer on the body of this strange looking chip would bring it back.
E.T.

## Ferguson 3V29/JVC HRD110

This machine's channel selector system was in trouble. At switch on channel one would come up in the normal way but pressing any of the other seven buttons would bring up channel eight. There it stuck and the only way to get the tuner off channel eight was to switch the machine off and on again. We eventually discovered that each time the input select switch was moved from AUX to TV the channel indicator would step forward! All this did have a logical cause, in that D219 (on the presetter board) was leaky, inhibiting the normal action of the "step-and-scan" chip IC201.
E.T.

|  | 10 | 254940 | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 2SC535 | 3 | S | 0.55 <br> 0.53 | BA656 BA7100 | $5.46$ | BC560C |  |  | A | Es | 0.27 | BYX71.350 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1585R | 3.30 | 2SA940-2 | 214 |  | 0.33 |  |  |  |  | BC635 | 0.36 | B0Y20 | 121 | BFY79 | 0.49 | BYX94 | 0.16 |
| 16039 | 0.79 | 2SA950 | 0.72 | ${ }^{2 S C 533}$ | 0.54 | AF186 | 0.53 | basala | 28.98 | ${ }^{\text {8C336 }}$ | 0.4 | B0Y81 | 1.18 | BFY90 | 0.61 | ${ }^{\text {BrF56 }}$ | 120 |
| 16181 | 1.04 | 2SA951 | 126 | ${ }^{2 S C 655 L}$ | 1.16 | AF239 | 0.43 | BA883 | 3.96 | ${ }^{\text {BC637 }}$ | 024 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 115$ | 0.40 | BLY49 | 2.20 | ${ }^{87 Y 93} \mathbf{7} 30$ | 1.86 |
| 16182 | 1.04 | 2SA966.Y | 1.16 | ${ }_{2}$ SCC620 | 1.46 | AF279 | 0.88 | ${ }^{\text {BA854 }}$ | 5.76 | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{BC639}$ | 0.20 | ${ }^{\text {BFII }} 1$ | 0.66 | BR100 | 0.2 | BZ788 RANGE | 0.18 |
| 16334 | 0.98 | 2 2Sa999 | 1.36 | ${ }^{\text {2Sc668 }}$ | 0.67 | AL113 | 1.36 | ${ }_{\text {BAV19 }}$ | 0.11 | ${ }_{8 C 879}$ | 024 0.39 | ${ }_{8 F 121}$ | 0.65 | ${ }_{\text {BR103 }}$ | 0.75 | BZX79 RANGE | 0.18 |
| 16335 | 0.94 | 2SB774 | 1.15 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC681}$ | 4.40 | AN115 | 3.98 | Bavzo | 0.31 | ${ }_{\text {BCB80 }}$ | 0.31 | BF123 | 021 | BR303 | 1.23 | C106D | 0.46 |
| 16446 | 0.98 | ${ }^{2 S 8185}$ | 1.13 | 2SC682 | 1.88 | AN155 | 1.89 | bav21 | 0.34 | ${ }_{\text {BC }} \times 34$ | 0.40 | BF127 | 0.13 | 8RC116 | 0.67 | C106M | 0.76 |
| 16600 | 1.38 | 2S8375 | 3.87 | ${ }_{2}$ SC684 | 1.65 | AN206 | 258 | BAW62 | 0.19 | ${ }_{\text {BCY70 }}$ | 0.30 | ${ }_{\text {BF137 }}$ | 029 | BRC300 | 2.01 | C1129 | 0.58 |
| 16802 | 127 | 2SB400 | 0.40 | 2SC693 | 0.63 | AN208 | 3.55 | BAX12 | 0.44 | BC7\% | 021 | ${ }^{\text {BFI } 153}$ | 0.58 | BRC5296 | 0.7 | САЗ346 | 255 |
| 17052 | 5.61 | 2SB405 | 1.03 | 2SC710 | 0.69 | AN210 | 228 | BAX13 | 0.11 | BCY72 | 020 | BF154 | 0.26 | BRC6109 | 0.83 | CA3089 | 0.83 |
| 17053 | 5.61 | 2SB449B | 6.98 | 2SC711A | 0.50 | AN211 | 325 | BAX16 | 0.11 | 80115 | 0.46 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 157}$ | 0.33 | ${ }^{8 R C 82}$ | 1.08 | ca3030AO | 325 |
| 17074 | 9.30 | 2SB511 | 250 | 2 SC 717 | 128 | AN2140 | 2.75 | BC107 | 0.13 | B0116 | 0.70 | ${ }^{8 F 158}$ | 0.18 | 8RC83 | 2.19 | CA3034 | 220 |
| 17089 | 3.45 | 2S854 | 1.39 | 2 SC 734 | 1.43 | AN234 | 5.92 | 8C107a | 0.11 | 80124 | 1.31 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 159}$ | 0.18 | BRC84 | 2.08 | CA3131EM | 3.12 |
| 17127 | 3.51 | 2SB546 | 3.75 | ${ }^{2 S C 761-Y}$ | 0.95 | AN236 | 3.78 | BC1078 | 0.18 | BD124P+KIT | 0.69 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 160}$ | 0.31 | BRX44 | 0.60 | CBF15848N-071 | 1.56 |
| 17376 | 1.58 | 2SB56 | 2.80 | ${ }^{2 S C 783}$ | 3.98 | AN239 | 6.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC108 }}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{\text {BD } 131}$ | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 167}$ | 0.38 | ${ }^{\text {BRX49 }}$ | 0.67 | CO400 | 0.37 |
| 17523 | 1.95 | ${ }^{2586184}$ | 222 | 2SC790Y | 1.73 | AN240P | 1.52 | ${ }^{\text {BC1 } 1088}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 132$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 173$ | 0.34 | BRY39 | 0.69 | C04602 | 0.27 |
| 17524 | 138 | 2SB631 | 325 | ${ }^{25 C 828}$ | 028 | AN241 | 1.71 | ${ }^{\text {BC109 }}$ | 0.12 | BD133 | 0.53 | BF177 | 0.35 | BSS38 | 0.87 | CO4008 | 1.35 |
| 1 14001 | 0.06 | ${ }^{2 S 8643}$ | 0.61 | ${ }_{2} 2$ SC867A | 3.84 | AN245 | 4.49 | ${ }^{\text {BC1098 }}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{80135}$ | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 178}$ | 0.40 | BSTB0140G | 525 | CD4011 | 0.29 |
| 1 14002 | 0.06 | ${ }^{2 S 8669}$ | 3.67 | ${ }^{25 C 876}$ | 0.96 | AN253 | 297 | ${ }^{\text {BCLIO9C }}$ | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 136$ | 028 | BF179 | 0.36 | BSTC0246 | ${ }_{6}^{6.99}$ | C04012 | 0.24 |
| 1 14003 | 0.06 | 2 2S6881 | 3.96 | $2 \mathrm{SC930}$ | 0.54 | AN260 | 3.85 | BC113 | 0.14 | BD137 | 0.36 | BF180 | 0.36 | BSTC0233 | 125 | CD4013 | 0.33 |
| 1144004 | 0.08 | 2S8695 | 1.98 | 2SC935 | 4.13 | AN262 | 1.98 | BC119 | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {BDI } 138}$ | 0.46 | ${ }^{\text {BF1 } 181}$ | 0.32 | BSTCCO143 | 3.07 | CD4016 | 0.46 |
| 1N4005 | 0.08 | $2 \mathrm{SB75}$ | 1.04 | ${ }^{25 C 936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.66}$ | AN272 | 7.98 | ${ }^{\text {BCII26 }}$ | 023 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 139$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 182}$ | 0.34 | BST01043 | 2.85 | C04017 | 0.82 |
| 1N4006 | 0.08 | 2S8774 | 0.61 | $2 \mathrm{SC940}$ | 4.68 | AN281 | ${ }_{5}^{6.65}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\mathrm{BC} C 132}$ | 0.14 | ${ }_{8}^{8 D 140}$ | 029 | BF 183 BF 184 | 0.39 | BSV578 | 3.49 | CD04020 | 1.23 |
| 114007 | 0.07 | 258819 | 0.89 | 2 2SD1128 | 2.90 | AN295 | 5.58 360 | ${ }^{\text {BC137 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{80150}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BFI } 185}$ | 0.39 | ${ }_{\text {BSX19 }}$ | 12.60 | ${ }^{\text {COP4021 }}$ | 0.39 |
| 1N4148 | 0.03 0.05 | 2SC1034 | 6.75 5.06 | ${ }_{\text {2SOLI }}{ }^{\text {2S73 }}$ | 0.84 1.36 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ AN301 | 3.60 3.99 | $\stackrel{\text { BC137 }}{\text { BCI38 }}$ | 0.18 0.34 | ${ }^{80150}$ | 0.67 | ${ }^{85185}$ | 0.39 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BSX }}$ B 20 | 129 | C04023 C04025 | 028 0.64 |
| 1 N 5401 | 0.14 | 2SC1096 | 1.16 | 2SD1453 | 5.39 | AN303 | 4.39 | BC139 | 028 | BD160 | 1.60 | 8F195 | 0.14 | BSY52 | 0.50 | CD4028 | 0.84 |
| 1 N5402 | 0.15 | ${ }^{25 C 1104}$ | 3.98 | 2SD152K | 2.64 | AN305 | 8.95 | BC140 | 0.45 | ${ }^{80163}$ | 071 | ${ }^{8 F 196}$ | 0.17 | BSY79 | 0.51 | CD40408 | 0.85 |
| 1 15403 | 0.16 | 2SC1106 | 4.54 | ${ }^{2501988}$ | 3.87 | AN315 | 2.46 | BC141 | 0.34 | 8D165 | 0.62 | ${ }^{\text {BFIP7 }}$ | 0.18 | BTI00A | 1.61 | CD4047 | 1.06 |
| 1 N 544 | 0.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 1114}$ | 325 | ${ }^{2} 2$ S0234 | 0.49 | AN316 | 5.53 | ${ }^{\text {BC142 }}$ | 0.34 | BD166 | 0.42 | BF198 | 0.17 | BT106 | 1.55 | CO4049 | 0.46 |
| 1 NS 548 B | 0.35 | $2 \mathrm{SCC1116}$ | 4.95 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 S O 2 3 5}$ | 0.60 | AN318 | 5.44 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 143$ | 0.19 | 80168 | 0.73 | BF199 | 0.17 | BT108 | 1.45 | C04052 | 0.75 |
| 1 19914 | 0.04 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SCl} 1124}$ | 123 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SO24}$ | 229 | AN320 | 5.47 | ${ }^{8 C 117}$ | 0.08 | BD175 | 0.60 | $\mathrm{BF}^{\text {P200 }}$ | 0.37 | 8T119 | 1.76 | C04066 | 0.30 |
| 183403 | 5.00 | 2SC1129 | 0.34 | ${ }^{2}$ SD257 | 294 | AN321 | 225 | BC148A | 0.10 | BD179 | 0.49 | BF218 | 0.36 | BT120 | 2.17 | CD4069 | 029 |
| 151555 | 0.31 | ${ }_{2 S C 1131}$ | 0.64 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SO292 | ${ }_{259}^{259}$ | AN322 | 5.85 | BC1488 | 0.13 | B0181 | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {BF224 }}$ | 0.17 | BT121 | 2.48 | C04070 | 0.66 |
| 1544 | 0.10 | ${ }_{2 S C 1158}$ | 333 | ${ }^{2 S D 313}$ | 259 | AN331 | 4.59 | BC148C | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 88$ | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {BFF237 }}$ | 0.65 | BT123 | 1.98 | CD4081 | 0.35 |
| 155012A | 0.81 | 2SC1162 | 1.05 | 2SD3250 | 226 | AN337 | 3.81 | BC149 | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {BD183 }}$ | 0.99 | BF240 | 0.17 | TBA970 | 3.06 | CD4093 | 0.72 |
