## DECEMBER 1987

$\square$

## SERVICING-PROJECTS-VIDEO-DEVELOPMENTS

Extra inside - The HRS Commodore Computer Spares Catalogue


Servicing the Sony SLC6 VCR Practical Computer Programming Second-hand VCR Guide • DX-TV Series and Parallel Networks TV Fault Finding • VCR Clinic

## MANOR SUPPLIES

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


PAL COLOUR BAR GENERATOR（Mk4）

$\star$ Output at UHF，applied to receiver aerial socket
$\star$ In addition to colour bars R－Y．B－Y ete
$\star$ 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 bar P．C．B
PRICE OF MK 4 COLOUR BAR（XENERATOR KIT £30．00．CASE £8．6）．BAT＇T HOLDERS £4．20．MAINS SUPPLLY KIT £4．20（Combined P\＆1 £2．80）．

MK 4 （BATTERY）BLILIT \＆TESTED E58． $00+£ 2.80$［＇\＆P．
 VIIF MODDII ATOR（CII 1 to 4）FOR OVERSEAS 55.75 VAT
$15 \%$

## TELETEXT DECODER PANELS（TESTED）

Mullard VMG101 $\mathbf{£ 3 0 . 0 0 , ~ P h i l i p s ~ K T 3 , ~ K 3 0 ~} 30$ £30．（0），Jexas XMII （TIFAX）£28．00 p．p．fl． 80
THORN TX9 MK2／3，TX10，teletex
Mullard Decorder panel＋Interface £35．00 p．p．£1．80
THORN TX10，PHILIPS（III PRESTEL，TEIETEXT
Mullard Units VM 6230， 6.330 plus Line Coupler \＆Interface $£ 38.00$ p．p． 12.50

## TV SERVICE SPARES

BACKED BY TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE \＆STAFF OF JECHNICAL EXPERTS
LOPTs，TRIPLERS，PANELS，TUNERS，SELECTORS ETC SPECIAI，OFFER Front End Unit incl．Tuner，Saw IF and Channel Selector

Frame，IF，decoder £12．50 cach p．p．$£ 2 .(0)$ ．Scin $£ 20.00$ p．p．$£ 2.80$ PHILIPS GII PANEIS ex rental（untested）．
Scan £10．00，Frame，Decoder 55.00 p．p．$£ 2.010$
PHILIPS GII IF PANEL（New）Less Tuner $£ 2.50$ p．p．$£ 1.30$
SPECIAL．OFFER Mullard／Philips yuality UIIF modulator（audio \＆video input）ex new equipment $\mathbf{5 5 . 0 0}$ p．p．$£ 1.00$ ．
（can redace earler mechanical selector unit）selector units $\mathbf{£ 1 6 . 0 1}$ ）p．p．£1．80 （can replace carier mechanical selector unit）
G11 Ultrasonic Nontext $£ 22.50$ ，Infra red Text $£ 22.50$ ．Others available
KT3 Non lext（RC4 01 ）$£ 21.50, \mathrm{KT3}, \mathrm{~K} 30$ etc．Text $£ 25.00$ ．
PHILIPS HANDSETS Ex rental，text，Untested．KT Text／Video Type，£3．50 gifion
COLOUR MANUALS P．p． 50 p
PHILIPS（ill £3．50，KT3 53.50 ，（TIX－E £1．50），（TIX－S £1．50
TIIORN REMOTE CONTROL，HANDSETS
£18．00；TX9，TX10 Infra red Teletex1 $£ 2150$ ，TX10 infra red（Non－Tex1） TX9 Ultrasonic remote handset transducer £2．00．p．£1．20．Others available． TX9／TX 10 Teletext interface pancl（1524）£5．00）p．p． 8 （1p
THORN TX9，TX10 Saw Filter IF Pancl． 55.00 p．p． $8(0) p$
TX9，TX10 Remote \＆tuning control panel（ 1515 ）£10．50 p．p． $\mathrm{f1} . \mathrm{80}$ ）
Sound \＆Vision．£28．．50 p．p．$£ 1.20$ ．
PAL DECODER KIT（Video to RGB）for Monitors $£ 27.00$ p．p．$£ 1 .(0)$ ．
PAL ENCODER KIT（RGB to Video）£18．50 p．p．£1．30．
CROX HATCH UNIT KIT Aerial
CROSS HATCH UNIT KIT，Aerial Input type，incl．T．V．sync．and UHF Modulator，Battery Operated，also gives Peak White \＆Black Levels，can be used for any set．f12．00 p．p． $80 p$ ，（Alum．Case $£ 2.90$ p．p．f1．40．）ADDI－ UHF SIGNAL STRFNGTH MFTERB KIT
1．uxe Case 88.60 ibuilt \＆Tested $£ 48.00$ ）p．p $£ 230$
CRT TESTER \＆REACTIVATOR KIT For Colour \＆Mono complete with Casc，Panel Meter Indicator－can be adapted for latest CRTs £29． 50 p．p．£2．\＄0． BUSH A 823 Convergence，Time Base Pancls $\$ 5.00$ each p．p．fi． 80 ．
（GEC 20AX Line Time Base £18．00 p．p．£2．（\％）
ITT CVC3 SERIES．Convergence \＆Purity Control Panels，$£ 2.50$
firi ${ }^{\text {EVE }}$
CMF31，CMA．31．CM532，p．p．8）p：（＇MD33，p．p．£1．84
THORN TY9 inds ex factory for small ppirs． Semiconductors etc．$£ 3.00$ p．p．£1． 80 THORN TX9 Panels salvaged ex factory for spares incl．Electrolytic \＆Mains Transformers．$£ 8.50$ p．p．E3．（1）．
 Panels $£ 12.50$ P．P．$£ 3.00$ ．
THORN $9000 \mathrm{HI} / \mathrm{Decoder}$ Panels Salvaged．For spares $£ 2.50$ p．p．$£ 1.80$ ． PHILIPS（ $8 /$ G9 IF／Decorder Panels for small spares incl ICs 22.50 P－p．£i．fo PHIILIPS G8 Line Driver Panel incl．Equalizing Coil．£1．00 p．p．60p PYE 725 Front Control Panels $£ 3.50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{p}$ £ 1.20 ．
GRUNDI： 8630 Series Varicap Tuners e5．00 p－p．$£ 1.0(0)$
VARICAP TUNERS U321，U3222（4，ELC $1043 / 105 £ 7.80$ p．p．£1．（א）．

UHF／625 TUNERS，many different types in stock．DECCA Bradford 5 position，MULLARD 4 position $£ 2.50$ ，JAP Rotary $£ 4.80$ p．p．£1．80． TV SOUND IF Pancls 46.80 p．b．fl．（x）．
LOP1S New and guar．P／P \＆ 1.50 ，Bobbins Mop．

FERG：，HMV，MARCONI，ULTTRA
1540．1591．1013． $1613,1712 \ldots$.
FERGUSON 3787 （Nurmede）




THORNTXY
THORN TXIU
SPECAL OFFEK

RBM A823
（GEC2028，2404．21（x）
PYE 691－7 chasss type only
PIIIIIPS K9

| E4．80 |
| :---: |
| £9．80 |
| （x）$£ 9.00$ |
| ¢6．90） |
| ¢12．80 |
| ¢9．80） |
| ¢12．50 |
| £16．54） |
| 4．80 |
| ¢2．80 |
| c2．80 |
| 4.80 |
| c4． 80 |
| 55.00 |
| c6． 80 |

R．B．M．T30， 122.


OTHERS AVAILABLE，PRICES ON REOUES
TRIPIERS Full range avarlable．Mono \＆Colour
SPECIAL OFFER TRIPLERS

THORN 15005 Stick $£ 1.50,150013$ Stick $£ 1.50$ f．p． $8(p)$
6．3V CRT Boost Transformers for Colour \＆Mono $\mathbf{£ 5 . 9 0}$ p．p． f 1.40
PYE 713，731 IF Module £3．50 f．p．80p．
HHOUSANIL OF WELCOME AT SHOP PREMISES
RGE SEI KDS OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS，ENQUIRIFS INVITEI ，COLOUR PANBM POPUAR MODEIS Goxds available it in stock mmedately over shop
I week from reweipt of order）．ADD VAI $15 \%$

## MANOR SUPPLIES

172 WEST END LANE，LONDON，NW6 1SD
NEAR：W．Hampstead Tube Stu．（Jubilee）Buses 28，159，C11 pass door
W．Hampstead Brit Rail Stn．（Richmond，Dalston，Stratford，N．Woolwich） W．Hampstead Brit Rail Stm．（Richmond，Dalston，Stratford，N．Woolwich W．Hampstead Brit Rail Stn．（St Pancras，Bedford）

Access from all over Greater London．
Mail Order： 64 GOLDERS MANOR DRIVE，LONDON NW11 9HT PLEASE ADD VAT $15 \%$ TO ALL PRICES INCL $\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{P}$
 R．B．M．
DECA Bradford（state Ma
DECCA
FIDE1 ITVY GEC 80 IITCVC5tes CVC20．
 PYE725（4）゚）731to741． 280 PHLILPS（i8 80 PHilipscis 4．80 PHIL心安
E． 80 PHILIPSK K 31


Telephone 01－794 8751， 794 7346



On sale November 18th

## COPYRIGHT

(C) IPC Magazines Limited, 1987. Copyright in all drawings, photographs and articles published in Television is fully protected and reproduction or imitation in whole or in part is expressly forbidden. All reasonable precautions are taken by Television to ensure that the advice and data given to readers are reliable. We cannot however guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Prices are those current as we go to press.

## CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence regarding advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "Television", King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS. Editorial correspondence should be addressed to "Television", IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

An annual subscription costs $£ 16$ in the UK, £19 overseas (by surface mail). Send orders with payment to Quadrant Subscription Services Ltd., Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex, RH16 3DH.

## BACK NUMBERS

Some copies of issues published during the last six months are available from the Editorial Office at $£ 1.40$ inclusive of postage and packing. Address requests to Television, Editorial Office, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London, SE1 9LS.

## 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").

## this month

| 93 | Leader |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 94 | Practical Computer Programming, Part 1 |
| Start of a new series which will explore the usefulness |  |
| of the microcomputer to those engaged in servicing |  |
| domestic electronic equipment. This initial instalment |  |
| outlines what a microcomputer is and what it does. |  |$\quad$ Les Lawry-Johns

94 Practical Computer Programming, Part 1
Start of a new series which will explore the usefulness of the microcomputer to those engaged in servicing domestic electronic equipment. This initial instalment outlines what a microcomputer is and what it does.
96 Fings aint what they used to be ..... Les Lawry-Johns
TV sets seem to be getting ever more reluctant to be serviced. Some recent examples that have caused trouble.

A comparison of some of the more readily available VCRs on the second-hand market, with guidance on price, performance and reliability.
100 Teletopics News, comment and developments.

Large quantities of these front-loading Betamax
machines were sold in the early 80 s . They are capable of good performance if well maintained. Notes on the power supply, common faults and servicing.

Not a dissertation on obscure circuitry: simply a note about the odd coincidences that occur in day-to-day servicing.
108 TV Services in Ireland Christopher Holland How TV services have evolved in the rather different circumstances encountered in Ireland, and in particular why cable TV has been much more successful there than in the UK.
110 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Steve Leatherbarrow, D.H. Davies, S.
Pearson, Gerry Hoey, Nick Beer, Alfred Damp, Les Pearson, Gerry Hoey, Nick Beer, Alfued Damp, Les
Grogan, R.S. Nawan and Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech.
112 Long-distance Television
Roger Bunney
Reports on DX conditions and reception and news of DX interest. Transmitter listing for the French fifth and sixth networks. The Revco PA3 amplifier reviewed.
115 Next Month in Television
116 VCR Clinic
Reports from Steve Beeching, T.Eng., Nick Beer, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Roger Burchett, Alfred Damp, Eugene Trundle and Paul Hardy.
118 Letters
122 Vintage TV: The Ferguson 842T and 843T
Chas E. MiHer
Technical features of one of the more straightforward designs of the vintage era.
123 Series and Parallel Networks S.W. Amos, B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.E.E. An investigation of the complementary characteristics of series and parallel networks, both resistive and reactive.
126 Service Bureau
127 Test Case 300

## OUR NEXT ISSUE DATED JANUARY WILL <br> BE PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 17

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUALTY，REPUTATIONCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| integrated tif cifcuits ta |  |  |  |  | COMPUTER SPARES | UNE OP TR． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | OECCA $100 \times 180$ | 30 Efrbuson txan／${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {AN305 }}$ | TA172PP |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {xiou }}$ |  |
| ANV116：$\quad 10$ |  |  |  |  | Tx50 |  |  |
|  | （8A120T． | $\xrightarrow{355}$ | ${ }_{\text {dreme }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{285}$ | TA1200－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HA13SWW．．．－ 15 |  |  |  |  | （4127 |  | 50 Grumolg pro |
|  | IRasop | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | ${ }^{818880}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Brama }}$ |  | 55 |
| ${ }_{25}{ }_{25}^{188}$ |  |  |  |  | нrım． |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{28 \\ 388 \\ \text { IIPA }}}$ | （1asas．． |  |  |  |  |  | （ex |
| ${ }_{125}^{35}$ |  |  |  |  | AR10 |  |  |
| $1412301 \times$ ］ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LA4450． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LMaciler |  |  |  |  | tras |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ONOFF SWITCHES |  |
| －38 |  |  |  |  | DECCAAD | Deecasamio |  |
| SAB307－ |  |  |  |  | Treveraso |  |  |
|  | Toditio |  | Buwsia |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  | 1.50 |  | ${ }_{\text {Bux }}$ |  | ввитоатга | Scil |  |
| ${ }^{565}$ | 30 |  |  |  | ， | s 611 （Remote）$\quad 1.15$ |  |
| ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ TDA |  | $\stackrel{3}{10}$ |  |  | NVESSAL | （tamat |  |
| ${ }^{285}$ IDA | TPA138A | H．$+\quad .30$ |  |  |  |  | $5{ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silline |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | THORN $1690 / 1(4700 / 25) 1.35$ THORN $9000(400 / 400)$ 290 |
| Stikowe | 500 $\quad$－$\quad 303 \mathrm{BCC17}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STK000． |  |  |  |  |  | PUSH | LVES |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{23 \mathrm{Cl} 124}$ |  | 20 mm AS | AMSTAOCTV401．．．．．5s |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Premor |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Soma |  | $5 \mathrm{Prsse} \times$－ 300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{50}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2ammas： |  |  |
| STK61．．． | （1） |  |  |  |  | Meluch |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 121.1 .6 |  |  |
| EERGUSON TV SPARES | 313356 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ Samsan |  |  | Anstrathoo iver |
| ${ }_{2050}^{250}$ | 5 Emase hed ： | $\substack{\text { fffrewam } \\ \text { Pimenoler }}$ |  | ceick |  |  |  |
| Coil． | 1 leafssich | Rear－ |  |  |  |  | Hhachirso |
| ${ }^{124}$ |  | video Head |  | Reel Moor． | ${ }_{\text {ase }}$ |  | Hitachivalie－w |
|  |  |  |  |  | Reel | ${ }^{165}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | SERVICE |  |  | Nat Pan 2000－ |
|  |  |  |  |  | －als |  | an．NV |
| 8．98 |  | ¢ffrevam |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | mixio |  | 5an | Sanyo Vicsano－ 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | vamstinaz |  | 301 |  |  | Shap 3 ano． |
| 17.8 | Stapil | video Head． |  |  | Acereas | 3，${ }^{10} 5$ | Shap 3 ano |
| Loudspeaser |  |  |  | Fidelic CNus | ${ }_{250}^{250}$ cassan M | Hor． | Sonyc． |
| $\cdots \times 1{ }^{1585}$ | ${ }_{\text {STRAS }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | VIDEO S |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | tsscaluner： | Nv33 Ilier |  | GECCII45SH． | 2ss Rewinckit |  | Amstad Cchasmo．．．．．．．． 23.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ， |  | 6ec croset | ${ }_{30}$ |  | 退 |
| Tuner．i．arix | GECMITACHI | Play |  |  | －cta |  | Shiserigeniuel |
|  |  | Nva3 Lad．aed． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pbilies | 边 |  |  |
| ${ }_{214}^{245}$ |  | mbiler |  | Phip | ${ }_{350}^{350}$ Revind K Kit | 3.6 |  |
|  |  | en Rolle |  |  |  |  | anNraco |
| Pinctierilier |  |  |  | Sony ${ }_{\text {cherse }}$ |  |  |  |
| ．635 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tatevpulder（SM） | Hoed．．．． |  |  | REC |  |  | Sal |
|  |  | PH |  | Fegusons3x | ${ }_{9}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sona |
|  | Mobr |  |  | GECVYash |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reilele |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## EXPORT ORDERS WELCOME

| AMSTRAD |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1422292 | CTV2210 |
| 1422187 | CTV2200 |
| 151910 | TVNIDEO |
| 1409221 | CTV1409 |
| 151175 | VCR5200 |
| 150583 | VCR7000 |
| 150878 | VCR9000 |

## DECCA

| $80 / 100$ | NON TXT | VS | 16.50 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $80 / 10$ | NON TXT | VS8511 | 19.50 |
| 101 | NON TXT | VS8513 | 23.50 |


| SONY |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C5 | RH75T | 29.04 |
| C6 | RH72 | 22.62 |
| C7 | RHT200 | 45.00 |
| C9 | RHT213 | 45.00 |


| ITT |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| CVC45 RG5 VS8262 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}$ |
| CVC32 RG15VS8573 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}$ |

please note that some handsets ARE MANUFACTURERS ORIGINALS BUT SOME MAY BE AN ALTERNATIVE TYPE.



## P.V. тuess

TEL: 0254
36521 TELEX: 635562
32611 GRIFFIN G 390936 FOR P.V.

## CALLERS ALWAYS WELCOME

|  | VIDEO HEADS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO TAPE <br> $\star$ "DOWN IN PRICE" $\star$ | 3H55V AKAI/FERGUSON/JVC <br> 3H55N (4H55) NATIONAL PANASONIC/ORION <br> PS3BS SONY C5/6/7 <br> PS3B2S SONY C20/24/30 SL8000 |  |  |  |  |  | 21.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.00 |
| SKC | PS3B3S SONY DSR 21/38/59R |  |  |  |  |  | 34.95 |
|  | SONY (GENUINE) 8000VB |  |  |  |  |  | 49.39 |
| E60 2.00 | SONY (GENUINE) SLC9 |  |  |  |  |  | 49.39 |
| E120 2.30 | SONY (GENUINE) SLC5,6,7 |  |  |  |  |  | 49.39 |
| $\rightarrow \mathrm{E} 1802.45<$ | 5HSS (SP) SHARP 9300-9700 |  |  |  |  |  | 26.95 |
| E240 3.45 | SHARP (GENUINE) 3300/9700 (While stocks last) |  |  |  |  |  | 56.00 |
| $\rightarrow$ L750 2.70 ¢ | P53BT TOSHIBA 9600 |  |  |  |  |  | 30.00 |
| SCOTCH | TOSHIBA 9600 UPPER ASSY. ONLY |  |  |  |  |  | 14.50 |
|  | 3H55H HITACHI 4000/5000/5500 |  |  |  |  |  | 25.50 |
| E30 2.90 | 3H55HA HITACHI 9300/4001 |  |  |  |  |  | 25.50 |
| E60 3.05 | HITACHI H1V1NT800E/9300/9500 |  |  |  |  |  | 35.62 |
| E120 2.89 | HITACHI VT33E/GEC4004 |  |  |  |  |  | 35.62 |
| E180 3.50 | HITACHI VT11/GEC4100 |  |  |  |  |  | 35.62 |
| E180 3.50 | SANYO 9300/9455/9500 |  |  |  |  |  | 53.00 |
|   <br> 750 3.65 | SANYO 5000/5300/5400 |  |  |  |  |  | 58.00 |
| VCC360 6.59 | PHILIPS V2000 and V2023 |  |  |  |  |  | 64.00 |
| VCC480 7.50 | PHILIPS 1700 |  |  |  |  |  | 71.00 |
| SUNDRIES | REFURBISHED HEADS (Exchange) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VHS DRUM MOTOR 25.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.95 |
| VHS CAPSTAN MOTOR 25.50 |  |  |  |  |  | THORN NEW LIFE (National Panasonic) | 24.95 |
| SANYO REEL MOTOR (5000) 12.95 | VIDEO DLER TYRES |  |  |  | VIDEO PINCH ROULERS |  |  |
| SHARP REEL MOTOR 19.50 | 0.Dla | 1.Dia | Wiath |  | panasonic | Nr7000 |  |
| VHS (Gen. Purp.) THORN/JVC 5.95 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SONY } & 23.7 \\ \text { SONY }\end{array}$ |  |  | 50 p | SANYO SONY |  | 4.35 4.35 4.35 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SONY } & 24.2 \\ \text { HITACHI } & 31.8\end{array}$ |  | 5.1 4.9 | 50p 50 | SVC |  | 4.35 |
| TAKE UP CLUTCH ASSY. SHARP TAKE UP IDLER | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { HITACHI } & 31.2 \\ \text { PANASONIC } & 37 \\ \text { AKAl } & 26\end{array}$ | 29 | 4.9 3.9 | 52p | JVC | ${ }_{\text {23, }}^{23 / 24}$ HR2000/3320/3330, | 4.35 |
| SHARP TAKE UP IDLER |  | 20 | 3.9 | 50 p |  | ${ }^{3660 / 11007700}$ | 4.35 <br> 4.35 |
| 0006/GEZZ 2.97 |  |  |  | $56 p$ $56 p$ | AKAI | VS97700 VT500 | 4.35 <br> 4.35 |
| SANYO REEL DRIVE PULLEY 6.95 | JVC 33 <br> NATPAN 31.2 | 25 | 3.1 | 56 | Sony | TCG GEN | 4.35 |
| HITACHI F/F IDLER VT11E/33E 3.91 | MERiN |  | Video Care |  |  | Video Lamps |  |
| WE HAVE A LARGER RANGE LISTED UNDER SPECIFIC MANUFACTURERS IN CATALOGUE FOR THORN, SONY, HITACHI, FIDELITY, NATIONAL PANASONIC, PHILIPS. |  |  | Video | Care |  |  |  |
|  | CHRISTMAS |  | Universal Copy Kit |  | 7 7.50 | Nat. Pan. Bulb VHS | 1.30 |
|  |  |  | Head Cle |  | 90 | General Purpose VHS | 1.41 |
|  |  |  | Beta Eccentricity Gauge 55.00 Chamois Sticks |  |  | 3 V 23 with plug VHS | 1.95 |

## VIDEO HEADS

* NEW HEADS - SOME PRICES DOWN $\star$

HSSV AKAl/FERGUSONJJVC

| 3H55N (4H55) NATIONAL PANASONIC/ORION | 21.95 |
| :--- | :--- |
| PS3BS SONY C5/6/7 | 23.95 |

PS3B2S SONY C20/24/30 SL8000
PS3B3S SONY DSR 21/38/59R
(GENUNE) 8000 VB
SONY (GENUINE) SLC5,6,7
(SP) SHARP 9300-9700
SHARP (GENUINE) 3300/9700 (While stocks last)
TOSHIBA 9600 UPPER ASSY. ONLY
3H55H HITACHI 4000/5000/5500
HITACHI H1V1/NT800E/9300/9500
HITACHI VT:33E/GEC4004
SANYO 9300/945
SANYO 5000/5300/5400
PHILIPS V2000 and V2023
REFURBISHED HEADS (Exchange)
THORN NEW LIFE (Most VHS types)
22.95

VIDEO OLER TYRES

Video Care
Universal Copy Kit
Head Cleaner
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Beta Eccentricity Gauge } 55.00 \\ \text { Chamois Sticks } & 25\end{array}$


| P. ${ }^{\text {- TUBES }}$ TEL: 0254 |  |  | SEC <br> We have a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TELEX: 635562 |  | 36521 |  |
|  |  | 32611 | Call and see |
| GRIFFIN G FOR P.V. |  | 390936 | Pleas |
| BELLS/BOXES |  |  |  |
| GG1 | challenger Pa | anel bkil | 27.95 |
|  | Shorrock aco | an 75 Panel | 32.50 |
|  | EUROBELL (No. | S.AB. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 21.00 |
| B2 | EUROBEL (with | S.A.B. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 26.95 |
|  | 6V Batiery for | EUROBEL | 3.75 |
| -Price indudes Multi Adaptor to use with "C" type bell boxes |  |  |  |
| T1 | 12V BELL (Tan) |  | 12.95 |
| B5 | 'C' TYPE Polypro | p. Boxes (comp) | 4.55 |
| B6 | 'C' TYPE Polycart | . Boxes (comp) | 7.80 |
|  | 'C' TYPE DUMMY | COVER (no back) | 3.25 |
|  | 'C' TYPE Transluc | cent | 7.80 |

## SOUNDERS/SIRENS

| S2 | 712 EXTERNAL SIREN |
| :--- | :--- |
| S4 | $1010 / 2010$ EXTERNAL SIREN |
| S4 | 1010/2010 EXTERNAL SIREN |
| S22 | DYNABLAST |
| S13 | SOUND BOMB 1 |
| S14 | SOUND BOMB 2 |
| S15 | SOUND BOMB 3 MULTITONE |
| S16 | P228 |
| S17 | MIKRO |
| S18 | 362 PIEZO |
|  | 12V MUSICAL BUZZ.ER |
| M801 | 722 BUZZER |
| 802 | PMB27 BUZZER |



WE ARE AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTORS FOA SHORROCK SECURITY PRODUCTS

## SUNDRIES

## XENON FLASHERS

XE1 12 PCL 128 Red/Amber/Blue
XE3 LOW
LOW PROFILE 121PCL RedAmber/Blue
TAMPER SWITCHES 2.5"
SELF CONTAINED ALARM
CONTACTS
C10 5 TERM FLUSH
C11 4 WIRE FLUSH
C12 5 TERM SURFACE
C13 4 WIRE SURFACE SLIMFIT
C6 ROLLER SHUTTER CONTACTS
C9 ROLLER SHUTTER CONTACTS PLASTIC $\quad \begin{array}{ll}6.10 \\ 2.28\end{array}$
PRESSURE MATS
PM1 STAIR MAT
PM2 STANDARDMAT $\quad 1.20$
1.34

ACCESS
VISA

## FOR FAST <br> FAIR EFFICIENT SERVICE

RECHG. BATTERIES

| 12 V | 1.2 A | 7.23 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 12 V | 2.6 A | 7.87 |
| 12 V | 6 A | 10.73 |
| 12 V | 1.9 A | 7.77 |
| S.A.B. MODULES |  |  |

SHORROCK S.A.B. 8.76
SHORROCK DE LUXE $\quad 11.49$

PANIC BUTTONS
STND.
2.88

BRASS
CONFUSED?
DON'T BE - IT'S EASY!
TYPICAL PACKAGE
FOR 3 BED HOUSE

## £120

## Includes:

2 Zone Panel with connection $\star$ diagram
Rechargeable Battery
Outside Bell Box with Bell
Inside Multitone Sounder
Roll 6 core cable
$2 \times$ Infra Red Detectors
5 Pairs Window Contacts
Panic Button
Buzzer
Tamper Switch
JUST ASK!!

## TELEPHONE ACGESSORIES

P. V. ${ }^{\text {tubes }}$

FOR ALL YOUR
COMPONENTS
THORN/FERGUSON
SONY
AMSTRAD
FIDELITY
HITACHI/GEC
PHILIPS
DECCA
SINCLAIR
COMMODORE
ANTEX
DYNASCAN
EVER READY
LABGEAR
NEWLIFE
AMPROBE
SERVISOL
ARROW
SCOTCH
SKC
SPARKOMATIC



| $(E \sqrt{4} \sqrt{A} \sqrt{A} \quad \square \sqrt{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW VIDEO HEADS |  |  | VIDEO MOTORS |  |
| JVC 3HSS NATIONAL |  | £27.00 | SANYO |  |
|  |  | £27.00 | REEL MOTOR (RM11) P/N 4-529 | 00 ¢8.00 |
| SONY |  | ¢8.00 | CAPSTAN MOTOR 4-52TV-51000 | 52.00 |
| VIDEO BELTS KITS |  |  | SONY <br> CAPSTAN MOTOR BHF- 11000 | 52300 |
| AKAI |  |  | SHARP |  |
| VS-2EG/5EG | (5) | ¢1.80 | REEL MOTOR RMOTV 1007 GEZZ | £17.50 |
| VS-9700EG | (6) | £2.00 | REEL MOTOR RMOTV 1008 GEZZ | £17.50 |
| NVC |  |  | LOADING MOTOR RMOTM 1017 | £10.00 |
| HR-3300/3600 | (9) | 92.20 |  |  |
| HR-3330 | (7) | £2.20 | CAPSTAN MOTOR PU-55371V. | 9200 |
| HR-3360 3660 | (7) | $¢^{1.90}$ | CAPSTAN MOTOR PU-45979 | 522.50 |
| HR-7200 | (3) | $¢_{1140}$ | DRUM MOTOR PU-46414 | £22.50 |
| HR. 7700 | (3) | ¢1.40 | TOSHIBA |  |
| national |  |  | CAPSTANMOTOR70125101 | ¢28.00 |
| NV-333 | (5) | 11.60 | IDLERS \& PULLEYS REPL | MENTS |
| NV-2000 | (5) | ¢1.55 | SANYO |  |
| NV-3000 | (6) | ${ }^{\text {¢1 }} 1.80$ | REEL PJULEY 143-0-662T-01201. | £¢. 20 |
| NV-7000 | (5) | ${ }_{¢ 2}{ }^{\text {¢ }} 1.50$ | SONY |  |
| SONY |  |  | REW PULLEY A-6706-348-B | ${ }_{\text {c }} \times 4.000$ |
| SL-C7SL-JL | (6) | £1.95 | SHARP |  |
| Sanyo |  |  | IDLER SHARP NIDL0005 GEZZ | £. 25 |
| VTC-5300 | (5) | $¢_{11.90}$ | HITACHI |  |
| VTC-5500 | (3) | £1.10 | IDLERASSEMBLY 6886971 | ¢3.00 |
| VIC-9300 | (4) | $\sum 2.40$ | IDLER ASSEMBLY Y-6861482 | $¢^{53} 85$ |
| HITACHI |  |  | JVC |  |
| VT-5000 (7) |  | $\underline{11.95}$ | IDLER ASSEMBLY PU-4775? | £5.00 |
| VT-8000 |  | ${ }_{\text {¢1 }} 1.10$ | VIDEO PINCH ROLLERS |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\Sigma 2} 20$ | NATIONAL |  |
| TOSHIBA |  |  | Nv-300 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢ 7.75 |
| V.-5475 | (6) | £1.90 | NV-7000 | £4.75 |
| $\checkmark$ - 8600 |  | ¢1.50 | SANYO |  |
| SHARP VC-7300 |  |  | VTC-5500 | ${ }_{¢ 4.75}$ |
|  | (5) | ¢1.60 | SONY |  |
| CASSETTE MOTOR |  |  | SL-T7 | ¢4. 75 |
|  |  |  | SL-C7 | £ $\ddagger .75$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{21} 9.90$ | JVC ${ }^{\text {J }}$ - 3000 |  |
| 9VCW12 ccow |  | $\underline{52} 90$ | HR-3300 HR-3330 | ${ }_{55.00}^{\text {E5, }}$ |
| 12 VCW |  | ¢. 90 | HR-3360/3660 | ¢5.00 |
| 13.2 VCW13.2 CCW |  | ${ }_{5}^{52} 9.90$ | HR-7200 | 55.00 |
|  |  | c. 90 | AKAI |  |
| CASSETIE TAPE HEADS |  |  | VS-9700EG | £3.60 |
|  |  | ¢1.30 | HITACHI |  |
| STEREOHEAD |  | £2.20 | VT-5000 | £4.75 |
| MONOMINI HEAD |  | ¢2.50 | SHARP |  |
| AUTO REVERSE HEAD |  | £2.60 | VC-6300/6500 | £5.00 |

## MAKE YOUR INTERESTS PAYK

Train at home for one of these Career Opportunities
More than 8 million students throughout the world have found it worth their while! An ICS home-study course can help you get a better job, make more money and have more fun out of life! ICS has over 90 years experience in home-study courses and is the largest correspondence school in the world. You learn at your own pace, when and where you want under the guidance of expert 'personal' tutors. Find out how we can help YOU. Post or phone today for your FREE INFORMATION PACK on the course of your choice. (Tick one box only!)

| Electronics $\square$ | Radio, Audio \& TV Servicing | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Electronic Engineering (City \& Guilds) | Radio Amateur Licence Exam (City \& Guilds) | $\square$ |
| Electrical Engineering | Car Mechanics | $\square$ |
| Elec. Contracting/ Installation | Computer Programming | $\square$ |
| GCE over 40 '0' \& 'A' level subjects |  | $\square$ |

[^0]HAMEG OSCILLOSCOPES
HAMEG are Europe's top selling DUAL TRACE OSCILLOSCOPES. Select from four superb models. All incorporate a useful COMPONENT TESTER. Size-all models $-285 \mathrm{~mm} \times 145 \mathrm{~mm} \times 380 \mathrm{~mm}$. Clear displav $8 \times 10 \mathrm{cms}$.
Mains supply $110 / 125 / 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} .2$ YEAR WARRANTY


FREE Securicor Delivery SPECIIFCATOM Bandwath DC-2OMHz

- Sens. Ch1. Ch2.2mV/cm Trigger DC-40MHZAC, DC, HF, UF , TVV Frame Acive IV Sinc. Sep.
- Variable hod-oft 10 :
- Calibrator

Price $£ 314.00+£ 47.10$ V.A.T Including two probes
FREE Securicor Delivery
HM204-2 20MHz Multi-function


HM205 20MHz Digital Storage FREE Securicor Delivery SPECIFICATION

- Anaiogue Real Time (Same as 203.6)



## LEADER LCT910-A CRT TESTER REJUVENATOR


readily test the various characteristics and refuvenation of both colour and BWCRT's. * Tests tor shorts and leakage between electrodes.

* Tests cathode emission characteristics * Separately checks condition of guns. * Removal of shorts and leakage between * $\begin{aligned} & \text { Removal of } \\ & \text { electrodes }\end{aligned}$
- Checks heater warm-up characteristics - Rejuvenation of low emission cathodes with automatic timng.
- Super rejuvenation with manual control.

Nomal Price $£ 17.00+£ 47.55$ V.A * Complete with tube base adaptors Special Winter Price $\mathbb{2} 75.00+£ 41.25$ V.A.T. * Size H230mm W 330 mm D 120 mm

## SADELTA FIELD STRENGTH METER TC-402

THE SADELTA FIELD STRENGTH METER TC-402 has been designed to measure the signal ivelis deilivered by the anterna toa TV or FMr recever., no oder to test the pertormance of the antenna and dvaluate the best conditions durng installation etc. To lacilitate measurements, the
FEATURES

* Covering FM and all TV bands (UHFNHF) including CATV freq * Digital tuning display (3 digits) for direct frequency readout. * Accurate 10 turn tuning potentiometer
* Built-in loudspeaker enables monitoring of sound in AM/FM
* Meter measurement in voltage and dB from $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}(26 \mathrm{~dB} / \mu \mathrm{V})$. * Continuity tester 0-500 ohms
* Fully portable (battery)
* Sturdy carry case.


Price $£ 249.00+£ 37.35$ V.A.T.


Price $£ 583.00+£ 87.45$ V.A.T.
HM605 60MHz Multi-function
FREE Securicor Delivery

B.K.'s CRT TESTER-REJUVENATOR

Tests and rejuvenates blue, green \& red guns separatelty. Fitted with delta and PI.L.L. sockets. Compact size $120 \times 65 \times 60$
mm . Supply 240 V AC

Price £32.00 $+\mathbf{£ 4 . 8 0}$ V.A.T.

| B.K.'S REVOLUTIONARY DYNAMIC 'LOPT' TESTER <br> Revolutionary L.O.P.T. tester. Operates in dynamic mode which actually tests the L.O.P.T. under high voltage conclitions without de-soldering or removal. Size $75 \times 100 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$. Supply 240 V AC Price $£ 25.99+£ 3.90$ V.A.T. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| THANDAR SC110A PORTABLE OS <br> Price $£ 195.00+£ 29.25$ V.A.T | Vrameetc adaptor <br> $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> £0.93V.A.T <br> OV.A.T <br> $+£ 1.09 \mathrm{~V}$ A |
| DIGITAL LCR METER <br> * LCDDisplay <br> * 18Ranges <br> * Inductance $1 \mu \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{H}$ <br> * Capacitance 1pf-200 $\mu \mathrm{f}$ <br> * Resistance 1 ohm-20Mohm <br> * High acuracy <br> Price $£ 85.00+£ 12.75$ V.A.T. | $8500 \mathrm{~V}$ |

 T.V. PATTERN GENERATOR PAL MC11B UK * PAL Price £124.95+£18.74 V.A.T PALVIDEO COMPOSITE GENERATOR * PALBG. * Audio O/Put 10 mV

* Switching 12 V (a 4 K 7 ohms Price £124.95 + £18.74V.A.T.
 Price £124.95 + £18.74 V.A.T.


## R.G.B. PATTERN GENERATOR

- O/Puisigs Pos.RGB * O/Put TLL 5VP-P Neg Composite * BlankPulse etc CCIR Price £111.95 + £16.79VA.T.


## DIGITAL THERMOMETER

| $5 \cdots$ | - Pocket Size <br> - $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+750^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| पुरप | * $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Resolution |
| - | * 0.5" LCO |
| mor | * Supplied with thermocouple |

Price $£ 59.50+£ 8.92$ V.A.T.

DIG. FREQ. METER

* Pocket Size
* 8Dig. LED

Display

* Freq. Range

20 Hz 10200 MHz

- Resolution $0 . \mathrm{tHz}$
* Sensitivity 10 mV * Sensitivity 10 mV


## DIGITAL CAPACITANCE METER PRICE

$\star$ High Accuracy $\star 8$ Ranges $£ 38.00$ $\star$ LCD display $\quad$ Full scale $\pm 1$ digit Case Included

The THANDAR TP1 LOGIC PROBE and TP2 LOGIC PULSER are effective and economical tools for checking both TTL and CMOS circuits. TP 1 can show 14 different circuit conditions and can detect puises do wn to typically
10 ns . TP2 can inject a signal directly into a circuit without
Price $£ 23.00$ damaging sensitive components. Together they can
$+£ 3.45$ V.A.T.
$+£ 3.45$ V.A.T. stimulate and monitor responses of components 'in U.K. POST PAID, export enquines welcome Visa/Access or cheque with order, payable B.K Electronics. Otfic al Orders welcome from Govt. Depls Colleges, P. L.C.'s etc. Large S A.E. for technical leaflets of complete range Delivery normally within seven days

## ${ }^{\text {Access }}$



## FAST VIDEO SPARES FAST

ALL STOCK ITEEMS ARE DESPATCHED BY RETURN OF POST

| VIDEO HEADS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REPLACEMENTS GENUINE HEADS |  |  |
| All our replacoment heads are brand new precision japanese heads not refurbished. | Panasonic |  |
|  |  |  |
| Panasonic | NV7000, NV7200 | £44.00 |
| 3HSS(N) | NV333, NV370 | £44.00 |
| Fits model numbers: | NV366. | £84.50 |
| NV2000 ${ }^{\text {NV2010 }}$ NV333. ${ }^{\text {NV600, }}$ NV8610. | NV688, NVTT7, NV788 | ${ }_{\text {E64.50 }}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| SS(4N) ................................ $£ 46.50$ Ferguson |  |  |
| Fits model number: NV366 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fits model number: NV730 ......... 254.00 | 3 V 3 |  |
| Ferguson ${ }^{\text {VV35,3V36,3V38, } 3 \mathrm{~V} 39 \text {................ £49.50 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 3V29. $3 V 30$ HV31, $3 V 35.3 V 36.3 V 38,3 V 39$.HR3300, HR3330, HR3360, HR7200. VC8300 $\qquad$ $\Sigma 66.40$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sharp VC381, VC383, VC386................... 561.10 |  |  |
|  |  | ¢61.10 |
| Fits model numbers: VCSioo, vC9300, All others available P.O.A |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Toshiba | VTC5300, VTC5400 | £44.75 |
| PS3B(T) ................................. 137.95 | VTC9300 | £44.75 |
| Fits model numbers: v9600. v318. v338. Sony .............................. 244.5 |  |  |
| Hitachi | SLC5, SLC6, SLC | £49.50 |
|  | SL8000, SL8080. | £49.50 |
| Fits model numbers: VTB000, VT9300 etc. | SLC20, SLC30 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Toshlba |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fits model numbers: SLCzo, SLCC3O, SLC40, | V31, V33 | E59.90 |
|  |  |  |
| Fits model numbers: SLC9. SLT50, SLC8, Hitachi <br> VT5000 VT5500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Amstrad/Salsho | VT6500, VT 8000 , VT8300 | E34.50 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | VR6460. | ¢44.00 |
| Fits model numbers: FVHP615, FVHP710, V1000. | Prease call if your model is not listed. | E39.90 |



LOOK AHEAD!
WITH TELEVIDEO MAGNETIC TAPE HEADS DOES YOUR VCR GIVE WASHED OUT NOISY PICTURES ITS PROBABLY IN NEED OF A NEW HEAD - FAST FROM OUR
EX-STOCK DELIVERIES. SAVE E E'S ON REPAR CHARGES Our replacement video heads fit moSt models of VHS or Betamax guide and with a practical ability, you cand do the whole job in your own home with our head own home with


## WE CARRY HUNDREDS OF VIDEO SPARES <br> INC. PLAY IOLERS, CLUTCHES, MOTORS, SERVICE MANUALS, TEMSION BANDS, BELTS AUDIO/CONTROL HEADS, ALIGNMENT TOOLS AND TAPES ETC. <br> **SPECIAL ORDER FACIUTIES** <br> **OR NON-STOCK ITEMS**

## PINCH ROLLERS

## Panasonic

NV2000, NV2010, NV7000, NV7200. $£ 4.95$ NV333, NV366, NV370, NV430 ......... $£ 4.95$ NV730.
Ferguson/JVC
3V00, 3V16, 3V22, 3V23 3V24 _.......... £4.95 HR3300, HR3360, HR3660, HR2200 $£ 4.95$
 Sanyo
VTC9100, VTC9300 .................... $£ 4.95$ VTC5000, VTC5150, VTC5300,
VTC5400 ................................... £4.95 Sony SLC5, SLC7 ...................................... $£ 5.95$ SLC6............................................................................... 5.95
SL8000, SL8080...........

## Sharp

VC7300, VC7700, VC7750 .................. $£ 4.95$
VC8300..................................... $£ 4.95$ VC381, VC383, VC386 ........................... $\mathbf{£ 4 . 9 5}$ Mitachi
VT5000, VT5500 .............................. $£ 5.95$
VT9300, VT9500, VT8500 .................. $\mathbb{C 4 . 9 5}$
VT11E, VT14E, VT17E, VT19.............. $£ 4.95$
VT33E.
Akai
VS2 VS3 VS4 VS5 VS9300, VS9500, VS9700 ................... $£ 4.95$

## TELEVIDEO SERVICES 145 STATION RD, BEESTON, NOTTINGHAM NG9 2AZ TEL: 0602-226070 <br> Please add 50 p post \& packing and then add $15 \%$ VAT to total

OFFICIAL ORDERS ACCEPTED FROM SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC. EXPORT ENOUIRIES WELCOME.

|  | Sharp VC7300, VC7700. | E29.30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fergusor/JVC3V00, 3V16, 3V22. | c29.90 |
| LARGE RANGE | Fergusor/JVC3V29, 3V30 | c29.60 |
| OF E'S | Fergusor/JVC 3V35, 3V36, et | E25.77 |
| \% SEM. | Hitachi VT5000 | £24.75 |
| COMEUCTORS | Hitachi VT8000, 8500, etc. | E34.50 |
| AVAlable | Hitachi VT9300, 9500, etc. | E34.50 |
| FOR N, | Hitachi VT11, VT14, VT17 | $\underline{54.50}$ |
| AUDFO ${ }^{\circ}$ | Sony C5, C7. | $\underline{29.90}$ |
| VIDEO | Many, many more! |  |


| IOLER WHEELS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Panasonic |  |
| NV2000, NV2010............. (Replacement). | $\underline{50.95}$ |
| NV2000, NV2010............. (Genuine) | £2.90 |
| NV7000, NV7200............. (Replacement) | $\underline{1} 0.95$ |
| NV7000, NV7200............. (Genuine). | $£ 2.90$ |
| NV333, NV366 ................ (Replacement). | $\underline{80.95}$ |
| NV333, NV366 ............... (Genuine). | E2.90 |
| NV370, NV230, NV430 .... (Genuine) | £4.50 |
| NV777, NV788 ................ (Genuine) | £3.45 |
| NV730 .......................... (Genuine). | ¢4.50 |
| Ferguson/JVC |  |
| $3 \mathrm{~V} 00,3 \mathrm{~V} 16,3 \mathrm{~V} 22$ (Large clutch) | ¢5.95 |
| 3V00, 3V16, 3V22 (Small clutch) | £6,95 |
| 3V29, 3V30, HR7200, HR7300 | £3.90 |
| 3V35, 3V36, 3V38,3V39, HRD120. | E3.90 |
| Sanyo |  |
| VTC9100, VTC9300 | £1.90 |
| VTC5000 Reel drive pulley | $\underline{86.50}$ |
| Sony |  |
| SLC5, SLC7 ................... Rewind kit | ¢4.95 |
| SLC6 ............................ Rewind kit . | £4.95 |
| Sharp |  |
| VC9100, VC9300, VC9500. | $£ 3.90$ |
| VC381, VC383, VC386. | 63.90 |
| VC482, VC483, VC581 (also Saisho) | ¢3.90 |
| Hitachi |  |
| VT8000, VT8300, VT8500 | ¢4.72 |
| VT9300, VT9500, VT9700 | ¢4.75 |
| VT11E, VT14E, VT17E, VT19 | $\underline{3.96}$ |
| VT33, VT63, VT64, VT65 | £3.96 |
| Akai |  |
| VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5 | ¢4.50 |
| Fisher |  |
| FVHP615, FVHP710, FVHP725, etc. ............................ £6.90 <br> We also carry all play idlers and clutches etc. for models listed plus many more |  |
|  |  |

you get one extra free.
All the parcels listed beloware brand new compenents.
Unless marked s.h
 498. 4-1000ul 25 V axial electrolytic cpacitors

## TELEPHONE BITS

Master socket (has surge arrestor - ringing condenser etc) and takes B.T 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,
2.95
2.95
2.95 complete with 4 core cable, cable clips and 28 T extension sockets $\$ 11.50$ 100 mers 4 core telephone cable

COMPACT FLOPPY DISC
DRIVE EME-101
The EME-101 drives a $3^{3}$ disc of the new standard which despite its small size provides a capsacity of 500 k Des disc, which is equivalent St $51 / 4$ disc. We sypply the Opertors Manual and other
to
intomation showing how to information showing how to use this with popuiar comptiters: BBC.
Spectrum, Amstrad ect. All a a special snip price of 27.50 including, post and VAT. Data avaiiable separately $₹ \mathbf{T}$. relundable if you purchase the dive.

## TANGENTIAL HEATERS

We apan have vety good stocks of these quiet funning instant heat unts. They require only a simple case, or could easily be
 per heater I not collecting CONTROL SWITCH erabinging full heat, halt heat or cold blow, with connection

AXIAL FANS mains operated, tarnous West German PAPST company all metal construction tor reliability even running hot. Stze apponx $41 / 2 \times 4 / 2 \times 1^{1 / 2}$


SPEAKER EXTENSION CABLE Twin 7 mm conductors so you can have long runs with min sound loss and for teiephone extensions or

TORROIDAL ISOLATION TRANSFORMER 400 watts 230 votts in 230 volts out. Supplementary 10 vor winding a alows voltage adjustments. Torroidal construction make
price abouit $£ 40$ Der price onty $£ 10+ฐ$ post.


## VENNER TIME SWITCH

 Mane of perated win 20 amp switch. One on and one oft per 24 hrs . repeats daity automaticaly correcting for the lengthening or shortening day.An expensive tume swith but you can have if for An expensive time switch but you can have is adaptor kt to convert this into a normal 24 hr : tme switch but with the added advantage of up to 12 onvoffs per 24 hrs . Ths makes an ideal controler for the imme
Price of adaptor wit is $£ 2.30$.
Ex-Electricity Board. Gwarmioed 12 monthe
12 volt MOTOR BY SMITHS Mave tor suse in cars. elct. Hese are very powel.

SOUND TO LIGHT UNIT


Complete kit of parts of a three channel sound to light unt sontrolling over
2000 watts of lighting. Use this at home il you wish but it is plenty rugeed enough tor disco work. The unitis housed in an stractive wo to tone metal case and has contrgts for each channel, and a master onvor. The audio mput and upristor probection. A four pin plug and socket facirtate easa of comnecting lamps. Special price is $£ 14.95$ in kt form.


LOW VOLTAGE RELAY OMRON 3.5 v coil, plug in dil sockets, POLARISED RELAY depending upon its direction de current as low 4 Ma makes this open circuit, so it could be used to protect delicate
instruments or as an earth leakage. or reverse voltage trip atc 2 for $\Sigma 1$ ret instrume
BDS49.
24 Hr TIME SWITCH. Beautithlly made with West German precision. Just under 4" square with 15 amp cio contacts can be set arywhere around 24
hr dial to the nearest 15 mins also with an overide switch. Price Es oach. Ret his6 but hurry we have only 300 .

```
COMPUTERS
The Acorn "Electron" as used in many schools for cammes and serice was \(£ 199\), our prica, tested and working \(\$ 45+\xi 3\) pott tested but sligbtity faulty cis +03 post and lastyy tested but not working \(\mathrm{ze}+\mathrm{E}_{3}\) post. Full range of Software also mit stock at very
```


## POCKET MULTITESTER

4K ohms per volt - 11 ranges ACOC Volts to 1000 - DC current and ohmm
TELEPHONE LEAD
3 mits lorg terminating one end with new BT, fiat plug and the other end with correctly coloured coded wres to fit to phone or appliance. Replacas the lead
on old phone making it suitable for new BT socket. Frice $\mathrm{E1}$ ref $\mathrm{BO552}$ or 3 tor


## POWERFUL IONISER KIT

Genereres approx. 10 vimes more IONS than the ET1 and
similas c. yits. Will refrest your home, office, shop, work
room, ets. Makes you feel better and work harier - a

complete mains operated kit, case included. $£ 11.50+\Sigma 2.00$ | room, et |
| :--- |
| complete |
| PaP. |

## J \& N BULL ELECTRICAL <br> DEPT. TV., 250 PORTLAND ROAD, HOVE, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX BM3 5QT

MAIL ORDER TERMS: Cash, P.O. or cheque with order. Orders under
 trom schcoots and pubtic companies. Acces \& Bicard
Brighton 0273734648 . Bult orders: write for quote.

NEW ITEMS
Same of the many des EP POUNDERS
2 P120 - combined dochwork switch and thermostat for boiler contiol.

medum, bow and of

2P127- 130 a iridge rectilier assentily on heat sinks.
2 P129- 110 ppm motor 115 v so syppled with adapotior for 230 V .
2 F 132 - 1 Crouzet motor 230 N 隹 caling haertstat for fry warning or prote
19 F 500 mA psu, plyss into 13 a sck

tor masuring internal
Mains transtomer zov-0-20N la upight mourting.
ruchargeable bationy D size (4 Ah) solder lag ended


110,000 ut 700 dc smoothing capecitor.

Tectrical intormation on $3^{\prime}$ FOD refundable in you buy lad.
Oif bathery operated model molors.
FSU chassis with all components for 24 v 2 A dc unmirul
Metal box $141 / 2 \times 14 \times 4$ with lid add $£ 2.00$ post Motor start capacitor 80 ur 250 w .
Two station intercom unused but ine reject. Hicad cherger - pliug into 13a socket ov. 9 VA output Mains trangstormer oning 16, 17, 18\& 20 V 60 w 1 Oven thermostad with wemp, catibrated knob.
1 iv 500 ma cased with mains lead and oupin lead 9N 500 mra cased wibl mains lead and outpu lead
$13 a$ purg adeptor tused takes $3 \times 13 \mathrm{a}$ pugs. ${ }^{13 a}$ diagug adaptor rused

AC Working capacitor 12 utf f60v AC or 1500 v dc
2p164- 3 Phone teads 3 muss long lags one end BT plug other end.
${ }^{〔} 3$ POUNDERS
12v. winage, doubler or halver for 12 v to $24 \mathrm{v}, 12$ to $6 \mathrm{v}, 24$ to
3 P9- $\quad 34$ hr time swinch Sangano, new condtion, guaranteed 1 year $112 v 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ psu phags in 13 a sockel
1 Mains transtomer 50 A . with 6.3 pilot light winding. wright
mourting. fly shrouded.
1 Noise wer to fit in mams lead of applicance up to $25 a$
i wateprool case will tike 200 watt transformer.
signal box, 3 lamps on tace plete of metal box size $51,2 \times 3$ 1 signai box, 3 lamps on faces plete of metal box size $51 / 2 \times 31 / 2$. 1203 a mains transformer with brioge mect fitted on 100 pane. $10-5 \mathrm{a}$ ammeter $31 / 1$ acdoc ex equibment 1200 va - a ino transtommer 230 io 115 v lorricidal encapsulated 1.50 poss


## C4 POUNDERS

$4 \mathrm{Pl1-} \quad 1$ Car Radio aenial.
 ppm. mains operated could operate door opener etc. 1 Unseloctor 3 pole $25 w, 50$ coil standard size.



## I5 POUNDERS

## P66- 4 Transtomer urvight mounting 230240 v primary $2 \times$ T00 1 a <br>  i 4 benk heasing everneot each 2 kw ideal convector $18^{8}$ tong langential blower wit $14^{"}$ blower, motor in middle. TiOm Audio co-ax double screened 750 hm super low loes for  <br> Curem trantomer 14vout with 12 de mout. - Mrpedence matching transtomer 0-4-5-8-160 okm 1010 add <br> spgea - $\quad$ I1.50 post. 0.90 ammeter for mourting outside control panel. <br> 

27 POUNDERS
1 Instand heat solder gun - mains with renowable in and job 28 POUNDERS

| 8P1 - $\quad 1$ Charger transtomer $10 a$ upright mounting 230240 pimary |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| BP2- | $16^{6}$ underdome alarmbell suitable for a fire alam or birglar atarn mains ocerated. |
| 8P3- | 1 heat sink big powerki so ideal for power transmitter. |
|  | 1 is hp motor 900 ppm capacior n /n. |
| 8P6- | 124 hr time swich - 2 on ofis 16 a co contacts $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3 \times 1 / 2^{3}$. |
|  | 1 Stierk sentinel invisibie ray $k$ |
| $8 \mathrm{P8}$ - | 1 Papst lan $31 / 2 \times 31 / 2 \times 11 / 2230 \mathrm{v}$ metal bodid |
| £10 POUNDERS |  |
| 10P13-1 1 rev |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 10P16-1 powerill air mover 2 snal Ippe blowers with motor inn |  |
| 10P18- 1 mains operated |  |
| 10P19-112v abam bell really loud |  |
| 10P22-1 1 sensitve voll meter relay, |  |
| 10P23- | 1 thit machine heart 3 fruit wheets each stepper mot ooeratad. |
| 10 P 24 - 11 big panel meter tace size |  |
| 10P26-1 ${ }^{\text {Se }}$ |  |
| 10P29-112vengine cooting fan. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $10 p 31$ - 17 day ume switch 16 a do corkacts sep swiches for each day. 10P32- $168 \mathrm{rpm} 1 / 6 \mathrm{~m}$ hp motor reversitio. |  |
|  |  |
| £15 POUNDERS <br> 15P1 - 1 kit for 115 whi fi amp. <br> 15P2 - 1 ki for psu to supply one or two 15P1 amps <br> 15P3- 1 trme switch battery or mains operated - 16 a do contacts, 7 day programmable has 36hr reserve. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| LIGHT CHASER KIT Motor diven swith bank with comection diagram, used in cornection with 4 sets of $X$-rias fights mekes a very eye calching cisplay for home, shop or cisoo, only E5 ref 5P56. |  |

1987 CATALOGUE available－range of components greatly increased－over 136 pages fully illustrated．Price $£ 1.00$ per copy（free upon request with orders 5等等

| DECEMBER SPECIA <br> From 1／12／87－NOT <br> BATTERY CHARGER（Universal Nichel Cadmium） <br> rechargeable battenes delailed below the charger will charge all the size <br> one PP3 can be charged al the same time．The charger has a hinged plastic <br> indicators the unit also has a switch allowing batteries to be checked for <br> current state of charg <br> Power $\quad 240 \mathrm{VA.C}$. Dimensions： $210 \times 100 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ORY莫 PORTASOL GAS IRON } \\ & \text { Powered by lighter tuel } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPARE MPS } \\ & 1.0 \mathrm{~mm} / 2.4 \mathrm{~mm} 32 \mathrm{~mm} / \\ & 4.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| TEST PRODS（FUSED） <br>  <br>  |  |

## 


／
RESISTORS－CARBON FILM 59





ADDITIONAL RITS
DIISC CERAMIC 5OV

FUSES OBLOW 20 mm
FUSES TOLAAY
PRESSET POTS．
POmm
PRE－SET POTS．V
EXTENSION MULTI SOCKETS

| All 134 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2．WAY | E2． 75 each $22.5000 / 5$ |
| 3．WAY | 63.30 each［3．50ea／5 |
| 4WAY | 63.99 each E3．7500／5 |
| 4．War +3 ml lead 8 | E5．75 each 55.250 em |
| PLUGS 13A 3－pin fused，white | f0．46 ouch 00.42 ea |

20 mm FUSES

1 DOMESTIC MAINS EUSES $1 \% / 4$ OUICK BLOW EUSES ALL 13A．
TNOKCATOR
$24.34,5 A$

```
2A, 3A, 5A, 13
```

EAST CORNWALL COMPONENTS 119 HIGH STREET



## EDITOR

John A. Reddihough
Please note that the telephone numbers below are for contact with the advertisement departments only. Editorial enquiries should be sent to the editor at the address given on page 81.

## ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER

David W.B. Tilleard
01-261 6671
SECRETARY
Janet Reeve
01-261 6671
CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS
Pat Bunce
01-261 5942

## ADVERTISEMENT COPY AND MAKE-UP

Ron Scorey
01-261 6035

## SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES

0444441212

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows video head disc alignment in a Sony SLC6UB VCR (see servicing article on page 102). The dial gauge, whose fixing jig is visible at the top centre, is being used to check the newly fitted disc for eccentricity.

## CORRECTIONS

(1) First a correction to a correction we seem to be unlucky with the part numbers for those Sony fault-finding guides. Having corrected one part no. last month we now find we got two of them mixed up: S-79600001 is the TV and Home Computers book, S-7951001 is the Audio book.
(2) A correction is required to the acknowledgement on page 45 last month (MMDS rebroadcast system article). Bill Evans is the Broadband Services Manager of the Manitoba Telephone System.

## IELEOR50గ

## Servicing set-ups

Steve Beeching's letter on a later page addresses a problem that's been touched on here before, that of making hi-tech servicing financially viable. The servicing trade has been called upon to handle an increasingly wide variety of ever more sophisticated domestic electronic products - in addition to the basic "no-frills" items - in recent years. Indeed the degree of sophistication of some of this equipment is such that the traditional dividing line between consumer and professional products is becoming very blurred. We now have digital TV sets in which all manner of digital extras, such as picture-in-picture displays, can be incorporated. Colour decoder circuitry is tending to become more complex as, to ease the problems of the production lines (it's expensive to stop a modern assembly line to vary a model's specification), multi-standard capability and the ability to generate signals within the set and provide switching for external sources are often built in. That's just one decoder: at least three others will be found in the sets on sale within a couple of years or so - to handle teletext, multiplexed digital dual-standard sound signals, and MAC satellite TV transmissions. There is going to be an increasing disparity between cheapo and top-of-the-range products, though the latter will be available at prices that would have been unthinkable just a few years back, thanks to the vast amount of processing that can be done within a single complex chip of the VLSI variety. The move to market and promote models that would have been considered specialist or professional until recently is all part of another subject that's been discussed in this column before, the tendency for countries with an old-established TV industry to turn to greater value-added products in order to be able to compete with the ability of manufacturers in newly developing economies around the Pacific basin to turn out basic sets at rock-bottom prices. And basic sets at rock-bottom prices doesn't mean rubbish: much the same production technology has to be ased wherever a set is produced, so quality and reliability standards remain high.
So the TV screen and cabinet that confront you on the workbench could have behind it anything from a simple tuning/colour signal processing/timebase/power supply arrangement to a digital version with a wide range of extras. Whilst the majority of faults will inevitably continue to relate to the mains, e.h.t. and power-handling sections of a set irrespective of its complexity, we are nevertheless likely to have to face an increasing demand for obscure faults to be traced and put right. You can go only so far with chip changing and logic probing. It could well mean the need to have available an increasing range of specialised and hence expensive test gear.
There's a strange irony in all this. While sets cost the customer remarkably little for the features offered, what can the customer expect when something goes wrong? If it's a simple faull with a simple remedy the customer can expect a relatively modest basic charge. But suppose the fault takes several hours of highly skilled technician's time and calls for the use of expensive, specialist equipment? It could increasingly be the case that whilst a basic set can be serviced for what the public considers an acceptable charge a top-of-the-range set with a weirdo fault will bring forth an astronomic bill that calls into question the viability of bothering with it.

We've talked mainly about TV sets so far. The same problems apply with video equipment of course, only even more so since the product range is much wider - VCRs of varying degrees of sophistication, camcorders and cameras likewise. When it comes to a product that's not and probably never will be a mass-market item, such as a video camera, the potential servicing problems become even greater.
Traditionally the trade has tended to deal with the cost problem by a process of evening out charges. Charge a bit more for the simple faults to cover the cost of having to deal with the occasional "uneconomic" ones. You can't apply this system however when you are dealing with a very wide range of products - DAT machines and compact disc players plus microcomputers and microwave ovens say, in addition to the usual TV/ video products - and when, in a large organisation where costs have to be carefully monitored, it's necessary to keep accurate records of the time spent, spares used, etc. (use of computerised control may already be making this essential). Is there an alternative solution?
The one that Steve Beeching has put forward and is actively pursuing is the "specialist cell". If you need a lot of expensive test gear to handle hi-tech products it's sensible to deal only with such products and leave run-of-the-mill servicing to others. This will quite quickly tend to pay dividends in another way. If you concentrate on servicing a small range, say of specialised cameras, you will soon get to know them pretty well. This means that the time spent per unit and the charges can be kept low. It's certainly a logical way for things to go.

So will the future lie with an increasing number of small, highly specialised service centres to take on the more difficult work? Unless a service department is very large indeed it will be difficult for it to handle economically all the types of work that will be needed in future years. In fact even large service departments, including those of the manufacturers, may find it uneconomic to handle special items that turn up only rarely. It does seem therefore that the trade will have to evolve along the lines of subcontracting out the more specialised work. The traditional service departments will still be required to carry out the more routine operations such as deck cleaning, transistor and fuse replacement and so on. And many of the problems they have to deal with are by no means simple nowadays.

# Practical Computer Programming 

## Part 1

Mike Phelan

In this new series we aim to explore the microcomputer's usefulness to the wide range of people engaged in servicing domestic electronic equipment as a hobby or professionally. In other words, the readers of this magazine. In a recent series of articles Chas E. Miller introduced us to word processing and database management packages as an aid to efficiency in running a small servicing business. I myself wrote a series on the micro's workings. This spawned a few more very useful articles on the subject. So much so that the microcomputer has indeed now become very much a part of Television magazine's coverage. This present series will approach the subject from what I hope is a new angle, but rather than trying to describe what the intention is let's get on with it!

## What are computers for?

What computers are for must be the archetypal 64 million dollar question, to which there is not really any sensible answer. It's a little like asking "what's a piece of paper for?" - a rather silly question.

There are many applications for a microcomputer in a small business, from stock control to doing the accounts, invoicing jobs, keeping fault notes and many other similar tasks. There's a great deal of commercial software available for these jobs, but before going too deeply into this side of things we ought perhaps to go back to square one for the benefit of those readers who've had only limited contact with the microcomputer.

## What a computer is

It's difficult to say when the first computer came into being or what distinguished it from other means of mechanical number manipulation, including the humble abacus. It's generally agreed that a computer is a machine that has a means of storing data and also of storing instructions to manipulate the data. If this is so, the first computer must have been Babbage's "difference machine". We needn't concern ourselves with history however - there are plenty of books that cover the period from Blaise Pascal's calculator to the present day.

We now have i.c.s with immense calculating power, and the borderline between the pocket calculator and the computer is ill defined. There are programmable calculators which can carry out a series of operations according to a program (note that the spelling "program" has unfortunately crept into the language in the context of computers: we will reluctantly go along with this). A computer however can be programmed to make decisions and interact with the user via a screen and keyboard: these are some of the differences that set the computer apart from the calculator.

The average microcomputer consists of a "system unit", a keyboard and a monitor. With a small home computer the electronics may be contained in the keyboard unit and a domestic TV set may serve as the monitor. With a "business" machine the system unit will contain the bulk of the electronics, together with any disc drives. The system unit contains a microprocessor i.c. that does most of the work, and some sort of memory in which to store
things (until you switch off). Also required is a more permanent means of storage, usually a magnetic medium such as a cassette tape or a disc. Fig. 1 shows a simple microcomputer block diagram.

## What does the thing do?

To answer the question of what the thing does, we start with the microprocessor. Readers who wish to know only about program design and writing can skip this section. No knowledge of binary arithmetic or the workings of the processor is needed to program a computer.

First, a few common misconceptions. Computers are not intelligent and cannot "think". They can carry out only what we've programmed them to do. A computer doesn't manipulate conventional numbers. What it deals with are voltage levels - just two. A digital computer, the type we are discussing, represents numbers by high and low voltage, or logic, levels. These levels are approximately those of the two sides of the supply. Unfortunately, you can represent only two digits with two voltage levels, so numbers must be represented by a numbering system that uses only two digits, zero and one, i.e. a binary form of arithmetic. The decimal system of numbers that we use seems the obvious system to employ, but was an arbitrary choice initially - way back in the mists of time. The binary system seems strange to us, but is the only choice open to a machine that deals with only highs and lows, i.e. ones and zeros. It's convenient to think of a computer as something that manipulates numbers, but what it really deals with is voltage levels used to represent numbers.

## The microprocessor

There are about a dozen or so "popular" microprocessor chips, among them the Z80, 6502, 8088, 8086, 80286 and 80386 . Home microcomputers tend to use either the $Z 80$ or the $6502 / 6502 \mathrm{~A}$. The processor chip is a rather complicated device that can carry out a number of instructions and is connected to the rest of the computer system by a data bus, an address bus and and a few other links. It incorporates a clock (a crystal oscillator) to control the timing of its operation. Fig. 2 shows a basic microprocessor block diagram.

One element of data is termed a byte, which can be any number from zero to 255 . In binary form zero is 00000000


Fig. 1: Simple microcomputer block diagram.


Fig. 2: Basic microprocessor arrangement shown in block diagram form.
and 255 is 11111111 . Note that we've split the eight bits of the byte into two groups ("nibbles"). This is to make reading easier, although another reason will become apparent shortly. Now to represent eight voltage levels (a collection of zeros and ones) simultaneously we need eight wires or print tracks on a PCB. Thus the data bus has eight connections (D0-D7) to the microprocessor and its associated devices - the memory (RAM) etc. The RAM can be thought of as consisting of lots of spaces each of which can hold a byte of data. Each space has an address - a number that starts at zero and goes up to a number that's less than the maximum that can be represented by the bytes in the address bus.

We call the Z80 and 6502 "8-bit" microprocessors because the data bus has a one byte capacity - eight connections. With these chips the address bus has 16 pins (A0-A15), so the highest figure we can have on the address bus is 1111111111111111 , which in decimal is 65,536 or 64 K for short ( 1 K in computer usage is 1024 , not 1000 ). Why 1024 ? Because it's a nice round number, 0000010000000000 in binary, or to put it another way it's a power of two. The address bus is also connected to the RAM etc.

The microprocessor feeds itself with instructions from the data bus. These instructions are of course binary numbers (machine code) and each type of microprocessor chip has its own unique instruction set. If there are more than 255 instructions, which there usually are, then some must consist of two or more bytes. The instructions are mainly to move bytes between addresses in memory and locations (registers) inside the microprocessor and to carry out limited mathematical and logical operations on them. The computer works on the basis of these seemingly restricted possibilities.

The registers within the microprocessor chip can be thought of as single memory locations. There are usually about ten of them. Some can't be used for general storage as the microprocessor employs them for such things as storing the RAM address of the next instruction to be fetched. In addition, all microprocessor chips have a flag register. The bits of the byte stored in this register are treated separately - they indicate things like whether the result of a calculation was zero or whether it caused an overflow or there was a carry bit left over etc.
When a microprocessor obtains an instruction byte, or
"opcode", it first has to decode this. It then knows whether it will be necessary to fetch any more bytes. For example, if it obtains an opcode that means "load register b with the number from the following address" the microprocessor knows that two more bytes (the address) must be fetched.

## Negative numbers

You can also skip the following section if you wish - it's included merely to answer a question which the curious may raise - how is a negative number represented? There are only ones and zeros in binary arithmetic, no minus sign as we are used to having in everyday calculations.

The answer is to employ a system known as "twos complement". We have said that a byte can be used to represent the numbers from zero to 255 . There's nothing to prevent us using it to represent any 255 different numbers however - even negative ones. It would be convenient to have as many negative as positive numbers available, so we can chose a range of from -128 to 127. Now any arithmetic required must of course work. which leaves us with only one feasible solution.

Twos complement means that we count from 0 to 127 normally, i.e. in binary terms from 00000000 to 0111 1111. 10000000 is then used as -128 (instead of 128). The next binary number, 10000001 , is taken as -127 and so on until 11111111 which is -1 . A simple check will show that any arithmetic performed on these numbers works. For example:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
127 \\
\text { plus } \frac{-3}{124}
\end{array}
$$

01111111
11111101
101111100
It will be noticed that the result has produced a "carry" bit (the one on the left), but the result is correct without this. The carry bit won't fit into eight bits so we can ignore it (it's actually put into 1 bit of the flag register). To negate a number the bits are complemented (ones changed to zeros and zeros to ones) and 1 is added. It may seem strange but is a very convenient arrangement.

The above example illustrates another point, that subtraction is performed by adding. This is how microprocessors carry out subtraction. Some chips cannot multiply, so successive addition has to be used.

Despite this digression we must stress that a computer can be used and programmed by someone with no knowledge either of its workings or of binary arithmetic.

All the data that comprises a program is stored some-
where in the computer's memory, and must be put there to start with. Somehow the microprocessor must be told where it is and how to start fetching instructions. For this and other exiting revelations, stay tuned!

## Fings aint what they used to be

## Les Lawry-Johns

I kid you not. Things are getting awkward. Some of the sets that come in now just don't want to be done and were apparently put together with this in mind. "Don't try to mend me" they seem to say, "buy another one". Even old favourites are getting stubborn. Or is it just me? (Chorus: "course it's you".)

## Susan's Fidelity CTV14S

Take for example Susan's Fidelity CTV14S - the Mk. II that is, with the ZX3000 chassis.
"It keeps changing channels on its own and will often switch itself off, though the handset is in the other room."

So I ruled out the handset and its battery. I checked here and there on the control panel, changed chips, but still the set would do it. Eventually I phoned Fidelity.
"The amplifier chip IC1 in the screened remote control receiver section could be producing spurious pulses. To check this, cut the track going to pin 2 of the ML923 decoder chip $I C 2$ and wire a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor from this pin to chassis. If the set no longer changes channels, change the chip in the receiver unit, then restore the link to IC2 and remove the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor."

So I did the first bit and the set worked fine all day. I phoned Susan and her mother answered. "Is Susan keen on having the remote control handset?" I asked.
"Of course she is" replied her mother.
So I stripped down the receiver unit and replaced the chip, then restored the link between IC1 and IC2 and removed the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. The set continued to change channels and switch off without being told to.

Susan came in to find out about her set.
"It's fine without the remote control facility" I told her.
"I never use it anyway" said Susan.
In a flash the track was open-circuit again and the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor was fitted. She carried the set off and later reported that the picture had never been so good. This made me scratch my head a bit. What had the handset to do with the picture? Never mind.

## Another One

Another of these sets has been causing me a real headache of late. It just won't start. When it was brought in the BU426A chopper transistor had gone short-circuit, the $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor R80 had burnt out and the d.c. fuse F2 had gone open-circuit. I fitted a BU508A in place of the BU426A and replaced the other items.

When I switched on all I got was a high d.c. voltage reading at the collector of the chopper transistor and at a couple of other points, but no controlled output from the chopper circuit. So I checked everything in sight and changed the TDA4600 chopper control chip. Still no joy. I now found that there was no start-up voltage at pin 9 of the chip due to an internal short. So I fitted another one. This gave me the start up voltage but nothing much else. I've tried a dozen times and Phil had a go all day on

Saturday, all to no useful end. I'll let you know what it turns out to be - the bloody transformer no doubt. No not the line output transformer. I've got plenty of those in stock and I'd opened the h.t. feed to the line output stage and still got no output from the chopper circuit. I mean the chopper transformer. I don't keep those in stock.

## A Thorn 9000 Chassis

Now everyone can repair a set fitted with the Thorn 9000 chassis, can't they? One came in the other day with the report that it failed after a couple of hours. I was a bit busy at the time and jumped at the thick-film over-voltage unit. A new one was fitted in no time. The set then sat there working for four hours. The owner came and collected it. Next day he brought it back again and told H.B. that it had failed after a couple of hours, adding that it came back on immediately.

Now he hadn't told us this the first time, i.e. that the set tripped at erratic intervals. I kept it on with the sound turned up slightly so that I could hear when it tripped. This it duly did. The sound went off and the picture collapsed to the centre for a brief moment before recovering and looking as good as it had done. This time I disconnected the tripler, and when this had been done the sound never faltered. A new tripler was fitted and the set gave no more trouble. Silly me!

## A Word of Warning

A couple of months ago I told you about us fitting a new 24in. Pye set in Dr. Dicey's Dynatron cabinet. I mentioned that it fitted well and looked out over his lounge. When I say "us", I mean me and Les who ran me up there. I also said that Les wanted a similar job done on his Dynatron.

So I ordered the same Pye model for Les. Unfortunately his cabinet housed a Pye hybrid colour chassis whereas the good Doctor's had housed a Pye 731 solidstate chassis. The upshot is that Les now keeps the cabinet in another part of the room (to house his booze, I think) while the Pye stands on its stand as it's supposed to do.

## Transport

I also mentioned that I was waiting to get my car back. I never did. I had to get another one. It's a gold (the colour!) Renault 18. Honey Bunch loves driving about in it and I suppose I'll get used to it in time. It's just that I don't find it easy nowadays to take to anything new or different. Which is why I find it difficult tackling these modern sets and trying to make sense of the circuit diagrams. I thought it was me but apparently there are a lot of others who find it hard to adapt to these new conditions, especially when they have a cat and two dogs to help them. Oh well, never mind, we've coped so far and I dare say we'll continue to do so.


# Second-hand VCR Guide 

Derek Snelling

A wide variety of VCRs of different types is now available on the second-hand market. The aim of this short article is to summarise for prospective buyers some of the more important aspects of the machines widely on offer. Before going further, a couple of qualifications should be made. First, some of the comments, on picture quality for example, are subjective. Secondly, it's impossible to quote exact prices. Those given are intended as a guide only prices are continually dropping as the machines get older. Look on these prices as a relative guide, i.e. they will tend to move up or down together. Now to the machines themselves.

## JVC/Ferguson mechanical VCRs

Weaknesses: The bulb, mechanical alignment, belts and clutches.
Head life: Average, about 3-4 years.
Price: $£ 75$ or less working, $£ 50$ or less faulty.
Comments: These machines are getting long in the tooth now. Not recommended unless you know the machine's history. Be prepared to replace the belts, clutches and probably the head drum. A faulty machine is a cheap way to get to know VHS VCRs.

## JVC/Ferguson electronic VCRs

Weaknesses: The bulb and aerial socket. The capstan motor in the $3 \mathrm{~V} 35 / 36 / 38$.
Head life: Average, about 3-4 years.
Price: $£ 125-£ 150$ for the $3 V 29 / 30$. $£ 150-£ 175$ for the 3 V35/ 36/38.
Comments: Average picture but good reliability. Well worth considering if the machine has a good head.

## Mitsubishi VCRs

Weaknesses: Picture quality on earlier models (HS303/320/ 330). Alignment of guides, audio/control head and oscillators on most models.
Head life: Early models average to good. Later models less than average (three years).
Price: HS306 £175 or less. HS304 £125-£150. HS303/320 around $£ 100$.
Comments: Buy one of the earlier models only if you have an old TV which will hide the picture quality. The HS306 is well worth considering as it was a very reliable machine after the first twelve months. Remember that spares are harder to obtain and heads are slightly more expensive than with other makes.

## Hitachi VCRs

Weaknesses: Poor picture quality with two-speed machines. The capstan motor and the fast forward/rewind idler with the VT11 series.
Head life: Well above average. Five years plus is not unusual.
Price: VT8000 series $£ 10(1-£ 125$. VT9000 series $£ 125-£ 150$. VT11 series $£ 150-£ 175$.

Comments: Reliable machines with an excellent head life though the picture quality, particularly prior to the VTll series, can best be described as slightly below average.

## Panasonic VCRs

Weaknesses: The belts with the NV2000/NV7000).
Head life: Below average, particularly with the NV366 and NV8600.
Price: NV333/366 £150 or less. NV2000/7000 £125 or less. Comments: Good picture and very reliable. Recommended but watch for worn heads, especially with the four-head machines such as the NV366, as replacement heads are expensive.

## Philips VHS Machines

Weaknesses: Although they haven't been around too long the mechanics seem to be generally weak.
Head life: Unable to say yet.
Price: Probably around $\$ 200$ - $£ 250$ but not many of these machines are available to date.

## Philips V2000 Series Machines

Comments: This VCR system is now obsolete. Unwise to buy these machines other than for experimental purposes. Prices range from $£ 0$ to $£ 20$.

## Betamax Machines

Weaknesses: The system is losing favour and could become obsolete.
Head life: Lower than average, particularly with models where the tape remains threaded during fast forward and rewind
Price: $£ 50$ working, less than $£ 30$ faulty.
Comments: If you want a VCR for time-shift recording only and won't subject it to heavy use a Betamax machine with a good head could be a bargain, otherwise not recommended.

## Recommendations

The following machines should, in good condition, be worthwhile purchases: Ferguson Models 3V29/30/35/36/ 38; Mitsubishi Models HS304/306; Panasonic Models NV333/2000; Hitachi VTY000 and VT11 series.

I would not recommend the Ferguson 3V16/22, the Mitsubishi HS303/320/330, the Panasonic NV366/860)0/ 8610 and non-VHS Philips machines.

Some makes, such as Sharp, have not been included in this survey for the simple reason that I have insufficient knowledge of them.

Before deciding on a particular VCR it's a good idea to check through back issues of Television for more detailed information. It's worth shopping around as prices can vary by $£ 50$ or more for similar machines. Remember that there are a lot of second-hand VCRs on the market at present, so it's a buyer's market. Always try haggling!

## Teletopics

## CUT-BACKS AT FERGUSON

The consequences of the sale of Ferguson to Thomson last July are fast becoming clear. For a start, JVC has withdrawn from the joint agreement under which the JVC BX chassis was to be produced at Ferguson's Gosport plant at an initial rate of 200,000 sets a year. Production had already started and will continue until the end of the year. JVC has announced that it will be setting up its own plant to produce sets for sale in the European market, possibly in Scotland - the plant will have a "much higher" capacity than 200,000 sets annually. The BX chassis is at present used in some Ferguson models but this arrangement will come to an end.

Following the close down of the BX lines, much of the TV assembly work previously carried. out at Ferguson's Enfield plant will move to Gosport. In terms of employment this means job losses of 900 at Enfield, 270 at Gosport and 20 at Ferguson's plastic moulding plant at High Wycombe - over a quarter of Ferguson's workforce will lose their jobs. Ferguson management hopes that the reorganisation will help restore profitability; at the time of the Thomson take-over Ferguson was losing about $£ 1 \mathrm{~m}$ a month, and these losses have continued in the fiercely competitive UK CTV market. Ferguson's TV manufacturing capacity is being reduced from a million sets a year to some 700,000 . Price cutting has been particularly marked in the small-screen CTV section of the market, but has affected even top-of-the-range models. The J2T VCR assembly venture is not affected by the moves on the TV side.

## FIDELITY LOSSES

While Fidelity's parent company Caparo Industries has reported doubled profits for the half year to end June, Fidelity itself sustained increased losses. Fidelity claims to have a major part of the 14 in . colour portable market in the UK, but has been unable to make this profitable in the light of fierce competition from imports "on the back of the cheap US dollar". Recent shocks in the markets will have made the situation worse. Caparo hopes to solve the Fidelity problem by entering into a joint-venture deal, but is also prepared to sell the company. The year end has been set as a deadline for a solution. On the trading side it's felt that a move to higher value-added products such as Fidelity's recently introduced digital TV chassis, in conjunction with increased imports from the Far East, could turn Fidelity round.

## TV LICENCE FEE TO RISE

The Home Secretary has announced that the colour TV licence fee will be increased from $£ 58$ to $£ 62.50$ on April 1 st . At the same time the monochrome TV licence fee will rise from $£ 18$ to $£ 21$. The increases are approximately 4.2 per cent and follow the policy announced earlier this year of pegging the fee to the retail price index (the increase is on base figures of $£ 60$ and $£ 20$ respectively).

In a move aimed at helping the ITV companies, the IBA has agreed to an extra half minute of advertising (to seven and a half minutes) during the peak viewing period of $6-11 \mathrm{pm}$. There will have to be cuts during the rest of the day to maintain the seven minute daily average.

Feasibility studies are to be carried out on the technical and financial prospects of a fifth UK TV channel and of MMDS broadcasting (see last month). The fifth channel study will be undertaken by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Home Office, in collaboration with the BBC, the IBA and interested parties. The DTI and the Home Office have asked consultants to submit proposals for MMDS studies.

The BBC is to introduce a subscriber-TV system for GPs. A scrambled, one hour programme giving medical news will be transmitted over the BBC-2 transmitters after close down of the normal service, for downloading into VCRs via a decoder unit. The BBC expects the service to provide it with extra revenue of about $£ 1 \mathrm{~m}$ a year. Other similarly transmitted specialist services could follow.

## SATELLITE TV

British Telecom International has won major contracts, which will last for two years initially, to distribute two new satellite TV channels. Film Success International started in November and covers the whole of Western Europe, though the service is aimed principally at Spain. Transmissions are in Spanish and English. SCANSAT-TV3 will start on New Year's Eve. It will be a general entertainment channel aimed at the Scandinavian countries. Both services will be scrambled and transmitted via the Intelsat V satellite at $27 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The new services will bring to fourteen the total number of satellite TV channels handled by BTI.

Salora-Luxor have introduced a new range of satellite TV receiving equipment based on a 90 cm dish and a super-low-noise head unit. The systems are intended for single satellite reception. Salora's system uses the SVR1150 receiver and has a suggested retail price of $£ 549$ including VAT. Adding a controllable polariser brings the price to $£ 669$. Luxor's system uses the Mark 2 receiver and has a suggested retail price of $£ 559$ including VAT. Adding the polariser and its control unit brings the price up to $£ 693$.

The Premiere satellite TV channel is to be scrambled from January 5th. Subsribers will pay $£ 143$ to hire a decoder and an annual charge of $£ 75$. The scrambling system has been agreed to by the members of the Cable Programme Providers Group and is expected to be used by other channels not at present scrambled. It modifies


The Salora-Luxor 90 cm dish satellite TV receiving systems have been designed for use without need for planning permission and are simple to instal.

the sync pulses and adds modulated tones that cause interference on the picture.

## TOSHIBA'S 3D CAMCORDER

Toshiba has announced the development in Japan of a 3D camcorder. Its camera section uses twin lenses which produce a stereoscopic pair of video signals. These are recorded on the tape as alternate frames of left and right images. The viewer uses a pair of liquid-crystal spectacles which are switched in synchronism with the recorded images. To reduce the flicker that a 30 picture per second rate would produce Toshiba propose to use a field store so that each frame is presented to the eye twice. No marketing plans for the system have been announced.