| 15921 | 0.10 | 2 SC 1172 | 222 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{SO} 3488$ | 16.13 | ${ }^{\text {An }}$ 3 30 P | 1.17 | ${ }^{8 C 1498}$ | 0.13 | BD184 | 121 | 8F24: | 0.17 | ${ }^{\text {BTI } 151.800 R}$ | 0.89 | C04511 | 1.10 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 13039}$ | 0.38 | 2 SC1195 | 580 <br> 197 <br> 1 | ${ }^{2 S 0350}$ | 520 280 | AN355 AN362 | 5.98 <br> 1.75 | 8C153 BC154 | 0.14 0.14 | ${ }^{80187}{ }^{80189}$ | 053 069 | ${ }_{8}^{85245}$ | 0.50 0.52 | BT6018 $8 \Pi 8124$ | 2.42 | CO4528 C04556 | 204 |
| ${ }_{\text {2N2222 }}$ | 0.33 0.38 | ${ }_{2 S C 1223}^{2 S}$ | 1.97 | ${ }_{2 S 0353}$ | ${ }_{8}^{283}$ | AN370 | 3.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC159 }}$ | 0.36 | BD190 | 069 | BF245B | 0.49 | ${ }_{\text {BU106 }}$ | 2.48 | CRO2AM-8 | 1.47 |
| 2N2646 | 0.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 1226}$ | 1.46 | ${ }_{2 S}$ SD389 | 241 | AN5010 | 5.70 | BC160 | 0.40 | B0201 | 098 | ${ }_{\text {BF246A }}$ | 252 | BU108 | 1.50 | CVI2E | 4.09 |
| .2N2904 | 0.36 | 2SC1293 | 0.90 | 2SD401 | 1.55 | AN5111 | 292 | BC161 | 023 | B0202 | 060 | BF255 | 020 | BUlog | 2.65 | Cx095D | 3.14 |
| ${ }^{2} 223005$ | 0.43 | ${ }_{2 \text { SCl1306 }}$ | 1.98 | ${ }^{2}$ 2S814 | 1.98 | AN5120N | 4.50 | BC168 | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {B0203 }}$ | 0.50 | BF256 | 0.38 | BU110 | 5.69 | CX104 | 9.64 |
| 2N2906 | 0.38 | 2SC1316 | 1025 | 2S0471 | 2.13 | AN5132 | 4.39 | BC169C | 0.16 | ${ }^{80204}$ | 0.61 | BF256LB | 0.42 | BUIIY | 4.16 | Cx108 | 10.50 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 2926$ | 0.15 | ${ }_{2 S C 1317}$ | 0.87 | ${ }^{2 S 5560}$ | 295 | AN5250 | 3.98 | BC170 | 0.16 | 80207 | 1.79 | BF256LC | 0.42 | BU125 | 248 | Cx109 | 7.868 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 30535}$ | 027 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SCC} 1354$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{2 S 0588 A}$ | 236 | ANS435 | 3.08 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 171$ | 0.11 | 80208 | 0.34 | BF257 | 0.34 | ${ }^{\text {Bu }} 126$ | 125 | ${ }^{\text {Cx }} 130$ | 8.76 |
| 2 N 3054 | 0.99 | 2SC1383 | 120 | 2 2S060 | 325 | AN5610 | 285 | BC172 | 0.13 | 80222 | 0.49 | BF258 | 0.36 | BU137 | 6.53 | CX134 | 1232 |
| 2 N 3055 | 0.61 | 2SC1391 | 2.45 | 2 SD 601 R | 0.65 | AN5612 | 4.68 | ${ }^{\text {BC172B }}$ | 027 | ${ }^{80225}$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {BF259 }}$ | 0.34 | BU205 | 1.08 | ${ }^{\text {Cx }} 136$ | 11.49 |
| ${ }^{2} 31342$ | 1.56 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SC1398 | 0.94 | ${ }^{2} 250613$ | 1.03 | AN5613 | 4.63 | ${ }^{\text {BCCl73 }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }^{80228}$ | 0.63 | ${ }^{\text {BF262 }}$ | 0.57 | BU206 | 127 | ${ }^{\text {Cx1 }} 139$ | ${ }^{11.83}$ |
| 2N3702 | 0.14 | 2SC1413A | 3.05 | 2 2S0621 | 12.85 | AN5630 | 3.95 | 8C1748 | 027 | 80229 | 1.05 | BF263 | 0.57 | BU207 | 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {cx }} 157$ | 4.84 |
| ${ }^{2}$ N3703 | 0.18 | ${ }_{2}$ SC1446 | 125 | ${ }^{250636}$ | 0.55 | AN5701N | 1.65 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC}} 1777$ | 0.35 | ${ }^{\text {B0232 }}$ | 0.50 | BF271 | 0.34 | BU208 | 1.46 | ${ }^{\text {cx }} 158$ | 5.52 |
| 2N3705 | 0.16 | 2SC1447 | 207 | 2S0639-R | 0.71 | AN6250 | 295 | BC178 | 026 | B0234 | 0.42 | ${ }^{\text {BFF273 }}$ | 0.20 | BU208.02 | 1.97 | CXI7 | 6.46 |
| 2 N 3706 | 0.14 | 2SC1475 | 0.37 | ${ }^{250655}$ | 0.98 | AN6300 | 4.40 | BC179 | 026 | ${ }^{\text {B0237 }}$ | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BF274 }}$ | 020 | BU208A | 1.12 | CX187 | 6.84 |
| 2 N 3707 | 0.16 | ${ }^{2 S C 1505}$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{2} 2$ S0657 | 3.50 | AN6310 | 8.74 | BC182 | 0.08 | B0238 | 0.35 | ${ }^{\text {BFF324 }}$ | 0.35 | BU208D | 1.95 | CX755 | 12.95 |
| 2 N 3711 | 0.11 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 S C 1514}$ | 1.69 | ${ }_{2} 2$ SD661A | 0.80 | AN6320N | 428 | BC1822 | 0.10 | ${ }^{80239}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{\text {BFF336 }}$ | 0.33 | BU209 | 1.93 | CX885A | 6.85 |
| 2 N 3771 | 0.70 | 2SC15730 | 125 | 2 20731 | 2.45 | AN6340 | 11.00 | BC182LB | 0.14 | B0240 | 0.37 | ${ }^{\text {BFF337 }}$ | 0.40 | BU226 | 2.95 | DECI | 220 |
| 2N3772 | 1.71 | ${ }^{2 S C 1578}$ | 8.74 | ${ }^{250773}$ | 0.33 | AN6341 | 5.98 | BC183L | 0.11 | ${ }^{80241}$ | 0.39 | ${ }^{\text {BFF338 }}$ | 0.33 | ${ }^{\text {BU326 }}$ | 200 | DEC2 | 220 |
| 2 N 3773 | 229 | 2SC1 1583 | 1.17 | ${ }^{2 S 0811}$ | 7.65 | AN6342 | 1.61 | BC183LB | 026 | B0242 | 0.39 | BF355 | 029 | BU326A | 220 | DS3486N | 4.33 |
| 2N3819 | 0.12 | 2SC1617 | 3.89 | ${ }^{2 S 5823}$ | 1.98 | AN6363 | 16.00 | BC184 | 0.13 | 80243A | 0.33 | BFF362 | 0.66 | Bu326S | 220 | DS3487N | 4.33 |
| ${ }^{2} 13823$ | 1.17 | ${ }_{2 S C 675}$ | 1.11 | ${ }^{250837}$ | 1.56 | ANG371 | 924 | ${ }^{\text {BCl184L }}$ | 0.14 | 802436 | 029 | ${ }^{\text {BFF363 }}$ | 0.60 | Bu406 | 1.49 | ${ }^{1222}$ | 0.40 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 39304$ | 0.62 | ${ }_{2 \text { SC1 } 1678}$ | 1.98 | ${ }_{2}^{25084}$ | 3.65 | ANG387 | 10.65 | BC184LB | 026 | B0224 | 0.51 | BF371 | 0.50 | BU406D | 1.79 | E5024 | 028 |
| 2 N 3908 | 0.62 | 2SC1741 | 125 | ${ }^{2}$ SD856 | 1.45 | AN6531 | 1.95 | BC186 | 027 | BD244C | 0.79 | BF391 | 025 | BU407 | 0.82 | ${ }^{\text {E5386 }}$ | 025 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 4101$ | 1.73 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SC1810 | 1.70 | ${ }^{2508570}$ | 184 | AN6551 | 1.35 | BC187 | 028 | ${ }^{\text {B20 }}$ 25C | 0.98 | ${ }^{\text {BF4 }} 17$ | 0.84 | BU4070 | 1.09 | E9003 | 0.45 |
| ${ }^{2 \times 12440}$ | 330 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 1815}$ | 0.66 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SO} 8882$ | 1.50 | AN6552 | 0.68 | BC204 | 0.16 | BD246C | 125 | BF418 | 1.87 | BU412 | 9.15 | E9005 | 0.50 |
| 2 N 444 | 1.73 | 2SC1826 | 0.65 | 2 2SD894 | 1.63 | AN6610 | 2.40 | BC207 | 0.14 | B0253 | 1.05 | BF422 | 029 | Bua 26 A | 1.13 | ESM3108P | 4.15 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 5293$ | 0.50 | 2SC11829 | 5.34 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 S 08888}$ | 3.45 | AN6677 | 8.95 | BC212 | 0.11 | B0278A | 0.80 | BF423 | 0.52 | BU500 | 1.95 | ${ }_{\text {FNO500 }}$ | 5.78 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 5 2 9 4}$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 1875}$ | 5.85 | ${ }_{\text {2SK105\% }}$ | 2.15 | AN7111 | 1.45 | ${ }_{\text {BC2128 }}$ | 026 | ${ }^{\text {B03 }} 317$ | 280 | EF450 | 0.35 | BU588A | 1.75 | GC374 | 1.65 |
| 2N5296 | 0.49 | 2SC1881K | 2.98 | 2SK152 | 2.95 | AN714E | 8.54 | ${ }_{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {c213L }}$ | 0.15 | 80318 | 285 | BF541 | 029 | BU536 | 5.80 | G0243 | 4.95 |
| 2 N 5297 | 0.50 | $2 \mathrm{LCl1893}$ | 3.02 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K 44}$ | 0.76 | AN7115 | 338 | ${ }_{\text {BC2 }}{ }^{\text {BC214 }}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{80375}$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{\text {Bras }}$ | 0.41 | BU608 | 2.65 | GF758 | 0.89 |
| 2N5298 2N5771 | 1.18 | ${ }_{\text {2SCl921 }}$ | ${ }_{1.37}^{0.98}$ | 2SK419 | 1.07 298 | ${ }_{\text {AN }}{ }_{\text {AN7120 }}$ | 485 280 | ${ }_{\text {BC2 }}{ }_{\text {BC2 }}$ | 0.10 0.26 | B0330 B0410 | 0.76 0.52 | ${ }^{\text {BF458 }}$ | 0.39 | BU705 BUB06 | 2.25 |  | ${ }_{4}^{1.82}$ |
| 2N6109 | 1.58 | 2SC1923 | 1.07 | 40408 | 0.50 | AN7146 | 4.35 | BC225 | 0.40 | 80433 | 0.47 | BF460 | 0.60 | B4807 | 0.80 | HA11211 | 2.53 |
| 2 N 6130 | 0.72 | 2SC1929 | 225 | 40594 | 1.53 | AN7151 | 226 | BC237 | 0.10 | BD434 | 0.49 | BF469 | 0.31 | BU826A | 2.15 | HA11225 | 429 |
| 2N6133 | 125 | 2SC1942 | 420 | 40636 | 1.43 | AN7156 | 285 | BC237BJ | 0.12 | BD435 | 0.49 | BF470 | 0.55 | Buw84 | 139 | HA11226 | 10.44 |
| 2N6180 | 0.95 | 2SC1945 | 7.99 | 4EX581 | 0.80 | AN7158 | 6.75 | ${ }^{\text {BC238 }}$ | 0.10 | ${ }^{80436}$ | 0.60 | BF471 | 0.33 | BUX84 | 1.00 | HA11229 | 0.85 |
| ${ }^{2 N}$ N2929 | 1.65 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 S C 1 9 5 9}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{741}$ | 0.30 | AN7218 | 1.64 | BC238A | 0.13 | 80437 | 0.49 | BF472 | 0.33 | Bux85 | 1.10 | HA11235 | 2.48 |