## BUSINESS MOVES

Goodmans Loudspeakers Ltd. has re-entered the TV market with two models. The GTV9100 is a 6in. portable colour receiver with an a.m./f.m. radio and three-way power supply. The suggested retail price is $£ 199$. The 20 in . GTV9151 has infra-red remote control with 16 -channel access, on-screen display of tuning scale/volume level and channel number, an FS tube and removable tinted screen, and audio/video input/output sockets. The suggested retail price is $£ 339$.

Poly Peck International has quadrupled the size of its audio/TV business with the purchase for $£ 20.6 \mathrm{~m}$ of the Hong Kong based Capetronic Group. Capetronic designs and manufactures consumer electronics products, including audio and TV equipment, for leading brand name customers. Over 60 per cent of its output goes to the USA. Earlier this year Capetronic was sold by BSR to an

Australian financier. Among its other businesses, Poly Peck International owns the leading Turkish brand/TV manufacturer Vestel whose sets are sold in the UK under the Bush brand name.

Alba plc, part of the Harvard International Group, has raised finance through an issue of shares on the USM. Amongst other plans the company intends to start TV manufacture at a new factory in Barking.

## NEW CATALOGUE

Greenweld's 1988 electronic component and equipment catalogue is now available for $£ 1$ from Greenweld, 443 S Millbrook Road, Southampton SO1 0HX. The 88-page catalogue lists a wide range of items from resistors to keyboards and disco mixers, also "star buys" and a "bargain list" of surplus electronic items generally not available elsewhere.

## NEW PANASONIC CAMCORDER

Panasonic's latest VHS-C camcorder, Model NVMC5B, offers a host of features for its price of $£ 1,300$. The drum has four SP heads, four LP heads, and an erase head to ensure noise-free insert editing and cutting between scenes. The autofocus system uses a vibrating piezoelectric element for fast, accurate operation and a two-stop zone setting which concentrates the focus in one of two areas. The two-position, high-speed shutter (1/500th and 1/ 1,000 th sec.) gives blur-free recording of fast moving objects. Other features include a character generator offering four sizes, a ten page non-volatile memory, a scrolling facility, auto-white balance, backlight control, power zoom and an adjustable electronic viewfinder.

# Servicing the Sony SLC6UB VCR 

## David Botto

We rather like the Sony SLC6UB VCR which dates from the early 1980s. It's a front-loading Betamax machine and large numbers are still giving good service. Fortunately it's straightforward to service: properly maintained, this VCR will give you an excellent picture. An optional remote control unit was available initially.
There's a Mark II version. You can distinguish at a glance between the two versions because the front panel layouts differ. In the Mark II version all the function controls except record are arranged in a straight line: in the earlier version the controls are arranged in a sort of short, cut-off T formation. Fig. 1 shows the differences.

## Access

To remove the cabinet, first remove the two screws at each side of the top cover then lift it away to reveal the inside of the VCR. If you need to work on the underside, remove the seven screws from the metal bottom plate - it will then come away easily. To remove the front panel, simply remove the three screws that pass through the lugs at the top: then lift the panel away gently. To prevent cabinet damage, we use a special rubber bench of the type available from Philips, RS Components etc. in our workshop.
The tape mechanism is to the right of the machine, viewed from the front. The tuner/timer/power block is at the left. To remove this block, take out the two screws at the lower front, then the four screws you'll see at the lefthand side looking down from the top, and finally the two screws at the top of the unit, at the rear: unplug connectors CN1007 and CN1004 from board YC18, connector CN2008 from board SS9 and connector CN5001 from board DR1. When the block is pulled slightly towards you it will lift away easily.
Board YC18, which contains the luminance and chroma circuitry, is below the cassette mechanism. With the VCR standing on its left side panel - don't forget to provide a rubber mat - remove three screws and board YC18 will hinge upwards and outwards.

## Power Supply Circuitry

As with any VCR it's a good idea to spend a bit of time studying the circuitry. This is especially true of the power supply because absence of just one voltage from this can result in puzzling symptoms.

The Mark I power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 2 - the Mark II version is almost identical.

The a.c. mains input is fed via the mains power switch S901, which is at the back of the machine, to board LF22 which contains fuse F101 and the mains filter capacitor C101. A white lead from this board goes to one end of the

(a)

(b)

0798

Fig. 1: Function control layout on early versions of the machine (a) and on the Mk. II version (b).
mains transformer's (T901) primary winding. The red lead goes to the other end of the primary winding via the voltage selector S 902 . The selector's grey lead goes to the 240 V tap and the blue lead to the 220 V tap. It pays to check the setting of this before plugging the machine into the mains supply - someone may have put a screwdriver in the adjustment slot at the rear and turned it.
The secondary windings on the mains transformer are as follows. Two red leads from one secondary supply 16 V a.c. to pins 1 and 2 of connector CNOO2 on board TP12. The two blue leads from another 16 V a.c. winding supply pins 3 and 4 of connector CN002. The two yellow leads supply 3 V a.c. to pins 5 and 6 of connector CN003 on board TP12. The remaining secondary has four tappings. The brown lead supplies 110 V a.c. to pin 4 of $\mathrm{CN}(0) 3$, the grey lead supplies 5 V a.c. to pin 3 , the violet lead supplies -20 V to pin 1 while the white lead to pin 2 is the chassis connection.
The 16 V a.c. supply at pins 1 and 2 of CN 002 goes via fuse F002 to a bridge rectifier formed by four diodes, D301-4, all type 30D2FA. An 18 V d.c. supply is developed across reservoir capacitor C002.
Note IC001 (STK5314) which is mounted on the small TP16 board. This i.c. contains two separate regulators, each with its own muting circuit. The 18 V d.c. across C002 is fed to pin 8 of IC001, where it forms the input to the second regulator whose 12 V output appears at pin 7 . This output is taken to pins 1 and 2 of connector CN5001, where it forms the "SYS 12 V d.c. supply" for board DR1.

The 16 V a.c. supply at pins 3 and 4 of CN002 is taken via fuse F001 to another bridge rectifier (D305-8, all type 30D2FA) which develops 17.3 V d.c. across C001. This supply is used for a number of purposes. It's taken to the collector of transistor Q255 which, together with R270 and zener diode D251, form a regulator that produces the "ever- 12 V " supply. The 17.3 V is also fed to regulator one in IC001, at pin 6: the regulated 12 V output appears at pin 4 and is taken to pins 3 and 4 of connector CN001, where it goes to the SS9 board. This supply also feeds the power indicator LED D501 via R206. A further use for the 17.3 V supply is to power transistors Q002, Q009 and Q011 and the base of Q010.
When the power switch S501 on board TP14, which is mounted at the top, front left of the machine, is depressed the ever- 12 V supply is applied to the base of Q 002 via R256. Q002 thus turns on, its collector voltage dropping to almost zero. As a result Q009 is switched off and Q011 turns on. Because Q011's collector is connected to IC001's two muting pins, 2 and 9 , the result of this is that the two 12 V outputs from IC001 are now present: the power lamp lights and the VCR can operate.
Q002's collector voltage also controls Q010, whose collector is connected via pin 9 of connector CNOO1, pin 9 of connector CN8 on the SS9 board and R624 to pin 6 of the microcomputer chip IC501. The microcomputer chip is thus informed as to whether S 501 is in the on or off position.
When the machine is waiting to make a timed recording the two regulators in IC001 are switched off. At the switch-on time selected by the user IC301 (TCP4621AF) on timer board TP13 generates a signal voltage at pin 2 .


This voltage is fed via R252 on board TP12 to the base of Q002 which thus conducts, switching on the two regulators in IC001 so that the machine comes into operation.

The 3 V a.c. supply at pins 5 and 6 of connector CN003 supplies the filaments of fluorescent display FL301 on board TP13.
The 110 V a.c. supply at pin 4 of CN 003 is rectified by D003 which produces about 118 V d.c. across C 007 . This voltage is taken via pin 1 of connector CN3001 to the collector of the $2 \mathrm{SC1890A}$ switching transistor Q011 on board IF19. At the emitter of Q011 114 V is available to power the neon channel indicators and feed the 33 V tuning voltage regulator circuit.

The 5 V a.c. supply at pin 3 of CN 003 is rectified by D201 whose output is stabilised by the $6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ zener diode D271 on the timer board TP13. The -20 V a.c. supply at pin 1 of CN 003 is rectified by D007 which produces a negative d.c. supply for the timer i.c. and display circuitry on timer board TP13. D007's negative output is also fed to zener diode D008 which produces a -12 V supply for board IF19.
The a.c. voltage at the junction of R017/D007 is taken to timer board TP13 where, after clipping by diodes D204/ 3 , it provides a reference source to synchronise the timer chip IC301 at pin 30.

## Power Supply Faults

The power supply has proved to be very reliable. But problems can occur. Before investigating what may appear to be complex electronic faults in the machine check that all the d.c. outputs from board TP12 are present and correct. This could well save you the strain and frustration caused by hours of fruitless testing! Use an accurate digital voltmeter (one with a $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input resistance) to make these measurements.

The cause of a completely dead machine can simply be failure of F101 due to old age - though in our experience this occurs only on rare occasions. If fuse F002 has blown, check diodes D301-4. If fuse F001 has failed, check diodes D305-8. An overload due to a fault on one of the other boards could of course be the cause of failure of one or other of these fuses.

The first voltage check to make on the power supply is for 18 V d.c. at pin 8 of IC001. The next check should be for 17 V d.c. at pin 6 of IC001. If these voltages are present check that the ever-12V supply is present at pin 8 of CN001.

If this ever-12V supply is missing or incorrect, test transistor Q255 and zener diode D251 (RD13E-B1) and ensure that C270 hasn't dried up and lost capacitance. If any of these items turn out to be defective, check the value of R270 before fitting replacement(s).

The regulator chip IC001 can cause a number of problems. A machine that won't switch on, with the power light remaining off', because of the absence of the regulated 12 V supply at pin 4 of IC001 suggests that the chip is faulty. An internal fault in the chip can result in anything from 14 V to 18 V being supplied to pins 1 and 2 of connector CN5001, causing all manner of strange conditions on board DR1 - this situation can upset or stop the capstan motor.

Before replacing IC001, check that the voltage at pins 2 and 9 is zero with the power switch in the on position. If a d.c. voltage is present, muting the two regulators in the chip, test transistors Q002, Q009, Q011 and Q010 in that order, then diode D009. If these are in order, check that 12 V is present at connection 4 on board TP14 (with the
power switch on). Make sure that this voltage arrives at the end of R256 nearest to the edge of the board. Finally check R256.

Should the 118 V , the -20 V supply or the output from D201 be missing, remember that one of the fusible resistors R015/6/7 could be open-circuit. It's important to replace these special resistors with the correct Sony type. It's also worth checking all thirteen electrolytic capacitors on the power panel - they can lose capacitance over the years.

I'll remind you once again that you'll enjoy big savings in time and energy when you use a component tester (see Television June 1984) to test items on the power panel.

## Timer Board

We've not had much trouble with the TP13 timer panel - the TCP4621AF timer chip IC301 is very reliable and seldom fails. If the timer record LED D502 fails to light when the timer mode is selected, check transistor Q251 (2SC2458) first. If the timer record start switching transistor Q252 (2SC2458) fails, transistor Q002 on the power panel will not switch on in the timer mode - neither will the VCR when the time comes for the clock to switch it on.

A nasty fault is when the timer turn-on at the set time is intermittent. If this happens check the soldered joints of the connections to CN 004 first (Mark II version).

## Tuner and IF Board

It's a curiosity of this machine's layout that the tuner is mounted on the power panel but connects to panel IF19. A simplified block diagram of the tuner and i.f. circuitry is shown in Fig. 3. As we've already seen, a supply of some 118 V is supplied to the switching transistor Q011 on this panel.

The tuner itself is reliable and hardly ever fails. Should it tend to drift off tune, make sure that IC002 ( $\mu \mathrm{PC} 574 \mathrm{~J}$ ) is in order and has exactly 33 V d.c. across it.

Strange things can happen if one or more of the neon channel indicator bulbs dim, as they tend to do with age. When a channel with a faulty neon bulb is selected the 114 V supply will be low, and so will the bias on transistor Q010 (2SA893A). This transistor's collector is linked to the base of the 2 SC 2785 audio muting transistor Q001 which thus turns on, producing the puzzling symptom of poor sound on channels with dim neon indicators! The link between Q010 and Q001 is via D010, Q009 and D005; distorted sound on all channels occurs when Q009 (2SA1175) fails.

If R015 on the power panel (TP12) goes open-circuit the tuner board goes dead, the neon channel indicators remain out and channels cannot be selected.

We've perhaps been fortunate in never having to replace IC001 (CX885A) on panel IF19. R045 ( $100 \Omega$, 1/8W fusible) sometimes decides it's time to go however. This removes the supply to the sound i.f. transistor Q002 and some of IC001's pins. Before replacing R045, check Q002 (2SC2785).

An audio signal tracer is useful for checking the sound output at pin 6 of connector CN 002 . With a colour bar input signal, an oscilloscope connected via a $10: 1$ probe to pin 5 of CN 002 should display a composite video signal.

## Loading Problems

What if the cassette won't load, jams on loading or tangles the tape? Before you search for complex elec-


Fig. 3: Simplified block diagram showing the booster/modulator, tuner and i.f. sections of the machine.
tronic faults, check the mechanism to ensure that it's perfectly clean and free to move. To the left of the mechanism there's a little board mounted flat at the top the TT5/FLD (front loading motor) board. It has six connections (see Fig. 4). You can check the loading sequence without inserting a cassette by carefully shorting pins 4 and 6 . Next short pins 5 and 6 and the mechanism should go through the motions of loading the tape. This procedure is helpful when you want to check the loading mechanism without damaging a cassette.

At the top of the cassette mechanism there's an idler wheel that connects four belts. Clean this wheel carefully - if it's in bad shape, replace it. At the same time examine the belts. If you find that they are the original ones it's sound policy to replace the lot. If you don't the machine may well bounce back to your bench in the very near future. Belt wear can cause intermittent stopping or failure to unthread. With very intermittent problems of this sort it's advisable to replace the small relay pulley, the large relay pulley and the phosphor-bronze bearing through the chassis between the two pulleys. Be sure to clean the two microswitches on the underside of the cassette mechanism.

With the Mark II version there's an official modification to prevent tape damage when a cassette is inserted. First locate the microcomputer chip IC501 on the SS9 panel Some extra components are required - three 1S1555 diodes and a $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ carbon resistor. Carefully cut the print between pin 23 of IC501 and R530. Connect the anode of one of the diodes to pin 23 and the cathode to R530. Connect the anode of the second diode to pin 30 of


Fig. 4: Front loading board viewed from the top of the VCR.

IC501 and its cathode to the junction of R530 and the first diode. Connect the anode of the third diode to pin 37 of IC501 and its cathode to pin 2 . Finally connect the extra resistor across R579.

With the Mark II version various troubles such as no rewind or no fast forward can be due to nothing more than poor contact with connectors CN606 and CN608 on board DRD1. If you suspect this, remove and clean all the connectors on this board with a little Castrol DWF. In fact when removing any connector in the VCR it's good sense to clean it with just a trace of DWF before replacing it.

## Servo and System Control Circuitry

The microcomputer chip IC501 seldom gives problems, though it can fail. A logic probe is essential to check the circuitry, and a logic pulser is very useful. Table 1 shows the logic conditions at IC501's pins.

If you decide that IC501 is faulty, fit a 42 -pin i.c. holder before fitting the replacement chip. If you then discover that the fault lies elsewhere it's easy to refit the original chip. It has been known for the microcomputer to refuse to reset, paralysing the system control circuitry. This can happen if the VCR is plugged into the mains with the front panel power switch depressed. You can then spend a considerable time trying to find out what has happened. The solution is to switch the power switch off and disconnect the mains supply. Then, when the mains supply is reconnected and the power switch is depressed, everything will work correctly. We've had this problem with various VCRs.

There are several Darlington transistors on the DRI board (Mark I version). These like to fail, causing various puzzling faults. For example if Q022 (2SD1164) fails the capstan motor will stop.

The CX143A capstan servo chip IC001 on board SS9 hasn't let us down yet. If you suspect trouble in this area, check the surrounding components and make sure that the voltage at pin 24 is 12 V (the power supply regulator chip could be faulty). If the capstan speed sometimes seems to vary suspect the tantalum capacitors C 007 and C008 (both $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) connected to pins 8 and 9 . We find it best to replace these with standard Sony electrolytic capacitors.

Drum motor problems can be caused by several things. Resistors R045 ( $1 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and R060 (4•7 , 1/8W fusible) on board DR1 can go open-circuit. After fitting new
resistors it's as well to check transistors Q017 and Q018 (both 2SC2785), Q019 (2SA1175), Q020 (2SC1061) and the Darlington transistor Q021 (2SD1164). If the drum speed is not constant the cause is likely to be the CX186 drum servo chip IC003 on board SS9 or one of the associated electrolytics.

When Q025 (2SD1164) on board DR1 (Mark I version) fails the symptom is no fast forward operation. If this transistor has failed be sure to check Q023 (2SD788) and Q024 (2SC2785) as well. On both versions of the machine, always suspect the various low-value fusible resistors. On the Mark II version (DRD1 board) resistor R665 (4•7 , l/ 4 W fusible) tends to go open-circuit with the result that the loading motor won't operate. Fortunately IC601 (M54543L) seems content to go on and on and on.

Failure of R061 ( $1 \Omega$, IW fusible) on board DR1 will stop the reel motor. So will failure of Q010 (2SD355) - it tends to go short-circuit collector to emitter. On the Mark II version failure of R653 ( $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$, IW fusible) will halt the reel motor.

## YC18 Board

We've not had many problems with the YC18 board. Noise on the picture can be caused by C018 (10 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ tantalum in early versions) or $\mathrm{C} 016(0 \cdot 47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) drying out.

A nasty fault to find is no colour during pause. This is due to C083 or C084 (both 27 pF , 50 V working) playing up. If one is faulty it's best to replace them both. Then clean the preset RV 011 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, carbon) with a trace of Castrol DWF.

## RF4 Board

The RF4 board is mounted upright at the back of the machine, on the right-hand side. We've had few faults with this board, but watch out for Q7 (2SC945). If this transistor has only a slight leak (the leak will show up nicely on your component tester) the luminance record current will be upset. If you find that RV5 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset) needs constant adjustment, check Q7.

There's a fair number of $8.2 \Omega$ fusible resistors on this board, but they rarely fail.

## AD6 Board

If the cassette tape doesn't erase properly, connect a scope to pin 2 of connector CN6502. A nice 65 kHz sinewave $( \pm 6.5 \mathrm{kHz})$ should be present here. If not, check Q1 (2SD774) and R025 (4.7 , 1/4W fusible).

Relay RY1 on this board can stick, giving rise to troubles such as weak or distorted audio. Before condemning it check the 1S1555 diode D001 (1SS119 in the Mark II version).

## Booster/modulator

If there's loss of gain in the r.f. booster/modulator, causing a noisy picture in the E-E mode or weak loopthrough signals, it's generally best to fit a new booster. Before discarding the old unit however check the four 2SC3037 transistors for leakage. If you replace any faulty ones there's a good chance that the booster will work correctly. Don't try substitute transistors.

## The Video Heads

When properly cared for the video heads should enjoy

Table 1: Microcomputer chip logic levels.

| At switch on | Other conditions |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{L}$ | H for load and play |
| H | L+P for eject |
| H | $L+P$ for rewind |
| H | $L+P$ for fast forward |
| H | $H$ for load, $L+P$ for play |
| H | $H$ for load and play |
| L | $H$ then L+P for load |
| H | $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{P}$ then H for record |
| H | $L$ for load |
| H | - |
| L | H for f/f video search |
| H | L for play and record |
| H | $L$ for play |
| H | L+P for load, L for play |
| L | $L$ for load and record, $H$ for play |
| L | H then P for load and play |
| L | $H$ then $P$ then $L$ for load, $P$ for play |
| L | $L$ for load, $H$ then $P$ then $L$ for play |
| L | L for load, P for play |
| H | Test - always H |
| H | Voltage supply pin |
| L | H+P for eject |
| L | H for eject |
| L | H +L for load, $L$ for play |
| L | $L+P$ for load, $L$ for play |
| L | $L$ for load, H for play |
| L | L for load, H for record |
| L | H for fast forward |
| L | $L$ for load, H for rewind |
| L | H for eject |
| L | H for pause |
| H | H for load |
| L | H when cassette in |
| L | H when cassette in |
| L | $H$ then L for load |
| H | L for load and play |
| H | L for load and play |
| L | L for load and play |
| L | L for load and play |
| L | L for load and play |
| L | Chassis connection |
| H+P | Oscillator - always $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}$ |

a long life. Use only a proper VCR video kit to clean them. After doing so, be sure to clean the control and audio heads.

A 3 mm Allen key is required to remove the two cap screws that secure the upper drum. If new video heads are fitted a special gauge available from Sony is required to position them with the necessary degree of accuracy (to

Table 2: Board changes.

| Board | Mk. I | Mk. II |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Power | TP12 | TPD1 |
| Regulator | TP16 | TPD4 |
| Timer/power switches | TP14 | TPD3 |
| Timer | TP13 | TPD2 |
| IF/tuning | IF19 | IFC1 |
| Motor/solenoid drive* | DR1 | DRD1 |
| Capstan FG control | FG2 | DRD12 |
| Front loading motor | TT5 | FLD |

The FS11 and FS12 cassette control switch boards in the Mk. I version are replaced by board DRD2 in the Mk. II version.

* The circuitry on boards DR1 and DRD1 differs.
microns). Colleague Pete however possesses the amazing ability to set the heads up quickly and accurately by eye without the use of the gauge. A check afterwards always proves him to be 100 per cent accurate!


## Board Changes

The board numbers used in this article have mainly been those found in the Mark I version of the machine. The most important differences between the two versions are listed in Table 2.

## Remote Control

The remote control unit is of the wired type and plugs

## Coincidence Detection

## Chris Avis

To all you hi-tech readers for whom the title of this article might suggest a mouthwatering dish of vectors, waveforms and formulae, my apologies. For those of you who find a diet of Tiny Tim, Ike Hodge and co. less indigestible, read on and ponder the mysterious mathematics of chance . . .

Within twenty-four hours we received from different sources two identical Sanyo 12 T 280 monochrome portables for repair, one for a customer and the other for resale. Both displayed 100 Hz hum bars, but while one had low l.t. rail volts the other had a high l.t. line with no regulation at all. Checks on the 2 SD 313 series regulator transistor in the first set revealed that its base-collector forward junction resistance was high ( $50 \Omega$ instead of the average $10 \Omega$ ). The same transistor in the second set read perfectly and was only proved to be faulty by eventually fitting a substitute.

We don't, fortunately, see many of the old hybrid GEC colour sets any more, but were recently persuaded by a doting owner to repair a 26 in . version. The tube was still in reasonable condition and after replacing a few of the usual resistors, resoldering an infinite numer of dry-joints and fitting a new PL509 line output valve we received quite a presentable picture - and the effusive thanks of the owner. His gratitude had faded a week later when he returned complaining of loud noises from the rear of the set. The new PL509 had proved too much for the tripler's insulation - it was arcing to chassis. I pacified the owner with the promise of a repair "under guarantee", and then discovered that we had no suitable secondhand replacement in our tripler scrap box. My colleague Tim (no relation to Tiny) then returned to the workshop with four old sets we'd agreed to buy at a pound a piece from a local workshop for the disabled. One was a 26 in . A823 Bush ready for the tip, another a clapped out Doric hybrid monochrome set. The 24in. Thorn 1600 was easily repaired and soon sold for $£ 39$. Finally there was a 26 in. GEC hybrid colour set with a sick tube but a very healthy e.h.t. tray. This was speedily transplanted into its waiting twin. We ran the set on test, just in case. This was fortunate as it soon lost its luminance output. Again fortunately, the other set had a healthy PL802.

An even older hybrid relic is the metal-cased Teleton 20 in . Model TVC14 colour receiver. One was brought in by a scruffy individual.
"Bought it off me mate for a fiver. Says it only wants a
into a socket at the front of the machine. The signals from this unit go via pin 1 of connector CN11 on board SS9 to R603 then D509 (the positions of these two components are interchanged in the Mark II version). If the remote control doesn't work, before condemning the unit check the print between CN11 and R603/D509.

## Concluding Notes

When it's necessary to replace a transistor the correct Sony type should be used. This will prevent various awkward problems arising. For a professional job it's important to apply circuit varnish to any newly soldered joints. Do this with a small brush, because circuit varnish reaching the wrong places can do horrible things.
valve - 'ave you got one?"
The missing valve turned out to be the 3LJS6A line output pentode, and we still had one in stock. But an initial check on the tube revealed zero emission and assorted interelectrode shorts. The bargain hunter was given the bad news and carried the set out, muttering dire threats about the fate of his erstwhile mate.

Two days later the set returned in the company of another shabby character.
"Gave a bloke ten quid for this, but it wants a valve 'ave you got one?"

The next few minutes do not bear repeating. Suffice it to say that the set departed in a blue haze, and was illegally dumped in a cul-de-sac opposite the shop. Next day someone brought in a TVC14 with a missing 3LJS6A - a doubly strange coincidence, as the previous wreck was still visible across the road! This time the tube seemed to be o.k., so the valve was fitted. After a quick tweak on the grey scale and convergence the set produced a remarkably good picture - apart from the limitations of using a "simple PAL" decoder.

Although most of our TV sales consist of reconditioned sets, we do supply the occasional new Samsung colour portable to order. Personally I consider these economic, two-year guaranteed (labour costs reimbursed by Samsung) sets, with their good quality and reliability, far better value than much of the rubbish available from your friendly hypermarket - but I digress.

We recently supplied a 14 in . Samsung to Derek and Alma at the local post office. When I delivered the set and checked it I discovered that Derek had for disposal an old Marconi Model 4816 12in. monochrome portable (Thorn 1590 chassis). I offered him a fiver for it and he accepted.
"I'll call at the shop with a cheque when we get our expected tax refund" said Derek. A dubious and unacceptable promise from some people, but you get to know who's dependable - besides, we could always threaten to buy our stamps elsewhere . . .

The 1590 's faults included a dud zener diode in the l.t. regulator circuit, a dirty tuner and a low tube. The latter was successfully revived by our B \& K 467 reactivator. We then displayed the set at $£ 35$ inc. VAT, with our usual six months' parts/labour guaranteee.

The following week a satisfied purchaser was writing out his cheque when, of course, in walks Derek to settle his account. Fortunately he's perceptive and didn't appear to jump to conclusions about profiteering on his $£ 5$ TV. But after the customer had left he couldn't resist a dry comment. "That looked like a highly negotiable asset, Chris." There was a twinkle in his eye - or was that just coincidence?

## TV Services in Ireland

## Christopher Holland

Despite the great optimism voiced only a few years ago it looks as if cable television is not going to take off in the UK in the way some people had hoped and felt it would do, at least not in the immediate future. Only a few towns or areas of larger cities are cabled, and even where a cable network has been installed the proportion of people subscribing to it has remained disappointingly low. Cable TV is now available to about one and a quarter million households in the UK, but the number of subscribers is around 200,000 . The prospects for growth in the short term do not look good, and with satellite TV about to take on a greater role many viewers are probably waiting to see how things develop.

How different the story across the Irish Sea! Here the various cable systems in the major cities and towns are thriving: there has been a major expansion in recent years. Dublin has a population approaching 600,000 and virtually the whole city is cabled. There are estimated to be about 230,000 colour TV sets in the Dublin area and Cablelink, the Dublin cable company, boasts of over 200,000 subscribers. While Dublin has been cabled for some twenty years, the cable systems elsewhere are in relative infancy - but business is booming. Cork, with a population of 136,000 , had 26,000 subscribers at the last count. This healthy picture is reflected in the other major population centres - Limerick, Galway and Waterford. The obvious question is why the startling difference between the two countries?

## The Dublin Cable Network

The answer lies in a point just mentioned, the fact that Dublin has been substantially cabled for twenty years. Consider the situation when RTE, the Irish broadcasting service, started TV transmissions in 1963. It was the only station that could be received over most of the country. UK stations could be picked up along much of the east coast however, while those areas adjacent to the border could receive transmissions from the stations in Northern Ireland. These areas thus had a choice of three channels from the early 1960s.

Dublin was only in the fringe area for reception of UK transmissions however, so cable companies were set up to bring the BBC, ITV and in due course BBC-2 and Channel 4 to the people of Dublin. The number of companies involved has diminished over the years, to the extent that today just one company provides the service. The two indigenous Irish TV services RTE1 and RTE2 are also included in the system, so until recently subscribers had a choice of six different channels as against the two available if they stick with their own aerial. No wonder Dublin today has one of the biggest cable systems in Europe.

## Adding Satellite TV channels

Nor has it stopped at six channels. Two of the channels beamed by satellite, Sky and Super, are now included in the annual subscription fee of approximately I\&70. These last two additions were incorporated in the system only this February, at no extra cost to subscribers, though this
could alter if the satellite channels prove to be popular. There are plans to put another two satellite TV channels on to the network.

## Technicalities

The technicalities of the system are straightforward. With the exception of the satellite TV channels all the signals involved are originally transmitted at u.h.f. There would of course be severe signal losses if distribution at u.h.f. was used in a system of this size, so all the channels are remodulated on to carriers in the v.h.f. Bands I and III. It follows that dual-standard v.h.f./u.h.f. receivers are required - the u.h.f. section being necessary for use with a VCR. Dual-standard sets are in fact used throughout the country, since RTE uses both the v.h.f. and the u.h.f. wavebands for its transmissions. So it's no problem to the nation's TV suppliers to provide such sets. Both v.h.f. wavebands are used by the cable system, with two stations modulated on to Band I carriers and six on to Band III carriers - the intention is to include a further channel in each band. The resultant quality is good, with few problems of interference between signals.

## Elsewhere

What of the rest of the country? Cable TV is a relatively recent feature in the country's second largest city, Cork. Cabling started only in the last few years, the problem being that the UK channels required had to be brought by a relay link from a mountain receiving site some miles to the east of the city. While the people of Cork could receive only the two RTE stations with their own aerials, the advent of cable immediately gave them a choice of six high-quality stations. Little wonder then that people clamoured to be connected to the system.
When satellite TV transmissions became available Cork had a distinct advantage over Dublin in that the much newer system could handle more channels without interference problems arising. Thus it is that subscribers to Cork's system already have a choice of ten programmes at any one time - and by time-shifting some of the satellite transmissions available, so that as one channel stops broadcasting another one is switched in, it's possible to receive a grand total of 14 channels.

## What Viewers Want

Cork's success story has been repeated in the country's other main population centres of Limerick, Galway and Waterford. What's interesting is the fact that in large towns close to the border with Northern Ireland, where spill-over reception of the UK channels is readily available, there are no signs of extensive cable networks being laid on. The point of course is that what people really want is the BBC and ITV broadcasts. If a few satellite TV channels are thrown in as well, so much the better, but unless the programme content being beamed down from the satellites improves greatly no cable system is likely to be introduced just to make them available.

In a nutshell, this is why cable TV hasn't taken off in
the UK. When you already have what are arguably the best stations available anywhere, why pay more for extra inferior ones?

In an understandable search for extra revenue the Irish cable companies propose to charge for the extra satellite TV channels eventually and are undertaking market research to find out how much they might expect to get as a supplement to the standard connection fee. The answer seems to be not a lot. After the initial interest, most viewers have reverted to watching the normal terrestrial channels. Only TV addicts seem happy with the constant repeats and reruns shown on the satellite TV channels. What the public would like is an up-to-date film channel, which is something that's not yet available. The real popularity of the satellite TV programmes as they stand at present will be gauged accurately only when a charge for them is made.

## Use of S Channels

A few other points are of interest technically. First, when the initial test transmissions of the extra satellite TV programmes were carried by the Cork cable system they were not distributed at the usual v.h.f. frequencies but rather on the $S$ channels or Hyperbands - the "extra" channels used by some Continental cable networks, set to either side of the standard Band III group of channels. There are seven channels in Band III, with vision carrier frequencies ranging from $175 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $223 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$. The S channels are divided into two groups, S1-10 using vision carrier frequencies from 105.25 MHz to 168.25 MHz and S11-20 using vision carrier frequencies above Band III, i.e. from $231 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $294 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$.

The panic that these early test transmissions caused is understandable. Only a few modern sets, mainly of West European origin, have tuners that are capable of receiving these channels. Dealers were bombarded with complaints that "the new set you sold me won't get the new stations". The situation of the rental companies looked even bleaker - all their rented sets were virtually obsolete overnight. Representations were made to government ministers and as a result the use of the $S$ channels stopped, the cable company reverting to use of the traditional Band III frequencies. The panic for sets with wideband tuners eased, and salesmen could once again refer to their sets as being "state of the art".

## Channel Selection

Not that the rental companies are out of the woods. As in the UK, set rental is very popular in Ireland, and most of the sets out on rent are of the six-eight button variety. In Dublin, the availability of six terrestrial channels plus two satellite TV channels and the need for a video channel means that nine buttons are required as a minimum: in Cork with its ten channels the position would appear to be even more critical. In practice however the expected stampede for replacement sets did not materialise - and the reason for this would appear to be that of the programme quality on offer on the satellite TV channels. The programme content of these channels is not up to what the viewing public has come to expect from the BBC, ITV and RTE. For example, the Cork cable system carries RAI, the Italian national network, but unless you are fluent in Italian the novelty of this soon wears off. The current feeling in the trade is that set changeover will be relatively gradual. There's also the possibility that when the cable companies start to charge for the extra channels
they will do so via a small set-top box of tricks whose output will be available via one of the existing set buttons.

## Position of RTE

How does RTE feel about all this? You might imagine that it would be none too happy about the competition being generated by the cable systems. But in the true spirit of "if you can't beat them, join them" RTE actually owns eighty per cent of Cablelink, the Dublin cable company. RTE claims to be unconcerned about the extra competition, and its viewing figures tend to justify this confidence.

## Rebroadcast Systems

What RTE does frown upon is the number of illegal rebroadcasting systems that have sprung up in the rural areas of the south and west. There are estimated to be hundreds of such systems, of varying size, operating in areas where cabling is never likely to be a viable proposition. The usual technique is for a high-gain aerial system for reception of the UK transmissions to be sited on a suitable hill top. The signals are then rebroadcast at u.h.f., after remodulation on to a different group of channels. The results vary from very good to poor, but then even poor reception is better than none at all. Strictly speaking all this is totally illegal, but if the local population is happy and there's no interference with the legal RTE transmissions such systems are usually left alone. There have been attempts to use signal scrambling on these illegal systems, but these have by and large proved to be impractical. Those who set up the systems normally recoup their investment through the upsurge in set replacement business and the demand for new aerial installations.

## Satellite TV Reception

The alternative for viewers outside the range of UK services and in areas that are not cabled is of course to purchase a satellite TV system. There was considerable interest in such systems at first, but by and large they are for the present confined to hotels and pubs - due to the high installation cost and the fact that BBC and ITV programmes are not available via this mode of reception. The advent of DBS in conjunction with the much lower cost receiving equipment that has been promised is likely to change this situation. The trade holds its breath waiting for an anticipated upsurge in business!

## Cable Prospects

In the meantime the cable companies will continue to prosper. There are estimated to be some 800,000 households in the country, and while it's difficult to assess accurately the number of sets in use because of smuggling (smuggling? I hear you ask - but that's another story!) it is generally thought that about a million colour TV sets are at present in use. Given that there are over 300,000 cable subscribers, cable can only be described as a success. As we've pointed out, the main reason for this success is the demand for the BBC and ITV programmes, the existing satellite TV channels merely being a bonus. A large percentage of the population of Ireland is now in the enviable position of being able to get at least eight channels, yet you still get the complaint that "there was nothing worth watching on TV last night"!

## TV Fault Finding

Reports from D.H. Davies, S. Pearson, Steve Leatherbarrow, Gerry Hoey, R.S. Narwan, Nick Beer, Les Grogan, Alfred Damp and Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

The problem with this set was very intermittent tripping accompanied by a white raster. Because of the nature of the fault it was impossible to follow normal fault-finding techniques. During one spell of tripping however we were able to determine that the line frequency was a long way off. Replacing the TDA2571 sync/line generator chip put matters right.
S.L.

## Sanyo CTP6112

This one was a real monster. Initially the set was dead, with the $39 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ line output stage h.t. feed/antibreathing resistor R378 open-circuit. This was found to be due to the fact that the efficiency diode D371 was short-circuit. On replacing these items and switching on all that greeted me was an overbright raster with flyback lines. R605 and R 609 (both $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) on the c.r.t. base panel were both open-circuit. Strange: no change at all in the display when these were replaced. Further checking revealed that R397 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit - this resistor is associated with the c.r.t.'s grids. There was plenty of voltage at the junction of R608/9 but -25 V at the other side of R608. Putting this right still didn't restore normal operation, and it took us rather longer than it should to discover that there was no h.t. supply to the RGB output transistors because R393 ( $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 5 W ) was open-circuit.

A catalogue of disaster if ever there was one! What happened to cause so much damage isn't clear - one is always left wondering what the sequence of events had been in such a situation. The negative grid voltage was presumably caused by valve action within the c.r.t. S.L.

## Panasonic TC2205 (U2 Chassis)

The customer's complaint was of mysterious faint light bands on the screen and occasional volume variations. The two h.t. reservoir capacitors C854 ( 195 V supply) and C852 (160V supply) were found to have only one leg each! They are $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ respectively, 250 V .
S.L.

## Tensai TCT1025P

This 10 in . colour portable is very similar to various Amstrad/Orion chassis I've seen. The problem was that on the odd occasion the line would collapse and the set would then go off. After a long wait for the fault to occur a scope check was made in the line driver stage. The drive waveform here was found to be normal. The waveform at the collector of the line output transistor was low in amplitude however, with ringing at the end of the trace. The transistor fitted in this position was a 2DS917. Replacing it with a BU508A cured the fault.
S.L.

## Decca 130 Chassis

This set had a very dim picture. The cause was no c.r.t. first anode supply. Simple you say. The supply is derived from the focus module however, a self-contained unit with four leads. The prospect of a spares order and a wait
didn't appeal, so a further check was made. Sure enough there was no voltage at the c.r.t. pins and it did appear that the focus unit was responsible. On disconnecting the lead to the c.r.t. base however ample voltage was found to be present. A resistance check was then made from the first anode supply to chassis. As the reading was $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and there's a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor in series with the three c.r.t. first anode pins one of them was clearly shorting to chassis. Pin 5 was found to be responsible for the trouble. It was shorting to the ring in the c.r.t. base - this acts as a spark gap. Stripping the base down and gently bending the ring slightly away provided a cure. Simple indeed!
S.L.

## Fidelity CTV14 (ZX2000 Chassis)

The symptoms with this set were field roll with a snowy picture. We suspected the tuner and found that one of the cover tags which are pressed out in manufacture was touching the print inside the tuner. Removing this tag cured the fault.
D.H.D.

## Waltham W199

There was no sync, motorboating sound and we were unable to set up the 10.5 V supply. The series regulator driver transistor TR702 (2SC945) turned out to be faulty.
D.H.D.

## Monelectric Minimatic Mono Portable

The mains supply had been fed to the 12 V input. There was burnt print, blown fuses and the transistors in the power supply had to be replaced. After carrying out the repairs required in the power supply we found that there was no field scan. Fitting new output transistors put that right and we then had no sync due to the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic C651. After four hours on test the e.h.t. went. Fitting a new BY176 e.h.t. rectifier, with rubber cement to provide insulation, put that right and the set has been working satisfactorily now for over a year. The basic problem is that the same socket is used for the mains and 12 V inputs, with different leads. The owner can mistake the leads and fit a three-pin plug. It's rather a dangerous arrangement.
D.H.D.

## Sony KV2704

There was a narrow picture, bowed at the sides. Adjusting the width and pincushion amplitude controls had no effect. As the SG264A pincushion output thyristor can cause this trouble a replacement was tried but made no difference. When voltage checks were carried out in the pincushion correction circuitry we found that Q510 was biased off. A look around the timebase panel revealed that the soldering to the flyback transformer was extremely messy. A blob of solder hung from one of the pins and rested on an adjacent track, the green varnish providing insulation between the two. It would appear that flyback pulses had eventually punctured this barrier taking about seven years to do so - thus shorting together the transformer's ABL and 14 V pins. Removing the


Fig. 1: Method of curing e.h.t. arcing in the Philips CTX chassis. (a) Cause of the problem. (b) Recommended cure.
solder bridge and tidying up the soldering on the other pins cured the fault - once the width and pincushion amplitude controls had been returned to their original settings.

Incidentally the e.h.t. lead was nicked where it rests against the degaussing shield. We added sleeving to prevent possible flashover problems. This is something that's worth checking whenever one of these sets comes in.
S.P.

## Philips CTX Chassis

I've found that a lot of faults in these sets are caused by arcing at the e.h.t. cap - this happens even when the set is used in a dry environment. The arcing occurs at the point where the e.h.t. lead enters the cap, not around the edge of the cap. Fig. 1(a) illustrates the problem: even when the plastic nut is fully tightened there's a slight gap because the cable is so thin. The remedy I use is shown in Fig. 1(b): adding the outer insulation from an old e.h.t. lead gives a perfectly sealed connection, eliminating the cause of the arcing. The tape is used only to keep the lead tidy and has no insulating role. I find that this works very well, with no further problems.
G.H.

## Panasonic TC492G

These sets have two apparent weaknesses. The 190 V supply reservoir capacitor C555 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) dries up, with the result that the brightness varies and the set occasionally trips to standby (this also applies to Models TC682G and TC381G). The other problem is that the case of the line output transformer cracks and the e.h.t. arcs - with disastrous results!
N.B.

## Decca 80 Chassis

This set was the touch-tune type (square buttons/red lights). All the buttons were alight except no. 8. Both the $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ h.t. feed resistors were open-circuit.
N.B.

## Finlux 1000 Series

For a dead set with no output from the power supply, check the supply to the TDA4600 chopper control chip. There can be dry-joints on thermistor PTCu2 or an opencircuit in the parallel resistor network Ru3/4/6/7.