| ${ }^{2 N 696}$ | 0.43 | ${ }_{2}$ SCC1957 | 1.09 | ${ }^{78055-T 022}$ | 0.63 | AN723 | 4.25 | 8C238B | 0.13 | BDa38 | 0.40 | BF479 | 0.61 | Buy69a | 2.04 | HA11124 | 525 |
| 2 N 698 | 0.43 | 2SC1953 | 1.93 | 7806 | 0.73 | AU107 | 3.50 | BC239 | 0.12 | 80441 | 1.12 | BF480 | 1.38 | BY126 | 0.13 | HA11244 | 2.8 |
| 2 2SA1006 | 1.50 | ${ }_{2}$ SCC1962 | 1.93 | 7808 | 0.85 <br> 165 | AU110 | 225 | BC2398 | 025 | BD442 | 1.41 | ${ }^{\text {BFP491 }}$ | 1.99 | ${ }^{8 Y 127}$ | 0.08 | HA11251 | 4.47 |
| ${ }_{2}$ 2SA1011 | 1.55 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1959$ | 3.10 | 7812-T022 | 1.16 | AU113 | 5.25 | BC251A | 0.31 | ${ }^{\text {B0509 }}$ | 1.65 | BF495 | 0.64 | BY133 | 0.13 | HA1125 | 429 |
| 2SA1015 | 0.49 | 2SC1983 | 8.35 | 7815 | 0.64 | AY105K | 2.08 | BC294 | 0.50 | BD510 | 1.07 | BF506 | 0.43 | BY164 | 0.47 | HA1337W | 2.87 |
| 2SA1012 | 12 | 2SC1985 | 1.55 | 7818 | 0.92 | AY106 | 1.09 | ${ }^{\text {BC300 }}$ | 0.35 | BD519 | 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {BF509 }}$ | 0.41 | ${ }^{8 Y 176}$ | 0.52 | HA1138 | 5.03 |
| 2SA1020Y | 0.89 | ${ }_{2}$ SC2009 | 0.34 | 7824 | 0.64 | BA524 | 821 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC}} \mathrm{C}_{3} 1$ | 0.45 | B0529 | 1.38 | BF523 | 024 | BY179 | 1.08 | HA11414 | 5.65 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 1027 R}$ | 0.45 | 2SC2029 | 233 | 7905 | 0.80 | B250 | 2.65 | BC302 | 0.53 | 80530 | 1.18 | BF532 | 0.45 | BY182 | 0.95 | HA1144 | 7.87 |
| ${ }^{2 S 5 A 473}$ | 0.75 | ${ }_{2} 2$ Sc2028 | 2.11 | ${ }^{9368}$ | 10.70 | 840 | 1.5 | ${ }_{8 C 303}$ | 1.04 | B0533 | ${ }_{0}^{0.67}$ | ${ }^{\text {BF5596}}$ | 0.18 | ${ }_{8}^{8184}$ | 0.47 | HA1156 | 1.16 |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{\text {2SCli }}$ | 14.95 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2078 }}$ | 0.99 3.11 | ${ }_{\text {AC133 }}{ }_{\text {A }}$ | 0.12 0.12 | ${ }_{\text {BA }}^{\text {BA } 130} 10$ | 0.14 1.98 1 | BC3307 BC307A | 0.18 0.14 | ${ }_{\text {B0535 }}$ | 0.53 0.79 | ${ }^{\text {BF597 }}$ | 027 | ${ }_{\text {BY187 }}^{\text {BY189 }}$ | 0.77 179 | HA1160 HA1166 | 4.78 196 |
| ${ }_{2 S C 1474}$ | 125 | 2SC2073 | 225 | ${ }^{\text {A C } 123 \mathrm{~K}}$ | 0.43 | BA 1320 | 138 | BC308 | 0.18 | BD536 | 0.61 | 87757 | 0.59 | BY199 | 1.62 | HA1166X | 5.36 |
| 2 SC1509 | 1.35 | ${ }^{2 S C 2085-0}$ | 1.40 | ${ }^{\text {AC127 }}$ | 027 | B4 1322 | 3.95 | ВС3088 | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {BD537 }}$ | 0.74 | 8F759 | 0.47 | BY201/2 | 1.50 | HA1167 | 5.36 |
| $2 \mathrm{SD13917RL}$ | 3.95 | 2SC2091 | 1.30 | AC128 | 0.34 | BA 1330 | 2.75 | BC309 | 0.17 | BD538 | 1.45 | B7761 | 1.05 | BY20320 | 0.59 | Hal 17006 | 9.50 |
| 2SA1095 | 3.74 | 2SC2141 | 1.86 | AC138 | 024 | BA145 | 0.19 | BC317A | 0.13 | BD544B | 0.83 | BF762 | 0.75 | BY207 | 022 | HA1705 | 8.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA }}^{\text {2SA }}$ (103 | 6.55 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2166 }}$ | 1.98 |  | 029 | ${ }^{\text {BA }} 148$ | 0.25 | ${ }_{\text {BC327 }}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{80598}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BrF869 }}$ | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BY208 }}$ | 0.46 | HA1703 | 4.95 |
| 2SA329 2SA489 | 0.40 1.17 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2233 }}$ | ${ }_{220}^{0.69}$ | ${ }_{\text {AC }}^{\text {AC151 }}$ | 0.024 | ${ }^{\text {BA } 154}$ | 0.40 | BC328 BC337 | 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {BD667 }}$ | 0.56 0.57 | ${ }_{\text {Br870 }}^{\text {BF959 }}$ | 0.30 0.42 | BY 210.400 $\mathrm{BY} 210-600$ | 0.19 | HA11701 | 4.56 |
| 2SA490 | 225 | 2SC2236 | 1.65 | AC176 | 0.30 | BA156 | 0.05 | 8C338 | 0.34 | BD680 | 0.76 | BF960 | 0.49 | BY210-800 | 0.34 | HA11713 | 9.75 |
| 2SA493 | 225 | 2SC2278 | 1.69 | AC179 | 028 | 8A159 | 0.15 | BC358 | 024 | BD681 | 1.48 | BF970 | 0.69 | BY218 | 1.64 | HA11711 | 20.16 |
| ${ }^{25 A 562}$ | 0.57 | ${ }^{2 S C 2314}$ | 217 | ${ }^{\text {AC183 }}$ | 0.72 | 8A182 | 024 | BC440 | 1.09 | BD696 | 2.47 | BFR39 | 0.44 | ${ }^{\text {BY223 }}$ | 123 | HA11715 | 325 |
| 2SA564 | 0.75 | ${ }^{2 S C 2335-K 1}$ | 10.41 | ${ }^{\text {AC187 }}$ | 0.39 | BA222 | 1.66 | ${ }^{\text {BC441 }}$ | 0.44 | BD699 | 3.49 | BFR61 | 0.50 | BY224.600 | 1.88 | HA11714 | 9.75 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 614}$ | 4.88 | 2 2SC2551 | 126 | ${ }^{\text {ACC }} 187 \mathrm{~K}$ | 0.43 | BA302 | 124 | ${ }^{\text {BC454 }}$ | 0.36 | B0700 | 3.70 | ${ }^{\text {BFR62 }}$ | 0.50 | 8Y225-100 | 1.13 | HA11716 | 13.10 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAL628 }}$ | 1.14 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2565 }}$ | 3.92 | ${ }^{\text {ACL }}$ AC888-01 | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BA311 }}$ | 1.38 | ${ }^{\text {BCa }}$ B60 ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{80707}$ | 1.06 | ${ }^{\text {BFR79 }}$ | 029 | ${ }^{\text {BY226 }}$ | 025 | HA11725 | 18.26 |
| ${ }_{2 S A 659}$ | 0.49 | ${ }_{2 S C 2577}$ | 3.58 | ${ }_{\text {AC1 }}$ | 0.43 | ${ }_{\text {BA313 }}$ | 0.76 | ${ }_{\text {BC462 }}$ | 1.15 | BD710 | 0.80 | BFR86 | 1.08 | BY228 | 0.95 | HA117555P | 16.00 |
| 2SA673 | 1.50 | 2SC2578 | 6.75 | ${ }^{\text {ACl93K }}$ | 0.65 | BA317 | 0.08 | BC463 | 0.64 | BD809 | 0.85 | BFR89 | 1.63 | BY229-1000 | 1.12 | HA11781 | 8.90 |
| 2SA684 | 1.61 | 2SC2671 | 1.99 | ACl94k | 0.65 | 8A318 | 0.02 | BC477 | 0.37 | B0810 | 0.69 | BFR90A | 0.70 | BY229600 | 0.92 | HA1180 | 5.15 |
| ${ }^{254697}$ | 0.82 | ${ }^{2 S C 2826}$ | 2.07 | AD140 | 1.06 | ${ }^{\text {BA }} 3238$ | 4.77 | BC478 | 0.32 | B0879 | 0.74 | Bri42 | 0.43 | ${ }^{\text {BY2 } 255}$ | 0.69 | HA1196 | 7.43 |
| 2SA699 | 1.75 | ${ }^{25 C 288 A}$ | 1.85 | AD143 | 1.93 | 8A333 | 1.37 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 479$ | 0.41 | ${ }^{\text {BDO }} 880$ | 0.79 | BF/43 | 0.43 | BYY95-600 | 1.03 | HA13001 | 225 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 715}$ | 0.95 | ${ }_{2}$ SC3153 $^{2}$ | 5.26 | AD145 | 1.60 | BA335 | 627 | ${ }^{\text {BC532 }}$ | 028 | B0895 | 231 | BF84 | 0.40 | BYY98 | 0.36 | HA1306 | 226 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAS74 }}$ | $\stackrel{10}{1074} 1$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2 S C 373}^{2 S 372}$ | 1.40 | ${ }_{\text {ADI }}{ }^{\text {AD } 161}$ | 0.56 | ${ }_{8 A 511}$ | 286 | ${ }^{\text {BC546 }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }^{\text {B08999 }}$ | 248 |  | 0.60 | BY299 | 0.45 | HA1338 | 7.50 |
| 2SA748 2SAB17 | 1.36 0.65 | 2SC373 2SC383 | 1.15 | ${ }_{\text {ADI }}{ }_{\text {AD2 }}$ | 10.45 | ${ }^{\text {BA511 }}$ | 220 | ${ }^{8 C 547} 8$ | 0.10 | ${ }^{80991}$ | 0.79 | ${ }^{86 \times 29}$ | 0.37 | BY407 | 0.90 1.99 | HA1339 Ha13402 | ${ }_{787}^{233}$ |
| ${ }^{25 A B 18}$ | 1.82 | 2SC388 | 0.50 | AF114 | 247 | BA521 | 252 | BC549 | 0.10 | BDW83C | 1.56 | BFX85 | 0.41 | BY448 | 135 | HA13342 | 2.65 |
| ${ }^{25 A 835}$ | 2.50 | ${ }_{2 S C 394 V}$ | 0.81 | AF115 | 124 | BA524 | 8.94 | ${ }^{\text {BC550 }}$ | 0.10 | BDWBaC | 1.56 | BFX86 | 0.36 | BY713 | 1.10 | HA13365 | 4.02 |
| ${ }^{25 A B 36}$ | 0.89 | ${ }^{2 S C 403 C}$ | 0.60 | AF118 | 1.20 | BA526 | 7.98 | ${ }^{\text {BC556 }}$ | 0.16 | BDX32 | 1.75 | BFX87 | 0.55 | BYW19/1000 | 0.69 | HA1366WR | 1.86 |
| 2 2SA844 | 0.65 | $2 \mathrm{SC41}$ | 2.19 | AF127 | 0.50 | BA527 | 298 | BC557 | 0.10 | BDX53A | 4.93 | BFX88 | 0.34 | BYW56 | 0.34 | HA1367 | 4.38 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAB88 }}$ | 0.70 2.15 | 2SC458 | 0.39 | ${ }_{\text {AFPr }}^{\text {AF } 178}$ | 0.53 1.45 | ${ }_{\text {BA533 }}$ | ${ }_{2} 1.56$ | ${ }^{\text {BC558 }}$ | 0.10 | 80x538 | 18.16 | ${ }_{\text {BFX89 }}$ | 0.44 | BYY BYY 5 -500 | 0.29 | HA 1368 R | 2.45 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA937\% }}$ | 0.97 | ${ }_{\text {2SC515A }}$ | 285 | ${ }_{\text {AF179 }}$ | 0.55 | ${ }_{\text {bA }}$ b209 | 5.52 | ${ }_{\text {BC559B }}$ | 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {BD }} \times 62 \mathrm{~A}$ | 2.15 | ${ }^{\text {BFF5 }}$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{\text {BY }} 711.600$ | 0.90 | HA1370 | 3.71 |
| F YOU |  | II | Ask | FOR 0 | GIN | MA | DEL | OCATIO | TEME | MMERTO | 0 | 60 m | 4 N | Inc |  | $41 \times 10$ |  |