If a teletext set has no + vol, + step, FT or memory functions, check that when the dealer fitted the text panel he didn't accidentally cut through the print to pin 28 of the microcomputer chip.

One of these sets produced the longest list of symptoms
imaginable. As you watched the picture would go all blue, all green, off altogether, show false line lock or line tearing. A voltage check at Da 1 proved that the 12 V line was low at 9.5 V . The cause was a defective BD241 transistor in position Ta8. Dal also has a reputation for going high-resistance.
P.B.

## Metz Haiti Model 6972

For no sound and a blank raster check D666 on the line output transformer subpanel - it goes open-circuit. For tripping check whether D 688 (BY223) is short-circuit.

## P.B.

## Philips K30 Chassis

My thanks to the nice man at Philips Technical for helping me with this one! There was no picture as the c.r.t.'s cathodes were at 160 V , cutting off the tube. The signal was going missing at the RGB output panel, though a replacement made no difference. The sandcastle and blanking pulses were o.k. but there was a 10 V ripple on the -20 V line as $\mathrm{C} 1586(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was open-circuit. P.B.

## Fidelity CTV14 (ZX2000 Chassis)

The line output transformer is a common cause of tripping in this chassis. As a quick check, lift the green wire connected to the collector of the line output transistor. If a dead short can be measured between this lead and chassis you can be reasonably sure that the line output transformer is defective.
L.G.

## Philips System 4 Chassis

A fault we've encountered several times with later versions of this chassis is R3192 ( $680 \Omega$ ) going open-circuit to give the dead set symptom. It's the line driver transistor's feed resistor and is located on the SOPS panel. L.G.

## Philips K30 Chassis (Pye 1060)

There was no channel tuning with this set. The supply to the tuner was present but the supply to the tuning bank presets was missing. The brown wire on plug/socket M63 on the tuning bank panel was open-circuit.
R.S.N.

## Bush 2044

This set is imported by Morris Lewis and Co. from the Far East - I suspect it's an Hinari chassis. It suffers from buzz and whistle on one or two channels. The cure is to adjust the 6 MHz coil, which is on a small subpanel adjacent to the line output transformer. Failure of the on/off switch is another common problem.
R.S.N.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

Three separate sets had three different faults, but one component was the common cause. The sets were of both the basic and remote control type and the symptoms were intermittent "clicking", intermittent field roll and loss of tuning memory. The set with the loss of memory was initially repaired by replacing the memory chip but came back a week later with the report "same as before" - the chip had again failed. In each of these sets the c.r.t. was faulty, with a flashover in the neck between pin connec-
tions. The tubes were all Mullard ones. Is this just an unfortunate coincidence, or have other dealers had this experience?

## A.D.

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

The symptom was no results and voltage checks threw suspicion on the line output transformer. This was proved to be faulty by disconnecting the anode cap and removing the solder from pin 7 (the earthy end of the e.h.t. section). On doing this the set came to life and the c.r.t. heaters lit up. When a new transformer was fitted the set again went dead, only this time when the solder was removed from pin 7 there was arcing between this pin and the print. This led us to assume that the new transformer
was all right, so attention was turned to the power supply. We found that D6317 (BA317) which removes the drive from the TDA2577 chip when the trip operates had a reverse leak of $80 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
A.D.

## Bush BM6514 (T16A Chassis)

The fault was no results. We found that a.c. was apparently reaching the two mains rectifier diodes but there was no d.c. output from the rectifier circuit. The cause of the trouble was traced to the plug between the mains transformer and the rectifier circuit - there was a highresistance connection between the transformer's centre tap and chassis. Replacing the connector restored the supply.
A.D.

## Long-distance Television

## Roger Bunney

Traditionally September brings a marked fall-off in Sporadic E reception while a good tropospheric opening is often experienced. This year we didn't get the tropospheric opening but SpE was unusually active, with several exotic signals for good measure.

There was a period of tropospheric enhancement over the weekend $19 / 20 / 21$ st, with Band III giving the more encouraging results. Luxembourg ch. E7 and several W. German stations were received here at Romsey, Hants. U.H.F. was generally quiet apart from high-level French and Benelux stations. NRK (Norway) and DR (Denmark) were received elsewhere. Simon Hamer in Powys had a good catch - DFF (E. Germany) ch. E6. Unfortunately however the conditions didn't come up to those experienced at the end of August. Incidentally the RSGB reports that excellent signals from much of Europe, including Hungary and Yugoslavia, were present at $144 /$ 432 MHz at the end of August Bank Holiday (29/30th). This must surely act as a pointer to enhanced DX-TV possibilities at u.h.f. - we should perhaps consider signals farther afield than ORF (Austria).

Auroral propagation was noted in Scotland during the evening periods of the 22 nd and 23 rd .

The collated SpE log for the period is as follows:

4/9/87 TVE (Spain) ch. E3; SR (Sweden) E2; DR (Denmark) E3; TSS (USSR) R1.
5/9/87 TVE E2, 3, 4.
6/9/87 TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI (Italy) ch. IA; RTP (Portugal) E2. 9/9/87 TVE E3.
10/9/87 NRK (Norway) E2, 3; SR E2, 3, 4.
13/9/87 TVE E3; DR E3; RAI IA; ARD (West Germany) E2; TVP (Poland) R1.
14/9/87 NTA (Nigeria) E3; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1; TVE E2.
15/9/87 TVE E3.
17/9/87 GBC (Ghana) E3; NTA E3; DR E3, 4; NRK E4; RAI IA, IB; TVE E2, 3, 4; unidentified Arabic signal on ch. E3; French TV audio ch. E2.
18/9/87 TVE E2; +PTT (Switzerland) E4.
19/9/87 TVE E3; RAI IA; TVR (Rumania) R2.
21/9/87 TVE E3.
27/9/87 TVE E3; RAI IA.
29/9/87 JRT (Yugoslavia) E3.
1/10/87 RTP E3; TVE E3; RAI IA.
Keith Watkins (Redruth) logged Sokoto, Nigeria ch. E3 on the 14th. A coloured gentleman with white gown/headdress was reading the news (caption "HR"). This was preceded by commercials for English products. The signal direction was to the south. Later in the week, on the 17th, Cyril Willis (Norfolk) received both GBC (Ghana) and NTA, Sokoto on ch. E3 from 1800, with the signals becoming smeary by 1830 - at 1815 French sound was noted on ch. E2. Interesting that during the same period Garry Smith (Derby) logged an Arab educational programme (an announcer pointing to Arabic script on a blackboard) on ch. E3 while a Lichfield DXer noted an African participant on this channel. Ray Davies (Norwich) didn't see anything on ch. E3 but did $\log$ TVE (Spain) and an African station on ch. E2. Obviously an interesting evening. It does seem that there's a North


Left: The new TVR Bucharest, Rumania test pattern received in Holland by Ryn Muntjewerff on ch. R2. Centre: Egypt ch. E3 received by Ryn Muntjewerff via SpE last July. Right: FUBK test pattern test transmission from Smilde ch. E44 (NOS-3) received by Mark Baldwin in Rugby.

African Arabic station currently in operation on ch. E3, using the FUBK pattern with Arabic script across the centre. Can any reader in the Mediterranean area advise on this matter?
All in all then a very interesting month - it's most unusual to see so much exotic reception at this time of the year. My thanks to the following for sending in reception reports: Gareth Foster (Whitton), David Oliver (Birmingham), Roger Fussell (Torpoint), Peter Schubert (Rainham), Bill Coterill (Tipton), Keith Watkins (Redruth), Simon Harmer (Powys), Cyril Willis (Norfolk), Iain Menzies (Aberdeen) and Garry Smith (Derby).

On a personal note I've recently bought small dishes for use at 4 GHz and 12 GHz and some other satellite TVRO equipment. Once various domestic painting tasks have been completed experiments will commence and Illl be reporting on results achieved using budget equipment.

## News

Reports on the proposed Sealand-TV off-shore commercial station continue to appear. The station would be located on an ex-WW2 fort in the Thames estuary some seven miles from the Essex coast and would use a spare channel in Group A. The Sealand managing director Ken Hanlon claims that "Chanriel Five" would be legal, not a pirate station, but there is doubt about this.

Various f.m. stations are using Band III for studio/ transmitier links across London - Community Development Radio uses 187.45 MHz and Time Radio $192 \cdot 15 \mathrm{MHz}$. These transmissions have been noted by TVDXers.

A cheap dual-band (v.h.f./u.h.f.) System I TV set is being marketed by Gateway under the Binatone label. Called the Minivision Mk. 2, the $4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. monochrome set covers chs. E2-12 and 21-69. It can be operated at 12 V or from the mains and sells for under $£ 60$ ). No other details are known.

The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation is radiating multichannel TV sound test transmissions from the Wellington TV2 transmitter, using the UK Nicam 728 digital coding system. The tests are being conducted to assess performance under NZ operating conditions and there are at present no plans to start a dual-language/ stereo service.
The government of Gibraltar is considering whether to issue licences permitting satellite TV reception. The main uncertainties relate to whether the government can "authorise" reception of signals beamed from space, the implications for the GBC (Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation) and the environmental effects of numerous dish aerials.

Ariane's September 15th launch was successful, putting ECS-4 into orbit. This satellite carries twelve TV transponders capable of providing reception with 80 cm dishes. Thanks to North East Satellite Systems for this news. Hopefully the W. German TV-SAT 1 will be operational within a matter of weeks, providing four channels at 65 dBW capable of reception with 45 cm dishes.

## Aerial Equipment

Whilst looking around for suitable cable for use with satellite TV equipment I came across some ultra low loss Japanese cable which is available from Telecomms, London Road, Portsmouth (0705 698 113). The cable has a white PVC sheath and is more flexible than types such as the H100. Type 5D-FB at 95p per metre has a loss of $0 \cdot 121 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{m}$ at 400 MHz ; type $8 \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{FB}$ at $£ 1.85$ per metre a

## NEW FROM MOK MODEL F6/I VHF/UHF SYSTEM B/G//L Operation £95.00



Yes, the ubiquitous Yoko $5^{\prime \prime}$ black \& white TV for reliable VHF/UHF TV/ DXing is back - but in an improved version. Model F6 incorporates not only SYSTEM I ( 6 MHz sound for UK/Eire/South Africa) but SYSTEM B/G ( 5.5 MHz sound for Europe, Middle East, Australasia and other parts) AND SYSTEM L FRENCH standard ( 6.5 MHz sound). The $5.5 / 6 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound switching is automatic within the receiver, the 6.5 MHz and positive, negative video switch is situated at the rear of the television.
It's restyled too, featuring a sleek black monitor look and with rotary drum continuous band tuning. A telescopic whip antenna is situated at the rear, together with a 75 ohm coaxial aerial input socket.
Versatile 3 way powering for A.C Mains, internal batteries or an external $12 v D C$ source (lead supplied), its ideal for the home, mobile, camping/ caravaning or that 'DX-pedition' to the local mountain (and we'll supply the aerials if needed!). Completely compatible for use in the UK and throughout the Continent (including FRANCE). It's just the answer for a compact $-5.7(H) \times 5.5(W) \times 8.6(D e e p)$ inches $-h i g h$ gain and comprehensive TV-DX installation and at a reasonable price.
Stocks of this new receiver have just arrived from the Far East, - so don't delay, order today and maximise your loggings.
YOKO model F6 multistandard VHF/UHF 5" screen TV (System B/G/I/L)
£95.00. Carriage UK £4.95; elsewhere POA. £95.00. Carriage UK £4.95; elsewhere POA.
Aerial Techniques, the company that knows the TV-DXing hobby carry a comprehensive range of aerial equipment for every type of installation and with a huge range of filters, amplifiers, cables, rotators, masts and supporting hardware. Send for our illustrated Catalogue at 75p, if it doesn't list what you want, then we can obtain it quickly.
STOP PRESS - New Triax style Notch Filter, covers whole of the UHF Band, $470-860 \mathrm{MHz}$ completely tunable. Notch depth up to 26 dB ......... $\mathbf{£ 6 . 9 5}$ (includes postage)
See review in last months 'Long Distance Television' column. All prices inclusive of VAT

ACCESS 8 VISA Mail and Telephone Orders welcome.


AERIAL TECHMIOUES
11, Kent Road, Parkstone,
Poole, Dorset, BH12 2EH. Tel: 0202738232.

loss of $0.085 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{m}$; and type $10 \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{FB}$ at $£ 2.85$ per metre a loss of only $0 \cdot(0) 68 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{m}$.

QA Electronics Ltd (Unit 10, Parsons Green, Boulton Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 4QJ - telephone 0438318 228) have introduced an aerial socket that helps to prevent lightning strike damage to radio/TV equipment. Although the socket looks like a standard aerial one it's designed to bypass to earth excessive currents generated during storms. It's claimed that a 100 kV input surge produces only IV at the socket's output. The socket will handle a 40 kA single discharge pulse or 5 kA pulses at ten minute intervals and has a signal insertion loss of 1.5 dB .

## The Revco PA3 Head Amplifier

Revco Electronics is perhaps best known for its range of amateur, mobile and monitoring aerials, the Revcone aerial being particularly popular. The firm has recently introduced a compact, in-line head amplifier intended for use with wideband monitoring aerials, particularly the Revcone, that are omnidirectional and thus have low or unity gain. The use of an amplifier adjacent to the aerial improves the sensitivity and the overall system noise performance - and of course helps to reduce cable loss, particularly where there's a long run or a cheap coaxial cable is in use.

Revco is noted for its high mechanical standards, and this amplifier module maintains the tradition. The highly polished steel module is of circular section, approximately $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. long and $13 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. at its widest. The input termination is a body mounted PL259 plug and the output termination an integral SO329 socket. Thus the module can be screwed directly into the output of any communica-
tions type aerial, such as the Revcone, optimising the matching and connection efficiency and reducing any loss to the absolute minimum. The downfeeder, which would be terminated with a standard PL259 plug, connects with the in-built SO329 socket at the amplifier's output, ensuring complete screening throughout and overall mechanical/electrical efficiency. The module weighs approximately three ounces.

The matching indoor power supply unit is housed in an attractive plastic case which is some $43 / 4 \times 17 / 8 \times 33 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. Its bright red cover clips off to reveal a compact, well-made, fused power supply. Two holes in the side provide access for the feeder input and a coaxial connection to the receiver system. The PVC grommeted holes allow for the thinner type of coaxial feeder such as RG58: thicker types such as the M67 would require enlargement of the hole. The saddle-clamp connections within are again intended for use with the thinner type of coaxial cable. On connec-
tion I found that the earth/screen clamping metalwork is perhaps a little too close to the inner centre conductor screw connection so that it would be quite easy to get a screen-inner short via strands of braid. Care should therefore be taken when making the connections. There's a three feet length of three-core mains lead.

The heart of the amplifier is a monolithic chip of US origin. Specific minimum performance characteristics are quoted. The PA3 has a claimed minimum gain of 13 dB over the bandwidth d.c. to 1 GHz and a maximum noise figure of 5 dB at 1 GHz . It's capable of handling high input signal levels $(15 \mathrm{dBm}$ at the intercept point, third order) and requires 5 V at 17 mA . On test I found that the following gain figures were achieved over the v.h.f./u.h.f. spectrum: 18.25 dB at $45 \mathrm{MHz} ; 21 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $100 \mathrm{MHz} ; 19.25 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $155 \mathrm{MHz} ; 17 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $205 \mathrm{MHz} ; 19 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $255 \mathrm{MHz} ; 22.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $470 \mathrm{MHz} ; 18 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $700 \mathrm{MHz} ; 16 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 860 MHz .

Apart from its use for v.h.f./u.h.f. monitoring the PA3

Table I: French fifth and sixth network transmitters.

| C5 transmitters already in service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ales L'Hermitage ......................... 62 H | Grenoble Tour SS Venin ............... 59 H | Nice Mont-Alban ....................... 51 |
| Amiens Dury.............................. 49 H | La Baule Saint Clair ...................... 38 H | Niort Maisonnais ..................... 38 H |
| Angers Rocheford/L..................... 50 H | La Rochette Mireuil...................... 48 H | Orléans Trainou............................... 52 H |
| Angoulême Saint-Saturnin ........... 31 H | Le Creusot Mont Saint-Vincent...... 38 H | Paris tour Eiffel....................................... 30 H |
| Avignon Le Pontet ........................ 47 H | Le Havre Harfleur ......................... 53 H | Pau Assat .................................... 60 |
| Bayonne La Rhune....................... 56 H | Lens Bouvigny ........................... 51 H | Poitiers Hôpital des Champs .......... 41 H |
| Beauvais Saint Just ..................... 49 H | Lille Lambersart ........................... 65 H | Reims Hautvilliers........................ 53 H |
| Besançon Bréguille...................... 45 H | Limoges Puy Las Rodas ................ 38 H | Rennes Saint-Pern ............................... 34 H |
| Bordeaux Bouliac ........................ 65 H | Lorient Ploemeur ......................... 62 H | Rouen Grand-Couronne ............... 59 H |
| Bourg-en-Bresse Ramasse ........... 38 V | Lyon Fourvière............................ 28 H | Saint-Étienne Croix de Guizay ......... 65 H |
| Bourges Neuvy ........................... 21 H | Mantes Maudetour ...................... 55 H | Saint-Nazaire Étoile du Matin......... 55 H |
| Brest Roc Tredudon ...................... 34 H | Marseille Grand Étoile .................. 32 H | Saint-Quentin Cauchy ................... 30 H |
| Caen C.H.U................................ 38 H | Marseille Pomègues.................... 54 H | Toulon Cap Sicié ............................... 57 H |
| Cannes Vallauris......................... 63 H | Maubeuge Rousies...................... 32 H | Toulouse Bonhoure........................ 32 H |
| Chartres Montlandon ................... 47 H | Montluçon Marignon ................... 49 H | Tours Chissay .................................. 57 H |
| Cherbourg Digosville................... 35 H | Nancy Malzeville ......................... 55 H | Troyes Les Riceys ................................. 29 H |
| Clermont-Ferrand Royat................ 58 H | Nantes Haute Goulaine ................. 21 H | Valence Saint-Romain ..................... 53 H |
| Dijon Gal Ruffey.......................... 46 V | Nevers Chally ............................. 41 H | Valenciennes Marly ........................... 49 H |
| Dunkerque Tour de Reuze ............ 59 H | Nîmes Bas-Rhône........................ 31 H | Vannes Moustoir'Ac .................... 58 H |
| C5 transmitters in service by end 1987 |  |  |
| Paris-NordSannois ...................... 65 H | Belfort Valdoie............................ 30 V | Mont-Saleve ............................... 66 H |
| Paris-Est Chennevières................ 48 H | Montpellier Saint-Baudille............ 48 H | Paris-Sud Villebon ....................... 59 H |
| Meaux ...................................... 61 H | Saint-Raphaël Pic/L'ours .............. 36 H | Mont-Pilat..................................... 59 |
| Melun ....................................... 59 H | Le Mans Mont Mayet ................... 32 H | Puy-de-Dome................................... 30 H |
| Plessis Robinson ....................... 44 H | Metz Luttange .............................. 39 H | Perpignan Néoulous....................... 38 H |
| M6 transmitters already in service |  |  |
| Ales L'Hermitage ......................... 60 H | La Rochette Mireuil...................... 51 H | Paris Tour Eiffel........................... 33 H |
| Amiens ..................................... 52 H | Le Creusot Mt Saint Vincent ........... 60 H | Pau Assat ...................................... 63 H |
| Angers Rochefort......................... 53 H | Lens Bouvigny ............................ 54 * | Poitiers Couronneries....................... 44 H |
| Angoulême Saint-Saturnin .......... 34 H | Lille Lambersart ........................... 53 H | Rennes Saint-Pern ............................ 31 H |
| Avignon Le Pontet ....................... 54 H | Lorient Ploemeur ......................... 65 H | Rouen Grand-Couronne ............... 62 H |
| Bordeaux Bouliac ........................ 43 H | Lyon Fourvière............................ 22 H | Saint-Quentin Gauchy ................. 33 H |
| Bourg-en-Bresse ......................... 32 V | Marseille GdeÉtoile..................... 38 H | St-Étienne Cx de Guisay ............... 62 H |
| Caen C.H.U................................. 60 H | Montluçon Marignon .................. 52 H | St-Nazaire Étoile Matin .................. 52 H |
| Clermont-Ferrand Royat............... 61 H | Nancy Malzeville ......................... 43 H | Toulon Cap Sicie ............................... 60 H |
| Dijon Gal Ruffey.......................... 43 V | Nantes Hte Goulaine.................... 65 H | Toulouse Bonhoure........................ 34 H |
| Dunkerque Tour de Reuze ............ 62 H | Nevers Challuy............................. 46 H | Valenciennes .................................... 34 H |
| Grenoble Tour Sans Venin ............ 62 H | Nimes Bas-Rhône........................ 37 H |  |
| * H to north, V to south |  |  |
| M6 transmitters in service by end 1987 |  |  |
| Beauvais ................................... 52 H | Chennevières ............................. 58 H | Villebon .................................... 36 H |
| Orléans ..................................... 36 H | Meaux ....................................... 58 H | Brest ................................................... 60 H |
| Mantes ...................................... 53 H | Melun ....................................... 64 H | Reims ......................................................... 56 H |
| Sannois ..................................... 62 H | Besançon .................................. 21 |  |

module can be used as a short-wave radio preamplifier and as an instrument gain block, i.e. for use in r.f. measurement etc

Revco mention that a variable gain version is under consideration and that an indoor version is currently available. The later is designated type PA31 and can be operated from any power supply providing a 12 V output. The input/output terminations can be varied to suit the customer - BNC, PL259/SO329 etc.

In its intended role as a wideband aerial amplifier the unit will lift all signals within its passband, which of course includes all local TV signals, local radio stations, taxi services etc. It's unlikely to overload, but a wideband scanner at the end of the feeder may be subjected to signal input levels that its front end cannot handle. If the receiver has a limited dynamic range spurious signals, overloading and breakthrough could well occur - particularly if bipolar transistors are used in the front end. So be warned!
The Revco PA3 amplifier module is a very well made, stable and compact unit giving excellent performance, within its quoted passband. The in-line method of connection ensures optimum efficiency and minimum loss. The power supply is well made and runs very cool. Revco equipment is available from aerial dealers and selected radio enthusiast outlets. The PA3's price, with PSU, is typically $£ 40$ including VAT.

Regular readers will be aware of my recent experiments with Les Wallen helical aerials in Band I. Two such aerials have been in use at my home during the past SpE season. These aerials have an SO329 output termination making them ideally suited for use with the PA3 - which makes the aerials "active"

## French C5 and M6 Network Listings

David Moller of Eastbourne has sent us the current list of French fifth and sixth network transmitters. Although these networks tend to use much lower output powers than the older ones a number of the transmitters have been received in the UK and identification can be a problem. The lists were taken from the French publication Tele 7 Jours which can be obtained on subscription from Dawson Subscription Service, Cannon House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5EE (0303 57 421, ext. 60). A point of interest is the fact that the magazine is always received a week prior to the programmes listed in it. Our thanks to David Moller and to Tele 7 Jours for this information - see Table 1. The fifth network (C5) will cover 90 per cent of the French population and the sixth network (M6) 65 per cent of the population by the end of the year.

## Obituary

We have heard of the death of Jim Maden, a well known TV-DXer, from Ian Roberts in South Africa. He died of a heart attack in April. Jim spent a considerable time in the forces in Cyprus, returning to the UK in the late 60)s. He eventually left for South Africa where he settled and continued with his DX-TV activities - both terrestrial reception and later satellite reception including the Russian Ekran satellite. This still provides 714 MHz transmissions which are receivable in South Africa despite the very poor side-lobe radiation in that direction. Ekran provided an inspiration for Jim, who spent much time experimenting with reception techniques - photos of his equipment and reception appeared in this column. Rest in peace, Jim.

## next month in

## 『ELEOUSUOR

- TV AND VCR STANDARDS CONVERSION

Service departments are often asked to convert, or advise on converting, TV and video equipment bought abroad so that it will work on the UK TV standard. Whether such conversion is feasible depends on the condition of the equipment and the standards involved. Some conversions are relatively simple others quite impractical. Next month's article by Eugene Trundle considers all these points and offers practical guidance on simple conversions that can be profitable. It looks at the whole field, including tape.

## - DUAL-CHAFNNEL SOUND

$T$ sound in stereo is likely to be introduced in the UK before lon z - the system and technology have already been agreed. In several other countries stereo TV sound has been available for some years. Apart from stereo, dual-channel operation offers the possibility of bilingual sound transmission. A number of systems have been devisec to make compa-ible Jual-channel sound feasible. With new transmission standards, such as those devised for satellite TV broadcasting, multi-channel sound capabi ity is built in at the outset. Geoff Lewis reviews the various systems and the technology involved in a new series starting next month.

## - SERVICING VHS CASSETTES

Because of the high cost of replacing a head drum dodgy cassettes are often put aside. There must be many cassettes laying around that could be used quite safely after a little care and attention. Harold Peters provides details of the repair procedure he uses and summarises the cassette faults usually ercountered.

## - METER REPAIR

Bob Walker was recently asked to look at an Eagle minimeter that had been damaged through misuse. The details of what had happened and the steps necessary to effect a cure could help in dealing with other, similar meters and offer an insight into this bra ech of electronics.

PLUS ALL THE REGULAR FEATURES

## ORDER YOUR COPY ON THE FORM BELOW:

## TO..

(Name of Newsagent)
Please reserve/deliver the January issue of TELEVISION ( $£ 1 \cdot 30$ ), on sale December 17th, and continue every month until further notice.

NAME ...
ADDRESS
and gave the fast forward and rewind functions.
After replacing IC807 the capstan wouldn't turn and the deck wouldn't load. The loading motor chip IC808 was found to be open-circuit and the loading motor itself had been damaged - it took 2A off load (a replacement took 100 mA ). Replacing these last two items finally put the machine in working order. With the price of Sharp spares what they are these days the repair was not cheap. P.H.

## Letters

## VIABILITY OF SERVICING

I would like to comment on two points raised in the October issue. First, in your editorial about high-technology servicing you mentioned the "daunting prospects in terms of viability" in view of the costs involved in providing such a service. I agree that if high-technology servicing is carried out in the traditional way, i.e. identifying and repairing stock faults, it will fail. The national servicing organisations will not be able to handle technology on a large scale unless some serious rethinking is done. High-technology servicing will have to be carried out by small, well-equipped units or cells, well backed by the manufacturers in terms of information, spares and technical communications. Highly skilled personnel are required, with plenty of space in which to work and minimal interruptions.

Secondly there was M.D. Maurice's letter on cowboy outfits who overcharge without necessarily carrying out the work - and who often get their fault information from Television! Don't overlook the friend of a friend "who knows about these things" and works for "National Rentals". He gets the parts cheap and then cocks it up for $£ 20$. Like most others I've had Saishos, Amstrads etc. that have been "looked at" and twiddled. Why do the twiddlers always go for the set carrier/deviation and the white/dark clip levels'? Once the original fault is cleared considerable setting up is then required. Like Mr. Maurice, I can provide examples. Here are a couple.

A Saisho customer whined about the cost of repair. "I brought it to you because they said you could do it." Others had tried! Costs: original a.g.c. fault, $£ 35$; additional three-four hours for setting up, £56; total $£ 91$ for a machine worth about $£ 130$.

Secondly a Sony SLF1 portable VCR. Estimate to replace the audio/control head assembly, the video heads and upper cylinder, then realign the mechanics after wholesale twiddling of every screw on the audio/CTL head assembly, $£ 400$. The cowboy had estimated $£ 30$ to sort out poor rewind, had charged $£ 20$ and left the owner facing a large bill to sort out the damage. The estimate was not taken up.

Many low-cost, high-technology VCRs and compact disc players are "disposable" in that the repair costs are a significant proportion of the purchase price. For example, to supply and fit a new optical unit in a $£ 199$ compact disc player would cost $£ 120$.

I now charge $£ 25$ an hour to the next half hour. Why? Because it has cost me around $£ 5,000$ to set up a laboratory style service department to repair camcorders, cameras and the higher technology VCRs, not to mention the $£ 1,700$ vectorscope plus specialist connectors, jigs, grey-scale and colour-bar charts etc. etc.

The point is that with the experience and equipment
available most general faults and quite a few complex ones can be diagnosed, if not repaired, within a time scale of one to one and a half hours. That is, $£ 25-£ 37.50$ plus parts plus VAT. This assumes that the equipment has a virgin fault. It doesn't take much brain work to figure out the cost of a long period of time spent sorting out spurious faults and setting up.

As to estimates, since I no longer repair TV sets I cannot comment on these. With a standard VCR estimates of less than $£ 50-£ 60$ are not viable unless the fault is a common one. With cameras, camcorders and portable videos, no estimates less than $£ 100$.

It's a sorry state for the public, but I think we can all agree that it is its own worst enemy. I don't know how to educate people to the fact that high-technology products that are cheap to buy will not be cheap to repair. A professional service unit, while having a high hourly charge, can do the work quicker than a cowboy and thus at less cost in the long run whilst maintaining manufacturers' standards. Do any of the TV consumer programmers read Television?
Steve Beeching, T.Eng.,
Newark, Notts.

## FREE ESTIMATES

I found M.D. Maurice's letter in the October issue highly offensive. Is he suggesting that all firms who offer free estimates are cowboys? His examples are of course the customer's version of what the quote was. Anyone quoting $£ 80$ to repair a G11 can’t want to earn a living! Even the thickest customer isn't going to pay that!

Don't think for a minute that I'm taking the side of the rip-off merchants. Maybe the folk living in Wembley can afford whatever Mr. Maurice's call out charge is, only to be told that the set is beyond economic repair. In this part of London, and I suspect many other parts of the country, they can't. It's firms who give free estimates that will see the difficult times through.
D.C.J. Tilley,

London NI6.

## SET AND SERVICE COSTS

In reply to M.D. Maurice's letter, with the advent of cheapo TV set sales by large rental companies over the last few years to even larger wholesale TV outlets anybody with a good set of eyes can now go and buy a 22 in . G11 for $£ 25$ to $£ 30$ plus VAT and flog it at $£ 60$ to $£ 70$. Easy money for those with a little knowhow.

What happens when this set goes faulty however? The seller quotes a stupid, trumped up price so that the buyer either decides to buy another set with a picture or the seller gets another engineer to have a look at it. Both ways the seller wins.

So how do you stop it? I sell a Gll with a six-months warranty at only $£ 50$. This makes me between $£ 25$ and $£ 30$, depending on where I buy it. After the warranty period I'll repair the set cheaper, but only on the labour part of the bill. Over the past three years I've sold some 400 of these sets. I get about $30-40$ back each year for repair.

It seems to me that wherever you live these days you will find the get-rich-quick cowboys. But they all end up in financial trouble because they depend too much on the £7()-£80 job twice a week.

Perhaps readers would like to collaborate in a national
survey of TV repair rates. Let's say for a G11 with field collapse. Parts: two $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors, a TDA26(1) plus holder and $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ block. With a call out fee and without. I hope to see some replies in later issues.
L. Goodwin, Village TV Services,

Chorley, Lancs.

## BATTERY ELIMINATOR MODIFICATIONS

Many readers may, like myself, have built the 15 V battery eliminator for Model 8 Avos (see Television, August 1984). Although it draws only a few milliamps the 1.5 V cell will be drained if the Avo's selector is left in the resistance position for long periods. A blinker light, as used at road works, makes a good reminder to switch over. Fig. 1(a) shows the circuit I adopted. It uses just three components, an LM3909 chip, a $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum capacitor and a 2.5 mm LED. Wire it up on a piece of Veroboard and mount it so that the LED can be seen through the glass scale. Connect it across the 1.5 V supply to the eliminator. The consumption is less than 1 mA and the flash rate once a second.
I also have a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega / \mathrm{V}$ Simpson meter that uses a 22.5 V battery. This costs around $£ 3$ to replace. I found that a few modifications to the original eliminator circuit would increase its output - the revised circuit is shown in Fig. 1(b).
William Harrison,
Windsor, Berks.

## FREE POWER SOURCE

Readers may be interested in a free power source that's being thrown away every day. The lithium batteries used in the Sinclair FTV1 are made by Polaroid and cost $£ 10$ for three. The film packs for the SX70 Polaroid camera also contain a lithium battery which can be extracted when the film has been used up, before the pack is thrown away. Apart from being on a white card mount slightly

(a)


Fig. 1: Blinker circuit for use with a battery eliminator (a). Modified battery eliminator circuit to provide a higher output (b). The transformer is an audio driver type from a Japanese transistor portable radio receiver.


Fig. 2: Modifications for using the lithium battery from a Polaroid SX70 camera film pack in a Sinclair FTV1 pocket TV receiver.
larger than the Sinclair battery it's otherwise identical except for the fact that the position of the negative terminal pad differs - and with slight modification as shown in Fig. 2 can be slid into the Sinclair TV set's battery slot and used in the normal way.

These lithium batteries have a very long shelf life and are far from exhausted when the film pack has run out. Tested with an Avo 8 they read a full 6 V , and touch tested on the 10A d.c. range they give a vigorous full-scale deflection. My current specimen has so far given over four hours' running in the Sinclair TV set with no sign of deterioration. A little ingenuity can provide battery power for other small portable items - so ask you friends to save their old film packs for you.

Now to the details of the modification for use in the Sinclair set. Cut piece of kitchen foil $50 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ and fold it lengthways. Insert one end of the doubled strip into the receiver (right hand) contact aperture and secure both ends of the strip in place with Sellotape - see diagram taking care to leave the middle of the strip clear to act as the negative contact. Trim a strip 5 mm wide from both sides of the battery card. For safety reasons, take care not to cut into the actual battery bubble itself on the underside of the card - the contents are highly toxic.
John C. Priest,
Blackpool.

## SAISHO AND TRIUMPH SPARES

With reference to my mention of Saisho and Triumph spares in VCR Clinic, October, I have been asked by Mastercare to point out that original manufacturer's replacement parts are available from the Mastercare Components Division at Maylands Court, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7DE (0442 232000).

## Nick Beer,

Bideford, N. Devon.

## THE G11's HT RESERVOIR

I think I've come up with a cure for those notorious $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ h.t. reservoir electrolytic capacitors used in the Philips Gll chassis. These sets are very popular and refurbishing them is rewarding. I've had to change many of these electrolytics and kept them on the waste not, want not principle. One evening I decided to solder the rivets of these salvaged capacitors to the tags, using a Multicore solder for aluminium (RS stock no. 555-(099). To do this, first brush around the tag and rivet using a stiff wire brush, then solder generously around the rivet to tag - I use a no. 8 tip in my Weller soldering gun. This needs to be done fairly quickly for obvious reasons.

I've in this way revived all the capacitors changed over the past year and haven't had a single failure (or a return) since. What's more, I now have a good supply of usable $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors of varying manufacture - all good uns!
Bernard Mannas,
Huntingdon, Cambs.

## FOR DISPOSAL

The following are available free to anyone who can collect - most copies of Television from March 1971 to the present date. Anyone interested should call me first on Woking (04862) 22380 , evenings or weekends.
Mike Hurdle,
Woking, Surrey.

## ECONOWIC DEVICES \& OUICK SAVE T.V. SPARES

| 15,80 H | 3.30 | 2SA940 | 0.59 | 2 2C535 | 0.79 | AF180 | 0.55 | BA656 | 1.00 | BC560C | 0.14 | bdx63a | 1.96 | BFY52 | 027 | BYX71-.350 | 0.95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15/85R | 3.30 | 2SA940-2 | 214 | ${ }^{2 S C 536}$ | 0.33 | AF181 | 0.53 | BA7100 | 1135 | BC635 | 0.30 | BDYZ | 121 | BFY/9 | 0.49 | Brx94 | 0.16 |
| 16039 | 0.79 | 2SA950 | 0.72 | $2 \mathrm{SC537}$ | 0.54 | AF186 | 0.53 | babsla | 28.98 | вс636 | 029 | BDY81 | 1.05 | BFr90 | 0.61 | BW56 | 120 |
| 16181 | 1.04 | 2SA951 | 1.75 | 2 Sc 605 L | 1.16 | AF239 | 0.43 | Ba883 | 3.96 | BC637 | 024 | ${ }^{\text {BF } 115}$ | 0.40 | BLY49 | 220 | BZY93C30 | 1.86 |
| 16182 | 1.04 | 2SA966-Y | 1.16 | 2SC620 | 0.95 | AF279 | 0.88 | ${ }^{\text {BA854 }}$ | 5.76 | ${ }^{\text {BC639 }}$ | 020 | 85117 | 0.66 | BR100 | 029 | B7788 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16334 | 0.98 | 2SA999 | 1.36 | 2 2Sc643A | 1.54 | AL133 | 1.36 | BAV18 | 0.21 | BC640 | 024 | ${ }^{8 F 118}$ | 0.67 | BR101 | 0.65 | BZXX1 RANGE | 0.18 |
| 16335 | 0.94 | 2SB774 | 1.15 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2 S C 6588}$ |  | AN115 | 3.98 | BAV19 |  | ${ }^{\text {BC879 }}$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 121$ | 025 | BR103 | 0.55 | BZX79 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16446 | 0.98 | 2SB185 | 1.13 | ${ }^{2 S C 688}$ | 14.80 | AN155 | 1.89 | bavzo | 0.35 | 8С880 | 0.31 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 123$ | 021 | BR303 | 123 | ${ }^{\text {C1060 }}$ | 0.46 |
| 16600 | 1.38 | 2SB375 | 3.87 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{2} 5888$ | 1.65 | AN206 | 258 | BAW62 | 0.11 |  | 0.18 0.30 | ${ }_{\text {BFF }}$ | 029 | BRC116 | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {C106M }}$ | 0.76 |
| 16802 | 127 | $2 S 8400$ | 0.40 | 2SC693 | 0.63 | AN208 | 3.56 | BAX12 | 0.48 | ${ }^{\text {BCY71 }}$ | 021 | ${ }_{\text {BF }} 153$ | 0.58 | BRC300 | 201 | CA3046 | 0.58 |
| 17052 | 5.61 | 2SB405 | 1.03 | 2 2SC710 | 0.69 | AN210 | 228 | ${ }_{\text {BAX } 13}$ | 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {BCY72 }}$ | 020 | ${ }_{8 F 154}$ | 026 | BRC5296 | 0.7 | ${ }_{\text {CA33089 }}$ | ${ }_{0} .85$ |
| 17053 | 5.61 | 2S84498 | 6.98 | $2 \mathrm{SC711A}$ | 0.50 | AN211 | 3.25 | BAX16 | 0.11 | BD115 | 0.34 | BF157 | 0.33 | BRC6109 | 0.83 | Саз3090a0 | 325 |
| 17074 | 9.30 | ${ }^{258511}$ | 226 | ${ }^{2 S C 717}$ | 128 | AN2140 | 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {BC107 }}$ | 0.13 | BD116 | 0.70 | BF158 | 0.18 | BRC82 | 1.08 | CA3094 | 220 |
| 17089 | 3.45 | ${ }^{25854}$ | 139 | ${ }^{2 S C 734}$ | 1.43 | AN234 | 5.92 | BC107A | 0.11 | BD124 | 1.31 | BF159 | 0.18 | BRC83 | 2.19 | CA3131EM | 295 |
| 17127 | 3.51 | ${ }^{2 S 8546}$ | 3.75 | ${ }^{2 S C 761-Y}$ | 0.95 | AN236 | 3.78 | BC1078 | 0.18 | BD124P+KIT | 0.69 | BF160 | 0.31 | BRC84 | 2.08 | CBFI6848N-071 | 1.56 |
| 17376 | 1.58 | 2S856 | 280 | ${ }^{2 S C 783}$ | 3.98 | AN239 | 4.58 | BC108 | 0.15 | 80131 | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 167}$ | 0.38 | BRX44 | 0.60 | CD4401 | 0.34 |
| 1 124001 | 0.04 | ${ }_{\text {2SB663 }}{ }^{2586184}$ | 1.45 | ${ }_{\text {2SCla }}$ | 1.85 08 0 | AN240P | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BCIL } 108 \mathrm{~B}}$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{80132}$ | 020 | ${ }_{8 F 173}^{8 F 17}$ | 0.34 | BRX49 | 0.67 | CO4002 | 0.27 |
| 1 1 4002 | 0.06 | ${ }_{2 S 8643}^{258631}$ | 1.45 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {2SC8867 }}$ | 0.28 <br> 3.84 | AN241 | 1.71 | BC109 BC1098 | 0.12 | ${ }^{80133}$ | 0.53 0.36 | 85177 $8 F 178$ | 0.35 0.40 | BRY39 | 0.69 | ${ }^{\text {CDO }}$ (008 | 1.35 |
| 1 114003 | 0.06 | ${ }_{2 S}^{25669}$ | 3.67 | ${ }^{2 S C 876}$ | ${ }_{0} 0.96$ | AN245 | 4.49 | ${ }_{\text {BC } 1990}$ | 0.12 | ${ }^{80136}$ | 026 | ${ }_{\text {BF179 }}$ | 0.36 | BSS38 | 0.87 | ${ }^{\text {CO44011 }}$ | 029 024 |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~N} 4004$ | 0.05 | 2S8681 | 3.96 | 2SC930 | 0.54 | AN253 | 1.10 | BC113 | 0.14 | B0137 | 0.36 | BF180 | 0.36 | BSTBD140G | 525 | CD4013 | 0.33 |
| IN4005 | 0.05 | 2S8695 | 1.98 | $2 \mathrm{SC935}$ | 4.13 | AN260 | 3.85 | BC119 | 0.36 | B0138 | 0.46 | 8F181 | 0.38 | BSTCO246 | 6.99 | CD4016 | 0.46 |
| TN4006 | 0.08 | 2 2875 | 1.04 | ${ }^{2 S C 936}$ | 8.66 | AN262 | 120 | BC126 | 023 | BD139 | 0.28 | BF182 | 0.34 | BSTC0233 | 735 | CD4017 | 0.82 |
| 1 1N4007 | 0.07 | ${ }^{2 S 8774}$ | 0.61 | ${ }^{2 S C 340}$ | 4.68 | AN272 | 825 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 132$ | 0.14 | BD140 | 029 | BF183 | 0.39 | BSTCCO143 | 3.07 | CD4220 | 123 |
| 1N4148 | 0.03 | 2S8819 | 1.13 | 2SD1128 |  | AN295 | 5.52 | BC135 | 0.14 | BD144 | 1.70 | BF184 | 0.43 | BSTDIO43 | 2.85 | CD4021 | 0.39 |
| 1N4448 | 0.05 | ${ }^{25 C 1034}$ | 6.75 | 2 SDD138 | 1.00 | AN301 | 3.60 | ${ }^{\text {BC1 } 137}$ | 0.18 | BD150 | 1.25 | BF185 | 0.39 | BSV578 | 3.49 | CD4023 | 028 |
| 1N5401 | 0.14 | 2SC1050 | 5.06 | 2 SD 1273 | 1.56 | AN302 | 3.99 | ${ }^{\text {BCI }} 38$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{\text {BD }} 157$ | 0.67 | BF194 | 0.14 | BSW68 | 0.60 | CD4025 | 0.64 |
| 1N5402 | 0.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 1096}$ | 1.16 | 2 SD1453 | 1.40 | AN303 | 4.39 | BC139 | 029 | BD160 | 1.60 | BF195 | 0.14 | BSX19 | 129 | C04028 | 0.84 |
| 1N5403 | 0.16 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SCC1104}$ | 3.98 | 2S0152K | 264 | AN305 | 8.95 | BC140 | 0.45 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 163$ | 0.71 | $\mathrm{BF}^{196}$ | 0.17 | BSX20 | 0.30 | CD4440B | 0.85 |
| 1N5404 | 0.15 | ${ }^{25 C 1106}$ | 4.54 | ${ }^{2 S D 1988}$ | 3.87 | AN315 | 246 | BC141 | 0.34 | BD165 | 0.62 | BF997 | 0.18 | BSY52 | 0.50 | CD4047 | 1.06 |
| 1 1 5408 | 0.35 | ${ }_{2 S C 1116}$ | 3.25 | ${ }_{\text {2SDO23 }}$ | 0.49 | AN316 | 5.53 | ${ }^{\text {BC142 }}$ | 023 | ${ }^{\text {BDI }} 166$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{\text {BFI } 198}$ | 0.17 | BSY79 | 0.51 | C04449 | 0.46 |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~N} 914$ | 0.04 | ${ }^{2 S C 1124}$ | 128 | ${ }_{2 S 024}$ | 229 | AN320 | 5.47 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }} 14$ | 0.19 | ${ }^{80} 8175$ | 0.73 | ${ }^{8 F} 8200$ | 0.17 0.37 | ${ }^{\text {BTIT004 }}$ | 1.61 | CDO4052 | 0.75 |
| 1 1R3403 | 5.00 | 2SC1129 | 1.65 | 2 S0257 | 294 | AN321 | 225 | BC148A | 0.11 | BD179 | 0.45 | BF218 | 0.36 | BT119 | 1.76 | C04069 | 020 |
| 1 1S1555 | 0.31 | $2 \mathrm{SC1131}$ | 0.64 | $2 \mathrm{SD292}$ | 259 | AN322 | 5.85 | BC148B | 0.13 | BD181 | 0.99 | BF224 | 0.17 | BT120 | 2.17 | CD4070 | 0.66 |
| 1544 | 0.10 | 2SC1158 | 3.33 | 2 2S313 | 2.58 | AN331 | 4.59 | BC148C | 0.11 | B0182 | 0.99 | BF237 | 0.65 | BT121 | 2.48 | CD40881 | 0.35 |
| 1S5012A | 0.81 | 2SC1162 | 0.55 | 2SD325D | 226 | AN337 | 381 | BC149 | 0.11 | BD183 | 0.99 | BF240 | 0.17 | BT123 | 1.98 | CD4093 | 0.72 |
| 15921 | 0.10 | ${ }^{2 S C 1172}$ | 22 | ${ }^{2 S D 348}$ | 16.13 | AN340P | 1.17 | BC1498 | 0.13 | BD184 | 121 | BF241 | 0.17 | BT151 800R | 0.89 | CD4511 | 1.10 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 1303}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.38}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1195}$ | 5.80 | ${ }^{2 S D 350}$ | 520 | AN355 | 5.98 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC} C 153}$ | 0.14 | BD187 | 0.53 | ${ }^{\text {BF } 245}$ | 0.50 | ВT76018 | 2.42 | ${ }^{\text {C04528 }}$ | 2.04 |
| 2N2222 | 0.38 | ${ }_{2 S C 1213}$ | 0.89 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {S }} 35353$ | 3.05 88 8 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ AN362 | 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {BC154 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ | ${ }^{8 D 189}$ | 0.72 | ${ }_{\text {BF245 }}{ }_{\text {BF24 }}$ | 0.52 | ${ }^{\text {BTH18124 }}$ | 4.89 | CD4556 | 1.47 |
| 2N2646 | 0.80 | 2SC1226 | 1.46 | 2SD389 | 241 | AN5010 | 5.70 | BC160 | 0.40 | BD201 | 0.40 | BF246a | 2.52 | BU108 | 1.50 | CVI2E | 409 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 2904$ | 0.36 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC1293 }}$ | 0.90 | 2 2S401 | 0.97 | AN5111 | 292 | BC161 | 0.29 | BD202 | 0.60 | BF255 | 020 | Bu109 | 2.65 | Cx0950 | 3.14 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 23055$ | 0.59 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 1306}$ | 1.98 | ${ }^{2 S 5414}$ | 1.98 | AN5120N | 4.50 | BC168 | 0.36 | BD203 | 0.50 | BF256 | 0.38 | BU110 | 5.69 | Cx104 | 9.64 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{~N} 2906$ | 0.38 | ${ }^{2 S C 1316}$ | 10.25 | ${ }^{2 S 0471}$ | 2.13 | AN5132 | 5.39 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BCl} 169 \mathrm{C}}$ | 0.16 | BD204 | 0.61 | ${ }^{\text {BF2556LB }}$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{\text {Budily }}$ | 4.16 | ${ }^{\text {Cx } 108}$ | 10.50 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 2926$ | 0.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 1317}$ | 0.87 | ${ }^{2 S O 560}$ | 295 | AN5250 | 3.98 | BC170 | 0.16 | BD207 | 1.79 | BF256LC | 0.82 | BU125 | 248 | Cx109 | 1.86 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 3054$ | 009 | ${ }_{\text {2SC1383 }}$ | 10.40 | ${ }^{2 S} \mathbf{2 S 5 5 8 8 A}$ | 236 | AN5433 | 225 | ${ }_{8 C 171}$ | 0.11 | ${ }^{80208}$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{85257}$ | ${ }^{0.34}$ | BU126 | 123 | Cx130 | 8.76 |
| 2N3055 | 0.61 | ${ }_{2 S C 1391}$ | 2.45 | 2S0601R | 0.65 | AN5612 | 4.68 | ${ }_{8 \mathrm{Cl} 172 \mathrm{~B}}^{8}$ | 0.17 | ${ }^{80222}$ | 0 | BF258 BF259 | 0.36 <br> 0.34 | BU137 BU205 | 6.53 135 | Cx134 | 12.32 1149 |
| 2N3442 | 1.56 | 2SC1398 | 0.79 | 2SD613 | 1.03 | AN5613 | 4.63 | 8C173 | 0.17 | BD228 | 0.63 | BF262 | 0.28 | BU206 | 127 | C×139 | 11.83 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 3702$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{2 S C 1413 A}$ | 3.05 | ${ }_{2} 2$ S062 | 12.85 | AN5630 | 3.95 | ${ }^{\text {BCL174 }}$ | 0.27 | B0229 | 1.05 | BF263 | 0.57 | BU207 | 1.65 | CX157 | 4.94 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 3703$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{2 S C 1446}$ | 125 | 2SD636 | 0.55 | AN5701N | 1.66 | BC177 | 0.35 | B0232 | 0.50 | BF271 | 0.34 | BU208 | 120 | C×158 | 5.52 |
| 2N3705 | 0.16 | ${ }^{2 S C 1447}$ | 207 | 2S0639-R | 0.72 | AN6250 | 295 | BC178 | 0.26 | ${ }^{\text {BD234 }}$ | 0.42 | BF273 | 020 | BU208,02 | 1.97 | CX177 | 6.46 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 37006$ | 0.14 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 1475}$ | 0.60 | 2 2S655 | 0.98 | AN6300 | 4.40 | BC179 | 026 | ${ }^{\text {B0237 }}$ | 0.47 | BF274 | 020 | BU208A | 1.12 | CX187 | 6.94 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 3707$ | 0.16 | ${ }^{2 S C 1505}$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S D 657}$ | 3.50 | AN6310 | 8.74 | BC182 | 0.05 | BD238 | 0.39 | BF324 | 0.35 | BU2080 | 1.95 | CX755 | 12.95 |
| 2N3711 2N371 | 0.13 | $2 \mathrm{SC1514}$ | 1.69 | 2SD661A | 0.80 | AN6320N | 429 | BC182L | 0.10 | BD239 | 0.45 | ${ }^{\text {BFF336 }}$ | 0.33 | BU209 | 1.50 | CX885A | 6.85 |
| ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 N 3 7 7 2}$ | ${ }^{0.70}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 15730}$ | 125 | 2 20731 | 1.05 | An6340 | 10.14 | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ C1822 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0.07 | BD240 | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BFF337 }}$ | 0.45 | BU226 | 295 | DEC1 | 220 |
| 2N373 | 1.65 | ${ }_{2 S C 1583}$ | 0.50 | 2 2S811 | 3.30 | AN6342 | 277 | ${ }_{\text {BCI } 1831 \mathrm{~L}}$ | 0.26 | ${ }_{\text {BD242 }}$ | 0.39 | ${ }_{\text {BF355 }}$ | 0.31 | ${ }^{\text {BU3 }}$ | 200 | DEC2 | 220 |
| 2N3819 | 0.42 | $2 \mathrm{SC1617}$ | 3.89 | $2 \mathrm{SD823}$ | 1.98 | AN6363 | 16.00 | BC184 | 0.13 | BD243A | 0.35 | BF362 | 0.62 | BU326S | 220 | DS3487N | 4.33 4.95 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 3823$ | 1.17 | ${ }^{2 S C 675}$ | 1.41 | ${ }^{2518837}$ | 1.56 | AN6371 | 924 | BC184L | 0.14 | BD243C | 029 | BF563 | 0.60 | BU4066 | 1.49 | E1222 | 0.40 |
| 2N3904 | 0.62 | ${ }^{2 S C 1678}$ | 1.98 | $2 \mathrm{SD841}$ | 2.60 | AN6387 | 10.65 | BC:B4LB | 026 | BD244 | 0.45 | BF371 | 0.50 | BU406D | 1.79 | E5024 | 028 |
| 2N3908 2N4101 | ${ }^{1.62}$ | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {SCl741 }}$ | 125 | ${ }^{2 S} 28856$ | 1.55 | AN6531 | 1.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC1 } 186}$ | 027 | ${ }^{\text {B2024C }}$ | 0.79 | BF391 | 025 | BU407 | 0.82 | E5386 | 025 |
| 2 N 4240 | 3.30 | 2SC1815 | 0.45 | 2S0882 | 1.15 | AN6552 | 0.68 | ${ }_{\text {BC204 }}$ | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {BD246C }}$ | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BF4418 }}$ | 187 | ${ }^{\text {Bu4 }} 12$ | 0.95 | E9003 | 0.46 |
| 2 N 4444 | 0.99 | 2SC1826 | 0.67 | 2 20894 | 1.63 | AN6610 | 240 | BC207 | 0.14 | ${ }_{\text {BD253 }}$ | 1.05 | ${ }_{\text {BF422 }}$ | 029 | BU426A | 1.15 | ESM3108P | 0.50 4.15 |
| ${ }^{2 N 5293}$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{25 C 1} 1829$ | 3.34 | ${ }^{2 S 0898}$ | 1.85 | AN6677 | 10.45 | BC212 | 0.11 | BD278A | 0.60 | BF423 | 0.52 | BU500 | 1.45 | fnoseo | 5.78 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2} \mathbf{2} 529296$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 1875}$ | 5.85 | ${ }^{2 S K 105 H}$ | 215 | AN7111 | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BC212B }}$ | 026 | ${ }^{\text {B0317 }}$ | 260 | BF/450 | 0.35 | BU508A | 125 | GC374 | 1.65 |
| 2N5297 | 0.50 | ${ }_{2 S 1}{ }^{\text {S }}$ (1893 | 2.98 | ${ }_{2} 2 \times 34$ | 250 | AN714E | ${ }^{8.54}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC2 }}$ BC213L | 0.15 | B0318 | 2.85 | BF451 | 029 | Bu536 | 1.65 | G0243 | 4.95 |
| 2N5298 | 0.61 | 2SC1906 | 0.98 | 2SK41 | 1.07 | AN7120 | 4.65 | BC214 | 0.10 | 80380 | 0.76 | BF458 | 0.33 | BU705 | 185 | GH3F | 0.84 <br> 188 |
| 2 N 5711 | 1.18 | $2 \mathrm{SC1921}$ | 1.37 | 2SK79 | 298 | AN7145 | 2.80 | BC214LB | 026 | B0410 | 0.52 | BF459 | 0.52 | BU806 | 1.79 | HA11215 | 2.45 |
| 2N6109 | 158 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SSC}^{2} 1923$ | 0.30 | 40408 | 0.50 | AN7146 | 4.35 | BC225 | 0.40 | BD433 | 0.47 | BF460 | 0.60 | BU807 | 0.80 | HA11211 | 2.53 |
| 2N6130 2N6133 | 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {2SC1942 }}$ | 2 25 | 40594 | 1.53 | AN7151 | 226 |  | 0.10 | B0434 | 0.49 | BF469 | 022 | BU826A | 215 | HA11225 | 1.50 |
| 2N6180 | 0.95 | 2SC1945 | 7.99 | 4EX581 | 0.80 | AN7158 | 238 | ${ }_{\text {BC238 }}$ | 0.10 | ${ }_{\text {B0436 }}$ | 0.60 | ${ }_{\text {BF471 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{03}$ | BUW84 | 1.39 | HA11226 HA11229 | 10.44 |
| 2N6292 | 1.65 | 2SC1959 | 1.18 | 741 | 0.30 | AN7218 | 1.64 | BC238A | 0.13 | BD437 | 0.49 | BF472 | 0.33 | BUX85 | 1.10 | HA11235 | 1.75 |
| 2N696 | 0.43 | 2SC1957 | 1.09 | 7805 T022 | 0.63 | AN7223 | 4.25 | BC2388 | 0.08 | B0438 | 0.40 | BF479 | 0.35 | BuY69a | 2.04 | HA11124 | 525 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 698$ | 0.43 | ${ }^{2 S C 1} 1953$ | 1.93 | 7806 | 0.73 | AU107 | 3.50 | BC239 | 0.12 | BDa4 | 1.12 | BF480 | 1.38 | BY126 | 0.13 | HA11244 | 4.02 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAIOOG }}$ | 1.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 1962}$ | 1.93 | 7888 | ${ }^{0.85}$ | AUl10 | 225 | ${ }^{\text {BC2398 }}$ | 025 | B0442 | 1.41 | ${ }^{\text {BFP491 }}$ | 199 | ${ }^{8 Y 127}$ | 0.08 | HA11251 | 4.47 |
| 2SA1015 | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {SSC1983 }}$ | 200 | ${ }_{7815} 7812022$ | 0.64 | AY105K | 208 | ${ }_{\text {BC294 }}$ | 0.50 | 60510 | 0.62 | - | 0.64 0.43 | ${ }_{\text {BY }}$ | 0.12 | HA1125 | 429 |
| 2 SA1012 | 125 | 2SC1985 | 1.55 | 7818 | 0.92 | AY106 | 1.09 | BC.300 | 0.35 | 80519 | 1.50 | BF509 | 0.41 | ${ }_{8 Y 176}$ | 0.54 | ${ }_{\text {HA1 } 138}$ | 2.87 5.03 |
| 2SA1020Y | 0.85 | ${ }^{2 S C} 20099$ | 0.34 | 7824 | 0.64 | ${ }^{\text {BA5524 }}$ | 821 | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ C301 | 0.45 | 80529 | 0.80 | BF523 | 024 | BY179 | 1.08 | HA11414 | 5.65 |
| ${ }_{2 S A 473}$ | 0.45 0.75 | 2SC2029 | 233 | 7905 | 0.80 1070 | ${ }^{8250}$ | 225 | ${ }^{\text {BC302 }}$ | 0.53 | 80553 | 1.18 | ${ }^{8+532}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{\text {BY1 } 182}$ | 0.95 | HA1144 | 787 |
| 2SA766S | 4.95 | 2Sc2063 | 0.99 | A4133 | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {BA130 }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BC330 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{80} 8534$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.57}$ | ${ }^{\text {BF5997 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.18}$ | ${ }^{\text {BY1 } 184} 8$ | 0.40 | HA1156 HA1160 | 1.16 4.78 |
| 2SC1173Y | 125 | 2SC2078 | 3.11 | AC133 | 0.12 | BA1310 | 1.98 | BC307A | 0.08 | BD535 | 0.79 | 87694 | 022 | 8Y189 | 1.79 | HA1166 | 1.96 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1474}$ | 125 | 2SC2073 | 225 | AC123K | 0.43 | BA1320 | 1.38 | BC308 | 0.18 | 80536 | 0.61 | 8 F 757 | 0.59 | BY198 | 1.62 | HA1166X | 6.43 |
| ${ }_{2} 2$ SCLI 1509 | 1.35 | 2SC2085-0 | 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {A C127 }}$ | 027 | BA1322 | 3.95 | BC308A | 0.11 | BD537 | 0.80 | 8F759 | 0.47 | BY201/2 | 1.50 | HA1167 | 5.36 |
| 2SAlogs | 3.74 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2091 }}$ | 1.30 | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}^{\text {A } 1288}$ | 0.34 024 | ${ }^{\text {BAA }} 1330$ | 275 0.19 | BC309 BC317 | 0.17 0.13 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.80}$ | ${ }^{8+761}$ | 1.05 | ${ }^{\text {BY203220 }}$ | 0.59 | HA11706 | 3.61 |
| 2SA1103 | 6.55 | 2SC2166 | 1.98 | ${ }_{\text {AC14 }}$ | 029 | BA148 | 025 | BC327 | 0.15 | 80598 | 125 | ${ }_{8 F 869}$ | 0.47 | ${ }_{\text {BY}}$ | 0.46 | HA17703 | 8.00 4.20 |
| ${ }^{254329}$ | 0.40 | ${ }^{2 S C 2216}$ | 0.69 | AC142K | 0.35 | BA154 | 0.40 | BC328 | 0.10 | BD677 | 0.69 | BF870 | 0.30 | BY210-400 | 0.19 | Hallitol | 4.56 |
| 2SA489 | 1.17 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {SCC2233 }}$ | 0.87 | ${ }^{\text {ACl151 }}$ | 028 | BA155 | 0.12 | ${ }^{8 C} \mathbf{B} 338$ | 0.09 | BD679 | 0.57 | Bf959 | 0.42 | BY210-600 | 027 | HA11710 | 9.50 |
| 2SA4990 | 225 | ${ }^{2 S C 2236}$ | 1.69 | ${ }^{\text {ACl176 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.30}$ | BA156 BA159 | 0 | BC338 BC 368 | 0.10 0.24 | ${ }^{\text {BD680 }}$ | 0.76 <br> 1.48 | ${ }^{\text {BF960 }}$ | 0.49 | BY210800 | $\stackrel{0.34}{1.54}$ | HA11713 | 9.75 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 562}$ | 0.57 | $2 \mathrm{SC2314}$ | 217 | ${ }^{\text {AC1 } 183}$ | 0.72 | BA182 | 024 | BC440 | 1.09 | ${ }^{80696}$ | 2.47 | BFR39 | 0.44 | ${ }_{\text {BY} 223}$ | 1.23 | HA11715 | 3205 |
| ${ }^{\text {2SASEA }}$ | 0.75 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2335+K I T}$ | 13.44 | ${ }^{\text {AC187 }}$ | 0.39 | BA222 | 1.66 | ${ }^{\text {BC44 }}$ | 0.44 | BD699 | 3.49 | BFF61 | 0.92 | BY224.600 | 1.88 | HA11714 | 9.75 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA628 }}$ | 1 | ${ }^{2 S} 252565$ | ${ }_{3}^{126}$ | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}^{\text {A } 188}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.43}$ | ${ }_{\text {BA3311 }}$ | 124 | ${ }^{\text {BC454 }}$ | 0.36 | ${ }^{80700}$ | 3.70 0.98 | ${ }^{\text {BFFR62 }}$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{\text {BYY225-100 }}$ | 1.13 | HA11716 | 13.10 |
| 2SA639S | 1.75 | $2 \mathrm{SC2570}$ | 2.88 | AC188-01 | 0.49 | ba312 | 1.45 | BC461 | 0.35 | BD709 | 1.05 | BFR89 | 1.65 | ${ }_{8 Y 227}$ | 0.49 | HA11725MP | 186.00 |
| ${ }^{254659}$ | 0.49 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {Sc257 }}$ | 1.60 | AC188K | 0.43 | BA313 | 0.76 | BC462 | 1.15 | BD710 | 0.80 | BFR86 | 1.08 | BY228 | 0.60 | HA117555P | 6.23 |
| $2 S 4673$ $2 S A 684$ | 1.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 2578}$ | ${ }^{6.75}$ | AC193K | 0.65 | BA317 | 0.08 | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ B63 37 | 0.64 | ${ }^{\text {BD } 809}$ | 0.85 | BFA89 | 1.63 | BYY29-1000 | 1.12 | HA11781 | 8.90 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA697 }}$ | 1.61 | ${ }^{\text {2SC28826 }}$ | 207 | ${ }_{\text {AD }}{ }_{\text {ACl } 194 \mathrm{~K}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0.065}$ | ${ }_{\text {BA328 }}$ | 0.02 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {BC477 }}$ | 0.37 02 | ${ }^{\text {BD810 }}$ | 0.09 | BFF900A | 0.70 | BY229-600 | 0.92 | HA1180 | 5.15 |
| 2 SA699 | 1.75 | 25 C 288 A | 1.85 | AD143 | 1.93 | ba 333 | 1.37 | BC479 | 0.41 | BD880 | 0.79 | ${ }_{\text {BFT } 43}$ | 0.43 | ${ }_{\text {BY295-600 }}$ | 1.03 | HA13001 | 225 |
| 2 2SA715 | 0.95 | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 3153}$ | 6.94 | ${ }^{\text {ADD }} 145$ | 1.60 | BA335 | ${ }_{2} 627$ | ${ }^{\text {BCC532 }}$ | 0.28 | ${ }^{\text {BDP895 }}$ | 231 | ${ }^{\text {BFTP4 }}$ | 0.40 | ${ }^{\text {BY} 298}$ | 0.36 | HA1306 | 226 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 747}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.74}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 372}^{2 S C 373}$ | 1.40 | ${ }_{\text {ADI61 }}$ | 0.30 | BA5102A | 288 | ${ }^{\text {BC546 }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BD } 899}$ | 248 | ${ }^{\text {BFWW }} 10$ | 0.60 | ${ }_{8 Y 997}$ | 0.45 | HA1338 | 7.50 |
| 2SA817 | 0.65 | ${ }_{2 S C 383}$ | 1.33 | ${ }_{\text {AD262 }}$ | 1230 | BA5514 | 220 | ${ }^{\text {BC5547 }}$ | 0.10 0.10 | ${ }^{80901}$ | 0.79 0.84 | ${ }_{\text {BFX29 }}^{\text {BFX } 84}$ | 0.34 0.37 | ${ }_{\text {BY409 }}^{\text {BY407 }}$ | 0.90 1.49 | HA1339 HA13402 | ${ }_{7}^{233}$ |
| 2SAB18 | 1.82 | $2 \mathrm{SC388}$ | 0.50 | AF114 | 247 | ba521 | 252 | BC549 | 0.10 | BDW83C | 1.45 | BFX85 | 0.41 | BY448 | 1.35 | HA13342 | 2.65 |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2SAB33 }}$ | 2.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 394 V}$ | 0.81 | ${ }_{\text {AFP1 }}$ | 0.79 | BA524 | 8.94 | ${ }^{8 C 550}$ | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {BDW }}$ 84C | 1.56 | ${ }^{\text {BFX86 }}$ | 0.36 | BY713 | 0.65 | HA13365 | 4.02 |
| 2SAB36 2SAB4A | ${ }_{0}^{0.89}$ | 2SC403C 2SC41 | 0.60 | AF118 | 120 | BA526 | 7.98 | ${ }^{\text {BC555 }}$ | 0.10 | BDX32 | 1.75 | BFX87 | 0.55 | B W 19/1000 | 0.69 | HA1366WR | 1.50 |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SAB772 }}$ | 0.80 | ${ }_{2}$ SC458 | 0.15 | ${ }_{\text {AF139 }}$ | 0.53 | ${ }_{\text {BA532 }}$ | 1.46 | ${ }^{\text {BC555 }}$ | 0.10 | ${ }_{\text {BDX }}$ | 1.85 | ${ }_{\text {BFX }}^{89}$ | 0.34 0.44 | ${ }_{\text {BYW }}^{\text {Bra }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.16}$ | HA1367 HA1368R | 275 2.45 |
| 2SAB84 | 215 | 2SC495 | 0.92 | AF178 | 1.45 | BA536 | 2.05 | BC559 | 0.10 | B0X54B | 216 | BFY50 | 0.38 | BYX55-600 | 023 | ${ }_{\text {HA } 13688}$ | 2.45 207 |
| 2SA937R | 0.97 | 2SC515A | 285 | AF179 | 0.55 | BA6209 | 4.55 | BC559B | 0.11 | B0×62A | 215 | BFY51 | 0.25 | BYX71-600 | 0.90 | HA1370 | 3.30 |



## Vintage TV: The Ferguson 842T and 843T

Chas E. Miller

In this series of articles we've often looked at the many odd-ball sets of the early days, usually made by firms that have long since ceased to trade or left the consumer electronics field to others. I thought I'd make a change this time and take a look at an eminently sensible design from a setmaker who is still very much in production. I venture to suggest that few engineers would deny that Ferguson receivers have been almost consistently successful during the forty year period since TV transmissions recommenced after the second World War. There were one or two sets that didn't come up to standard, but these were soon replaced or modified. Let's go back in time to the late forties, when there was only one TV station in the UK - Alexandra Palace, North London. At the time Ferguson offered two console models, the 842T and 843T, which used a similar chassis but had 9 and 12 in . tubes respectively. The valve complement was 18 plus c.r.t.: in addition the 843T incorporated a Westector diode in the sync separator circuit - it had a more elaborate field filtering circuit than the 842T.

## Receiver Circuits

In those single channel days there was no incentive to use superhet circuitry, and in common with many of their contemporaries these sets had t.r.f. vision and sound receiver circuits. The valves chosen were the well known (one might almost say notorious!) EF50s, all-glass but metal screened steep-slope pentodes that had been developed during the war for use in radar equipment. They were good electrically but suffered badly from bad contacts at the bases, due mainly to the diminutive pins. Most TV sets that used them had spring-loaded valveholders which held with a grip like that of a Scotsman to his wallet . . .

The vision channel had four EF50s, the first two being used for the sound signal as well. Contrast could be varied by means of a potentiometer that adjusted the bias applied to the first r.f. pentode. The sound signal was extracted via a trap in the cathode circuit of the third r.f. pentode. An EB41 double diode served as vision detector and interference limiter and the vision channel was completed by yet another EF50 in the video amplifier position. The sound only channel had two EF50s followed by an EB41 for detection and interference suppression and finally a PL33 output pentode. You might have expected to find the volume control somewhere in the vicinity of this latter valve, but no - the designers of the time had to have at least one quirk per chassis, and in this case volume was controlled by using a potentiometer to vary the voltage applied to the screen grid of the first sound only EF50. Examination of all this circuitry shows almost unbelievable simplicity compared to other sets of the day. The basic design was obviously sound, with no bits and pieces added during the production run to make good deficiencies as they came to light.

## Timebase Circuits

Three more EF50s, making ten in all, were used in the timebase section, one as the sync separator and the other two as the line and field timebase oscillators. The extra
diode in the 12 in . model functioned as an interlace filter: it was presumably felt that poor interlace would show up markedly on the larger screen size. Both timebases employed blocking oscillators of almost identical design, with the hold controls affecting the oscillation time-constants. The only basic difference was that the height control set the charging voltage in the field oscillator circuit. Width was adjusted by varying the cathode bias applied to the PL38 line output pentode.

Both output valves were matched to the low-impedance scan coils by means of simple two-winding transformers. In the case of the field output stage the transformer was $R C$ coupled to the anode of the output valve. Simple negative feedback was applied to both output valves by the omission of cathode decoupling capacitors: in the field output stage there was also a negative feedback loop of the type that remained in use for many years. These arrangements were presumably successful in producing linear scans as no separate controls were provided.

## Power Supplies

The power supply section, which was mounted on a separate chassis, was interesting in that it bridged the gap between the old massive mains transformer type and the later simple a.c./d.c. arrangement. An autotransformer was employed but was unusual in having a centre-tap and driving, from the ends of the winding, a PZ30 valve in a full-wave rectifier circuit. A series heater chain with a thermistor was used and as the heater voltages totalled just over 220 V they were fed from the transformer's 230 V tapping. The thermistor was included to limit the switchon current surge.
The e.h.t. was provided by an oscillator working at 80 kHz and an EY51 rectifier. Fig. 1 shows the circuit. The EY51 was one of the very few valves of the forties that survived into the colour TV age - it was used as the focus rectifier in the Philips G6 chassis. The e.h.t. circuit produced 6.5 kV in both the 9 and 12 in . versions of the set.

## Focusing

Electromagnetic focusing was used, some $70-80 \mathrm{~mA}$ being drawn though the coil to give optimum results - this


Fig. 1: The e.h.t. generator circuit used in the Ferguson Models $842 T$ and 843T.
was adjusted by means of a shunt potentiometer. The coil was also used to provide additional h.t. smoothing for those valves whose anode currents were not affected by adjustment of the various controls.

## Alignment

In keeping with the circuit simplicity, the alignment procedure was commendably uncomplicated. In a t.r.f. receiver the valve interelectrode capacitances could have a significant effect on the tuning. Realignment was often necessary as valves aged or had to be replaced, and in
most receivers this was a long-winded process with coil damping and a multitude of steps. With these Ferguson sets just ten straightforward steps were prescribed, the last being a repeat of the first. This must have helped in keeping down manufacturing as well as servicing costs.

## In Conclusion

In being simple and effective the design was probably ahead of its time. It was certainly a welcome respite from some of the strange beasts that came our way in those early days.

## Series and Parallel Networks

S.W. Amos, B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.E.E.

Those involved with electronics soon become aware of a correspondence between series-connected and parallelconnected circuits. There are in fact a number of respects in which these arrangements are analogous.

For example, the significant feature of a series-connected circuit is that there is only one current. This current, in flowing through the components, develops across each one a voltage that's proportional to its impedance. Similarly, with a parallel-connected circuit a single voltage is present across all the components: it drives through each component a current that's proportional to the component's admittance. Moreover the individual voltages across the components in a series circuit add up to the applied voltage: similarly the individual currents flowing via parallel-connected components add up to the total current flowing into the circuit. Summarising, we can say that in comparing parallel with series circuits voltage corresponds to the current, current to voltage and impedance to admittance. These equivalents are the essence of what we will call circuit duality, but the correspondence between the circuits is not confined to words. It extends to mathematical expression too, as we shall now see.

As a very simple illustration, consider first the voltage divider circuit shown in Fig. 1(a). The current flowing in the circuit is given by $\operatorname{Vin} /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)$ and the voltage this develops in flowing through R2, i.e. Vout, is therefore given by $\operatorname{VinR} 2 /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)$. Thus

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { Vout/Vin }=\mathrm{R} 2 /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

This circuit can be fully defined by quoting one current and two voltages. The corresponding "dual" is characterised by a single voltage and two currents. It thus takes the form of two resistors connected in parallel as shown in Fig. $1(b)$ - a current divider in fact. If we represent the two resistors as conductances G1 and G2 we can say that the effective conductance of the two in parallel is $\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2$, so that the voltage generated across the circuit by an input current Iin is given $\operatorname{Iin} /(\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2)$. This voltage drives a current Iout through G2 given by IinG2/(G1 + G2). Thus the current division ratio is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { Iout/lin }=\mathrm{G} 2 /(\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The equation has precisely the same form as (1) and constitutes a simple example of circuit duality.

The analogy between the two circuits extends also to the terminations. We assume that the source resistance feeding the voltage divider is very low so that the divider has negligible effect on Vin. Similarly the load resistance is taken to be very high so that it has negligible effect on R2. Ideally the source resistance should be zero and the
load resistance infinite. So the circuit is well suited for use where the load is a valve or a field-effect transistor.
The current divider must be fed from a source of very low conductance so that the addition of the divider leaves the input current unaffected, while the conductance of the output load must be very high otherwise it will reduce the effective value of G2. Thus the ideal source conductance is zero and the load conductance infinite. These values compare directly with the ideal source and load resistances for the voltage divider. The terminations required by the current divider make this circuit well suited for coupling one bipolar transistor to another.

Although equation (2) was deduced from first principles, we could have obtained it from equation (1) by substituting $V$ for $I$, I for $V$ and $G$ for $R$. Symbol substitution is in fact a rigorous method of deriving the form of circuit dualities - some examples will be given later. Alternatively it's possible to obtain the form of a dual circuit from first principles by replacing current with voltage and vice versa.

As a simple example of this method consider Fig. 2(a) which shows an arrangement that was used years ago for analysing triode valve circuits. The valve is represented as a generator of voltage $\mu \mathrm{Vg}$, with an internal resistance ra. RL is the resistive load. This circuit has one current and three voltages, one of them a generator. The dual circuit therefore has one voltage and three currents, again one of them a generator - see Fig. 2(b). This is the circuit of a current source with an internal conductance go driving a load of conductance gl. It's familiar because it is often used in circuit analyses where a pentode valve or transistor is involved, the active device in this case being best regarded as a current source.

As an example of the rigorous mathematical method of finding duals, suppose we have a circuit consisting of five resistors in series with a battery, as shown in Fig. 3(a). From Ohm's Law we know that the current is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
I=V /(R 1+R 2+R 3+R 4+R 5) \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Using the substitutions appropriate to the dual circuit we have


Fig. 1: Simple potential divider (a) and its dual, the current divider, (b).

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{I} /(\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2+\mathrm{G} 3+\mathrm{G} 4+\mathrm{G} 5) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is the expression for a circuit consisting of five resistors in parallel, as shown in Fig. 3(b).

Expression (3) can be written in the form
$I R 1+I R 2+I R 3+I R 4+I R 5-V=0$,
i.e. the sum of the e.m.f. and all the potentials developed around the closed loop is zero - a familiar statement to those who indulge in circuit analysis because it's one of Kirchhoff's laws.
Expression (4) can be written
$\mathrm{VG} 1+\mathrm{VG} 2+\mathrm{VG} 3+\mathrm{VG} 4+\mathrm{VG} 5-\mathrm{I}=0$.
VG1, VG2 etc. are produced by the currents I1, I2 etc. flowing in the parallel branches. Therefore
$\mathrm{I} 1+\mathrm{I} 2+\mathrm{I} 3+\mathrm{I} 4+\mathrm{I} 5-\mathrm{I}=0$,
i.e. the total current flowing into and out of point $P$ in Fig. 3(b) is zero - this is another of Kirchhoff's laws. This particular example has been useful in showing that one of Kirchhoff's laws is the dual of the other.

We will consider next a network containing series and parallel combinations. We all know that the effective resistance of the network shown in Fig. 4(a) is given by
$[(\mathrm{R} 1 \mathrm{R} 2) /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)]+\mathrm{R} 3+[(\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{R} 5) /(\mathrm{R} 4+\mathrm{R} 5)]$. What is the form of its dual? Take R1R2 first. These resistors are in parallel and thus have a common voltage across them and individual currents flowing through them. The dual of this particular combination therefore has a single current and two voltages. It thus clearly consists of two resistors (conductances) in series. Similarly the dual of R4R5 consists of two conductances in series. If we treat R1R2 and R4R5 as single equivalent resistors, the circuit consists of three resistors connected in series, with a single current and three voltages. The dual thus has a ssingle voltage and three branches in parallel, as shown in Fig. 4(b). It will come as no surprise to learn that the net conductance of this network is given by
$[(\mathrm{G} 1 \mathrm{G} 2) /(\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2)]+\mathrm{G} 3+[(\mathrm{G} 4 \mathrm{G} 5) /(\mathrm{G} 4+\mathrm{G} 5)]$, which is of precisely the same form as that for the resistance of the network shown in Fig. 4(a), with the usual symbol change.

In this way the principle of duality can be extended to networks of any degree of complexity, but enough has been said to show the usefulness of the concept when purely resistive circuits are being considered.

## CR and LR Networks

What happens when the circuit contains reactance? Remember that the dual of inductance is capacitance and vice versa. As a simple example of an a.c. circuit containing reactance, suppose that R1 in Fig. 1(a) is replaced with a capacitor. We thus have the simple RC network shown in Fig. 5(a). This familiar arrangement is used for signal-frequency coupling in analogue circuits and, when the time-constant of RC is small compared with the signal period, as a differentiating circuit. If we treat the combination as a voltage divider the relationship between Vin and Vout is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { Vout } / \text { Vin }=R /(R+1 / j \omega C) \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

To find the dual of this circuit, replace V with I , I with V , $R$ with $G$ and $C$ with $L$. This gives us

$$
\begin{equation*}
\text { lout/Iin }=\mathrm{G} /(\mathrm{G}+1 / \mathrm{j} \omega \mathrm{~L}) \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is the expression for a current divider consisting of resistance and inductance in parallel, the output current being taken from the resistive branch - see Fig. 5(b).

The significant feature of circuits containing reactance is of course that their characteristics depend on frequency. So it will be interesting to see how the voltage and current division ratios of the dual circuits vary with frequency. We
are all familiar with the behaviour of the circuit shown in Fig. 5(a). Its response has a 3 dB loss at the turnover frequency (the frequency at which the capacitor's reactance is equal to the value of the series resistor), becomes level above that frequency and has a 6 dB /octave fall below that frequency. The asymptotes to the curves above and below the turnover frequency meet at that frequency, as shown in Fig. 6. Because equations (5) and (6) are identical in form it's clear that the current divider circuit has the same frequency response as the voltage divider, being 3 dB down at the frequency at which the inductive reactance is equal to the resistance in parallel.

Just as the voltage divider circuit can be used to provide differentiation by making RC small compared with the signal period, so also can the current divider when $L / R$ is sufficiently small.

If the output of the circuit shown in Fig. 5(a) is taken from across the capacitor we have

$$
\text { Vout } / \text { Vin }=(1 / j \omega C) /(R+1 / j \omega C)
$$

and for its dual

$$
\text { Iout/Iin }=(1 / \mathrm{j} \omega \mathrm{~L}) /(\mathrm{G}+1 / \mathrm{j} \omega \mathrm{~L})
$$

This applies to a parallel circuit consisting of a resistor and an inductor with the output taken from the inductive branch. The two circuits are shown in Fig. 7. Both have a frequency response with a 3 dB loss at the turnover frequency, a level response below that frequency and a 6 dB /octave fall above it - the curve is in fact the mirror image of that shown in Fig. 6. Both circuits can be used for integration provided the time-constant ( RC or $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R}$ ) is large compared with the signal period.

If the capacitor in Fig. 5(a) is replaced with an inductor, the inductor in its dual is replaced by a capacitor and the frequency response is level up to the turnover frequency, falling at $6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave above this frequency - a response that's identical to that given by the circuit shown in Fig. 7. If the output is taken from the inductor, the dual has the form shown in Fig. 7(b) - with L replaced by C - and the frequency response is as shown in Fig. 6.

If the capacitor in Fig. 5(a) is shunted by resistor R1 as shown in Fig. 8(a) the dual has the form shown in Fig. 8(b). The response now can't fall indefinitely as the frequency is lowered, being limited to $\mathrm{R} 2 /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)$ or $\mathrm{G} 2 /(\mathrm{G} 1+\mathrm{G} 2)$ as shown in Fig. 9. If the output is taken from across the RC combination the loss is $\mathrm{R} 1 /(\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)$ at the low frequency end, as for Fig. 8(a), but falls to zero as the frequency increases - see Fig. 10. If C is replaced by L in Fig. 8(a) the dual has a form similar to that of Fig. 8(b) but with L replaced by C . The response curves, whether the output is taken from R2 or LR1, are mirror images of those for Fig. 8, the loss at very high frequencies being given by the ratio of the two resistors and increasing towards infinity as the frequency is lowered.

## Other Arrangements

Fig. 11(a) shows a circuit incorporating L, C and R. The current is given by
$I=\operatorname{Vin} /(R+j \omega L+1 / j \omega C)$
and rises to a maximum of $\mathrm{Vin} / \mathrm{R}$ at resonance (when $\mathrm{L} \omega=$ $1 / \omega \mathrm{C}$ ). The voltage across C also rises to a maximum equal to Q times Vin at resonance. To obtain the form of the dual, replace the single current and four voltages of the arrangement shown in Fig. 11(a) with a single voltage and four currents as shown in Fig. 11(b). Here again the output (lout) rises to a maximum of $Q$ times lin at resonance. See Fig. 12.

At the beginning of this article we showed that there is


(a)


Fig. 8: The circuit shown in Fig. 5(a) with a resistor across $C$ (a) and its LR dual (b).


Fig. 9 (left): Frequency response of the circuit shown in Fig. 8(a) when the output is taken from across R2.
Fig. 10 (right): Frequency response of the circuit shown in Fig. 8(a) when the output is taken from across CR1.


Fig. 11: Series LRC circuit (a) and its LRC dual (b).


Fig. 12: Frequency response of the circuits in Fig. 11.


Fig. 13: The dipole aerial (a) and its dual the skeleton slot aerial (b).
to permit connection to a feeder - see Fig. 13(a). Such an aerial consists of a conductor (i.e. an approximation to a short-circuit) situated in non-conducting space (an approximation to an open-circuit). The dual of this arrangement is an elongated hole, half a wavelength long, in a conducting sheet - see Fig. 13(b). This type of aerial is known as a slot aerial, the feeder connections being made to the conducting sheet at opposite sides of the slot, half way along its length. Slot aerials are extensively used by the broadcasting authorities at v.h.f. and u.h.f. transmitters.