## Salora's Satellite TV Receivers

Though satellite TV receiving equipment has been on the market for some time now we have not so far given much indication as to what goes on in a satellite TV receiver. It seems an appropriate time to provide some brief details.

Fig. 1 shows a simplified block diagram of the Salora SRV1150 satellite receiver unit. It consists of a mother board on which the power supply, the video and audio amplifiers and the tuning system are mounted, a tuner/i.f. unit, and a display module. The four sound demodulator modules are also mounted on the mother board. We have taken this receiver as a representative example though it has to be said that there's considerable variation in satellite TV receiver design at present. The basic signal processing required remains the same of course, but how it's done varies quite a bit. Salora's sister company Luxor for example has a totally different design - even the i.f.s differ. With the Luxor Mark 2 receiver the $950-1750 \mathrm{MHz}$ signal from the dish-mounted head unit is first converted to 380 MHz , with a subsequent conversion to 70 MHz . The Salora design opts for a single conversion to 134 MHz . Salora's earlier Model SRV11 has much in common with the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, but remote control is not incorporated and there were only three sound detector modules.

## Tuner/i.f. Module

The down-converted $950-1750 \mathrm{MHz}$ signal from the
head unit is fed to the tuner/i.f. module which is housed in a metal case to provide screening. The first section of this module consists of a two-stage wideband amplifier which is followed by a tracking filter. This is capacitance diode tuned to ensure adequate image rejection for the selected channel. The mixer stage uses dual-gate MOSFET transistors, the local oscillator frequency being $1084-1884 \mathrm{MHz}$. The mixer's output is selected by a 134 MHz (centre frequency) fifth order LC filter with a bandwidth of 32 MHz .

The following i.f. section is conventional, bearing in mind that $\mathrm{f} . \mathrm{m}$. is used for satellite TV video signals. An i.f. amplifier and limiter section, using two bipolar transistors and an i.c., is followed by a phase-locked loop demodulator. The principle involved here is similar to that of flywheel line sync: you feed the incoming signal and a local signal to a phase detector which produces an "error" output, in this case the demodulated video. The output is buffered and includes any accompying sound signal(s).

The tuner/i.f. unit also provides a d.c. output proportional to the r.f. input level to drive a LED bar display (r.f. level indicator), and an a.f.c. output which is summed with the tuning voltage on the main panel.

## The Video Amplifiers

The demodulated output from the tuner/i.f. module is fed to a video amplifier with a bandwidth of about


Fig. 1: Simplified block diagram of the Salora SRV1150 satellite TV receiver.

10 MHz . This amplifier incorporates video polarity switching and de-emphasis. Its output is taken to the baseband BNC output socket and also, via a filter unit to remove the sound subcarrier(s), to a second video amplifier which uses similar circuitry to the first one. This video amplifier incorporates a clamp to remove the 25 Hz dispersion signal that's added to satellite TV transmissions. It feeds the video output BNC socket and also a u.h.f. modulator whose output is tunable over chs. 30-39.

## Sound System

The output from the tuner/i.f. unit is also fed to an emitter-follower stage which drives four sound demodulator modules. Apart from the de-emphasis components and tuning these modules are identical, using conventional circuitry based on the TBA120U sound i.f. chip. A 4016 switching i.c. is used to select the required output which is fed to two separate audio amplifiers these employ 741 operational amplifier chips.

## Tuning and Remote Control

Most of the remaining circuitry will be familiar to those conversant with current TV remote control and tuning systems. The remote control signals are decoded by an SAA1251 i.c. (the handset remote control transmitter uses the partnering SAA1250 chip). The SAA1251's parallel
output, on four lines, goes to the channel display driver chip and to an M293 chip which incorporates a search oscillator and a tuning voltage memory. Digital information corresponding to the channel varicap tuning voltages, also sound selection information, is stored in this chip. The selected tuning voltage information emerges at pin 19 in pulse-modulated form and is then integrated, amplified and applied to a summing amplifier along with the a.f.c. voltage. The summing amplifier also feeds a UAA180 chip which drives a LED bar tuning indicator. The a.f.c. voltage is also taken to a dual operational amplifier chip which detects whether the a.f.c. voltage is within the limits $3 \cdot 5-4 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~V}$, lighting the centre LED indicator when this condition is detected - the a.f.c. circuit is designed to keep the tunerri.f. unit's output at $4 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$.

## In General

As mentioned at the beginning of this artical the design of satellite TV receivers differs considerably at present. We seem to be at a stage akin to the early days of TV receivers, when individual designers tended to do their own thing with the circuit elements currently available. Doubtless when some dedicated chips come along we shall see a move towards design standardisation. Meanwhile if you're called upon to service such equipment be prepared to spend some time finding out how the unit works.

## A Vintage Tube Renovation

Jeffrey D. Borin, B.Sc. (Eng.)

The BBC's high-definition TV service is over fifty years old. Unfortunately so are the tubes in the surviving early receivers. Of the 20,000 or so sets made before the $1939-$ 45 war only a few hundred still exist. All of them will have tube problems either now or in the not too distant future. You can't get say an Emiscope $6 / 6$ from your friendly local tube dealer. Nor can you get one regunned because you can't get a replacement gun. So what do you do when you've boosted the poor thing as far as it will go?

The problem seems to be worst with the de luxe 12 in . models. The museum at the Thorn-EMI Central Research Laboratories has on display a magnificent HMV Model 900 , with mirror lid and a beautifully veneered cabinet, but no one seems to have a good replacement tube for it. Incidentally although the building is new the laboratories are where Schoenburg, Blumlein and their colleagues developed the 405 -line system in the early 1930s. We had a choice of four tubes to try in the set. The best one produced a marginally viewable picture with a fifty per cent heater boost. It was dying fast.

I knew little about c.r.t. technology but was convinced that someone would be able to help. After all if they could do it in 1936 surely we can now! I phoned several c.r.t. regunners - there aren't many left, as the demand for domestic c.r.t. regunning is a declining one. The heroes of the hour were Display Electronics Ltd. of Uxbridge. To broaden their business they'd branched out into dealing with professional c.r.t.s for monitors, radar, etc. Their managing director Terry Smith was enthusiastic and a member of their staff, Charlie Bradley, a highly skilled glassblower, had been involved in making tubes at EMI in the early days.

This was half the battle over. We could now do all the glass and vacuum work. It's not quite as simple as this might sound however. These old tubes were made of Pyrex-type glass, which is no longer used. To bring the gun connections out of the glass envelope you need glass-to-metal seals, known in the trade as a pinch. Only tungsten wire will do for a Pyrex pinch, and the result is obsolete and rather unreliable. The solution was to use a modern, ready-made pinch, but these are made of a special soft glass which can't be joined directly to Pyrex glass - if you tried to do so the glass would crack when heated due to the different expansion rates of the two types of glass. A graded seal is necessary to get over this problem. It puts several different grades of glass between the Pyrex tube envelope and the soft glass pinch. Only a highly skilled glassblower like Charlie Bradley could manage this trick.

## Pumping

Pumping out the air to produce a new vacuum sounds easy: you connect the tube to the pump and bake it in an oven to get rid of gasses trapped in the glass and metal parts. The Emiscope $6 / 6$ tube is nearly three feet long however, and the ovens aren't. Display Electronics' largest oven was just big enough - if modified slightly.

## The Gun

So we could open up the tube and put it back together, but what were we to do about the gun? New guns are not available. Only the cathode and heater actually wear out


Charlie Bradley with the Emiscope 6/6 tube (right). The gun (centre) has been removed and the tube temporarily pumped and sealed. For comparison, an A66-120X colour tube is shown on the left. Photograph by courtesy of the Middlesex County Press.
however, which helps. How were we to replace or recondition the cathode, and who was going to do the precision assembly work on the gun?

Enter John Griffiths and Jim Wardley, directors of Thorn-EMI Electron Tubes. They were interested and helpful. Though Thorn-EMI Electron Tubes has not made c.r.t.s for years they still make camera tubes and other special devices. They certainly know which end of a gun is which. When I visited the firm I met Peter Roux, a man of vast experience and long memory. He was enthusiastic and willing to fit the work into a busy schedule. This involved taking the gun apart and putting it together again - and getting it right.
These tubes have a huge 3 mm cathode and a 4 V heater. The cathode could be revived by spraying on a new emitting surface, but the heater would probably not survive and it seemed that a modern 6.3 V element would have to be fitted. Never to be defeated Peter Roux phoned an ex-colleague, Ron Goodwin, who is now manufacturing director of Rank-Brimar Ltd. They still make flying-spot scanning tubes for the broadcasters, and these have 3 mm cathodes and 4 V heaters. He generously sent us some samples. This enabled us to dismantle the tube and rebuild the gun with a new cathode-heater assembly - and a new problem!

## Gettering

All valves and tubes are gettered - this produces the familiar silvery coating on part of the glass. The purpose of the gettering material is to absorb gas over the life of the tube and keep the vacuum good. The modern getter holder is ring shaped and is mounted at the front of the gun, where it would unfortunately affect the old gun's electron lens. Not only that but gettering involves rather violent firing with an induction heater. As a result, the gettering material spreads about a bit. You don't want it
on the screen or on the gun's ceramic supports. The original gun was fitted with pouch getter holders mounted at the base, the idea being that the gettering material would land on the tube's neck. Some of it would do so in the area of the graded seal, with the risk of the tube shattering due to heat stress. The advice of Dr. Bernard Mayo and other retired EMI staff was sought. It was decided that the new getter holders would have to be mounted in much the same position and the risk taken.

With fingers crossed and wood touched the tube was pumped and baked. It was carefully sealed by hand. The getters were then fired. One fell off - the heat of firing probably broke the weld that attached it. Fortunately it landed in a safe position - but if anyone turns that tube face down they'll be shot (and so will the tube). Finally the cathode was activated, another heating process, and gently aged by drawing current from it without making an e.h.t. connection.

## Back to the Receiver

I took the tube, carefully packed, back to the Central Research Laboratories. Robbie Robinson, who had restored the HMV set, and I removed the sad old tube. With these EMI tubes the scan coils don't slide off. They have to be unbolted and dismantled to remove them from the narrowest part of the neck.

Once everthing had been carefully reconnected, checked and double checked we applied power. There was a nasty hissing and zapping. Power off - quickly. Was the tube shorted internally (remember the errant getter holder)? There followed much head scratching and some tests. The old tube had been boosted by a separate heater transformer. With the rebuilt tube we'd gone back to the original 4 V heater winding on the e.h.t. transformer: this winding had a leak to e.h.t. Back in went the booster transformer, nicely throttled back to 4 V , and up came the picture, large as life and twice as beautiful.

We don't think that these 12 in . tubes ever produced the bright, sharp pictures expected by modern standards, but you can watch the picture easily even under the normal display area lights. It doesn't go negative as you wind up the wick: it just defocuses a little, mainly at the edges.