# 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.

## REDIFFUSION Mk. 4 CHASSIS

The BU208A line output transistor in this set keeps failing. Fitting a replacement restores normal operation for anything from two hours to two weeks, then the BU208A again fails. When present, the picture is excellent. When the transistor has failed the set makes a slow tripping noise. I'm not familiar with this chassis and wonder whether the fault is a stock one.

These symptoms have often been traced to intermittent connections between the pins of the chopper transformer 4 Tl on the power supply panel and the board. The dryjoints are seldom obvious or visible, so each joint should be stripped down, re-tinned and resoldered. Pay particular attention to the corner pin A. Also ensure that the h.t. is correctly set - for 125 V with $90^{\circ} 20 \mathrm{in}$. models and 150 V with other models.

## PANASONIC NV7000

There's a clock display fault on this machine. It occurs when any function is selected, or when cue or review is selected in the play mode, or when stop is selected in the play, fast forward or rewind modes, and shows up in two ways. First, the segments which display the time and the colon blank out, giving no time display. Secondly the day of the week display and the programme numbers at the bottom of the clock display all go very bright. This happens when the clock display blanks out and lasts for about a quarter of a second, after which the display returns to normal.

A common cause of this sort of thing is failure of the HA1780S 6 V regulator chip IC 1501 . Check also the "reg. 12 V " line. If these points are in order, and there are no dry-joints on the timer panel, check to confirm that there's a steady 262 kHz clock signal at pin 40 of IC7505 before suspecting the chip itself.

## ITT CVC20 CHASSIS

We have a dead set problem with this receiver. Initially we found that there was no output from the chopper power supply. The BU126 chopper transistor was short-circuit and the two resistors $\mathbf{R 8 4}$ and $\mathbf{R 8 6}$ in its base circuit were burnt and open-circuit. The trouble is that when these items are replaced they blow again at switch on.

Disconnect the set from the mains supply and apply 12 V from an external source to pin 1 of the TDA2640 chopper control chip. Check that the drive waveform it supplies at pin 6 is of 3 V peak-to-peak amplitude with a sharp fall time. If not, check the chip and its peripheral components. If the output from the TDA2640 chip is correct, first check the value of the driver transistor's base
bias resistor $\mathrm{R} 80(150 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ - it tends to go high. Then if necessary check for shorts in the h.t. rectifier diode D18 and the line output transistor T14.

## GRUNDIG 5010

The TBA970 luminance signal processing chip went opencircuit for no apparent reason. After fitting a replacement the set was left on test. Three hours later the chip again failed.

It's unusual for the TBA970 in this set to "blow up" - it normally leads a quiet life. We suggest you replace the associated capacitors and check that the i.c.'s supply is correct ( 14 V at pin 2 ), then suspect that tube flashover is responsible. The latter can be caused by excessive e.h.t. or failure of the earthing of the c.r.t.'s spark-gap system. Check the lead between the spark gap "common" and the c.r.t.'s outer conductive coating, then to the receiver chassis.

## PANASONIC NV7200

There's wow on sound due to varying capstan speed in both the record and playback modes. The supply voltages are stable, also the $\mathbf{2 5 H z}$ reference. All waveforms etc. are substantially as shown in the manual, but there's a phase lock drift at TP2009.

The fact that the phase lock at TP2009 cycles suggests that the servo circuit is trying hard to overcome some mechanical loading. Confirm by injecting a suitable voltage from an external low-impedance source at pin 7 of IC2005. Adjust the voltage for about half the correct speed. If wow is still present, feel the capstan motor for tight bearings etc. and check the tape back-tension. If these are in order the capstan motor itself is suspect.

## CONTEC COLOUR PORTABLE

Picture and sound are perfect but the aerial socket appears to be live. The chassis is live but I would have expected the aerial socket to be isolated.

One can very often feel a "tingle" from the aerial socket of a live chassis set. This is harmless. If you can measure, preferably with a Megger, a resistance of greater than $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ between either pin of the aerial socket and the shorted together live and neutral pins of the mains plug the set is safe - carry out this test with the mains switch on and the set disconnected from the mains supply. If the reading is less than $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, fit a new aerial socket. This must be a BEAB approved type.

## HITACHI VT11

Playback of known good recordings from another machine is o.k. Playback of the machine's own recordings produces a grainy or snowy picture that changes every five or six seconds to a perfect picture then slowly gets snowy again for two-three seconds and so on. The fault is also present when the tape is played back on another machine. The heads and pinch wheel have been replaced.

This "cycling snow" effect is symptomatic of lack of servo control in the record mode. It's sometimes due to failure of the output coupling capacitor C 821 on the tuner/ i.f. panel. If replacing this fails to cure the fault an oscilloscope will be required to check that the head drum servo is correctly locking to the incoming field sync pulses, which enter IC601 (servo board) at pin 16, and that control track pulses from pin 17 of IC602 are being recorded on the tape. Record head servo lock can be
checked at test plug PG601. Details are given in the service manual.


Test Case 300 ! This is something of a milestone, since the feature has now been running for twenty five years. Test Case 1 appeared in our December 1962 issue. It described a "ballooning" picture. Several possible causes were discussed in the solution published in the following month's issue - the EY51 rectifier valve, the ion trap magnet, the line output valve . . . Happy days!

On to business however. The subject of this month's conundrum is also passing into history now - a set fitted with the Rank-Bush-Murphy T22A chassis. Various repairs had been carried out on the set over the years, as the owner's carefully filed bills showed: new EW modulator diodes, field output transistors, a $910 \Omega$ resistor (of course!), assorted electrolytic capacitors, and attention to dry-joints in various departments. All fairly run-of-themill stuff with this chassis, but how the bottom lines of the invoices reflected the inflationary years spanned! The biggest bill was for a new picture tube fitted in 1985 hence the presentation of the set for repair so late in its life.

The present problem was not to do with the picture at all but with the audio section, which is normally trouble free with this design. It seemed that the sound was very "thin" and tinny before it disappeared completely. The job was taken on by Resident Workshop Sage, for the very good reason that only he amongst the staff had known these sets in their prime - and his, perhaps?

There was some evidence of overheating in the TDA2190 intercarrier sound channel/audio amplifier chip IC2, on the T130A signal panel, and the fact that the feed resistor R39 had gone open-circuit suggested that all was not well with the chip. Sage found a TDA2190 in the cobwebbed depths of his stores department, and a $3 \cdot 3 \Omega$ resistor (which may or may not have met with the approval of the BEAB ) was also obtained. Having fitted these in the set Sage switched on in confident anticipation of hearing the dulcet tones of Kathy Alexander, a newscaster whose charms are exclusively reserved for those in the TVS area. Her voice was nasal and crackly! The test card music on Channel 4, similarly distant and distorted, indicated to Sage that he had a problem on his hands. To hear the sound at all the volume control had to be well advanced, and after a few minutes of this the new TDA2190 and its feed resistors were finger-sizzlingly hot.

There's not much to go wrong in this set's audio
department - only the chip and a handful of peripheral components. The chip was allowed to cool down then, with the volume control set to minimum, voltage checks were made at its pins. Nothing far wrong was discovered. At high volume control settings however the voltage at pin 15 (d.c. input) dropped below its specified 21 V and things started to warm up. The investigation had not proceeded far before the replacement TDA2190 died - on the operating table as it were.

To cut a long and sad story short, after another replacement chip had been fitted and Sage had had to put up with the derision of the younger workshop staff over his attempts to diagnose the problem, the situation could be summed up as follows. At zero setting of the volume control all appeared to be in order, but at high settings the sound was low and distorted - despite the fact that every significant passive component in the sound section of the T130)A panel had been checked. What unusual failure had occurred? See next month for the answer.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 299 - page 49 last month -

Wandering tape guides were at the root of the problem described last month. Realignment with a test tape, then locking the guides, seemed to have solved the problem initially, but you'll recall that the adjustment was difficult and critical. The problem was not the usual one of bottlenecked or round-shouldered ends to the f.m. envelope pattern, but of difficulty in getting consistent "meat" in the centre of each envelope.

In retrospect we were surprised that the tracking was maintained at all in the circumstances - and we certainly deserved to have the job bounce back on us! For the tape was passing right round the drum without touching the inclined guide shelf (sometimes called a rabbet) machined into the lower drum assembly. It was poised a fraction of a millimetre above all the way round, due to too high settings of both guides, entry and exit. No wonder the tracking was unpredictable towards the centre of the scan!

The machine was put to rights when the guides had been slackened off again and screwed down to the point where the bottom edge of the tape was seen to touch the rabbet while maintaining a full f.m. envelope trace. After tightening and sealing the lockscrews, good and consistent results were obtained with all the tapes tried. The machine was then apologetically returned to its owner . .


[^1]

It seems customary for many wholesalers to advertise the largest range in the UK, at the lowest prices. However when you arrive at some of these places the equipment looks as though it has come out of a war zone and has been delivered by tipper.

At TVS, we purchase our sets from one of the countries principal rental companies, who deal with virtually every major manufacturer thus giving us a range of products that we genuinely feel are unbeatable. Don't take our word for this though. If you care to give us a ring we will send you free of charge, by return a comprehensive price list of all our products. You will also find the prices we advertise are the prices you pay, (a refreshing change we feel these days).
As well as a large range of TVs we have many VCRs on special offer this month including:

## FERGUSON 3V29 <br> FERGUSON $3 V 30$ <br> FERGUSON 8940 stereo <br> £100.00 £105.00 <br> £115.00

These are not just workers but fully refurbished, wrapped and include instruction books.
These must be the best prices in the country for the most popular electronic VCR ever made.
We also have a limited number of other refurbished machines from only £60.00.
To reserve your order phone while stocks last.

# EXPORT INQUIRIES WELCOME Phone Head Office, Bromsgrove 

 FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND A COMPREHENSIVE PRICE LIST CONTACT: COLIN BROOMFIELD TVS INTERNATIONAL LTD. Head Office, Unit 7, Station St., Bromsgrove, Worcs. B60 2BS.(0527) 71186 or 37037
or call our latest franchise dealers:

Pitchford \& Evans,
Unit 2, Station Hill, Oakengates, Telford TF2 9AA. 0952616771 Prices quoted for cash payment and subject to VAT Comprehensive spares back up available Delivery service available to UK \& Europe


## VHS VIDEOS FERGUSON

3V00, 3V22, 3V23, 3V16, 3V29, 3V30, 3V31, 3V32, 3V35

HITACHI 5000, 8000
NATIONAL PANASONIC
NV8600, 8610, 2000, 7000, 370, 333, 2010

## SHARP

620, 630, 640, 2300 H T/P Untested from $£ 70$

## BETAMAX VIDEOS SANYO VTC 9300, 5300

SONY C5, C6, C7
Untested from £25
HITACHI VHS TUNER/TIMER £10, HITACHI VHS BATTERY CHARGER
£10, ROBERTS VHF RADIOS £5 VHS/Beta tapes used from 40p each
Sorry must collect as we do not send through the post.

## PLUS

17" $18^{\prime \prime} 20^{\prime \prime} 22^{\prime \prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ Hybrid/ Solid State from $£ 8$. Also available CTVs Remote Control \& Teletext All prices subject to $15 \%$ VAT Discount for Quantities Complete loads delivered from pick up point

## JOHN CARTER (Electrical) LTD FURNACE ROAD, GALLOWS INN, ILKESTON

Phone: 0602303124

## UPDATING COURSES

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF PRACTICAL WORK INTENDED FOR QUALIFIED SERVICE ENGINEERS.

## VCR SERVICIMG <br> (3 WEEKS FULL TIME)

NEXT COURSES START ON
FEBRUARY 1st \& FEBRUARY 29th 1988 TUITION FEE $£ 575$
FULL TIME 1 YEAR
BTEC MATIONAL CERTIFICATE ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

1. T.V. \& VIDEO
(Electronic Equipment Servicing)
2. COMPUTING TECHMOLOGY
(Micro Processors, Communications and Interfacing)
3. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(Satellite TV, CD, Networks)
4. SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
(Assembler, BASIC, PASCAL, CADCAM)
Courses commencing 11th January 1988.
Unemployed may be eligible for new JTS grant support.
Further details from:
LONDON ELECTRONICS COLLEGE
(VC Dept.), 20 Penywern Road, Earls Court, London SW5 9SU. Tel: 01-373 8721

| TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | PYE: $169,173,569,368$ CT200, CT200/1 CT 213 725-731, 735, 737, 741 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| T |  |
| 5,172 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Delivery by return of pos <br> Tidman Mail Order Lid. 236 Sandycombe Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2EO Approx. 1 mile from Kew Bridge Phone: $01-9483702$ Mon-Fri 9 am to 12.30 pm Sat 10 am to 12 noon |
| Woessir 24EBE, 12:68, 2256B 1035 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## IEST NSTRUMENTS

 urswirssinsiox BaNGEDIGITAL MULTIMETERS
(All $3 / 2$ Oigit L60. $\mathbf{~} 37.00$ $(\mathrm{R}=$ Rotary $\mathrm{Pb}=$ Push Bum $1 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{CC} 20 \mathrm{meg}$ buzz 0.5 Fin (in) in) $\mathbf{5 3 6 . 0 0}$
 $K 15005$ (ol $4 / 2$ dolgit 28 range plus 02 ADC 2 meg |SI $\quad £ 34.50$ $K D 508$ it 15 range $A C / O C$ vois 0.2 A DC2 display hold $0.8 \% /\{R\}$ 0578 (t) 20 range $104 A C / O C$ C $0.25 \%$ PPB| $0510+128$ range $10 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{CC} 20$ meg $0.25 \% 18)^{\prime}(\mathrm{R})$ SOIOEC $1+134$ range incl. CAP Hie lemp elc 0.25 IM m $35300^{-1} 28$ range incl. 5 range CAP pOC 20 més $0.5 \%$ (R)
 SBDPE ( $*$ with probes) HAMEG - ain with component tester 203/6 Dual 20 mHz $\qquad$ 204/2 Dual 20maz - sweep delay $205 / 2$ Oual 20 mHz - digital star JNG CHANG G" $^{\circ}$ FLAT screen 615 * 620 Dual 20 mhz - comp lest * 635 Oual 35 MH 2 sweep delay 650 uad 50 mis weep malins * 615 Ouat Jin hirachi and Croiech.
 Also slockisis lor Hacur 10 rolech.
DOCKET INSTRUMENTS ${ }^{(* \text { with case }}$
KT905 7 Range Digtalal Cap Meler
 zo30ET 27 Range mulimeer $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A} .1000$ meg elc. 5050 E1 Range fE merak $N$. 10 A DC. Buzzer 1028219 Range Probe TLL. cmos 0720 mhr Logit Pr Po e Logic Pulse $0.5 / 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 62550 Mnl Logic Prob Pobe 250 MHz with access $\times 1 / \times 10$ Scope /hal 1508 digit Frea coumler PFm 2000 coum 2 Levis tr 0 iomeler
 * Stlamp meler
 6060 bigial Oilt 5 COO HCz01 19 range. analogue meter. 12A AC/DC

MEASURIWG IWSTRUMENTS SECURITY COMMUMICATIONS PUBLIC ADORESS TOOLS AUDE/TV/VIDEO/
BENCH DIGITAL MULTIMETERS
$\qquad$
$\square=100 \mathrm{VAC} / 0 \mathrm{CL} 100 \mathrm{cos} 100 \mathrm{~m}$
 $32250.25^{\%} \%$ a asic $\quad £ 119.00$ 3210 True RMS Version Im355erated IBan oper LC

DC POWER SUPPLIES 240 V AC impul Stabilised variable output voltages. Direct
$2430 / 24$ volts $0 / 3$ amps $O C$ $2450 / 24$ volis $0 / 53$ mps 0 C
$1545 / 15$ volls $0 / 4$ amps AIso 13.8 VV OC. 3 amps mar. Fixed (no meter) with voll meler D/30V $153 A 0 \mathrm{C}$ win meler


COUNTERS \& TIMERS ALL BENCH MOAELS FREQUENCY CDUNTERS 699.00 MET100 $220 / 240 \mathrm{NaC}$
 MET1500 5mv min Sensitivily E 199.00 TF260 8 digit $L C O$ ban 200 MHZ COUNTER/TIMERS 8 DGIT LEO THDARD MOOEL $£ 219.00$ APPOLLO 100 PLUS OISPLAY HOLO RPM $£ 285.00$ STOP WATCH ETC

SIGNAL GENERATORS
$20 / 240$ VAC oderation


TV - VIDED PAL VHF/UHF. AM/FM. $5.5 / 6 / 6.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ Sound. RGB and Sync D/P S. COOOUR B/L $/$ TTL $0 / \mathrm{D}$ FUNLTON SINE SO 10500 KHz E 110.00 Jupiter 500 d K IG101 0.02 Hz 2 MHz 160.00 © 149.00
CATALOCUES SEND $12^{\prime \prime} \times$ S" SAE $^{\text {SAL }}$ WITH EI.OO STAWP UK - TRADE CATALOGUES FREE ON WRITTEN REQUEST. QUOTE CAT/T

FRBS LU TUBE REBUILDIWG TEGHWOLOAY 30AX, 540 SERIIES REDUGED SERVIGING COST, FIT A DIPEGT REPLAGEMEVTT AVALLABLE OWLY FROM CHROMAVAC. PRE CONVERGED AS ORICHINAL. EXTERNAL MULTIPOLE UNII NOT REQUIRED.


Get on the hot-line today!
LOOK! AT NO EXTRA COST

## 061 <br> 6812959

 30AX PRE CONVERGED most types of Inline Re-builds or new ex-stock $\begin{gathered}\text { PRICES SUBBECTTO } \\ \text { GLASS EXCHANGE }\end{gathered}$
## Delta Rebuilds Inline Rebuilds

| Up to 19" | £28 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Upto $22^{\prime \prime}$ | £30 |
| Upto $26^{\prime \prime}$ | £34 |
| $110^{\circ}$ up to $22^{\prime \prime}$ | £34 |
| $110^{\circ}$ up to $26^{\prime \prime}$ | £38 |
| Low focus | +£2 |
| A47 342 New. | £28 |
| 17FHP New. | £30 |
| 470EHB New. | £30 |

Delta only. Less 5\% 5+

| Up to 22" | From $£ 40$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Up to $26{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | From $£$ |
| A56-540x. | ......... $£ 56$ |
| 66-540x | £58 |
| Bonded |  |



Low focus .................. $\mathbf{+ 2}$

|  | A47 342 New | $£ 28$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17FHP New | $£ 30$ | ALL SIZES OF NEW AND | 70 EHB New ...... $£ 30$ REBUILT MONO TUBES

IN LINE TYPES (not rebulds) PHONE RE STOCK POS.

| Please enquire types not listed |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 370 HFB-A37-590 .........f50 | AXT 56-001 .............. $\mathbf{6 6 7}$ |
| $370 \mathrm{HUB} \quad \pm \quad 50$ | 670 CZB $\quad$ ¢80 |
| AXT 37-001 ……-..... 550 | A66-540 …… £125 |
| 420 CSB | $420 \mathrm{FSB} \quad \mathbf{6 6 0}$ |
| 420 EDB-A42-590 .......... 550 | 14" (A34); $16^{\prime \prime}$ (A38); 21" |
| 420EZB ..................... 550 | (A51); FST now available |
| 420 EFB ..................... 550 | at special low prices |
| 470 KUB ..................... 550 |  |
| 510UFB.......................667 | MIN. CARRIAGE £5 |
| 510 VSB..................... 667 | £10 if glass collected. |
| AXT51-001_......... 667 |  |
| 560 DYB-560 DTB ..........f67 | Cash with order |
| 560 EGB |  |
| 560 CGB ......................f67 | EXCLUSIVE OF VAT |


| NOTE |
| :---: |
| Surcharge |
| without |
| exch. glass. |

* WE PURCHASE SURPLUS STOCKS

OF INEINE TUBES: ALSO A56/
66 - 510/540 ETC. OLD GLASS.
DELIVERY: By return on all stock items.
THE COMPANY WHO PUT HIGH STANDARDS FIRST

## 담TTVVIC

CHROMAVAC LTD., PUMP STREET, HOLLINWOOD, OLDHAM OL9 7LR
Ask for Mr Butterworth ON: 061-681 2959


## NETTO

# t.v. AND VIDEO SALES NOW COVER THE COUNTRY 

## SUPPLIERS OF EX-RENTAL t.V. AND VIDEO AT TRADE PRICES WORKING OR NON-WORKING THE CHOICE IS YOURS

## THE PRICES ARE RIGHT!

UNIT 2 COUNTY BLDG.
RACECOURSE IND. ESTATE ORMSKIRK RD., LIVERPOOL

L9 5AL<br>051-530-1285

UNIT 1A LYON ROAD
LINWOOD IND. ESTATE LINWOOD, RENFREWSHIRE PA3 3BQ
0505-29284

UNIT 5 PORTVIEW ROAD BRISTOL
BS11 9LQ
0272-235093

7/8 KINGS GROVE IND. ESTATE
INVINCIBLE ROAD, FARNBOROUGH HANTS. GU14 7QS

0252-540814

# TELEPRICE 

# SOUTH LONDON'S NEW TRADE SUPPLIER OF QUALITY EX-RENTAL TVS \& VIDEOS 

## GOOD SELECTION • KEEN PRICES • EASY PARKING - EFFICIENT SERVICE

## TELEPRICE <br>  <br> 271 MERTON ROAD, LONDON SW18 <br> 01-871 2922




## CCTV CAMERAS FROM ONLY $£ 69.50$ EACH <br> PLUS CARRIAGE \& VAT

Crofton Electronics are now able to offer C.C.T.V. cameras from as little as $\mathrm{E} 69.50+$ VAT \& carriage. These cameras have been refurbished to a high standard. The output is ivolt p-p and will work with most video equipment. These cameras are powered from 240 volt mains, although some 24 v AC versions are available. The sensitivity is in the order of 10 lux which allows their use in the domestic environment. Low light versions are available having sensitivities of 0.1 lux (half moonlight) at E 350 + VAT and carriage. Some cameras are available having a switched video/UHF output allowing their use on either a monitor or standard TV. Separate modulators are also available. Many lenses suitable for these cameras are held in stock. Many other items of C.C.T.V. equipment such as monitors (both new and refurbished) switchers, panning units, housings, time and date generators are available from stock. We also supply camera and monitor tubes, as well as scanning yokes for a wide range of equipment.

SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL
Currently on offer is a professional drive board and tube to make a superb $12^{\prime \prime}$ professional green panelled tube monitor at $£ 23.50$ inclusive Be sure to ask us to quote for any of your camera/monitor requirements, we will never be beaten on price

## MOTORISED ZOOM LENSES

We are currently able to offer used $4: 1240 \mathrm{v}$ AC motorised zoom lenses These lenses are professional units manufactured to a high standard and allow remote control for security and other CCTV applications.

ONLY A FEW AVAILABLE
SO ORDER TODAY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT ONLY £129.37 inclusive of VAT \& Carr.
We also have a host of used items such as cooling fans power supplies at give away prices, so why not ask for a list?
Send a 40p SAE for our complete range of new equipment catalogues. MOST MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

## CROFTON ELECTRONICS

零 05448557
'KINGSHILL', NEXTEND, LYONSHALL, HEREFORDSHIRE HR5 3HZ
$\star$ TOP QUALITY ex-rental TV's \& Videos
$\star$ Fresh stock deliveries EVERY week

* All items complete with original handsets
$\star$ Working stock always available in quantity
* 24 hr ansaphone service

Opening times: Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm. Sat Mornings 10am-1pm.




|  |  |  | OF <br> CHRIS NEW all or |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HOW TO ORDER - Add $75 \rho$ per order P\&P. Add $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ VAT TO THIS TOTAL. Cheque or P.O. with order payable to Montana Mail Order. Write or ring for fast efficient service. to change without notice. Official orders from Sctiools and Colleges accepted. <br> Tel: 0924-375895 <br> Monday to Friday <br> P.O. BOX 61 <br> WAKEFIELD <br> WEST YORKSHIRE <br> WF2 8XA |  |  |  |  |  |

## BECOME A VIDEO ENGINEER IN 3 WEEKS AT HOME

We are able to offer a video training course which will bring rapid results using

## AUDIO VISUAL TECHNIQUES

Course package includes video fault diagnostic tape - Easy to follow instruction on audio cassettes - And a full set of comprehensive notes and diagrams.

## FULL TECHNICAL SUPPORT INCLUDED WITH COURSE

We will also provide a technical back up service to deal with any problems you may have.

SHORT PRACTICAL COURSES
AVAILABLE ON COMPLETION
For full details write to:
AUDIO VISUAL SERVICES Saba UK Service Point Video Training Dept 34 Danbury Street LONDON N1 8JU

## BOLTEN LTD. <br> 63, JEDDO ROAD, LONDON W12 9EE. Tel: 01-749 0915 (2 lines)

Telex: 262421 GENUS G Fax: 01-749 9469 VIDEO HEADS

| Sony Universal Eq. DSR 36 | £24.99 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sony Universal Eq. DSR 43 | £24.95 |
| Sony C-9 | £39.99 |
| Ferguson/JVC Universal | $£ 23.99$ |
| National Panasonic Universal | $£ 23.99$ |
| National Panasonic (370/380/430/460) | $£ 27.99$ |
| National Panasonic (777/330) | £39.90 |
| Hitachi 5000 (Not Genuine) | £24.99 |
| Hitachi VT11NT33/HIVI | £24.99 |
| Toshiba 9600 | $£ 33.00$ |
| Sanyo (Genuine) | f44.95 |
| Fisher Universal Eq. FVH D720 | £31.45 |
| Akai Universal | €23.99 |
| Sharp | £33.95 |
| Amstrad 7000/9000/4600 | £27.99 |
| Saisho 605/05/805/905/100 | £27.99 |
| Triumph 9500/9501/9525 | £27.99 |
| Sanyo Pulley VTC 5150 | $£ 6.95$ |
| Sanyo Motor VTC 5150 | £7.25 |
| Belt Kits (Most Models). | £3.99 |
| Remote Controls TV Grundig/Philips | £16.95 |
| Remote Controls Philips 7 (4300) | £17.95 |
| Pinch Wheels (various Models) | $£ 5.95$ |
| Sony Idler Kits C-5/C-7 | $£ 4.50$ |
| Sony ldier Kits C-6 | ¢2.95 |
| Other Accessories - Mod kits, Integrated Circuits, Idler Assy, Gear Idler Assy, Reel \& Loading Belts, Capstan \& Reel motors, Reel Drive Pulley units also available in most models. Please call for full list. |  |
|  |  |
| Please add 15\% VAT plus $£ 1.00$ p\&p per order. |  |
| Delivery within 7-14 days subject to availability. |  |
| PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AN103 \& 57.20 \& AN6610 \& \& ${ }^{\text {BAP1320 }}$ \& $¢ 1.25$ \& 5 HA11749 \& ${ }^{54.75}$ \& LA4440 \& $\underline{\$ 2} 75$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline AN1270 \& $¢ 1.95$ \& AN6676 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
67.50 \\
0 \times 0
\end{array}
$$ \& BA1330 \& 81.75 \& 5 HA11750 \& 55.00 \& LA4445 \& $\underline{2}$ \& STK080 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \lceil 7.50 \\
& 5.75
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 5 STRACL11 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \boxed{66.75} \\
& £ 6.75
\end{aligned}
$$ \& TOA26 1 1 A \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.1 .25 \\
& \xi 3.80
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>
\hline AN203 AN210 \& $\underline{\$ 1.75}$ \& AN6677 \& ¢6. 30 \& BA1360 \& 51.80 \& HA11753 \& ${ }^{58.50}$ \& La4460 \& ¢1.80 \& STK084 \& ¢7. 50 \& TA7063P \& ¢1.50 \& TDA3505 \& $¢_{4} .75$ \& <br>
\hline AN211A \& 51.75 \& AN6780 \& 5.30 \& BA5102A \& $\underline{¢ 2.75}$ \& HA11758 \& c8.50 \& La4461 \& 18.80 \& STK430 \& c5.50 \& TA7066P \& 11.50 \& tDa3540 \& ¢3.80 \& <br>
\hline AN217B \& 9.20 \& AN6873 \& \$4.50 \& ${ }^{\text {ba }}$ \& $\stackrel{c}{2} 75$ \& 5 HA11768 \& ¢4.50 \& LAA500 \& ${ }^{2} .50$ \& STK431 \& ${ }^{2} 5.95$ \& ta7073AP \& $\underline{2} .75$ \& TDA3541 \& 93.60 \& <br>
\hline AN228W \& $\underline{52.90}$ \& AN6875 \& $\$_{13.50}$ \& BA5406 \& 9.75 \&  \& ${ }_{¢ 6.50}$ \& LA4505 \& ${ }_{64} 928$ \& STK433
SIK435 \& ${ }_{55} 5.25$ \& TA7074P \& ¢1. 95 \& TDA3560 \& ¢4.50 \& PADDNETON CREE <br>
\hline AN236 \& 2.50 \& AN6884 \& 5.75 \& BA5408 \& 0.75 \& HA11828 \& ${ }_{59} 950$ \& LA4508 \& 8.85 \& STK436 \& ${ }_{55} 55$ \& TA7136P \& ¢0.90 \&  \& c4.
66.00 \& <br>
\hline AN240P \& ¢1.50 \& AN7105 \& 20.50 \& BA6104 \& $\underline{\square} .80$ \& Hal2001 \& ¢6.50 \& LA4520 \& $\underline{5.50}$ \& STK437 \& ${ }_{56.50}$ \& TA7140P \& ${ }_{¢ 1.75}$ \&  \& $$
{ }_{c}^{26.00}
$$ \& LINON u2 16 <br>
\hline AN241P \& c1.50 \& AN7106K \& [2.95 \& BA6124 \& $\underline{2} .80$ \& HA12002 \& $\underline{\$ 2.95}$ \& La4570 \& $\ldots 3.75$ \& STK439 \& ¢5. 95 \& TA7145P \& $\square .50$ \& r0A3652 \& ${ }_{3} 3.30$ \& cl: 01-723 9246 <br>
\hline AN259 \& $\underline{8 .} 95$ \& AN7110 \& E1. 50 \& BA6208 \& [2. 95 \& RA12035 \& 59.50 \& LA5112 \& ¢1.85 \& STK441 \& c7.95 \& TA7193P \& ¢4.00 \& TTA4420 \& ${ }^{4} .75$ \& <br>
\hline AN260p \& ¢2. 20 \& AN7112E \& $\% .95$ \& BA6304 \& \% 20 \& RA12038 \& ${ }^{16} 75$ \& LA5527 \& $¢ 1.95$ \& STK443 \& [7.95 \& TA7205AP \& ¢1.00 \& IDA4500 \& ๕. 95 \& VIDEO HEADS <br>
\hline AN262 \& £1.60 \& AN7114E \& $\underline{2} .50$ \& Bx342 \& 55.00 \& HA12413 \& $\underline{12.95}$ \& LA6324 \& $\underline{0150}$ \& STK457 \& ¢5. 50 \& TA7207P \& ¢1.75 \& TOA4600/2 \& $\underline{2.95}$ \& JC/FERGUSON 3HSS $£ 25.50$ <br>
\hline AN264 \& \& AN7115E \& ¢1.60 \& HA 124A \& 5.75 \& HA13001 \& $\underline{E 2.95}$ \& LA64580 \& ¢1.20 \& STK461 \& $\underline{¢ 7.50}$ \& TA7214P \& ${ }_{51} 1.75$ \& TUA4600/20 \& $\underline{3} .95$ \& PANASONIC 4HSS <br>
\hline AN271A \& $\underline{92} 5$ \& AN7116 \& ¢1.50 \& HA1124DS \& c3.50 \& HA13007 \& [2.95 \& La7016 \& $\underline{2} .75$ \& STK463 \& 88.40 \& TA7215P \&  \& UPC575C \& C1. 20 \& HITACHI VT11/14/33 E28.50 <br>
\hline AN274 \& S \& AN7120 \& $¢ 1.50$ \& HA1125 \& 91.75 \& HA13402 \& ¢4.95 \& LA7031 \& 9.75 \& STK465 \& E8. 50 \& ta7217ap \& ¢1.60 \& UPC 1001 H \& 51.20 \& HITACHI VT5000 §28.50 <br>
\hline AN277 \& $\underline{2} 50$ \& AN7130 \& 11.30 \& HA1137W \& $¢ 1.75$ \& HA13432 \& ¢4.50 \& La7032 \& ¢4.50 \& STK501 \& ¢6. 25 \& TA7220P \& $\underline{5150}$ \& UPC1018C \& ${ }_{51} 1.95$ \& H $^{\top}$ ACHI VT $8000 / 9000$ - 28.50 <br>
\hline AN295 \& ¢3.60 \& AN7131 \& $\underline{2} 75$ \& HA1144 \& [4. 25 \& Lal111 \& c0. 95 \& LA7215 \& $\underline{2} .75$ \& STK0025 \& ¢4.95 \& TA7222AP \& E1. 30 \& UPC 025 H \& ${ }_{51} 1.30$ \& $\mathrm{HI}^{-} \mathrm{ACHI} \mathrm{VT} 7 / 17 / 19$ <br>
\hline AN301
AN302 \& ${ }_{5}^{5} 3.50$ \& AN7140 \& $\mathrm{m}_{5} 20$ \& HA1151 \& 9.50 \& LA1130 \& 5.50 \& La7224 \& $¢ 2.95$ \& STK0029 \& ¢4.75 \& TA7233P \& ¢2. 30 \& UPC 1031H \& $\underline{19.95}$ \& StuARP Most models not 6300,7300 ¢44.00 <br>
\hline AN303 \& $\underline{1} .75$ \& AN7145M \& $\mathrm{Mz}_{50}$ \& HA1156W \& c1. 20 \& LA1140 \& $\underline{3} 20$ \& L47505 \& $\underline{2} .95$ \& STK0039 \& ¢4.75 \& TA7225P \& 53.20 \& UPC1032H \& 50.60 \& SHARP MOS models not 63007300 330.00 <br>
\hline AN305 \& 5.50 \& AN7146M \& $\underline{920}$ \& HA1196 \& 17.75 \& LA1230 \& \$1.50 \& LA7520 \& 9.95 \& STK0040 \& E6. 25 \& TA7227P \& ¢ 2.20 \& UPC 1 158 H \& c0.95 \& 10 <br>
\hline AN313U \& $\underline{2} .95$ \& AN7154 \& c1.90 \& HA1197 \& ¢3.70 \& LA1231 \& 0.00 \& LA7521 \& 14.50 \& STK0059 \& ${ }^{2} 5$ \& 187229P \& 5.25 \& UPC1181H \& 51.10 \& AMNTO <br>
\hline AN \& $\underline{\mathrm{E}} .30$ \& AN7156N \& $\cong .50$ \& HA1199 \& c1.85 \& LA1240 \& $¢ 1.95$ \& LA7751 \& ${ }_{4} 4.75$ \& STKOO6011 \& 59.50 \& TA7232P \& ${ }^{1} 95$ \& UPC1182H \& 1.10 \& AMSTRAD SAISHO <br>
\hline AN316 \& ¢. 75 \& AN71588 \& ${ }^{\text {c3 }} 2.25$ \& HA1319 \& $\underline{2} .50$ \& A1260 \& 22.95 \& LA7755 \& 23.20 \& STK0080 \& ¢1.75 \& TA7233P \& $\underline{7} 95$ \& UPC 1888 H \& $\underline{2} \mathbf{8} 5$ \& TOSHIBA 9600 <br>
\hline  \& £4.95 \& AN7160 \& ¢3.75 \& HAl 366 W \& 5.80 \& LA1353 \& $\underline{2} .50$ \& LA7800 \& $¢ 1.95$ \& STK1060 \& ¢7.95 \& TA7240AP \& $\underline{7} .95$ \& UPC 1225 H \& \% 75 \& TOSHIBA 9600 ¢33.00 <br>
\hline AN340P \& ${ }_{51,50}$ \& AN7166 \& ต. 95 \& HA $36{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 1.85 \& A1335 \& 81.50 \& LA7801 \& $¢ 2.95$ \& STK2025 \& $\ldots 7.50$ \& ta724iAP \& \% 9.95 \& UPC 1230 H \& $\underline{2} 50$ \& <br>
\hline AN360 \& 51.30 \& AN7168 \& ¢2.75 \& HA1368 \& $¢_{1.90}$ \& LA1385 \& ${ }^{2} 1.50$ \& - A7808 \& 12.75 \& STK2028 \& ¢7.50 \& IA7269P \& ¢5.50 \& UPC.1263C \& ¢2.50 \& VIDE SPARES <br>
\hline \& ¢1.60 \& AN7178 \& $\bigcirc 2.95$ \& HA1368R \& ¢1.95 \& LA1387 \& E3. 60 \& LA7820 \& 975 \& STK20981 \& ${ }^{5} 5.5$ \& ta7270p \& 9.75 \& UPC1277H \& $\underline{8} .75$ \& JVE Ider PU47752 ¢4.95 <br>
\hline AN363N \& 53.50 \& AN7213 \& ¢1.95 \& HA1370 \& ¢3.70 \& LA1460 \& $\underline{2} .50$ \& LA7910 \& $\underline{2} 20$ \& STK2125 \& ¢6.75 \& TA7272P \& $\underline{5}$ \& UPC 1353 C \& $\underline{0} 75$ \& $\ldots 3.95$ <br>
\hline AN36 \& 1.70 \& AN7218 \& ¢1.75 \& HA1372 \& ¢3. 50 \& L41464 \& ¢3. 20 \& LA7920 \& ¢1.75. \& STK2129 \& ¢6.75 \& TA7273P \& $\underline{2} .20$ \& UPC 13644 \& 84.75 \& HTACHI Idier VT11-14-17 ¢3.75 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {An377 }}$ \& $\underline{2} 20$ \& AN7222N \& c3. 50 \& HA1374 \& $\underline{12} 50$ \& Lartoo \& ¢2.95 \& LB1405 \& 22.20 \& STK2230 \& ¢6.50 \& TA7274P \& ¢2.95 \& UPCt 365 C \& ${ }_{6.60}$ \& HI ACHI Ider Play VT8000 £3.75 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {ANG610 }}$ \& \% \& AN7223 \& ¢3.95 \& HA1377 \& $\underline{\$ 20}$ \& La2101 \& c3. 30 \& L81409 \& [2. 95 \& STK2240 \& 59.50 \& TA7280P \& ¢3, 50 \& UPC 1384C \& ${ }_{63} 50$ \& HITACHI VT8000 Idler F/F/Rew <br>
\hline AN612 \& ${ }_{81} 8.80$ \& AN7224
AN7256 \& ${ }^{\text {c. }} 3.50$ \& HA1384
HA1388 \& ¢3. 95 \& LA3160 \& c1. 58 \& LCA066B \& $\underline{2} .95$ \& STK2250 \& c9.50 \& TA7281P \& [2.95 \& UPC1387C \& 0.50 \& HITACHI VT900 Play Idler £3.75 <br>
\hline AN5010 \& 44.75 \& AN7273 \& ${ }^{53} 3.95$ \& HA1389 \& ${ }_{6} 3.50$ \& La3201 \& c0.95 \& LC7130 \& ${ }^{5} 5.50$ \& STK3041 \& c6. 50 \& TA7282AP \& $\underline{C 2} 95$ \& UPC 1391H \& 51.50 \& HII ACHI Pinch Roller 80009000 §4.25 <br>
\hline N5033 \& $¢ 5.25$ \& AN7310 \& $¢ 1.20$ \& HA1389R \& 5.20 \& La3220 \& 2.75 \& -167132 \& ${ }^{2} 8.75$ \& STK3042 \& ¢5. 50 \& ta 7283 ap \& ¢2. 95 \& UPC1394C \& ¢1.95 \&  <br>
\hline ANS 51 N \& c6.50 \& AN7311 \& 81.20 \& HA1392 \& $\underline{5} .50$ \& LA3300 \& 51.65 \& LC7136 \& E. 75 \& STK306211 \& ع6.75 \& TAA7299P \& 92.95 \& UPC45 \& ${ }_{50} 0.80$ \& JVC Drum Motor $\leq 22.50$ <br>
\hline AN5265 \& [3.2 \& AN7410 \& £3.00 \& HA1394 \& C. 95 \& La3301 \& ¢1.30 \& LC7137 \& 54.50 \& STK4026 \& ${ }_{55} 5.75$ \& 1A7317P \& $\underline{C 2.75}$ \& BC639 \& c0. 20 \& SANYO Capstan Motor <br>
\hline AN54:0 \& E5.50 \& AN7415 \& c2. 95 \& HA1396 \& ¢3.75 \& LA3310 \& $\underline{52} 75$ \& LC7800 \& ¢3. 95 \& STK4060 \& ${ }_{66} 6.50$ \& TA7328P \& 12.20 \& BCEAO \& ${ }_{50}$ \& SANYO Reel Motor 9975 <br>
\hline AN5430 \& ${ }_{5}$ \& ${ }^{\text {ba }}$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{50}$ \& HA1397 \& 9.75 \& La3350 \& ¢1.30 \& M 51348 \& E. 25 \& STK413111 \& ¢6.75 \& TA7343AP \& 9.95 \& BFR90 \& c0.70 \& SANYO Reel Drive Pulley $\quad ¢ 7.25$ <br>
\hline AN5510 \& $\underline{2} .75$ \& BA311 \& 20.95 \& HA1457w \& 5275 \& - 433370 \& ${ }_{6}^{18.80}$ \& M5155P \& ${ }_{81} 1.85$ \& SIK414 It \& ¢7.50 \& TA7358P \& 5.80 \& 8FR91 \& ¢1.20 \& SANYO Pinch Roller 50005300 ¢5.95 <br>
\hline ANS5512 \& $\underline{52.95}$ \& BA313 \& 20.80 \& HA11215W \& £4.35 \& LA4030P \& $\underline{5.80}$ \& M51104L \& $\underline{3.95}$ \& STK4332 \& c7.