## Further Projects

We plan to rebuild some more old tubes. Next in line is one from the Vintage Wireless Museum in Dulwich, a marvellous place with over 1,500 lovingly restored radio receivers, TV sets, gramophones etc. - if you're interested, ring Gerald Wells on 01-670 3667 to make an appointment. There's lots to be done: other makes and sizes of tubes, and rescreening to get rid of ion burns (thankfully absent with the $6 / 6$ ). We want to make sure we can still do it in 2036.

We're not able to offer a vintage tube rebuilding service as yet, but would like to assess the possible demand. If you might need this sort of service, please write in to the magazine.

## Acknowledgements

My thanks to all those mentioned in this article for their enthusiastic co-operation in the project. Display Electronics went to unstinting effort for minimal reward. Many past and present employees of Thorn-EMI Central Research Laboratories provided encouragement and support.

# An up-to-date field servicing kit 

Harold B. Berkley

A few years ago I wrote an article on tool kits for TV field servicing. At the time such kits were getting smaller as valves were vanishing from the scene. The kit was designed around the use of an executive briefcase.

Many changes have taken place in the field of video and TV since then. You will be familiar with these changes but you might not have noticed the miniaturisation of test equipment that's taken place. In view of this I've taken a fresh look at the problem and have come up with a new kit that certainly works well for me. I've been using it for field servicing for some time now and find it to be a very practical arrangement.

The point from which I started is the fact that most field technicians carry far too much gear into customers' homes. Much of it is rarely used. Parkinson's or Murphy's or someone's Law seems to apply - most TV rental companies supply a massive, heavy toolcase, and if they supplied one twice as large it would still be filled.

Another factor is the reluctance of many technicians to buy their own gear. It's expensive, admittedly, but you do get a tax allowance. Apart from that it's your time that's involved: if you invest in a sensible kit that's going to make life easier for you this must make sense and be worthwhile.

Don't follow the suggestions made here blindly. Use them as a basis. Think carefully about your own needs. In particular ask yourself whether you've been lugging a massive toolcase in and out of customers' homes for no good reason!

If you think about it, what a field service technician might require falls into four basic categories: (1) the tools and items initially taken into a customer's home; (2) larger items and your component stock - this will be kept in the vehicle; (3) special and unusual items that are kept at the service depot; (4) service manuals and circuit diagrams.

The transition from valve to solid-state equipment is now virtually complete. We are nevertheless called upon to service many different types of TV sets and VCRs. In general, service calls fall into various categories. Here are some of the most common ones:
(1) A simple fault cailling for adjustment.
(2) Retuning.
(3) Acrial lead disconnected or aerial blown down or faulty.


Harold Berkley's field servicing kit.
(4) The customer doesn't understand the operation of his equipment - this is especially the case with teletext sets and VCRs.
(5) An elderly person needs reassurance.
(6) No fault at all.
(7) Video heads needs cleaning.
(8) The remote control unit needs new batteries.
(9) Remote control unit eaten by dog!

I could go on, but there's no need to carry a heavy box around to sort out most of these problems. Even with real faults, in view of the many models you may have to deal with it will be a hit or miss matter whether the part you need is in your massive box. To go into a customer's home with no tools at all however gives a bad impression.

The kit I've put together will deal with most situations. It's neat and efficient and impresses the customers. Here's my selection of essential equipment.
(1) A soldering iron is essential of course. How many faults are due to dry-joints? - a great many. No components are required with this sort of trouble, just your own Sherlock Holmes' way of finding the culprit and attacking it with molten solder. A bow to the satisfied customer and you're on your way.

I used rechargeable soldering irons for some time. They are useful but limited. I've found that the Oryx Portasol soldering iron is far superior. It's small and will tackle any job.
(2) Use solder wick for desoldering - suckers take up too much room.
(3) There are many miniature digital multimeters on the market now. At present I'm using a Soar 3010 autoranging meter from Marf Electronics of Cambridge. It's the same as the Tandy 22-170. A very neat product and, you guessed it, Japanese.
(4) What would we do without screwdrivers?! To save space I use a reversible Pozidrive/straight screwdriver, plus a double-ended trimming tool, a neon screwdriver (a life saver this) and a nylon hexagonal trimmer.
(5) Miniature precision cutters and pliers. There's no shortage of good makes. Treat yourself to a matching pair.
(6) A torch. Many houses seem to be lit by a 40W bulb. Good for atmosphere but not for servicing! Plenty of small pentorches and small rechargeable types are available.
(7) Any other gadgets you use. Give a new item a trial period. If you find you're not using it don't carry it around.

The case to use is again a matter of choice. l've tried various hard ones but finally opted for a soft, cheap. zipround writing case that seems to be ideal. After throwing out the pad and envelopes 1 mounted the gear. A combination of self-adhesive Velcro (Woolworths) and Scotch self-adhesive Superclips (also Woolworths) was used to mount the tools. The meter is housed in one of the side compartments.

In conclusion, I'd urge you to give your kit a spring clean. It's not easy to change old methods of working, but modern technology can make your job a lot easier.

Apart from old-hands I hope that many newcomers will find some ideas amongst these suggestions.

# Cable Television Techniques 

## Part 2

J. LeJeune

Until the arrival of high-slope valves, ferrite cores and low-loss coaxial cables large-scale TV distribution networks were the province of the h.f. multi-pair operators. The introduction of valves such as the EF80 made broadband v.h.f. amplification in Band I possible, though earlier attempts had been made using the Z77. With a single coaxial cable, any amplification used in the network to make up for the attenuation introduced by the cable has to be able to cover all the channels in use. Broadband amplification is most commonly used, though there had been earlier attempts to overcome the distortion produced by wideband amplifiers by employing channelised amplifiers with selective filtering at the input and output.

## System Performance

The performance of a repeater amplifier in a network cannot be considered in isolation since, more often than not, more than one amplifier will be used in a cascaded arrangement with lengths of cable in between. The characteristics of a series of repeater amplifiers, filters, teeunits and splitters will have a cumulative effect which has to be taken into account. Cascaded filters for example produce a narrowing of the bandwidth of the system. As a result, the use of channelised repeaters is desirable only under conditions where the transmission levels of the individual channels have become too diverse to cure by passive equalisation methods. The system designer needs to know how many filters can be used in cascade before the bandwidth narrowing has an adverse effect.

Similarly the performance of a string of wideband repeater amplifiers is a vital consideration. The overall gain of the network is zero dB , the repeaters serving only to compensate for the losses introduced by the cable, equalisers, tee-units and splitters. There are three impor-


Fig. 1: The dynamic range of a poor amplifier.
tant parameters here. (1) Response flatness. Mass-produced amplifiers have very similar characteristics, but response deviations from the ideal of being flat will add up over a cascade, causing a signal level disparity that can be quite wide. (2) The noise figure, which determines the minimum input signal level. (3) Third-order distortion, which gives rise to cross-modulation and patterning from beat frequencies.

In addition, repeater amplifier gain has a direct influence on the number of repeaters that can be used in cascade. High gain and a high noise figure coupled with limited output capability reduce the dynamic range - the problem is illustrated in Fig. 1. Good dynamic range is essential for a main line signal route (the trunk) even with good a.g.c. systems. Repeaters with a noise figure of 8 dB , an eight-channel output capability of 300 mV r.m.s. of peak and a gain of around 16 dB are common. For the distribution lines (spurs) where fewer amplifiers will be required in cascade the gain can be increased to 22 dB by incorporating an extra stage in the same basic amplifier design used for the trunk service.

Armed with the performance figures the network planner can calculate the trunk line performance at the various points where it's tapped to feed the distribution lines. Fig. 2 shows a practical arrangement for part of a trunk/ distribution network. The aim is that the trunk line should serve the distribution network with the cleanest possible signals, free from noise, cross-modulation and patterning. The distribution network will be designed to provide the most economical use of cable and equipment, reaching the minimum acceptable signal quality only at the very end of the system. Even here the subscriber should not notice any degradation since the limits should have been set to allow for a fall-off under adverse conditions, this fall-off being such that it will not degrade the service to an extent greater than that experienced by a viewer using his own aerial.

The degradation of network performance over a long cascade of repeater amplifiers is best shown graphically. Fig. 3 shows the performance of a theoretical cascade of distribution amplifiers each having a gain of 22 dB , a noise figure of 8 dB and an eight-channel output capability of (singly) $+110 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ ( 300 mV ) for -46 dB cross-modulation. The point where the two performance lines cross is the theoretical cascade limit. At this point however there would be no room for even minor signal level fluctuations - any increase would give rise to cross-modulation while any decrease would result in an unacceptable lowering of


Fig. 2: Section of a distribution network.


Fig. 3: Reach diagram. Repeater gain 22dB, maximum output ( 8 channels) $110 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$, equivalent noise input calculated from the noise figure and Boltzmann's constant for 5 MHz bandwidth.


Fig. 4 (left): Two-way splitter.
Fig. 5 (right): Directional tee-unit.
the signal-to-noise ratio. A good planner will never allow the performance of the network to reach this point. Fig. 3 also assumes perfect input signals, but as the input to the distribution network will be derived from the trunk line the performance calculations have to be made with reference to the latter to determine the noise and third-order distortion levels at the tapping point. The distribution reach diagram starts with these parameters and ends where there is still a tolerance of 3 dB above and below the operating level.

The reach diagram tells the network planner the operating levels for each amplifier to give the maximum distance possible or the maximum operating level for an individual cascade of amplifiers. A shorter cable run with fewer repeaters operating at a higher output level can have some short-term advantages, but it's hard luck if a new housing estate is subsequently built just beyond the reach of a network so planned, and it's as well to have a standardised set of transmission levels for each type of network - trunk and distribution. If the budget is on a shoe-string the task of the planner is not easy. Few professional planners would compromise in favour of short-term economy: the golden rule is to have plenty in hand.

## Passive Devices

Discussion so far has related to active devices for maintaining a minimum signal level in the network. Just as important are the passive devices used for splitting, teeing-off and tapping the cable. Good CATV practice is never to connect a subscriber to a cable that interconnects repeaters. This avoids troubles arising within a subscriber's installation being passed onwards to the end of that branch of the network. To accomplish this ideal, signals are taken from the cable via two types of hardware,
splitters and tee-units. A splitter divides the incoming line into two or more lines, supplying an equal signal level to each. A good quality two-way splitter will introduce a loss of 3.5 dB in each branch, a three-way splitter will lose 5.5 dB and so on. Tee-units have an unequal loss: the "through" loss is quite low while the side loss ranges from 10 dB up to 26 dB . Splitters and tee-units also have directional properties that give high attenuation between each of the lines fed from them. This again prevents disturbances on one branch of the network affecting another branch via the splitter or tee-unit.

A two-way splitter circuit using ferrite-cored transformers, normally toroids, is shown in Fig. 4. T1 is tapped at 70 per cent of the turns to give an impedance step-down from $75 \Omega$ to $37 \cdot 5 \Omega$. T2 is a centre-tapped choke. The signal is fed to the two $75 \Omega$ output lines via the tap: the output lines will appear to the tap to be in parallel, i.e. $37.5 \Omega$. To a signal fed to T2's centre tap R1 will not appear to be present, due to phase cancellation. If a signal is fed in on one of the output lines it will pass through R1 to the other output line, and will also pass via T , appearing at the other end of R1 in opposite phase. With careful construction a reverse loss of over 26 dB can be obtained, giving a useful amount of isolation between outgoing lines.

A tee-unit requires a somewhat different arrangement to obtain similarly useful results. The commonly used circuit is shown in Fig. 5. The phase relationships result in the unit being transparent to signals that pass from the input to the output, and semitransparent to signals that pass from the input to the branch (tap). If a signal is fed in at the tap it will see the $75 \Omega$ resistor which will absorb most of the signal: due to the phase relationships the signal will be highly attenuated at the main output.

## Subscriber Connections

Possibly the most dubious pieces of equipment connected to a well-designed, planned and installed cable network are the subscribers' television receivers. This is in no way to denigrate modern receiver designs which are on the whole excellent. But they are manufactured for a price conscious market and cannot be made to take into account minority requirements such as cable TV connections.

The main source of trouble is the tuner, which produces spurious signals at the aerial socket. Unless the system operator takes measures to prevent them doing so these unwanted signals can find their way into the cable network. The front line in the defence against such spurious signals getting into the network is the subscriber tap. This device extracts a proportion of the signal from the distribution cable, feeding it to the subscriber's receiver. The standard signal level supplied is 1 mV r.m.s. of peak.

Two types of subscriber tap are used. For low attenuation values a directional transformer arrangement that's similar in principle to the tee-unit shown in Fig. 5 is used. This unit's directional properties help to reduce to a very low level any unwanted signals that, coming from the subscriber's TV receiver, could cause problems in the rest of the network. For higher attenuation values an autotransformer arrangement is commonly used (see Fig. 6), though simple resistor units are used where the performance requirements are less rigorous and economy is paramount. Resistor Rt in Fig. 6 provides back matching for the subscriber's feeder cable from the very low impedance at the tap. It also provides a further 6 dB of attenuation. For values above 30 dB the circuit is modified


Fig. 6: Subscriber taps, (a) with $20-30 \mathrm{~dB}$ loss, (b) with 32 40 dB loss.


Fig. 7: Section of a hybrid CATV network. The converter consists of a v.h.f. to u.h.f. block converter and a distribution class u.h.f. amplifier.
to provide extra attenuation in the form of an L pad, as shown in (b).

The receiver end of the subscriber's feeder cable is generally terminated with an outlet socket that contains isolation components. These prevent mains voltages reaching the network from a live-chassis receiver that has faulty isolation at its own aerial socket.

## The Head End

An important and complex part of the network is the head end where the off-air signals are received and processed for distribution via the cable and where other programme sources, such as recorded video and time/ weather scanners, are modulated on to carriers for feeding into the network. Apart from the four main programme sources available in the UK satellite TV signals will form the major contribution to the wide variety of channels on offer. Some networks offer locally originated programmes for a few hours in the early evening: these will be produced in a small studio at or near the head end.

The choice of channel frequencies for use in the cable network has to be made very carefully in order to avoid the possibility of patterning due to beat frequencies and harmonics generated in the repeaters as a result of slight non-linearities. Nearly all the signals fed into the cable network will therefore not be the original ones.

Conversion equipment varies with the type of input signals, the simplest employing straightforward heterodyne conversion from one frequency to another. Such equipment is employed in some communal aerial or MATV systems, though for these original-channel distribution is at present more common. With large networks the signals are demodulated, cleaned up if necessary, then remodulated on to a new carrier. Standards conversion is employed in continental city networks where the received signals may have different colour and modulation-polarity standards. Scrambled satellite TV signals have to be unscrambled at the head end. The main purpose of the head end is to provide as clean a feed as possible to the trunk network. It will account for a major proportion of the network's installation and running cost, and this cost very often has to be borne before a single paying sub-
scriber is connected to the system.
The pattern of outgoing signals from the head end is naturally determined by the number of channels in use and planned for the future. The choice of network type is governed by the same consideration.

## Types of Network

The most basic form of cable TV network is the communal aerial or MATV system carrying, in the UK, the four off-air channels at present available. No frequency changing is employed, the only active equipment required at the head end being a simple wideband distribution amplifier. Where there are more than just a few outlets some repeater amplifiers will have to be used at points along the cable where the signal level would otherwise fall below a usable value. Passive equipment will follow the lines previously described. There will be no trunk system, and the subscriber taps will be on the lines between repeaters.

With a larger network a choice has to be made between u.h.f. only, v.h.f. only with up-conversion at the subscriber's receiver, or v.h.f. trunk lines with block conversion to u.h.f. for distribution. A u.h.f. only network will have to be fairly small because of the high cable loss, necessitating frequent use of repeaters. With large-diameter, low-loss cable a u.h.f.-only network could serve a small estate of say 200 houses/flats.

For anything larger one of the other two choices has to be adopted. The v.h.f. only option has the merit of allowing a very large network to be installed with relative ease. V.H.F. equipment is capable of good performance and is flexible in use, allowing the system to be modified during installation should conditions have changed since the original plan was drawn up. The major snag with a v.h.f.-only system is that up-converters are needed to feed u.h.f.-only receivers. These devices are made to a very low price, and this is reflected in the quality.

An alternative and very adaptable scheme is to employ v.h.f. trunk lines to get the good coverage these provide, converting to u.h.f. locally at the points where the trunk lines are tapped to feed the subscriber distribution part of the network. This system is capable of enormous channel capacity when twin v.h.f. trunks are used with v.h.f./u.h.f. distribution to v.h.f./u.h.f. receivers. Fig. 7 shows a basic arrangement.

## Developments

Developments continue and the technology is an evolving one. Fibre-optic transmission is coming into more general use to provide very high quality trunk lines. Twoway transmission is coming into use to allow subscribers to communicate with the system head end via sub-v.h.f. upstream narrow-band channels. The latter technique has been a feature of many American city networks ifor a number of years but is only slowly finding favour in the UK. Frequencies from about 5 MHz to 35 MHz are used, with digital data transmission. To make it work the network repeaters have to be reverse bypassed using suitable filters and low-band repeaters: the subscriber taps and other network hardware also require upstream bypassing. Two-way networks permit fireside shopping, the dream of the mail-order companies (the terminal could be equipped with a credit card reader to give instant monetary transactions), also message services, "bulletin boards", emergency channels coupled to smoke and gas detectors - the possibilities are endless.

# Service Bureau 

Requests for advice in dealing with servicing problems must be accompanied by a $£ 1.50$ cheque or postal order (made out to IPC Magazines Ltd.), the query coupon and a stamped addressed envelope. We can deal with only one query at a time. We regret that we cannot supply service sheets nor answer queries over the telephone.

## HITACHI CPT1471

There's some form of intermittent internal sparking in this set. When it occurs the picture breaks up, usually for a few seconds at a time. A check on the board in a darkened room whilst probing components hasn't revealed the cause of the problem. We had a similar problem with another of these sets but with this one the fault got worse until the set finally went dead. It was repaired under guarantee.

It's important to examine the print side of the board while the fault is present, since this is where the fault is likely to be. Also inspect the line output transistor's mica washer carefully in case its insulation is breaking down. If you can find no signs of sparking or arcing there are two components which, on rare occasions, we've found can give this effect without any discharge being evident. These are IC701 (LA7801) and IC901 (STR6020). First however check R902 and R903 - both $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$.

## SHARP VC7300

The problem with this machine is tape looping after rewind. All other functions appear to be o.k. I've replaced the take-up turntable, main brake and idlers as suggested in the December 1984 VCR Clinic but the problem remains.

The usual cause of this sort of thing is imbalance of the brake pressure applied to the two reel discs or a tendency for the left-hand spool to be braked before the right-hand one. Check by inspection the timing of the brake application to both discs - ideally the right-hand brake should come on momentarily before the left-hand one. Also check the take-up main brake torque as detailed in the service manual.

## SKANTIC 56612

The main problem with this set is raster distortion at the top of the screen. It's apparent only over the top two inches of the screen and gets progressively worse towards the top, peaking to the right-hand side of centre. We've also had problems with flyback lines.

Raster distortion can be caused by failure of RH08 ( $6 \cdot 8 \Omega$ ) in the EW modulator circuit - the associated diodes $\mathrm{DH} 01 / 2 / 3$ are also worth checking. If these are o.k. concentrate on the NS correction circuitry around transductor LK01 on the convergence panel - for a start check diode DK01 and the NS amplitude control PK01. Flyback lines are often caused by failure of blanking diode DX02 on panel X.

## GRUNDIG CUC220 CHASSIS

The fault is sound but no vision. If the setting of the brightness control is advanced a faint, shadowy image can
be seen in the background of a good raster. Voltage checks were made in the RGB circuits and around the TDA3561 decoder chip and it was found that pin 7 (contrast) was at 0 V instead of $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$. The contrast control has no effect. The TDA3561 has been replaced, also transistor T2533 which is connected to pin 7, but the fault persists.

You should be able to confirm that the TDA3561 is working correctly by disconnecting the collector of T2533 and if necessary applying an external 3.5 V supply to pin 7 of the i.c. If the picture doesn't come up with T2533 disconnected, check the voltages around the contrast control potentiometer. If it does there's no doubt that the problem is in the beam limiter circuit. Check the setting of potentiometer SB then R2536, C2536, D2536, D2532, ctc.

## SONY SLC7

The sound level with this machine's own recordings is o.k. for the first five seconds then dies to a very low level (with the TV set's volume control at maximum). Prerecorded tapes play back o.k. and the machine's recordings are all right when played back on other machines. The fault is present when the signal from another VCR is fed into the audio input socket and when audio dub is used. The audio head has been cleaned and signal tracing in the sound section whilst the machine is in the record mode has not revealed the cause of the fault. Sound from the VCR's tuner in the standby mode is o.k., so it's not the common TBA 120 fault.

We've noticed that in this range of VCRs the recording bias level has a tremendous effect on the sound level of the tapes a machine records. We suggest that you check the bias oscillator, bias trap, record bias and record level adjustments as given in the manual. Do not attempt this without the full specified test gear.

## NATIONAL PANASONIC TC2201

When this set is switched on there's violently pulsating sound and e.h.t. and field collapse. The symptom on the screen is three thin RGB lines with a spot of light in the centre of the screen, about half an inch in diameter, pulsating with the sound. The voltages are all on the high side but no defects have been revealed despite replacing all the transistors in the power supply and checking the diodes. Someone has fitted a BRC4443 instead of an M23C in the protection thyristor position. The field output transistors have been checked and found to be o.k.

The BRC4443 should be all right in the TR804 position. Many peculiar faults in this chassis are caused by failure through age of the reservoir and smoothing electrolytics. We suggest you replace the following: C816 $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C} 813$ $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, and $\mathrm{C} 102910 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Also replace the two 6 V zener diodes D809 and D819, preferably with Panasonic supplied types.


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## TELEVISION SEPTEMBER 1987



## GEC 20AX CHASSIS Mk. I

When channel 4 or 3 is selected with the touch tuner the set reverts to channel 1 . We've replaced the CBF 16848 N chip associated with touch contacts 1-4 but the problem remains.

Start by withdrawing PL213 from remote control panel PC701/7. If the problem is no longer present suspect IC201 (SAA1025) and IC202 (SN74141N) in that order having first confirmed that 12 V is present at the anode of zener diode D206. If the problem is still present with PL213 disconnected, check for electrical leakage in the channel selector switches and in C5 before suspecting the control sensor chip IC3 (SN16861NG).


297 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.
Amongst all the VCRs, cameras and colour TV sets dealt with in recent test cases it's easy to overlook what was the mainstay of servicing work some years ago, the good old black-and-white set. There don't seem to be many of them about now, and we get very few in for repair. The one in question was a Ferguson Model 4816, a venerable portable fitted with the Thorn 1590 chassis. It has a mechanical tuner and beautifully straightforward circuitry. We expected the tube to have low emission after thirteen or more years' use, especially as the owner's complaint was of a streaky and shadowy picture.

The set was given to a junior technician to investigate, with the suggestion that he should start by checking the condition of the tube. This he did, and finding that the emission was very low he tried reactivation, which worked. With the needle of the jacker's emission meter hard over to the right he thought the repair job was as good as done. Not so, however.

With the set in operation a strange display, the like of which our technician had not seen before, was present on the screen. The left-hand side was bright, darkening towards the right-hand side. The picture, such as it was, had smears and streaks to the right. Whilst looking for further clues, the technician established that the sound was present and correct and that the tuning worked properly.

Without much idea as to where to start, our technician first checked the voltage across C87, i.e. the output from the series regulator circuit. This was found to be almost correct, and a tweak on the set h.t. voltage preset took it to exactly 11.6 V . It seemed likely that the cause of the problem lay somewhere in the vision stages, most of which obtain their supply from the 25 V boost rail. This
was next checked and found to be correct. The video output transistor VT9 obtains its collector voltage from the line output transformer derived 95 V rail however. A check at the collector revealed a large disparity between what should have been recorded and what was actually found: whilst there should have been around 45 V the test meter read just over 30 V . So the collector load resistor R51 ( $6 \cdot 8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was removed and checked. It had fallen in value to around $6 \cdot 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, but a replacement made virtually no difference to the display. Maybe the transistor itself was faulty? A new BF337 was fitted, again with no effect on the fault symptom.