50 \& TAA7608CP \& ${ }_{53}{ }^{\text {ci }}$. 95 \& BFY90
BR303 \& ${ }_{50} \mathbf{5 0} 50$ \& SANYO Pinch Rolier 9300 ¢4.95 <br>
\hline AN56620 \& ¢5. 75 \& \& $\underline{12} 20$ \& HA11219 \& ¢3. 25 \& La4031P \& ¢1.95 \& M51513 \& 11.80 \& STK4352 \& E6.50 \& TA7609P \& $\underline{Q} .70$ \& BRY56 \& ${ }_{50.20}$ \& SONY Capstan Motor 1100 ¢26.75 <br>
\hline AN5701 \& ¢1.80 \& ${ }^{\text {BA3328 }}$ \& ${ }_{51} 50$ \& HA11221
HA11223W \& 9.75 \& LA4032P \& £1.90 \& M51514 \& £1.95 \& STK4392 \& ¢7.50 \& TA7613AP \& $\underline{5} .75$ \& BT106 \& \$1.20 \& <br>
\hline AN5722 \& 51.60 \& ba333 \& 51.50 \& HA11225 \& ¢1.95 \& LA4101 \& E1. 100 \& M5515168L \& ${ }_{62} 8.50$ \& STK4803 \& ${ }_{58} 8.50$ \& TA7628P \& 0.95 \& BU208A \& ${ }_{51} 1.20$ \& ENQUIRIES OTHER ITEMS <br>

\hline AN5730 \& \$1.85 \& BA335 \& 83.60 \& HA11226 \& ¢4.50 \& LA4102 \& ¢1.40 \& M51517L \& c2. 80 \& STK4843 \& | c8. |
| :---: |
| 80 | \& TA7640AP \& ${ }_{61} 8.75$ \& Bu2080 \& ${ }^{1} 1.80$ \& <br>

\hline AN5732 \& $\mathrm{Cl}^{1.85}$ \& BA340 \& $\underline{92} 50$ \& HA11235 \& $\underline{2} .30$ \& LA4110 \& ¢1.75 \& M 51518 L \& 52.20 \& STK5211 \& E. 75 \& TC9106BP \& ${ }_{6} 4.95$ \& ${ }^{815500}$ \& ${ }_{51.80}$ \& UNIVERSAL TRIPLERS $£ 5.50$ <br>
\hline AN5753 \& ¢1.95 \& BA402 \& ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2} .75$ \& HA11251 \& 5.75 \& L44112 \& 91.75 \& M51521L \& 5.90 \& STK5315 \& โ6. 75 \& TD62105P \& โ3. 50 \& BU508A \& 51.80 \& <br>
\hline AN6250 \& \% 2.30 \& BA403 \& $\underline{\$ 1.95}$ \& HA11423 \& ${ }_{54}{ }^{2} .75$ \& LA4125 \& ${ }_{7} 7.20$ \& M83705 \& c1. 50 \& ${ }_{\text {STK }}$ STK324 \& ${ }_{5} 5.75$ \& TDA1010A \& \%2. 25 \& ${ }^{2}$ N3055 \& 50.50 \& CASSETTE MOTOR <br>
\hline AN6310 \& ¢7. 25 \& BASIIA \& \$1.85 \& HA11440 \& 93.95 \& LA4126 \& 5.60 \& M 83713 \& 9.50 \& STK5325 \& ${ }_{\text {¢6. }}^{66} 5$ \& TDA1011A \& ¢2. 50 \& 2N3773 \& 51.50 \& 6-9-12-13.2 Volts C.W. £3.45 <br>
\hline AN6326N \& ¢3.70 \& BA514 \& $¢ 1.90$ \& HA) 1701 \& $\underline{5150}$ \& La4 137 \& 81.95 \& M83714 \& 9.95 \& STK5451 \& $\underline{26.50}$ \& TDA1154 \& $¢_{¢ 1.20}$ \&  \& ¢0. 40 \& 12.13.2 Volts C C W E3.45 <br>
\hline AN6327
AN6328 \& ${ }_{\text {¢ }} 4.75$ \& BAS16 \& ${ }_{51} 1.90$ \& HA11703 \& ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 5.50$ \& LA4140 \& ${ }_{50} 0.90$ \& M83722 \& ${ }^{2} 3.50$ \& STK5471 \& 26.50 \& TDA1ITON \& ¢1.50 \& ${ }_{2 S A 1106}$ \& $\underline{5} .75$ \& <br>
\hline AN6330 \& $\underline{12.95}$ \& ${ }_{\text {BAS } 24}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }} \mathrm{E} 1.80$ \& HA11704
HA11705 \& ${ }_{5}^{5} 5.20$ \& L44145 \& ¢1.70 \& MB3730 \& $\underline{5} 50$ \& STK5476 \& $¢_{6.75}$ \& TDA1170S \& 51.50 \& 258536 \& c0. 95 \& <br>
\hline AN6340 \& $£ 7.85$ \& BA526 \& ¢3. 50 \& HA11706 \& ¢4.75 \& L44170 \& 53.50 \& M83756 \& ${ }_{27}^{23}$ \& SIK5720 \&  \& TDA1510 \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{4} 50$ \& ${ }^{258536}$ \& $¢_{80.95}$ \& <br>
\hline AN634 \& ¢4.00 \& ${ }^{\text {Bas527 }}$ \& £1.75 \& HA11710 \& ${ }_{5} 5.75$ \& LA4178 \& \$. 50 \& MB3759 \& ${ }_{9.30}$ \& SIK7216 \& ¢4. 25

¢5, \& TOA1515A \& ${ }_{54.50}$ \& | 2S8546A |
| :--- |
| 2 SC461 | \& ¢1.50

c0. 35 \& <br>
\hline \& 52 \& ${ }^{\text {BA5 }}$ 32 \& ¢1. 60 \& HA17711 \& [9.50 \& LA4182 \& ¢2.20 \& MB8719 \& 3.85 \& STK7308 \& 55.95 \& TOA1908A \& 11.75 \& ${ }_{2 S C 867 A}$ \& \& <br>
\hline AN6350 \& ¢7.50 \& BAS46 \& $\mathrm{c}_{5} 2.50$ \& HA11713
HA11714 \& ${ }^{565.50}$ \& LA4183
LA4190 \& ${ }_{5}^{22.95} 5$ \& STK011
STK014 \& ${ }_{57} 8.95$ \& SIK7404 \& ¢6.95 \& TOA2003C \& 50.80 \& $2 \mathrm{CC1364}$ \& £0.50 \& nqurnes mvited for ahy japanese I. Cs. As we have imported <br>
\hline AN6356N \& 8.85 \& BA547 \& ${ }_{2} 2.50$ \& HA11716 \& ¢5.75 \& LA4192 \& ${ }_{¢ 1}{ }^{21.95}$ \& STK014 \& ${ }_{5}^{77.25}$ \& STK8250
STKR250II \& $¢ 8.95$
$¢ 10.75$ \& toazooz \& ${ }^{50} 90$ \& ${ }^{2 S C 1942}$ \& $\bigcirc 2.95$ \&  <br>
\hline AN6357N \& £4.95 \& BA612 \& 51.80 \& HA1717 \& ¢5.75 \& LA4201 \& E1.60 S \& STK016 \& ${ }_{66} 25$ \& STA380 \& ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ \& tidaz005 \& ${ }_{02}^{2.75}$ \& 2SC1969
2SC2166 \& $¢ 1.75$ \& <br>
\hline 通 \& ${ }^{\text {¢ } 4.50}$ \& Bab31a \& ¢5.75 \& HA11718 \& £4.75 \& La4220 \& ${ }^{6} 1.50$ S \& STK020 \& E5.75 \& STR440 \& ${ }_{55} 5.80$ \& toazoog \& ${ }_{61.50}$ \& 2SC2580 \& 5.75 \& post and packing and then $80015 \%$ Val to to <br>
\hline AN6363 \& c8.50
c8. \& BA6682A \& ¢4.50 H \& HA11724 \& ¢7. 85 \& La4230 \& $\underline{22.25}$ \& STK025 \& ¢7.50 \& STRA41 \& ¢5.80 \& TOAZO20 \& $11.40{ }^{2}$ \& 2SC2581 \& $\bigcirc .95$ \& nes 10am-Spm Mon-Fil g-12 Sats <br>
\hline AN6371 \& £4.25 \& BA843 \& 5 \& HA11745 \& ${ }_{59} 9.50$ \& L44422 \& ${ }_{51} 1.60$ \& STK043 \& ¢10.50 \& STR451 \& ¢5.80 \& TDA2030 \& $¢_{1.40}{ }^{\text {25 }}$ \& 2SC3156 \& 53.50 \& ,mes Tom-Spm. Mon-rn, g-12 Sals <br>

\hline AN6387 \& ¢5.95 \& BA1310F \& $¢ 1.75$ \& HA11747 \& $\underline{59} 50$ \& LA4430 \& ${ }_{c 1} 1.50$ \& STK078 \& ${ }_{\text {¢6.75 }}$ \& STR4090 \& ${ }_{\text {che }} \mathbf{2 6} 75$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TDA1 } 170 \\
& \text { TDA2581 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 2SD401A

2SO1398 \& f1.50 \& VISAACCESS ACCEPTED min. TELEPHDNE ORDEA 55.00 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

# CREWE WHOLESALE TELEVISION 

 79-79A Coleridge Way, Crewe, Cheshire Telephone: 0270582924 15 mins from Junction 17, M6 Cheshires Largest WholesalersWith over $10,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. now with over 7,000 TV's in stock. Hundreds of text working and off the pile.

## IN STOCK NOW

G11's, G11 Text, Bush T-20 upwards, 8,500, 8,800, 9,000, 9,600, 9,900, full remote TX, TX Text, Finlandia, G.E.C., K30, KT3, Grundigs, ITT's, Trimlines, 800, CVC 40 and 30's, Decca 80's and 100's, Doric 3's, 3A's and 4's, and cable with translators. Philips KT30-3-45 stand \& text.

## MECHANICAL HITACHI VIDEOS

FERGUSON 3V23-3V30 BETAMAX VIDEOS
Sony, Sanyo and Toshiba etc. Working or untouched.
RING NOW FOR THE LATEST PRICES ON TV's AND VIDEOS. BULK SUPPLIES AVAILABLE RING DAVE ON HOT LINE CREWE 582924

## BARRY T.V. SERVICES

Are you having problems purchasing good quality used TVs and Videos with immaculate cabinets?

For a good deal no fuss call on us!
Example: KT3 standard $£ 45$. K30 standard $£ 65$. 3V29/3V30 £115.

## ALSTON-BARRY INTERNATIONAL

Don't forget our budget satellite system at only £329.
Units 4 and 5, Winborn Building, Convent Drive, Waterbeach, Cambridge. Tel. 0223 862924. Fax. 0223860965.



## THE SECRET'S OUT

## CentreVision FOR TOP QUALITY STOCK

TEL: 0222-44754
SLOPER ROAD, LECKWITH, CARDIFF EXIT 33 OFF M4

$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{f}}$ DONT GAMBLE WTH YOUR PROFTT WTH ALL THE REST
CAL IN ANO SEE US YOU WIL ONLY FND THE BEST
£ 600 SO . $T$ WAREHOUSE FULL OF TV \& YIDEO SO YOU WLL $£$ £ ALWAYS FIND WHAT YOU WANT £
PHONE NOW, ALWAYS GOOD DEALS FOR BULK BUYERS We can delver

Stereo Text TV's, Electronic Video, UR Remote \& Front Loading Video PRICES SUBJECT TO VAT OPENING HOURS:
MONDAY - FRIDAY 9.00-5.30; SATURDAY 9.00-1.00 £


## BRITAIN'S

LARGEST SUPPLIERS
OF
EX-RENTAL TV AND VIDEO SPECIAL OFFER BETA
SANYO C5, C6, C7, C9 FROM

## £20

 VHS| HITACHI FERGUSON |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5000 | $3 V 22$ | £60

Makes inc. PHILIPS, GEC, HITACHI, ITT, BUSH, PANASONIC, SONY, DECCA, FERGUSON, GRUNDIG etc. COLOUR TV from $£ 5$
CALL \& SEE OUR SELECTION DELIVERY ARRANGED FOR BULK PURCHASES LOAD DIRECT FROM SOURCE AT VERY KEEN PRICES
FRANK FORD
(TV TRADE DISPOSALS) SCHOOL LANE GUIDE
BLACKBURN, LANCS
TEL: 025464489
$\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star t \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star t$


## DIRECT LOADS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

please book your loads early To AVOID DISAPPDINTMENT ALL PRICES ON APPLICATION, AND ARE SUBJECT TO VAT.
BASED ON QUANTITY


## STRICTLY TRADE ONLY <br> ASK FOR CHRIS OR RON

## TAMWORTH (0827) 61515

## OR CALL AT

EURO A.M. LTD
SCORPION WORKS, KETTLEBROOK ROAD, TAMWORTH, STAFFS

| OSCILLOSCOPESTELEQuIPMENT O83. Dual Trace 50 MHz Delay | SPECIAL OFFERS |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | SOR OSCILLOSCOPE COUITO. |
| LEOUIPMENT D61 Dual Trace 10MHz | Splay. With Manual. ...... HOW ONLL E180 each |
| Manual ... .. . . .. ...... ... 8150 |  |
| S.E. LABS SM111 Dual Trace 18MHz Solid SatePorable AC or External DC operation $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$S |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Manual ... . .. . .... .... .... £100 |  |
| TELEOUIPM |  |
|  |  |
| gouloradvance OS25 Dual Trace 15MHz. With | OECCAColour Bar Generator tye 82514 ¢ |
| Manual |  |
| ADVANCE OS250TV. Dual Trace 10 MH | PFHLIPS COLOURBAR GENERATOR type 5508. Video |
| Manual | LABGEAS Colour Bar Generaior type 6037 UHFI |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
| AVO 8 Complete with Batteries \& Leads. From $\varepsilon 45$ Leather Cases available. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Complete with batereres. Heads \& Carying Case 265 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
| AVO 72 - Similar to above but no AC current range. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVO TRANSISTOR TESTER T169 } \\ & \text { Handied GONO GO for In-situ Testing. Complete with } \\ & \text { batterres, leads \& instructions. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Labgear colourmatch pattern generator Type CM6038-DB Crosshatch/Grey Scaie/Blank Raster. Mains or Battery. . . . ONLY 112 each (P\&P £3) |  <br> Meteor $600-600 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| B+K Precision CRT Restorer/Analyser Model 467. Meteor 1000-1GHZ |  |
|  |  |  |
| ONLY \&125 each |  |
| Labgear Colour Bar Generator KG1 8 Test Patterns. <br> (P\&P£4). ........................ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ISOLATING TRANSFORMERS | HUNG CHANG DMM 7030. $31 / 2$ digit. Hand held 28 ranges including 10 Amp AC/DC $0.1 \%$. Complete with batteries \& ileads. P8PI4 <br> AS ABOVE. OMM $6010.0 .25 \%$ <br> E33.50 |
| 240V in-240V Out 500VA ... ... £15 aach P8P¢5 ASABVE. |  |
|  | OSCILLOSCOPES PROBES. Switched $\times 1$; $\times 10$. P\& P £2. |
|  |  |
| 240 Vin -24VOut 100 VA |  |
| USED EQUIPMENT - WITH 30 DAYS GUARANTEE. MANUALS SUPPLIED IF POSSIBLE. This is a VERY SMALL SAMPLE OF STOCK. SAE or Telephone for Lists. Please check availability . |  |
|  |  |  |
| before ordering. CARRIAGE all unis L16. ${ }^{\text {STEWT }}$ |  |
| 110 WYKEHAM ROAD, READING, BERKS RG6 1PL |  |
| Tentem Telephone: 073468041 |  |
|  |  |  |

## Universal Semiconductor Devices Ltd.

UNIT 4, SPRINGFIELD ROAD.
CHESHAM, BUCKS. HP5 IPU, ENGLAND.


TEL 0494 791289/TELEFAX. 0494 791296* TELEX TO BE ADVISED NEW ADDRESS FROM NOVEMBER 2nd 1987.
We offer one of the largest ranges of semiconductors at highly ECONOMICAL PRICES. THE FOLLOWING SEMICONDUCTOR TYPES ARE AVAILABLE FROM STOCK. IF WE DONT STOCK WHAT YOU NEED THEN WE CAN GET IT FAST FROM OUR FACILITIES IN WEST GERMANY AND USA UPON REQUEST.
transistors - bipolars - germanium and silicon SMALL SIGNAL

- POWER

DARLINGTONS - ALL SHAPES AND SIZES VHF/UHF DEVICES - ALL SHAPES AND SIZES

PETS - POWER MOSFETS UNIJUNCTIONS


DIODES - GERMANIUM AND SILICON $\rightarrow+$ RECTFIERS AND BRIDGES OPTO-ELECTRONIC DEVICES LEDS OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
THYRISTORS AND TRIACS - ALL
䨌 SHAPES SIZES RATINGS

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS:
CONSUMER - DIGITALAANALOGUE
MICROPROCESSORS AND PERIPHERALS IC SOCKETS

## CATALOGUE

1988 Catalogije in preparation. We would ask all new customers to enauire by letter; telephone; TElex OR FAX FOR THEIR REQUIREMENTS. WE WILL GIVE PRICE AND DELIVERY BY RETURN.

PLEASE ENQUIRE FOR QUANTITY DISCOUNTS.
WE WELCOME TEIEPHONE AND TEIEX ENQUIRIES!


## TV \& VIDEO WAREHOUSE

We are a new Trade supplier of ex-rental TV and Videos. Top quality stock Working and non working. A good range in Philips, JVC, Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi, Teletext and National Panasonic colour TVs


All working stock professionally serviced to showroom standards
COME ON DOWN THE PRICE IS RIGHT!


## TAYLOR

T.S. 20088 WAY U.H.F. T.V. DISTRIBUTIDN AMPLIFIER


## PRICE

$£ 19.95$ -
plus Carriage \& V.A.T.
(Total £24.68)
Quantity prices available on request.
ALSO AVAILABLE
INSTALLATION PACK consisting:
$100 \times$ Metres Quality Low Loss Cable
$8 \times$ Flush Mounted isolated Outlet Sockets
$9 \times$ Alloy Coax Plugs
$8 \times 1.5$ Metre White Moulded Fly Leads $100 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ Cable Clips
PRICE - $£ 33.31$ plus Carriage \& V.A.T. (Total £41.76)
N.B.

If outlets are to be surface mounted,
$8 \times$ Pattresses will be required.
Price $£ 4.16$ plus V.A.T. (Total $\mathbf{£ 4 . 7 8 )}$
TAYLOR BROS (OLDHAM) LTI BISLEY STREET WORKS, LEE STREET, OLDHAM, ENGLAND.
TELEPHONE: 0616523221 TELEX: 669911


## BRAND NEW VIDEO HEADS AT

COMPETITIVE PRICES trom Luron onlv.
FOR AKAI, AMSTRAD, BAIRD, DECCA, FERGUSON, FISHER, GEC, HITACHI, ITT, JVC, MITSUBISHI, NEC, NORDMENDE, ORION, SABA, SAISHO, SANSUI, SHARP, SIEMENS, SONY, TATUNG, TÉLEFUNKEN, TENSAI, TOSHIBA, TRIUMPH TROPHY.
D.I.Y. TV TUBE POLISHING KIT

Kit Price $£ 57$ inc P\&P and VAT. Available from Luton only.
Quality, High Temperature Reprocessing

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TUBE } \\ & \text { SIZE } \\ & \text { UP TO \& } \\ & \text { INCLUDING } \end{aligned}$ | AXT37-001 <br> A51-421X <br> A51-426X <br> A51-570X <br> A51-580X <br> A51-550X <br> A51.701X | UNE : PIL i. AXT51-001 510VAB22 510VLB22 510VSB22 A56-510X A56-540X A56-701X AXT56-001 | 550BYB22 <br> 5600 YB 22 <br> 56007822 <br> $56056 B 22$ <br> A66-510X <br> A66-540X <br> A67-701X |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $20^{\prime \prime}$ |  | £44 |  | $E 50$ | E58 |
| 22' |  | £46 |  | - | E64 |
| $26^{\prime \prime}$ |  | £48 |  | - | $£ 85$ |

All tubes exchange glass required.
Please add $15 \%$ VAT to all prices. Callers welcome. Please phone first.

## WELL VIEW

114-134 Midland Rd, Luton, Beds. LU2 0BL
Open Men-Fri Gam-6pm. Late opening Tuesday \& Thursday till 8 pm. Tel. 0582-402499.
Your Local Tube Stockist:
Well View, Southampton. Tel. 0703449783.
West One Distributors Ltd., Chesham, Buckinghamshire.
Tel. 0494778197
Best price paid for A66-540X, old glass

## MODERN COLOUR TVs AND ELECTRONIC VHS VIDEOS

## Fantastic Bargain 10 Working Electronic VHS Videos £1000 Modern Working Colour TVs. Large selection

## Ring for Prices

 TELETRADERSForde Road, Brunel Industrial Estate,
Newton Abbot, Devon
Telephone: (0626) 60154
THE NO. 1 WHOLESALER IN THE SOUTH

| 2SA-473 | ¢0. 35 | 2S8-545 | ¢1.50 | 2SC-117? | ¢1.90 | 2SC-2482 | c0.40 | 2S0-882 | ${ }_{0}^{50.35}$ | AN-7161 | 92.50 | TDA. 2009 | 92.20 | L-165v L-200CH | [2.80 E1.50 | SANYO VTC-5500 | co. 98 | REPLACEMERT STYL | RW-317 RW-320 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.52 \\ & 50.36 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2SA-489 | 20.45 | 2S8-546 | 51.00 | $2 \mathrm{SCC}-1173$ | ¢0.40 | 2SC-2501 | c0.75 | 2S0-898 | 9.60 | AN-7168 | 92.60 | TTA. 2020 | £1.40 |  | ${ }_{61.80}$ | VTC-9300 | $\underline{2.50}$ | we have full | AW. 321 | ${ }^{50} 50.52$ |
| 2SA.490 | 50.60 | 2S8-548 | c0. 32 | 2SC-1195 | 5.50 | 2SC-2502 | 50.80 | 2S0-982 | $\mathrm{c}_{50.60}$ | AN-7213 | E1.00 | TOA 2030AH | [1.80 | MC-1458CP | c1. 8.50 |  |  | RANGE OF THE | AW-327 | ${ }^{5} 0.54$ |
| 2SA-495 | c0. 25 | 258-555 | 51.50 | 2SC-121? | £0.55 | 2SC-2537 | [4.50 | 280.1135 | c0. 85 | AN-7218 | ¢1.10 | tDa 2030AV | V2.40 | MC-1456ic | ${ }_{50}$ | SHAAP |  | STHLUS MOSTLY | RW. 328 | ¢0. 81 |
| 2SA-496 | 50.45 | 2S8-556 | ¢1.50 | 2SC-1213 | ¢0.20 | 2SC-2546 | co. 10 | $2 \mathrm{SO}-1138$ | ${ }_{0} 0.90$ | AN. 7220 | ${ }^{1} 1.60$ | TDA 2030 H | £1.60 | MC-1488P | ${ }^{2} 0.45$ | VC. 7000 | ${ }^{51.40}$ | JapANESE | RW-329 | ${ }^{50.45}$ |
| 2SA-564 | c0. 15 | 2SB-557 | 9.25 | 2SC-1214 | $\underline{50.15}$ | 2SC-2550 | ${ }^{0} 0.75$ | 2S0-1265 | c0.65 | AN-7222 | £0.80 | TDA 2040 H | $\underline{2} .20$ | M $\mathrm{N}-2219 \mathrm{~A}$ | c0. 20.45 | VC-6000 | ${ }_{50} 1.58$ | MODELS PLS ASK FOR FUL | RW-51 | ${ }_{50}^{50.51}$ |
| 2SA-608 | c0.05 | 2SB-560 | 50.30 | 2SC-1222 | ¢0.35 | 2SC-2555 | 1.175 | $2 \mathrm{SO}-1273$ | c0.80 | AN-7223 | ¢1.25 | T0A 2040V | $\underline{2} .20$ | $2 \mathrm{~N}-2369 \mathrm{~A}$ | E0.35 | VC. 6300 | ${ }_{51.65}$ | LST TME UNIT | RW. 54 | ${ }_{50.36}$ |
| 2SA-673 | 50.20 | 2 SB -562 | ¢0.30 | 2SC-1225 | c0.75 | ${ }^{2 S C}$ 2S.2564 | $\underline{9.50}$ |  | E1. 785 | AN-7310 | ¢0.60 | TDA 2530 | $\underline{52} 70$ | 2 N -3055 | c0. 38. | VC-6100 | 51.40 | Paice: $£ 2.60$. | RW-56 | ${ }_{50.36}$ |
| 2SA.677 | ${ }_{50} 0.30$ | 2S8-566 | ${ }_{51} 1.20$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC- }}$ - 1317 | ${ }_{\text {c0. }}^{10.25}$ | 2SC.2565 | $\underline{E .80}$ | 2S0.1398 | \% 9.30 | AN-7311 | ¢0.90 | TDA 2822 | E0.90 | $2 \mathrm{~N}-3866$ | 10.90 | VC. 8300 | £1.40 |  | RW-57 | ${ }^{50.36}$ |
| 2SA-683 | 50.20 | 2SB-568 | ¢0. 15 | 2SC-1313 | ${ }_{50.25}^{50.20}$ | 2SC.-2575 | ${ }_{50}$ | 2S0-1426 | $\underline{8.30}$ | AN-7410 | $\underline{14.50}$ | TDA 2822 M | E0.90 | CD40091限 | 50.60 |  |  |  | AW-58 | ${ }^{50.36}$ |
| 2SA-684 | 50.20 | 2S6-595 | ¢0.80 | 2SC-1327 | ${ }^{20.20}$ | $2 \mathrm{2c}$-2579 | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c} .95$ | 280-1427 | $\underline{8.50}$ | AN-7812 | $\underline{19.50}$ | TDA 3410 | [1.50 | MuE-371 | £0.40 |  |  | CARTRIDGES |  |  |
| 2SA-720 | c0. 15 | 258-596 | c0. 85 | 2SC. 13245 | ${ }_{¢ 0.22}$ | 2SC-2611 | c0.40 | 2S0-1439 | ¢1.60 | BA-301 | \$1.00 | TDA 3560 | ${ }^{\text {c3. }} .10$ | M LE-521 | ¢0.35. | SL.C5/C7 | 51.30 | We have g | Cell) |  |
| 2SA-726 | $\mathrm{c}_{5} 0.15$ | 2S8-647 | ${ }^{20} 0.30$ |  | c0. 20 | 2SC-2551 | $\underline{2} .90$ | AN-203 | ¢1.00 | ba-308 | 51.00 | TDA 3 3590 | \% 2.80 | KC-581 | E4.20: |  | 2.40 | MODELS OF | BR-1225 | co. 75 |
| $25 A$ 2SA-743 | ${ }^{20.07}$ | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{2 S 8.648}$ | ${ }_{\text {c0. }}$ | 2SC-1383 | ¢0. 25 | 2SC-2944 | £1.50 | AN-210 | c0.90 | BA-311 | 51.00 | CA. 3401 E | ${ }^{80} \mathbf{8} .92$ | LM-3900 | ${ }^{2} 0.52$ | TOSHibA |  | CAATITPAICES IS: | BR-1616 | c0. 75 |
| 2SA. 765 | $\underline{53.00}$ | 2S8-681 | $\underline{52.50}$ | 2SC-1384 | ¢0. 25 | 2SC-3078 | c0. 25 | AN-214 | ¢1.50 | BA- 313 | c. 0.70 | CA. 3410 E | $\underline{\square} .40$ | LM-723CN | $\mathrm{c}_{5} 0.52$ | V -5250 | 20.20 | ¢. 00 | ${ }_{88}^{88-2016}$ | ${ }^{\text {co }}$. 75 |
| 2SA. 769 | 51.50 | 2SB-688 | £1.25 | 2SC-1403 | 51.50 | 2SC-3182 | 27.20 | AN-253 | 50.65 | BA-333 | 81.00 | CA- 4420 AE | 巨3. 05 | CA-3140F | ${ }_{\text {c1. }}$ | V-5480 | ${ }^{11} 1.55$ |  | 8R-2020 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 2SA. 771 | 51.50 | 2SB-705 | $\underline{2.50}$ | 2SC-1413 | c3.00 | $2 \mathrm{CC}-3284$ | 11.50 | AN-262 | ${ }^{1} 1.10$ | BA-340 | ${ }_{50.75}$ | IIP-29A | ${ }^{50} 2.20$ |  |  | V.7450 V .8600 | ${ }_{51} 1.20$ |  | BR-2325 | co. 75 |
| 2SA. 794 | 50.60 | 2SB-716 | ¢0. 30 | 2SC-1445 | ¢1.00 | 2SC. 3298 | 15.50 | ${ }_{\text {AN }}{ }_{\text {AN }-372}$ | 12.90 | BA-343 BA 402 | c0. 50.50 | TIP-23A, B | ${ }^{2} 0.23$ | VIDEO BEL | ITS | V. 5475 | 11.45 | W/HEADSH | CA-1220 | ¢0. 75 |
| 2SA. 798 | 50.60 | 2S8-717 | £0.60 | 2SC-1446 | 0.75 | 2SC. 3506 | $\underline{21.50}$ | AN-301 AN 302 | $\underline{5} .50$ | BA-527 |  | TIP-30A, B | $\underline{50.27}$ | Acal: |  |  |  | Cartaidges | CR-1620 | ${ }^{\text {co. }} 75$ |
| 2SA-808 | 51.50 | 2SB-718 | ¢0.75 | 2SC-1447 | . 60 | 2SC. 3519 | 51.50 | AN-302 | ${ }_{5} 9.50$ | ${ }^{\text {BA }}$ BA 5.536 | $\underline{20.97}$ | TIP-30C | ${ }^{2} 0.27$ | VS-10 | ${ }^{50.78}$ | Ftacuson |  | VMS-3U $\quad 7.50$ | CR-2025 | ${ }^{\text {c00.75 }}$ |
| 2SA-817 | 50.15 | 2SB-757 | ¢1.30 | 2SC-1454 | ¢ 9.50 | 2SC-8050 | ci. 10 | AN-303 AN 315 | ${ }_{51.00}$ | ${ }_{\text {BA }}$ BA 612 | E0.85 | TIP-31 | $\underline{1} .22$ | VS-2EG/5EG | c0.93 | 3 V 00 | 12. 595 | VMS 3 S $\quad 17.50$ | CR-2032 | co. 75 |
| 2SA-844 | c0. 10 | 2S8-772 | ¢0.50 | 2SC-1509 | c0.45 | 2S0.198 | 1.90 | AN-315 | ${ }_{5} 51.00$ | BA.714 | c0.30 | TIP-31A, B | $\underline{0} .22$ | VS-7300 | £1.35 | ${ }^{3} 16$ | ${ }^{21.95}$ |  | CR-2316 | ${ }^{\text {coo. } 75}$ |
| 2SA-850 | 50.30 | 2SE-837 | ¢0.50 | 2SC-1567 | 50.50 | 2s0.200 | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{C} .10$ | AN-318 | ¢1.75 | BA.714 | ${ }^{20} 0.30$ | TIP.31C | $\underline{0} .22$ | VS-9700 | ¢1.60 | ${ }^{3 V 22}$ | $\underline{9} .00$ |  | CR-2420 | ${ }_{\text {cou }}$ |
| 2SA-893 | 50.30 | 2SB-857 | ¢0.50 | 2SC-1568 | 50.45 | 250-235 | 20.35 | AN-340 | 17.20 | BA-1310 | 20.65 | TIP-32 | $\underline{0} .22$ |  |  | 3v23 | ¢0.77 |  | CR. 2430 | 75 |
| 2SA-896 | 50.35 | 2SC-352 | c0.60 | 2SC-1577 | 27.70 | 2S0-288 | 20.75 | N-360 | c.0.75 | BA-5102 | . 20 | TIP. 32 A .8 | $\underline{50.22}$ | FSHER |  |  |  | calculator | alkalia | (Round |
| 2SA-916 | 50.18 | 2SC.372 | 00.10 | 2SC-1550 | c0. 60 | 2S0-299 | ¢1.50 | AN-5010 | $\underline{3} .50$ | BA-5402 | ${ }_{51} 1.35$ | TiP-32C | 20.22 | VBS 7000 | 12.40 | DRIVE BEL |  | micho | Cells) |  |
| 2SA-921 | ¢0.10 | 2SC.380 | c0. 12 | ${ }^{2 S C-1514}$ | ${ }^{2} 0.75$ | $2 \mathrm{SO}-313$ | $¢_{50} 90$ | AN-5111 | c3.50 | BA-5404 | c1.20 | TIP-33A | $\underline{50.50}$ | VBS | 0 | AU010 CASS |  | bateaies | 810 (N) | . 42 |
| 2SA-940 | $\underline{0.45}$ | 2SC-458 | ¢0.15 | 2SC-1584 | ¢5. 50 | 2s0-315 | $\mathrm{c}_{0} 0.75$ | AN-5410 | 2.80 | 8A-6109 | 81.25 | TIP-41 | ¢0. 22 |  |  | aecoroers |  | RW-40 | 813 (D) | $\underline{50.48}$ |
| 2SA-950 | ¢0. 25 | 2SC-460 | 50.06 | 2SC-1586 | ${ }_{5} 5.50$ | 2S0-325 | ci. 45 | AN-5431 | 2.20 | HA-1124 | 81.25 | IIP-418.C | $\underline{50.23}$ | miact |  | $\pi$ |  | RW-42 RW-44 00.53 | 814 (C) | c. ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
| 2SA-958 | 50.75 | 2SC-495 | 10.60 | 2SC-1627 | 20.20 | 2S0-352 | ${ }^{2} 0.50$ | AN-5435 | ¢1.80 | HA-1125 | \$1.25 | TIP-42 | ¢0.25 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {RW-47-4 }}$ | 815 (AAA) |  |
| 2SA-968 | c0.75 | 2SC-496 | 10.75 | 2SC-1667 | 51.40 | 2S0-357 | ${ }^{20.35}$ | AN-5440 | ¢2. 50 | HA-1151 | $\underline{81.25}$ | TIP-42A.B | c0. 22 | JC |  |  |  | RW-48 | ${ }^{82} 1604$ | 22) |
| 2SA-985 | 20.60 | 2SC-497 | [1.50 | 2SC-1669 | 80.75 | ${ }_{2 S 0}^{2 S D-388}$ | ci. c0.90 | AN-5612 | 12.80 | HA-1156 | $\underline{11.30}$ | TIP 42 C | c0. 24 | HR-3330 | 12.00 | ${ }_{86 \times 12}$ |  | RW-49 |  | 11.05 |
| 2SA-992 | $\underline{50.30}$ | 2SC-536 | $¢_{0.06}$ | 2SC-1670 | 20.75 | 2S0.386 | ${ }_{50.75}$ | AN-56120 | 18.80 | HA-1196 | \$1.30 | TIP-48 | ${ }_{50} 50.37$ | HR-7200 | $\underline{50.75}$ | $120 \times 125$ | ¢0.12 | RW-410 00.45 |  |  |
| 2SA-1048 | $\underline{0.10}$ | 2SC-644 | 20.25 | 2SC. 1675 | 20.10 | 250-388 | £1.80 | AN- 5720 | 51.25 | HA-1197 | 51.20 | TIP. 102 | 20.50 | HR-3360 | ¢1.95 | $135 \times 125$ | ¢0. 12 | RW-411 | phoro |  |
| 2SA-1060 | $\underline{51.50}$ | 2SC-681 | ¢1.95 | 2SC-1722 | 50.55 | 2S0-389 | 21.80 | AN-5722 | ¢1.35 | HA-1319 | \$1.45 | TPP. 105 | co. | HR-4100 | $\underline{1.95}$ |  |  | RW-413 50.45 | batteries |  |
| 2SA-1062 | ¢1.20 | 2SC-693 | $\underline{80.25}$ | 2SC. 1756 | 10.45 50.75 | 2S0-400 | £0.15 | AN-5730 | ${ }_{51.35}$ | HA-1366 W | 18.75 | TiP 121 | c0.40 | HR-6500 | $\underline{\$ 2.25}$ | FLAT |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-415 } & \text { cm. } \\ \text { RW-418 } \\ \text { co. }\end{array}$ | 867 (J) ${ }^{\text {P }}$ - | ${ }^{1} 1.54$ |
| 2SA-1094 | £1.90 | 2SC. 710 | $\underline{0.20}$ | 2SC-1760 | c0.75 c0.15 | 2SO-401 | ¢0.45 | AN.5732 |  | HA-1366WR | 51.75 | TIP-125 | $\mathrm{E}_{5} \mathrm{C} .40$ | HR-3300 | $\underline{2} .55$ | $68 \times 0$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-438 } \\ \text { RW-30 } & \text { c0. } \\ \text { cis }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {RPX }}$ | ${ }^{20} 1.45$ |
| 2SA. 1102 | ¢1.90 | 2SC.717 | 10.25 | 2SC-1775 | co. ${ }_{\text {col }}$ | 2S0.426 | £1.50 | AN. 5738 | ¢1.00 | HA-1367 | ¢3.60 | ITP-126 | c0.40 | HR-7700 | £0.77 |  |  | RW-33 | APx.23 | $\underline{1} .23$ |
| 2SA-1104 | ¢2.05 | 2SC.733 | c0. 25 | 2SC. 1815 | ${ }_{\text {col }}$ | 2S0-428 | ¢1.50 | AN-5900 | 81.50 | HA-1374 | c1.99 | HCF40098E |  | HR-7650 | 50.77 | $888 \times 05 \times$ |  | RW-36 | RPX-27 | 02.05 |
| 2SA. 1106 | £1.50 | 2SC.738 | 50. 25 | 2SC-1819 | co. | 2S0-438 | $\underline{50.30}$ | AN-6248 | $\underline{51.20}$ | HA-1377 | $\underline{2000}$ | HCF 4008BE HCF4017BE |  |  |  | $122 \times 0.5 \times 5$ | ¢0.60 | RW-37 co. 31 | RPX-28 | ¢2.35 |
| 2SA-1110 |  | 2SC.741 | $\mathbf{8 1 . 9 5}$ $\mathbf{8 1 . 1 0}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 2SC. }}$ 2875 | $\underline{\$ 2.40}$ | 2SD-468 | ¢0. 25 | AN-6249 | 51.20 | HA-11225 | 51.70 | HCF 40258 E |  | NV-333 |  | $189 \times 0.5 \times 5$ | c0.60 | RW. 39 ¢0.52 | RPX-625 | ${ }^{c} \mathrm{c} 0.40$ |
| 2SA-1145 | E0. 20 | 2SC.789 | ${ }^{2} 0.35$ | 2SC. 1890 | co. 20 | 2S0.476 | 10.45 | AN-6250 | 50.40 | HA | 51.00 | HCFF40288E | £0.48 | NV-8600 | $\underline{\$ 1.65}$ | $195 \times 0.5 \times$ | E0.60 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RW-300 } \\ \text { RW-310 } & \text { E0. } \\ \text { E0. } 38\end{array}$ | RPPX-825 | c0. 5 |
| 2SA-1147 | ¢1.90 | 2SC-790 | $\underline{50.90}$ | 2SC. 1906 | E0.25 | 2SD-478 | E0.90 | AN-6320 | G. 00 | HA-1235 | 51.65 | HCF 10508 E | ¢0.32 | NV-777 | ¢0.95 |  |  | RW-311 $¢ 0.39$ | RS-76 | 50.60 |
| 2SA-1156 | £0.60 | 2SC-828 | ¢0.15 | 2SC. 1913 | £0.90 | 2SD-525 | ¢0.75 | AN-6338 | 55.00 | HA-11244 | 81.65 | HCF 10103 BE | E 50.99 | NV. 7200 | ¢0. 84 | Cassetit | ADS | RW-313 50.44 | LOMGLIF |  |
| 2SA-180 | ¢1.80 | 2SC-829 | ${ }^{2} 0.15$ | 2SC-1914 | ¢0.15 | 2SO-526 | E0.75 | AN-6341 | $\underline{81.80}$ | HA-11251 HA-11423 | ${ }_{5}^{2} 180$ | HCF40106B | E 50.35 | NV-7000 | ¢0.95 | MONO | 50.90 | RW-315 ¢0.42 | (Super |  |
| 2SA-1220 | c0. 45 | 2SC-839 | ¢0. 25 | 2SC-1922 | $\mathfrak{5 2 . 5 0}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD }}$ 2000 | E0.90 | AN-6342 | 21.50 | RA-11423 | 51.70 | L-123ctB | £1.30 | 600 | £1.45 | STERE0 | E1.50 | RW-316 $\quad 50.51$ | AC-3 (P) | 50.52 |
| 2SA-1232 | [1.80 | 2SC-929 | 50.15 | 2SC-1941 | $\underline{50.40}$ | 2SO-6 | 20.40 | AN-6.351 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SA-1262 | 51.55 | 2SC-930 | ¢0. 15 | 2SC. 194? | $\underline{5} .70$ | 2SO-613 | 20.65 | AN-6551 | ${ }_{50} \mathrm{Cl} .45$ | HA-12413 | 81.30 |  |  | EAS | NE | OR | N | ISTED AB |  |  |
| 2SA-1265 | $\underline{1.30}$ | 2SC.941 | c0. 25 | 2SC-1986 | £0.45 | 2SD-669 | c0. 2.85 | AN-6884 | 20.90 | Ha-12411 | £1.60 |  |  | ITE | ELIV | IS SU | 1 | AVAILAB |  |  |
| 2SA. 1303 | $\underline{51.50}$ | 2SC.945 | ${ }^{2} 0.15$ | 2SC-2002 | $\underline{50.25}$ | ${ }_{2 S 0}$ | ${ }_{61.25}$ | AN-6912 | E1.25 | LA-1201 | $\underline{50.75}$ | ABO | P | CES AR | X-VA | PRICE | N | ANGE WIT | T |  |
| 2SE-324 | $\underline{50.45}$ | 2SC-959 | 10.60 50.60 | ${ }_{\text {2SC-2073 }}$ | ${ }^{100.30}$ | ${ }_{2 S 0}^{2 S 0} 733$ | \% 1.30 | AN-7060 | £1.25 | LA-1207 | E1.60 | SPEC | Q | TATION | RE | VEN FOR | ARC | AND EXPOR | QUANT | ES. |
| 2SE-407 | £1.30 | 2SC-1012 | c0.80 | 2SC-2120 | 20.06 | 2S0-745 | 52.40 | AN-7105 | 51.60 | LA-1365 | ¢1.20 |  |  | ST |  | ABE |  |  | $\times 4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| 2SB-492 | 10.30 | 2SC-1018 | ${ }^{5} 0.75$ | 2SC-2229 | 00.25 | 2SD-748 | $\underline{1.50}$ | AN-7110 | $\ldots 1.20$ | LA-3161 | £1.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SB-507 | ¢0.90 | 2SC-1030 | $\underline{5} .20$ | 2SC-2236 | ¢0.18 | 2SD.761 | $\underline{80.45}$ | AN-7116 | 180.90 | LA-3210 | ${ }^{10.45}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SB-511 | $\underline{50.90}$ | 2SC.1050 | 53.20 | 2SC-2240 | £0.15 | 2S0.8228 | £4.50 | AN-7117 | co. 80 | LA-3220 | 51.00 |  |  | TIME |  |  |  | 10AM TO |  |  |
| 2 SB .512 | 51.25 | 2SC-1060 | $\underline{50.45}$ | 2SC-2274 | £0. 20 | 2 SD .837 | ${ }^{2} 0.85$ | AN-7118 | 51.30 | LA-3365 | £1.20 |  | ISITIN | G TIME: | AM 1 | 6PM (M | N-FR | 10am 10 | M |  |
| 2 SB 514 | 50.40 | 2SC-1061 | E0.75 | 2SC-2278 | E0.75 | ${ }_{2 S 0.845}$ | 51.75 | AN-7140 | 91.50 | LA-4101 | 20.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2S88-528 }}$ | 50.35 | 2SC-1096 | ¢17.80 | 2SC-2275 | ${ }^{20} 0.50$ | 2S0-850 | $\underline{\$ 2.60}$ | AN-7143 | 51.50 | LA-4102 | ${ }^{20.85}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SB-536 | 20.50 | 2SC. 1115 | $\underline{2} .90$ | 2SC-2335 | 51.10 | 2S0-859 | $\underline{50.95}$ | AN-7145 | 52.20 | LA-4110 | ${ }^{1} 1.20$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SB-537 | 20.60 | 2SC-1116 | 57.90 | 2SC-237* | 50.50 | 2S0.869 | ${ }^{53.20}$ | AN-7146 | \%. 20 | LA-4112 | ¢1.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2SB-544 | 50.40 | 2SC-1162 | c0. 35 | 2SC-2427 | 10.80 | 2SD.880 | ${ }^{2} 0.50$ | AN-7156 | [2.80 | LA-4135 | $\underline{1.30}$ |  |  | Tel: | 427 | 8213 | Telex | 933986 |  |  |

## BRIDGE ELECTRICS WHOLESALE

36-38 KIDDERMINSTER ROAD WRIBBENHALL, BEWDLEY, WORCS. DY12 1BY.
Qtys of Philips, Thorn, Grundig
F/R/C, T/Text. All sets sold as seen. All working. VHS Video from £25.00 - Yes £25.00

Betamax from £15.00
All makes stocked
Contact Peter Bratt on
0299404567
Qty can be delivered.
Any surplus stock up to $£ 250.000$ purchased.