At this point the technician came off the rails somewhat (no pun intended!) in starting to make checks on various peripheral components in the video output stage. Many of them were found to have drifted out of tolerance over the years, but none of them was responsible for the fault symptom. Perhaps the set had expired, or maybe something was wrong with the line output transformer? Our technician's girl friend, consulted during the lunch hour, said she'd had the same effect when daylight had leaked into her camera - the picture had been all bright and foggy on one side. A more suitable adviser, the Resident Workshop Sage, was found after lunch. For him the set was quite a contrast to the 3V53 VCR he'd been tackling when interrupted.

RWS had a pretty good idea as to which component was faulty at first sight of the screen, but he didn't let on. He urged the technician to use the oscilloscope and suggested a couple of key points to hook it to. Knowing that the technician would soon be coming past him on the way to the stores, Sage got ready a certain little component. What was it, and which was the crucial test point? Answer next month.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 296 - page 705 last month -

One for the theory boys last month! A Philips TV set fitted with the KT3 chassis had a narrow bright white line superimposed across the centre of the picture.

The line was being produced by velocity modulation of the scanning spot - the same sort of phenomenon that gives rise to vertical striations when an undamped line linearity coil rings. During its downwards scan of the screen the spot was slowing down momentarily at screen centre, due to crossover distortion in the field output stage.

It's normally arranged that a small quiescent current flows in a class B complementary-symmetry field output stage to ensure a smooth transition between the operation of the transistors at the point where the sawtooth drive waveform passes through zero. This is done by connecting a resistor between the bases of the two transistors to develop a suitable "offset" voltage. In this circuit the resistor in question is R1533 ( $68 \Omega$ ), which when removed and checked was found to be about $18 \Omega$. Its colour coding was difficult to read, possibly because it had been heating up for some time, so we'll never know whether a wrong type had been fitted or the original had gone low in value.

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| 2SA-673 | 50.20 | 2S0-869 | 53.20 | HA-1156 | 91.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{52.50}$ | WE HAVE FULL | RW-321 |  |
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| 2SA-683 | 20.20 | 2S0-880 | 20.50 | HA-1367 | ¢3.60 | 1A-7240 | 92.50 | BC-308 | c0.055 | 8F-173 | 50.6 | TDA-203JAH 51.80 | L-2605CV | 91.80 |  |  | FANGE OF THE | RW-327 | ${ }^{2} 0.54$ |
| 2 2SA-684 | 10.20 | 2SD-882 | 54.50 | HA-1392 | ¢2.50 | TA-7248 | 24.00 | BC-3038A | 50.055 |  | 50.30 | TDA-203DAV E2.46 | MC-1458CP | 50.50 50.45 | SHAR |  | STVLUS mosrly | RW-328 | ${ }^{69.81}$ |
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| 25A-765 | 19.00 | AN-203 | 9.00 | HA-11227 | ¢1.00 | TA-7313 | 20.80 | BC-309 | 20.055 | 8F-259 | 50.30 | TDA-2043 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ¢2.20 | MC-1489P | ${ }_{50} 0.45$ | VC-6000 | 91.55 | models: PLS | RW-51 | 20.51 |
| 2SA-769 | 51.50 | AN-210 | 20.90 | HA-11423 | 52.10 | TA-7314 | ${ }^{21.35}$ | BC-3098 | ${ }^{20.055}$ | BF-272S | ${ }_{50} 9.75$ | TDA-2040V $£ 2.20$ | 2N-2219A | ${ }_{50} 80.30$ | VC-9300 | 90.98 | ASK FOR FUL | RW-52 | ${ }^{20} .35$ |
| 2SA-771 | 51.50 | AN-214 | 51.50 | HA-12017 | c1.30 | TA-7315 | \% 7.35 | BC-327.16 | c0.055 | 8F-457 | ${ }_{50} 0.51$ |  | ${ }^{2 N}-2369 \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{50} 8.35$ | VC-6300 | 91.65 | UST TEF UMIT | RW-54 | ${ }^{20.35}$ |
| 2SA-794 | 50.60 | AN-272U | 52.50 | HA-12413 | ¢7.30 | TA-7317 | 91.00 | BC-327-40 | ${ }^{20.055}$ | BF-458 | 50.54 | TDA-2822 | 2N-3055 | 20.38 | VC-6100 | $\varepsilon 1.40$ | Price: $\mathbf{E} .60$. | RW-56 | 50.36 |
| 2SA-798 | 50.60 | AN-301 | ¢2.35 | HA-12411 | 51.60 | TA-7323 | 11.20 | BC-328 | c0.055 | BFY-52 | 50.30 | TDA-2822M 50.90 | 2N-3866 | 50.90 | VC-8300 | 91.40 |  | RW-57 | ${ }_{50} 0.36$ |
| 2SA-850 | 50.30 | AN-302 | £2.50 | LA-1365 | ¢1.20 | TA-7324 | $\underline{51.10}$ | BC-337 | 20.055 | BFY-76 | 50.37 | TDA-3411 91.80 | CO4009UBE | 50.60 |  |  |  | RW-58 | 50.38 |
| 2SA-893 | 50.30 | AN-303 | 63.20 | LA-3161 | ¢1.20 | TA-7325 | 50.75 | BC-337-16 | ${ }^{20} 0.055$ | BFY-50 | 50.40 | TDA-356i9 $\quad 8.10$ | MUE-371 | c0. 40 |  | \$1.30 | CARTRIDGES | 二тни\% |  |
| 2SA-958 | 50.75 | AN-315 | 91.00 | LA-3220 | 81.00 | TA.7326 | 81.35 | BC-337-25 | ${ }_{50} 0.055$ | BFY-51 | 50.41 | TDA-359\#1 2.80 | MJE-521 | ${ }_{50} 8.35$ | SL-8000 | $\sum_{£ .40}^{1.30}$ | WE HAVE 9 | Coll |  |
| 2SA-968 | ¢0.75 | AN-318 | ¢5.75 | LA-3365 | 51.20 | TA. 7328 | ¢. 4.40 | BC. $337-40$ | c0.05s | BFY-90 | ${ }^{19.08}$ | CA-34011 | KC-581 | [24.20 | O |  | artaioges | 8R-1225 | 50.75 |
| 2SA-985 | 51.20 | AN-360 | 50.75 | -A-4100 | 50.85 | TA.7331 | ¢1.00 | 8C-338 | co. 055 | BFR-36 | 18.10 | CA-3065 | LM-3900 | 50.52 | Tosima |  | UWIT PRICES IS: | BR-1616 | 20.75 |
| 2SA-992 | 50.30 | AN-5010 | 52.50 | LA-4125 | 81.90 | TA.7628 | 91.60 | BC-377 | c0. 20 | 8FR-38 | 9.90 | CA-34101 $\quad 8.40$ | ${ }_{\text {CM- }} \mathrm{LM23CN}$ | ${ }_{50.52} 00$ | V-5250 | ${ }_{5} 2.20$ | \%6.00 | ${ }_{\text {BR-2016 }}^{\text {BR-2020 }}$ | ${ }^{80} 75$ |
| 2SA-1060 | 57.50 | AN-5431 | 52.20 | LA-4183 | 91.50 | TA-7658 | ${ }_{5}^{51.20}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC- }-393}$ | 20.48 | BU-104 | 83.90 50.68 | CA-3420.4E Em.05 | CA-3140E | 100.50 $¢ 1.15$ | V .5480 $\mathrm{~V}-7450$ V | ${ }_{8}^{81.55}$ |  | 8R-2020 | ${ }_{80.75}^{50.75}$ |
| 2SA. 1106 | 51.50 | AN-5435 | 91.80 | LA-4190 | 51.50 | UPC-575 | ¢1.05 | BC-546 | 50.055 | 8u-205 | ${ }^{20.68}$ | TIP-29A 50.20 | CA-3089 | $\underline{\$ 1.15}$ | V-7450 $V-8600$ | ${ }_{c c} 1.30$ |  | (8R-2320 | ${ }^{20.75}$ |
| 2SA-1141 | 52.90 | AN-5440 | 52.15 | LA-4195 | 51.70 | UPC-1031 | 51.30 | 8C-546 | ${ }^{20.055}$ | BU-208 | ${ }_{50} 0.68$ |  | VIDEO |  | $\checkmark$ V-5475 | 9.45 | Of | CR-1220 | ${ }_{\text {ciel }}$ |
| 2SA-1303 | 51.50 | AN-5510 | $\underline{52.50}$ | -A.4422 | 9.50 | UPC-1181 | ¢1.05 | BC-547 | ${ }^{20.055}$ | BU-126 | $\mathrm{c}_{50} 80$ | TIP-30A. 418.27 |  |  |  |  | WMERDSHELL |  | ${ }_{\text {c. }}^{60.75}$ |
| 2SB-527 | 50.60 | AN-5612 | 52.80 | -A.4430 | 27.30 | UPC-1182 | ¢1.05 | BC-547A.B.C | ${ }^{50.055}$ | BU-500 | 98.00 | TIP-30C | verr: | 20.78 | Fabgus |  |  | CR-202 | ${ }^{20.75}$ |
| 2SB-544 | 20.40 | AN-5720 | 97.25 | LA.4440 | 2. 10 | UPC-1185 | ¢1.72 | BC-548 | 20.055 | BU-326A | ${ }^{20.95}$ | TIP-31 $\quad 50.22$ | VS-2EG/5EG | 20. 93 | 3 V 0 | ¢2.55 | VMS-30 | CR-2032 | ${ }^{2} 0.75$ |
| 2SB-557 | ¢2.25 | AN-5722 | 81.25 | LA-4445 | c3. 20 | UPC-1212 | ¢7.10 | 8C-548A. | 50.055 | BU-508A | ¢1.30 | TIP-31A, EE ¢0.22 | VS-7300 | ${ }^{20} .35$ | $3 \vee 16$ | 21.96 | VMS-3S $\quad 7.50$ | CR-2316 | ${ }^{20.75}$ |
| 2SB-562 | 50.30 | AN-5730 | ¢1.35 | LA-4508 | ${ }_{9}^{18.70}$ | UPC-1213 | ${ }_{c}^{1.05}$ |  | 20.055 | 80-5080 | 97.40 | TIP-31C | VS-9700 | 91.60 | $3 \vee 22$ | ${ }^{52} 000$ |  | CR-2420 | ${ }^{6} 0.75$ |
| 2SB-681 | 52.50 | AN-5732 | ¢1.25 | M-51102L | $\underline{2} .50$ | UPC-1277 | $\underline{2.00}$ | BC-5498 | c0.055 | TBA-20 | ${ }_{50} 9.20$ | 71P-32 $\quad 10.22$ |  |  | $3 \mathrm{3V23}$ | 50.75 | WATCH | CR. 2430 | $\mathfrak{W} .75$ |
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| 2SB-718 | 50.75 | AN-5900 | ¢1.50 | MB-3712 | c1.50 | UPC-1353 | $\underline{22.45}$ | BC-557A, B, C | 50.055 | TBA-231A | ${ }_{50}$ | TIP-32C | VBS-7000 | 12.40 |  |  | miCho | Celils) |  |
| 2SE-772 | 50.50 | AN-6249 | ¢7.20 | MB-3713 | 9.00 | AC-187 | co.15 | BC-558 | 50.055 | TBA-331 | ¢0.50 | 7P-33A $\quad 50.50$ | - | 50.80 |  |  | BATIERIES | 810 (N) | 42 |
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| 2SC-681 | 9.95 | AN-6320 | ¢2.00 | NE-646 | ${ }_{5}^{29} 50$ | AC-188 | 50.15 | BC-5596.C BCY-70 | 50.055 | TBA-540 | c¢.00 | TIP-418.C | hatach VT-5000E |  | TURWTABL |  | ${ }^{\text {RWW-42 }}$ | 814 (C) | 50.38 |
| 2SC-710 | 50.20 | AN-6332 | ¢5.00 | STK-011 | ¢5. 98 | AC-183K | 50.22 | BCY-70 | c0.25 | ${ }_{\text {TBA-800 }}$ | c0.45 | TIP-42 ¢0.25 | VT-5000E | ¢. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {RWW } 44} \quad 50.53$ | 815 (A) | 50.20 |
| 2SC-738 | 50.25 | AN-6341 | $\underline{2} .80$ | STK-015 | ${ }^{5} 5.25$ | AU-113 | 9.40 | BCY-72 | c0.19 | TBA-810S | 50.60 | TP-42A.E E0.22 | JC |  | SOUARE |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RWW.47 } \\ \mathrm{RW} \text {-49 } & 50.25\end{array}$ | 824 (AAA) | 58.25 |
| 2SC-741 | 91.95 | AN-6342 | ¢1.50 | STK-016 | 15.80 | AD-149 | 00.45 | 80-135 | 50.20 | TBA-810P | 97.00 | TIP-42C 50.24 | HR-3330 |  | $68 \times 1.2$ | 0.12 |  | A1604 (6) | F22) |
| 2SC-790 | 50.90 | AN-6360 | ¢2.80 | STK-032 | 512.45 | AD-166 | ¢1.80 | 80-136 | c0. 20 | TBA-810AS | 120.90 | T1P-48 $\quad 20.37$ | ${ }_{\text {HR-7200 }}$ | 80.75 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-49 } \\ \text { RW-410 } & \text { co. } \\ \text { cis }\end{array}$ |  | ¢1.05 |
| 2SC-828 | 50.15 | AN-6551 | 91.00 | STK-035 | ¢2.00 | BC-171C | ${ }^{50.055}$ | 80-140 | 8.40 | tBa-810AP | ${ }_{50.68}$ | TIP-102 $£$ | HR-3360 | ع1.95 | 120x1.25 | ${ }_{\text {coi }}$ | RW-411 | РНОTO |  |
| 2SC-829 | 20.15 | AN-6884 | 50.90 | STK-043 | 77.50 | BC-172A | 50.055 | 80. 201 | 50.40 | TEA-820 | 50.68 | TIP-105 E0.48 | HR-4100 | 81.95 |  |  | RW-413 $\quad 00.45$ | batterit |  |
| 2SC-945 | 50.15 | AN-6912 | ¢1.25 | STK-080 | ¢6.50 | BC-172C | 20.055 | 80-239A | 50.30 | TBA-850 | ${ }^{20.60}$ | TIP-121 $\quad 80.40$ | HR-6500 | $\mathrm{c}_{2} 2.25$ |  |  | RW-415 $\quad 80.45$ |  | c1.54 |
| 2SC-1018 | 50.75 | AN-7060 | ¢1.25 | STK-082 | ¢10.05 | BC-1778 | ¢0. 19 | -80-240A | ${ }_{60} 9.30$ | TBA-1441 | ${ }_{9} 9.150$ | TIP-125 $\quad 80.40$ | HR-3300 | $\underline{2} 2.55$ | $68 \times 0.5 \times$ |  | RW-418 | RPX-1 | 20.61 |
| 2SC-1061 | 50.75 | AN-7105 | 81.60 | STK-0029 | 54.10 | BC-1798 | 10.22 | ${ }^{80-243 C}$ | 50.50 | TBA-1441 TCA-650 | 9.05 <br> 9.50 | TIP-126 | HR-7700 | ${ }_{80} 8.7$ |  | 50.25 | RW-30 00.38 | RPP-14 | ${ }^{11.45}$ |
| 2SC-1173 | 50.40 | AN- 7110 | ¢7.20 | STK-0060 | c8. 70 | $\mathrm{BC}-182$ | 50.055 | 80-2448 | c9.45 | TCA-660 | 9.50 | HCF40016E 20.18 | HR-7650 | ${ }_{20}^{20.77}$ | $88 \times 0.5 \times$ |  | RW-33 | RPX-23 | ${ }^{1} .23$ |
| 2SC-1383 | 50.25 | AN-7116 | 50.90 | STK-435 | ¢4.50 | BC-182A | ${ }^{0} 0.055$ | B0-244C | 80.40 | TCA-750 TCA. 760 | ${ }_{82} 8.00$ | HCF-40088E 50.50 |  |  | $88 \times 0.5 \times$ |  | RW-36 | RPP-27 | ${ }^{2} 2.05$ |
| 2SC-1384 | 50.25 | AN-7117 | £0. 80 | STK-436 | E5.80 | BC-182B | ¢0.055 | 80-278 | ${ }^{20.70}$ | TCA-760 TCA-900 |  | HCF40178E 50.52 | matiomal |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-37 } \\ \text { RWW } & \text { 50.31 }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 2SC-1413AH | 3.00 | AN-7120 | ¢1.25 | STK-439 | 7.45 | BC-182C | 100.055 | 80-233 | c0. 30 | TCA-900 TCA-940 | 80.75 | HCFF4025BE 50.25 | NV-333 | 51.35 | $189 \times 0.5 \times$ | ${ }^{20.50}$ | RWW-39  <br> RW-300 En. <br> 0.52  | RPX -625 RPX -675 | ${ }^{20} 50.39$ |
| 2SC-1454 | 5.50 | AN-7140 | c1.50 | STK-441 | 59.50 | BC-183 | ¢0.055 | 80-234 | ${ }^{20.30}$ | TCA-940N | 80.60 | HCF40288E 50.45 | NV-8600 | 51.65 | 205 $2 \times 0.5 \times$ | ${ }_{50.60}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-300 } \\ \text { RW } 310 & \text { c0. } \\ \text { cos }\end{array}$ | RPX-825 | ${ }^{c} 0.39$ |
| 2SC. 1567 | 50.50 | AN-7143 | 91.50 | STK-457 | ¢7.90 | BC-1838 | ${ }^{6} 0.055$ | B0-237 | ${ }_{50} 50.30$ | TCA-3089 | ${ }_{9}^{1.65}$ | HCF 4050 OBE c0.32 | NV-77 | 50.95 | 205 |  | RW-311 | RS-76 |  |
| 2SC-1775 | 20.15 | AN-7145 | $\underline{52} 20$ | STK-459 | 88.50 | ${ }^{\text {BC- }-183 C}$ | ${ }^{50.055}$ | 80-238 BD-379 | 50.30 |  | c1.45 | HCF40103313E ED. 9 | NV-7200 | 20.84 | casset | ads | RW-313 | Lowglife |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C} \mathrm{SC} 1815$ | ${ }_{5} 2.15$ | AN-7146 | 5.20 | STK-460 STK. 1030 | 88.70 | BC-184 BC. 184 A | ${ }_{\text {c0. }} \mathrm{c0.055}$ | B0-379 $80-433$ | 50.24 | TDA-1011 TDA-1012 | c1.15 c7. | HCFP40106ise mo. 35 | NV. 7000 | 50.95 | MONO | 50.90 | RW-315 $\quad 80.48$ | (Supenctil) |  |
| 2SC-1845 2SC-1913 | 50.15 50.90 | AN-7156 | $\underline{92.50}$ | STK-1030 STK-2029 | $\underline{84.95}$ | BC. 184 A $\mathrm{BC}-184 \mathrm{~B}$ | ¢0.055 | $80-433$ $80-434$ | ¢0. 28 | TDA-1054 | c7.10 | L-123CTB $\quad 27.30$ | NV-600 | \% 2.45 | STEREO | ¢. 50 | RW-316 $\quad 0.51$ | AC-3 (PP) | ก. 52 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC}-2240$ | c0. 15 | AN-7168 | 82.00 | STK-2125 | 7.45 | BC-184C | 50.055 | B0-436 | c0. 28 | TOA-1059 | 50.85 |  |  |  | FOR |  |  |  |  |
| 2 SC -2320 | co. 15 | AN-72+3 | 91.00 | STK-2129 | ce. 10 | BC-2128 | ¢0.055 | B0-437 | $\mathfrak{5 0 . 3 0}$ | TDA-1151 | 50.75 |  |  |  |  |  | aval |  |  |
| 2SC-2550 | 50.75 | AN-7218 | 97.10 | STK-2250 | 51.40 | BC-212C | 50.055 | 80-441 | $\ldots 0.30$ | TDA-1170 | ¢1.00 | P | CES AR | X-V | PRICE | AN | ANGE WIT | JT NO |  |
| 2SC-2577 | 97.25 | AN-7220 | 97.60 | STR-4090 | ${ }^{6} 100$ | ${ }^{\text {BC-213 }}$ | ${ }_{50.055}$ | 80-442 | 50.30 | TDA-1180 | ${ }^{91.45}$ |  | TATION | ARE | VEN FO | LARGE | AND EXPO | QUAN |  |
| 2SC-2581 | ¢7.50 | AN-7223 | 9.40 | TA-7061 | ¢1.00 | BC-213A | 50.055 | 80-535 | $\ldots 0.30$ | IDA-1220 | c1.20 | ULL | IST AV | 迷 | IITH | R OR | SAE PLEAS | $\times 4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| 2SC-3284 | 9.50 | AN-7224 | 91.25 | TA-7137 | 51.00 | BC-2138 | ${ }_{5} 0.055$ | ${ }^{80} 505$ | ${ }^{20.35}$ | TDA-1510 | 84.10 |  | A | 00 | ARE | NN | T0P DUAL |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 C}$-3298 | 91.50 | AN-7311 | c0. 90 | TA-7140 | 91.00 | ${ }_{8 C-213 C}^{8 C}$ | ${ }^{0} 0.055$ | ${ }^{80}$-5508 | ${ }^{51.50}$ | TDA-1905 | ${ }^{20 .} 9.29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {2SC-3519 }}$ | ¢1. 50 89.75 | AN-7410 | 91.50 98.50 | TA. 7157 | c1.20 | ${ }_{\text {BC-214 }}^{\text {BC-214 }}$ | 50.055 50.055 | B0-675A $80-678$ | c0. c0. 28 | TDA-1908 TDA-1670 | $\underline{91.20}$ | BUT 0 | BERS AB | VE | 00 (EX- | P | FREE (For | . onl |  |
| 2S0-288 | 80.75 50.90 | BA-301 | 98.50 | TA-7205 | 91.20 | BC-214C | ¢0.055 | 80-679 | 20. 20 | TDA-2002 | 20.80 | VISITIN | IG TIME: 10 | DAM $T$ | 0 6PM (M | N-FRI) | I) 10AM TO 12 | OM SAY. |  |
| 2SD-525 | ${ }_{0} 0.75$ | BA-308 | 91.00 | TA-7207 | ¢1.35 | BC-2378 | ¢0.055 | 80-680 A | 50.30 | TDA-2002V | 50.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SD-526 | c0.75 | BA-311 | 91.00 | TA-7208 | ¢1.08 | BC-238 | 00.055 | 80-682 | 20.30 | TDA-2003H | 97.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SD-600K | ¢1.50 | BA-333 | 91.00 | TA-7214 | 82.90 | BC-238A | 20.055 | 80-707 | co. 50 | TDA-2003V | c1. 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SD. 718 | ¢1.25 | HA-1124 | 9.25 | TA-7215 | 0.20 | BC-238C | ¢0.055 | B0-711 | 50.50 | TDA-2004 | 91.80 | CLI | STER |  | 1 |  | MIBUES | HA1 |  |
| 2SO-837 | ¢0. ${ }^{5} 5$ | HA-1125 | 81.25 | TA.7225 | $\underline{52} 50$ | BC-2398 | ${ }^{20.055}$ | B0-712 $B C \times .534$ | 50.55 | TDA-2005M TDA-2006V | 92.50 <br> 1.40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SD-845 | 91.75 | HA-1137W | £1.35 | TA-7227 | $\underline{2.20}$ | BC-239C | c0.055 | BDX-53A | 50.42 | TDA | \%7.40 |  | e: 0 | 4 | 8213 |  | 39856 |  |  |



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