## UNIVERSAL NICAD CHARGER

A brand new universal charger (charges any combination of PP3, AA, C \& D CELLS), for only $£ 5.95$ plus $£ 1$
 CELLS), for only
post and packing

OWTY 25.95
NEW AA/HP7 NICADS 90p each when ordered with charger
FERGUSON 9.6 volt standard rechargeable battery type VA282.
Use with Videostar C camera/recorder, model no. 3V41, also suits
JVC camcorder models JR1 and $2 £ 18$ each $+£ 1$ p\&p.
EAST CROYDON DISCOUNT ELECTRONICS
40 LOWER ADDISCOMBE ROAD, CROYDON, SURREY
01-688 $2950 \quad$ SHOP HDURS Mon-Sat 10-5.30 (Closed Weds)


##  HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

LARGEST SELECTION OF LATE VIDEOS IN STOCK: FULL RANGE PLUS PANASONIC - SHARP - JVC - HITACHI - AKAI TRIUMPH ETC.

| FERGUSON |
| :---: |
| MECHANICAL |
| $3 V 22$ |
| FOR |
| SPARES |
| E25.00 |

## * BRAND NEW TV * <br> $\star \&$ VIDEO STANDS * * IN STOCK *

PHILIPS K30-KT3 G11-Teletext/Remote. G11 from £15. G8 from $£ 5$
THORN 8800,9000 R/C, 9200,9600 , TX9, TX10. Stereo Text.

ALL WITH EXCELLENT CABINETS * FULLY REMOTE CONTROL CABINET 9600 CTV £15
FERGS
3V23 R/C
FOR
SPARES
£45.00
VHS ALSO: Bush T20/24 Decca 80/100. GEC solid state and Starline. Hitachi ITT CVC30/CVC45. Rediftusion MK1, MK3 \& Mk4. Teletext.
ALL PRICES SUBUECT TO $15 \%$ VAT \& AVAILABILITY CASH/ONLY

## LORAY LOADS AVAILABLE TO SUIT YOU

DON'T HESITATE TO CONTACT US FOR FRIENDLY 5 SERVICE TRY US YOU'LL LIKE US

MIDLAND BRANCH HOCKLEY
DISCOUNT TELEVISIONS 94 SOHO HILL, HOCKLEY BIRMINGHAM B19 1AE
021-551 2233: Ask for Jaz 091-232 9037: Ask for Joe


Come to one of the most experienced firms in the business. We have been rebuilding cathode ray tubes for industry, broadcasting authorities, major airlines, M.O.D. universities, and, of course, the TV trade in general since the '60's.

## M25/ WE ARE LOCATED IN 4 UXBRIDGE

At probably the most accessible part of S.E. England. The nearest junction of the M25 is only about 1 mile away and we are less than 10 minutes from the interchanges on the $\mathrm{M} 25 / \mathrm{M} 3$, M25/M4, M25/M40.

Why not telephone Terry Smith on Uxbridge (0895) 55800, to discuss your requirements?

## DISPLAY ELECTRONICS LTD. <br> UNIT 4, SWAN WHARF, WATERLOO ROAD, UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.



SEMPLE SERVICE
59 HALL ROAD, CLENCH WARTON, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK
0553766766

## CUSTOMER CAN'T PAY ?

## DON'T LOSE HIM FIT A TV METER

COINAGE AVAILABLE: 50p COMPLETELY VARIABLE TIMINGS

## THE METER Co. (POOLE) Ltd.

 Refurbbibirs of ty coln operate metersContact: (0202) 683498
87-89 STERTE AVENUE, POOLE, DORSET BH15 2AW Telex: 418253 PROTLX G

## SETS \& COMPONENTS

IV's HITACHI. MITSUBISHI, Panasonic, Sony, Toshiha, JVC. Sharp, fully returbished. PEARSON TELEVISION, 1484 86,3489. Delivery arranged

OCHRE MILIL Technical Grundig spares 1972-1982. Comprehensive module service. Sensible prices. Also Oscilloscopes. colour har generators test equipment manuals. Tel. 0785814643

## PHILPS REMOTE CONTROL HANDSETS

Model RC5383 Matchline - New complete with batteries
£20 inc. p\&p \& VAT
Panasonic VSQ0380
£10
F-C - F $_{\text {- }}$
337 Whitehorse Road, Croydon, Surrey Tel: 01-684 1665



No other consumer magazine in the country can reach so effectively those readers who are wholly engaged in the television and affiliated electronic industries. They have a need to know of your products and services.
The prepaid rate for semi display setting $£ 8.00$ per single column centimetre (minimum 2.5 cms ). Classified advertisements 50 p per word (minimum 12 words), box number $£ 1.00$ extra.

## DHOUPER VISION EX RENTAL WHOLESALER IN TV'S \& VIDEOS BEST DEAL YOU CAN BUY

 au mans ins siock COLOUR FROM £5.00 UNTESTED AND WORKINGFerguson, G8 Philips, G11 Philips, G11 (Text), ITT (Text), KT3 GEC, Starline, Decca 80100, Grundig, Sony, Hitachi, Toshiba, Sharp, GEC, Pye and Black \& White. VHS Videos from £50.00

## DIRECT FROM EX RENTAL SOURCES

674 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham B10 OTJ
Tel: 021-772 2743

## B.G. COMPONENTS

## T.V. \& VIDEO SPARES

We supply spares for most makes including Sony and Fidelity all at competitive prices.
We also stock a comprehensive range of rebuilt C.R.T.'s including Hitachi and Sony.

Open Monday-Saturday
Hill Street, Oldham OL4 2AG
061-624 1753

## TURN YOUR SURPLUS

ICs transistors etc. into cash. Immediate settlement. We also welcome the opportunity to quote for complete factory clearance.

## Contact

COLES-HARDING \& CO
103 South Brink, Wisbech, Cambs. Tel. 0945584188

* ESTABLISHED OVEA IS YEAAS *


## ${ }^{\prime}$ BOBS ${ }^{\prime}$

TELEVISION WAREHOUSE A NEW CONCEPT IN EX-RENTAL T.V. \& VIDEO

## WORKING TV \& VIDEO

ENGINEERED TO THE HIGHEST SPECIFICATION READY FOR YOUR SHOWROOM

## NON WORKING

GUARANTEED COMPLETE AND UNCANNIBALISED GOOD CABINETS AT LOW LOW PRICES

ELECTRONIC, REMOTE, FRONT LOADER VIDEOS
NAT PAN, JVC, HITACHI, TOSHIBA, SANYO, SONY, ETC. ETC. K30, KT3, TEXT, REMOTE AND BASICS

ITT, GEC, BUSH, JAPS., DECCA, ETC.
PHONE BOB BEAN ON:
0268728966
AND DISCUSS YOUR REQUIREMENTS
BOBS T.V. WAREHOUSE, 1 Swinbourne Court, Burnt Mills, Basildon, Essex


NEW
PHILIPS NEW PHILIPS NEW PHILIPS
New philips Ex CATALOGUE RETURNS
LARGE STOCK NOW HELD. ALL SIZES AND CURRENT MODELS
All working and SHOWROOM READY Guaranteed Phone

BOBS<br>TO RESERVE YOUR SUPPLY NOW

## EERULEE PaCES

All prices plus $15 \%$ VAT. All cheques, postal orders etc., to be made payable to Television and crossed "Lloyds Bank PLC". Treasury notes should always be sent registered post. Advertisements, together with remittance, should be sent to the Classified Advertisement Dept., Television Room 204B (H.H.), IPC Magazines Limited, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS. (Telephone 01-261 5942).

## ELECTRONIC VIDEOS/TV'S <br> CLEAN MODERN WORKING

VID's/JVC/Hitachi/Panasonic etc. TV's/Sony/Philips/Panasonic/ Thorn.

Long term relationship required with a few reliable dealers able to take 5's 20's of TV's or Videos or mix on a regular basis.
Based in the North West
Prices reasonable and stable Box 234

## JAPANESE TEIFVISION RECEIVERS

* Fully serviced *

Contact the specialists for Panasonic Sony, Hitachi, Toshiba. We have a weekly delivery service to London, Midland and the North

Contact: J. M. Pearson Television Tel: 0484863489 (Trade Only)

## SUFFOLK TV AND VIDEOS Now Open

Ex Rental TVs and Videos to the Trade.
Large selection of Working Stock in our Showroom.
0394283342 BRIDGE ROAD, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK IP11 7FL

## WIZARD DISTRIBUTORS MANCHESTER

## TV \& VIDEO SPARES

We stock spares for PHILIPS, PYE,
RANK, GEC, SHARP, SONY, HITACHI \& DECCA
And also THORN \& ITT
FIDELITY SPARES MAIN DISTRIBUTOR. Did you know we also stock FUSES AERIALS AERROSOLS AEROSOLS
CAPACITORS VALVES HANDSETS
VIDEO HEADS ANS AND MUCH MOR TRADE ONLY
EMPRESS STREET WORKS,
EMPRESS STREET,
MANCHESTER M16 9EN.
Tel: 061-872 5438; 061-848 0060


Thorn 3 3 (x)/3500
Thorn 5 (000)
Thorn YOKO
UNIVERSAL 1 year guarantee TRIPLERS


| inc. |
| :---: |
| $p \& p$ |

The UNIVERSAL TRIPLER can be used in 'most G.E.C., I.T.T., Pye. Rank, Decca \& Continental sets. WING ELECTRONICS
15 Waylands, off Tudor Rd., Hayes End, Middlesex + VAT each (minimum quantity 6) or offers for lot.

## MIDLAND TELEVISION NEW EX-RENTAL CONTRACT ENABLES US TO OFFER EX. PRICES AND UNBEATABLE SERVICE

VHS Remote Infra-Red £85
VHS Electronic 3V30's, Sharp 9100, Hitachi etc From only $£ 80$ Mech VHS Only £50
Thorn 9600 Text From only £45 TX9-TX10 Text From $£ 78$
All above working and tested and supplied with hand sets.
15 MIN M1 JUNC. 22 DELIVERY AVAILABLE UNIT 11, MARKET STREET COALVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE TEL: 0530-810836/7
GIANT SCREEN TVs VIDEO PROJECTORS
All leading makes available. Large quantities of some lines. New and second hand equipment bought and sold. J. H. Roche \& Co. Ltd.,

36 Station Road, Wylde Green,
Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B73 5JY. Tel: 0213542393 ( 24 hrs).

## 2000 CASED UHF TELEVISION TUNERS

Seven push button control T.V. tuners with composite Video output housed in slimline two tone cases and individually boxed in carton. Brand New. Manufactured by well known UK company. Suitable for televisions output to composite Video Monitors or other uses. $£ 24.00$

SCREENS MICROCOMPUTERS \& ELECTRONICS
Main Avenue, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, UK. Tel. 0927420664 Telex 929224 Screen G.

## REDIFFUSION DORIC SPARES

TUNERS, HANDSETS AND
PANEL EXCHANGE SERVICE

## B.J. ELECTRONICS

DORIC HOUSE
ROUGHTON, WOODHALL SPA, LINCOLN LN10 6YJ
PHONE (06582) 6621

## T SPARES, PANELS AND MANUALS PHILIPS • GRUNDIG

## TELEVIEW 01-994 5537 <br> 194, Acton Lane, London W.4.

# BESCO LITD T/A NORTH WEST ELECTRONICS NEW AUTUMN PRICES 

## STOCK UP NOW WORKING TVS AND VIDEOS ON SHOW

## H.P. REPOS AND EX-RENTALS

PRICES SLASHED!!!<br>Philips G11<br>PyeKT3<br>Bush T20/T22<br>Hitachi 191<br>Ferguson TX<br>GEC 2010<br>Pye 222<br>Bush 718<br>Philips G8<br>100 s more to choose from at only $£ 5.00$ inc.<br>Decca, GEC, etc.<br>only $£ 25.00$ . only $£ 35.00$ only $£ 25.00$ only $£ 10.00$ only $£ 35.00$ only $£ 10.00$ only $£ 10.00$ only£10.00 only $£ 8.00$

## REFURBISHED TELEVISIONS

Bush T20/T26
G11
PyeKT3
Ferguson TX

## LAUREL STREET, LEEDS ROAD, BRADFORD, W. YORKSHIRE BD3 9TP.

5 MINS FROM MOTORWAY


Unit 4a, Abberley St., Smethwick Birmingham B66 2QU Tel: 021-565-1727/558-8959
Christmas is ahead - if you don't find your stock from the best then come to the rest. You will be surprised to find who is the best.

|  | Working | Untested |  | Working | Untested |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 K | £15.00 | £12.00 | G8 | £10.00 | £5.00 |
| 9600 | £25.00 | £18.00 | G11 | £20.00 | £15.00 |
| TX9 | £30.00 | £20.00 | G11 Text | £60.00 | £50.00 |
| TX10 | £35.00 | £25.00 | ITT. CVC20, 300CC | £20.00 | £10.00 |
| TX Text | £65.00 | £60.00 | Decca 80, 100 | £15.00 | £10.00 |

PANASONIC, I.T.T, TRIMLINE, F.S.T, TOSHIBA (TXT), HITACHI. All leading makes in stock. When we say untested we really mean it.

| VIDEO |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3V22 | Working | Untested |  | Working | Untested |
| 3 V 22 | £45.00 | £30.00 | Hitachi 8300 | £80.00 | £60.00 |
| 3V23 | £75.00 | £60.00 | Hitachi 8500 | £85.00 | £60.00 |
| Sharp 9300 | £80.00 | £60.00 | Panasonic 333 | £85.00 | £60.00 |
| Mitsubishi F/Loader | £100.00 | £60.00 | Panasonic 777 | £150.00 | £90.00 |
| Funai | £100.00 | £60.00 | Armstad | £100.00 | £60.00 |
| BETA £20 Working BETA £15 Untested |  |  |  |  |  |

## VIDEO SPARES <br> NEW LOW PRICES ON MANY ITEMS

Stock items despatched by return Access \& Visa welcome VIDEO HEADS


3HSSU1 (N) - Panasonic NV370 ........27.20 IDLER ASSEMBLIES VC9300. VC9500 etc PS3B-Sony SLC5/C6/C7. SL8000 etc. 3HSS(H)-Hitachi VT5000 etc. 3HSS(H)A - Hitachi VT8000, 9500 etc 3HSS(H)B-HitachiVT11, 33, 63 etc. 3HSS(SF) - Fisher FVH510, 710 etc. PS4B2(S) - Sony SLF1, C20, C30, C40 etc 3HSS(SP) - Sharp VC9300, VC9500 etc. PS3B(T) - Toshiba V9600, V31, V33 etc 3HSS(R)-Amstrad, Saisho, Onon etc 3HSSA(N)A - Panasonic NV 366 The above equivalent video heads are new. For reprocessed heads send old head. Sharp and Mitsubishl models @ £37.50 and most 4 head VHS
types @ £45.00. ypes @ £45.00.
VIDEO MOTORS
Drum Motors
Kerguson/JVC (Mechanical models) Sharp VC9300, VC9500 etc.

## Reel Motors

Sanyo VTC5000, 5150, 5300, 5400 Sharp VC9300, 9500 etc. (most models)

## Capstan Motors

Ferguson/JVC (mechanical modeis) erguson 3V35
Sony SLC5, C7 (BHF11000) Sharp VC9300, 9500 etc

3HSS4(N)A-PanasonicNV366 $\quad \begin{aligned} & £ 46.00\end{aligned}$ Ferguson $3 V 35 / 36 / 38 / 39$ Take up clutch

BELT KITS 27.95 (NIDLO005GETT)..............................
27.3 Sharp VCA81, VC581 etc. (NIDL0006GETZ) 910
29.25 HitachiVT11/14/33/77 etc $\quad 2.10$

E99.25 Hitachivi11/14/33/17 eic. ............... $£ 1.75$
$\begin{array}{cl}\text { E99.50 } & \text { Ferguson TU Clutch (mechanical models) ...... } £ 4.95 \\ \text { Ferguson 3V29/30 Take up idler }\end{array}$
£99.50 Ferguson 3V29/30 Take up idler ............ £1.20
E29.50 Ferguson 3V29/30 Take up clutch
Ferguson 3V29/30 Reel idler.
Ferguson 3V35 Reet ider
 Sanyo VIC5000, 5150, 6500 Idler gear assembly
Fisher Fi C7 Rewind kit
Fisher FVHP615 Gear idembly ...
Panasonic NV370 etc. (VXPO521) Pariasonic NV333/366 etc (Vxpo401) NV7000 $7200 / 7800$ (VXP0344) NV2000/3000 (VXP0331)
221.45 PINCH ROLLERS
26.60 Most models from.............. MISCELLANEOUS
§7.90 IC. STR6020 Modification kot for Hitachi CPT 1471
£75.60 1473 ....................................... 66.95
Universal Video Copying kit
${ }^{56} .95$
Universal Video Copying kút (scart)
©21.45 Cassette Lamps Ferguson IVC IDP with or $£ 5.00$
E21.45 Cassette Lamps FergusoniJVC type with or without
$E 22.50$ plug
128.20 Cassette Lamps Sharp/Panasonic 50.50
$£ 0.50$ £27.60 Universal Cassette Lamps

## DEALERS IN THE SOUTH WEST PLEASE NOTE

We are a new Trade Warehouse in the Newton Abbot area. Regular direct supplies of clean, working VHS videos and TVs available at fair prices.

Discounts on Quantity
Phone or Call

|  | ACORN TV WAREHOUSE | 3V23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3V22 | WITH |  |
| WORKING | IPPLEPEN (0803) 813281 | HANOSETS |
| £60 |  | WORKING |
| in FIVES | You'll find us opposite Two Mile Oak | £95 |
|  | Imn. on Tatnes/Newton Abbot Road | IN FIVES |

## NORTHERN IRELAND

JAP SETS HITACHI, TEXT, NATS BASIC, REMOTE, TEXT, ITT TEXT

## VIDEOS

PANASONICS 777, 7200, 366, 2000, 2010, 333 9300, 8300, 581, 7300, 7200
J.V.C.

FERGUSON
BETA

## Jmg electronics

UNIT 8
GORTRUSH IND EST.
OMAGH, N. IRELAND.
VIDEDS
PANASONICS $777,7200,366$,
$2000,2010,333$
SHARP $\quad 9300,8300,581$,

## ITVC

## OUR NAME SAYS IT ALL

## TELEVISIONS

FERGUSON 9000
FERGUSON 9600
£15.00

FERGUSON AX
FERGUSON TX Basic
FERGUSON Tx T/T
PHILIPS G11 Basic
PHILIPS G11 T/T
PHILIPS KT3 Basic
PHILIPS KT3 T/T PHILIPS

PYE • BUSH • SONY
NAT. PAN. • HITACHI GEC • GRUNDIG • ITT DECCA
BASIC FROM £
T/T FROM £

TIRED OF BUTCHERED JUNK
LOOK NO FURTHER
PAY US A VISIT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

## INDEPENDENT TELEVISION \& VIDEO CO.

NOTTINGHAM
(10,000 Sq. Feet Warehouse)
UNIT 3-3a MEADOW TRADING EST.
MEADOW LANE
NEAR NOTTM COUNTY FOOTBALL GROUND IN NATIONAL TYRE YARD
NOTTINGHAM NG2 3HQ
TELEPHONE (0602) 864627

## SHEFFIELD

(6,000 Sq. Feet Warehouse)
2 MIN FROM JUNC 34 OFF THE M1
TINSLEY VIADUCT TO A6109
UNIT 17, MEADOWHALL TRADING EST.
27 AMOS ROAD
SHEFFIELD 4
TELEPHONE (0742) 422633

## BARGAINS - BARGAINS TVs AND VCRs

VGR 2000s system from £15-Good stock clean and tidy. 2020-2021-2022. Grundig $2 \times 4$ and $2 \times 4$ super plus 2080 mod. 16 hr as available. (Phone us).

> G11s from under $£ 20$ KT30s from $£ 38$ KT3 from 230 Teletext from $£ 30$ Remotes from $£ 25$ plus load of others. Call and see us. Stock changes weekly.

## VHS VCR Electronic from $£ 25$ and upward off the pile.

201 plus working CTV and VCR available. All seen working in our showroom. Excellent cabinets, ready for sale or rent.

## GENERALFACTORS UNION ST, DONCASTER SOUTH YORKS DN1 3AE

0302 349583

## PICTURE TUBE REPAIR EQUIPMENT BMR 90 <br> Versatile and reliable. Although many things have become cheaper, picture tubes are still expensive. So utilize tubes fully by using our new generation machine. <br> Regenerates picture tubes even better Also IN-LINE Removes short-circuits, even between cathode and filament - Measures beam current, emission current, life expectancy, etc. <br> 



1 Volt P. P. Video Output, C Mount Lens, STD Tripod Mount. ALL TYPES OF NEW \& SECOND HAND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED Ex-Surveillance Low Light Cameras from $\cong 50.00$ + VAT R.F. Modulators $£ 6.00$ + VAT Security or Domestic Applications

## THIS MONTHS SPECIAL OFFER

Micro-Computer, Digital Keypad, 4 Zone-Alarm Panel Programmable £45.00 + Carriage + VAT

2 Zone Key Switch


Passive Infra-Red Detectors From Only £23.90 Carriage + VAT
Panel Version $£ 33.00$ + carriage + vat

OUTSIDE PASSIVE INFRA-RED DETECTORS


## MODULAR GECURTY SYETAMS LTO.

63, Vicars Hall Gardens, Boothstown, Worsley, M28 4JF 061-7904649

## TV SERVICE ENGINEERS

We work for most major London Department stores and, due to expansion, are looking for experienced bench and field engineers. Bench engineers will work in 'State-of-the-Art' workshops in Mitcham, Surrey and Home Counties areas. Top salaries will be paid and a 'better than average' estate car provided for field engineers.

## TELEVISION ENGINEERS

ARE YOU BORED?
ARE YOU FULLY QUALIFIED? ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?
ARE YOU 25-30 YEARS OLD?
HAVE YOU GOT A CLEAN DRIVING LICENCE?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK IN THE BROADCAST AREA?
If your answer is Yes to all these questions RING 01-908 3865 NOW
(24 hour answer service)

BUSINESS FOR SALE
TELLEVISION SHOP, WEST LONDON. Net profit $£ 750$ per week. 18 year lease. Rent $£ 4,975$ p.a. Bargain £39,(010). Tel. 01-7499338.

## METERS

> AVON METERS
> 50p or $£ 1$ TV meters
> from $\mathbf{E 5} .95$ each plus V.A.T. (Discount for Quantity)
> We also repair and buy unwanted meters.
> 1 Year Guarantee - Phone now: 48 Mead Road,
> Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS12 6PT Tel. 0454776413

METERS. Reconditioned 10/50p available from stock Contact THE METER CO. (Poole) LTD. (0202) 683498.

50p TV SLOT METERS. Ouantity 18. £70) lot. Buyer collects. Phone (0K0X) 618843 (North Bucks).

## AERIALS

## SATELLITE TV RECEPTION EQUIPMENT



LNB's, Receivers, Dishes, polar mounts and accessories
Japanese LNBS from Japanese RX trom Ku Band teedhom
$\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ Connectors only
trom ${ }^{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{F}$ ' Connectiors only 10db line amplss only
Prices excl VAT SAE for teatet

## KESH ELECTRICS LTD. <br> Main St., Kesh, Co. Fermanagh, N.I. Tel: 0365631449 TIx: 747412

MULTI-OUTLET/MULTI-CHANNEL Installations. Large or small distribution systems. Equipment and/or consultancy by post or on site. Catalogue (full of trade know-how and trade equipment) $£ 1$ (refundable) WRIGHTS AERIALS, 43 Greaves Sike Lane Micklebring, Rotherham. (0709) 813419.

## FOR SALE



FOR SALE. Thorn Newlife Colour Tube $2 Z^{\prime \prime}$. Ofters Cel. 1734875156 .

RETIREI) ENGINEER, selling off entire stock of components, servicing instruments, servicing manuals, techncal beoks etc. S.A.E. for list. Box No, 241.

TELEVISION AERIAI, BOOSTERS. 20dBs gain $£ 8.70$. Video beamers $£ 10.50$. Leaflets: Tel. EMO (170)682 3136.

FOR SALE. 13 \& K 467 CR'T Tester. perfect condition. Offers. Tel 10734875156

## SPECIAL OFFERS

FREE MEMBERSHIP to a new national electronics clut. For details and a free pack of components worth over $£ 10$. send only $£ 1$ P\&P to Dept Tel, Wordside, Dowsett Lanc, Ramsden Heath, Billericay. Essex CMIIIJ.

## SERVICE and SELL WITH CONFIDENCE

## SHARP \& GRUNDIG

## PARTS ARE FAST FROM WILLOW VALE

The manufacturers who care about Service

## $50,000+$ different stock parts

## 24 hour despatch

Over $\mathbf{9 5 \%}$ 'first pick' supply ratio from stock
Willow Valces comprehensve parts listings for Shap and
Girundig praduct make ordering and adentification easy.
Contact the Sole UK Parts Distributors and find out what SERVICE is really about.
PLUS COMPREHENSIVE STOCKS OF PHILIPS, THORN and FIDELITY PARTS TEST EQUIPMENT. TOOLS, general components and spares
Willow Vale Electronics Ltd
11, Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks. RG2 OLU.

Telephones: 0734-876444 (24 hours) 8 lines
Telex: 848953 Willaw G
Faxtine: 0734-867188
alsc at:
Ene.prise Park, Reliance Street
Newton Heath, Manchester 10
Telephones: 061-682-1415
Faxine: 061-682-9031

Please send me your comprehensive Sharp, Grundig spares catalogues together with walicharts of the other spares you stock: (TRADE ONLY) I enclose 50p stamp for postage.

Dealer/Engineer: $\qquad$
Address:


Posicode

## FOR SALE

EURO-SAT
SUPPLIERS TO H.M. FORCES AND M.O.D.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIBREGLASS DISH ANTENNAS anNOUNCING: TWO NEW DISH ANTENNAS TO OUR RANGE 1.2M OFFSET
C. POLAR MOUNT

OM DIA


E198 1.2M DIA 1.6 M DIA 1.8M (PETAL) 2.0M DIA
2.3M (PETAL)
3.0M DIA 1.2M OFF SET 1.5M OFF SET POLAR MOUNT FEED SUPPORT ASSEMBL PLENE MOTE WE ARE DISY SUPPLY SYSTEMS. PLEASE EMCLOSE S.A.E. EURO-SAT, 107 CROSS ST., SALE, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND TEL: 061-4372631 = 061-8814249 DEPT.

## SERVICE SHEETS

## TECHNICAL INFO SERVICES (T),

76 Church St, Larkhall, Lanarkshire ML9 1HE.
Phone: 0698884585 Mon-Fri, 9-5; any other time 0698 883334, for fast quotes WORLD'S LARGEST COLLECTION SERVICE MANUALS, Thousands unobtainable elsewhere
Prices range from only $£ 4.50$ - see quotation, no obligation.
WORLD'S SOLE MO Suppliers of TV \& Video Repair Manuals, also such publishers as Heinemann, Newnes, TV Technic, etc.
Every published service sheet or set of circuits, full size from stock
CTVs or any combination $£ 3.50$ + Isae; Videos $£ 7.00$; any other $£ 2.50$ + Isae LSAE for QUOTATIONS - FREE REVIEW (with S/Sheet when available) - PRICE LISTS


Complete repair \& service manuals - Mono TV 14.50; CTV 17.00; Video 19.50
Complete repair data with circuit - Mono TV 9.50; CTV 12.50; Video 10.50
$£ 3.00$ + LSAE BRINGS THE ONLY COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE \& MANUALS CATALOGUES plus FREE CHASSIS GUIDE and £4.00 OF VOUCHERS

## TELEVISION SERVICE SHEET SPECIALISTS

Thousands of British, European, and Japanese TV Sheets in stock Colour $£ 3.00$, Mono $\mathbf{£ 2 . 0 0}$ (post free)
NEWNES BOOKS-Colour Television Servicing by Gordon J. King ..............................................................

Dolevision and Vidse Engineers Pocket Book by Eugene Trundle .............................................................. 95
Cemmunications Satellites (The Tect
Communications Satelites Television by Eugene Trundle ......................................................................................2. 95
Questions and Answers on Videocassette Recorders by Eugene Trundle........................................................ 95
Questions and Answers on Video by Steve Money ..................................................................................................... 95
Questions and Answers on VV Equipment by Gordon J. King
Servicing Radio, Hi Fi and TV Equipment by Gordon J. King ...................
Newnes Radio and Electronics Engineers Pocket Book by Keith Brindley...........................................95 TRANSISTOR DATA BOOKS TVT series, 2 volumes
MACDONALDS RADIO + TV SERVICING BOOKS
MACDONALDS RADIO + TV SERVICING
New Edition 1986-87 (inc. 1952-86 Index).
529.00

New Edition 1986-87 (inc. 1952-86 Index)
$1976-77,77-78,80-81,82-83,84-85,85-86$
1976-77,77-78, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 85-86
Special Offers: $1974-75,75-76,78-79,79-80$
$£ 16.00$ EACH
1985-86 with 1986-87 and 1952-86 Index .
E50.00
Complete set of 11 books and Index
£180.00
*Send stamped addressed envelope for free list of books and sheets.
*No extra charge for postage or VAT on sheets and books.

## SANDHURST TV SERVICES (Mail Order)

57 High Street, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey GU17 8HB.

## CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

Any Make, Model, Type, Audio, Music Systems, Television, Video Recorders, Amateur Radio, Test Equipment, Vintage Wireless etc.
£3.00 plus LSAE. State make/modelitype with order
Full Workshop Manual prices on request with LSAE
MAURITRON (TV), 8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, 0xfordshire 0X9 40Y.

SPECIAL OFFERS
LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS Rank-Bush- Murphy T705 A . $£ 8.50$ TDA 2600 (min. Order 5) . $\mathbf{4 . 9 5}$
The Above prices include $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{P}$ Post off your cheque NOW!! DÖNBERG ELECTRONICS
Schoolmasters House, Ranafast, Co. Donegal, Eire.

SERVICE MANUALS for sale from $£ 3.50$ each. Video, TV, audio, hi-fi, cameras, etc. by Sony. Sharp, Sanyo, Toshiba, Nat Pan. Hitachi. Grundig, Technics, Philips and more. Tel. 0246419766.

TELEVISION SERVICE SHEETS $£ 2.30$ plus SAE. Video manuals $£ 16.00$. Cytec, Low Street, Carlton, Goole, Humberside.

## BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

## THE DOMESTIC VIDEO RECORDER SERVICING BOOK

## THE ENGINEERS BIBLE

WITH CHAPTERS ON HI FI, DIGITPL SENS CIRCUITS, FAULT GUIIES ADO CONNECTION DATA. A MUST FO ALL VHEO REPAREERS AND STUDENTS THE COMPLEGEREFERENCE TO VIDEO REECRDER ERCUITS ORDER YOUR COPY NOW FOR ONLY 2 6. 95 inc. P\&P FROM NEWARK VIDEO SERVICES (0636) 84327<br>OR DIRECT FROM

grove farm, LONG LANE, BARNBY IN THE WILLOWS, NEWARK, NOTTS.
CHEQUES AND PO'S PAYABLE TO D. BEECHING.

## MACDONALDS RADIO \&

## T.V. SERVICING BOOKS

NEW EDITION 1986-87 £29 (Macdonalds Price £31.30)
SPECIAL OFFER 1985-86 plus 1986-87 £50 OTHER EDITIONS AVAILABLE: 1974-75 £16 ea. 1976-77, 77-78, 79-80, 80-81 £19 ea. 83-84, 84-85, 85-86 £25 ea.
9 BOOKS £175.
Regret Out of Print 75-76, 78-79, 81-82, 82-83.
Prices include delivery - Callers ring first
U.VISU, YORKARMSWORTH RD.. DONCASTER

## INDEXES

SPEEDY diagnostic index to Television Magazincs. Speed up your troubleshooting with yearly indexes to TV fault finding (1977) onwards, service Burcau ( 1977 onwards), VCR Clinic (1981 onwards) by nominating required year (Jan-Dec) and index type, receive approx. $2(0)$ items promptly. Send $£ 3.50$ (Postal Orders Only) to P.O. Box 327, Mt Eliza, 3930 Vic, Australia.

| ORDER FORM PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS |
| :--- |
| Please insert the advertisement below in the next available issue of Television for . |
| insertions. lenclose Cheque/P.O.for£ |
| (Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed Lloyds Bank Ltd and made payable to Television) |
|  |



| APOL $\triangle$ ANCASHMRE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONWIDE MAIL ORDER |  | ONE FOR OUOTE |
| LOCAL DELIVERY - 2 YR GUARANTEE |  | 470DLB22/FWB/KHB/KTB |
| A47 342/343X-470BCB22/CTB22/BGB22/ <br> 470-ESB22/EFB22/ERB22/FTB22 <br> A51-220X/192X <br> A51-161 X / 162/163/168 <br> 510-JKB22/JEB22/JDB22/JGB22/ALB22/GLB22 |  | KLB-520SB22/NB/RB/XB |
|  | ${ }^{256}$ | A49, ${ }^{\text {HTOOX-570DB22/EB/HB }}$ |
|  | 539 | GB/JB-A53JBW01X/JCG00X |
|  | ${ }_{556}$ | JB00X-680CB22/DB/EB |
| 510-VLB22(E55) DTB22/001/RFB22/ACB22/SFB22 A51.590 New | f56 | $14^{\prime \prime}$ PORTABLES ${ }^{\text {E59 }}$ |
|  | 56 | 3708 UB-AXT37001- |
| A51570x/5s0/001/210/24 A56-120 $/ 123 / 140 / 410$ | E39 |  |
| 560-ETB22/DTB22/CSB22/DMB22/DNB22 | $\stackrel{555}{656}$ |  |
|  | 456 |  |
| A56-611X/615X <br> A66-120X/A67.120X/140/150/200/410 20AX - A56-500X/510X-A66-500X/510X | ¢39 | SIZES SONY GLASS + |
|  | ${ }_{656}^{256}$ |  |
| PLEASE PHONE BEFORE CALLING LOCAL DELIVERY FROM ACCRINGTON, LANCS. <br> Phone enquiries and letters to: Apollo, The Potters Wheel, <br> Mullion Cove, Mullion, Nr. Helston, TR12 7ET. 0326240781 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

T.V. Intewationat TEL. (0384) 71879

## LARGE STOCKS OF COLOUR TV's

INC: GEC, DECCA, PHILIPS, REDIFFUSION, BUSH AND THORN.
PLUS: FERGUSON 3V22 VCR FROM £45.00
ELECTRONIC VCR
FROM £75.00
OPEN MONDAY TO SATURDAY 9.00-6.00
UNIT 6, PEARTREE LANE IND. ESTATE,
PEARTREE LANE, DUDLEY, WEST MIDLANDS

## HUSSAIN CENTRAL TU LTD. NEW BRANCH NOW OPEN IN

 LEEDSat:

Unit 2, Copley Hill Trading Estate, Whitehall Road, Leeds LS12 1HF Telephone 0532422774

Whereas at all our Branches you can choose from the top range of ex-rental Video and TV available in the UK.

We are growing larger through serving our customers, why not find how well we can serve you.

Forget the rest and deal with the best.

## "HOT NEWS"

## CONTAINER LOADS OF THORN EX-RENTAL STOCK AVAILABLE delivered direct from source to your door, please phone for details.

New delivery service available, come and select your stock then we will deliver it.

|  | Branches <br> Birmingham (Head Office) <br> London |
| :--- | :--- |
| 48/52 Pershore Street, | Unit 2 |
| Birmingham B5 4RR | The Royal London Estate, |
| Tel: 021-622 1023 | 29/35 North Acton Road, NW10 <br> or 021-622 1577 |
| Telex: 333599 HCTVUK G | Tel: $01-1-9615005$ |
| or $01-965$ 3962 |  |

## HUSSAIN CENTRAL TU LTO.

## BRAND NEW VHS VIDEO Only £180 YES ONLY £180

Full remote, front loader, 14 day, 4 event, O.T.R. Best Price in UK for new video.

No ex-rental prices shown this month, we don't want to cause a bigger rush to our branches, just our guarantee that we will not be beaten on prices or service, you show us what you pay and we will beat it and that's a promise.

Thousands of late model video and TV always available at our branches, all our stock is of the highest quality and all branches have excellent facilities for you to test all working goods before you purchase them.

AGENTS URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR EXPORT CONTRACTS, PLEASE CONTACT HEAD OFFICE BIRMINGHAM.

| Branches |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Southampton | Chepstow | Preston |
| Unit 1, | Unit 4, | Unit 439, |
| 500 Millbrook Road, | Buwark Ind. Est., | Oakshott Place, |
| Millbrook | Chepstow, | Walton Summit Ind. Est. |
| Southampton | Gwent, | Preston (M6, Junc.29) |
| Tel: 0703777254 | Tel. 0291271000 | Tel: 0772 312101 |

# CENTRAL <br> LONDON BIRMINGHAM 

COMPLETE T.V.S FOR SPARES

THORN
FROM ONLY
9000
9600
PHILIPS
G8
OTHERS
WORKING COLOUR T.V.
THORN 9000
£20
ALL PRICES + VAT
LATE MODEL - BASIC - REMOTE - TEXT TV'S AND VHS VIDEOS FULLY SERVICED AND TESTED TO HIGH SPECIFICATIONS READY FOR YOUR SHOWROOMS. A1 CABINETS
ALWAYS AVAILABLE - ENTIRE RANGE OF EX-RENTAL TV \& VIDEO FROM THE THORN GROUP - ALSO ALL OTHER MAJOR BRANDS PANASONIC - HITACHI - JVC - SHARPS - AKAI SONY - TOSHIBA - GRUNDIG - PHILIPS - ETC.

FOR SINGLE ITEMS OR BULK PURCHASES - CALL US NOW - YOU WON'T BE DISAPPOINTED LOCAL AND DISTANT DELIVERY SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR LARGER ORDERS
AGENTS REQUIRED

IN THE U.K. AND FOR EXPORT
$01-8074090$ and 01-884 1314 CEDER HOUSE, NOBEL ROAD ELEY ESTATE, EDMONTON N18


0204384868
UNIT 1 - NILE STREET, OFF BRIDGEMAN STREET, BOLTON, LANCS. OFF THE A666 (Wr City Centre) Next to Linfood Gash/Garyy BIRMINEHAM
0217721591



THE USED TV SPECIALISTS Large stocks of Quality TVs \& Videos to include ITT, CVC 20, 30, 45, 80 90; Trimline GEC2110 \& Inline Models; Bush 2714, T20, T22, T24, T26; Decca 30, 80, 90, 100; Doric 1, 11, 111, 1V; Pye 223, G11, KT3, KT30; Philips G8, G11, KT3, KT30; Thorn 8K, 8.8K, 9K, 9.6K, TX9, 10.

## MOST JAPANESE MODELS INCLUDING PORTABLES VHS \& BETA VIDEOS FRESH STOCKS DAILY WE ALSO OFFER NATIONWIDE DELIVERY

 ChwowUNIT 80, BARRACKS ROAD, SANDY LANE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE DY13 9QB 02993-79642 \& 79643

## IRELAND'S OWN TV TRADE SALES at E.D.I.

LARGE QUANTITY OF BRAND NAMES. 9 AND 12 CHANNEL UHFNHF WORKING COLOUR SETS.

VIDEO RECORDERS: Ferguson 3V39, 3V29, 9803E, Nordmende V102K, Sharp VC482. Front and top loaders UHFNHF. All fully serviced.

HI-FI STACK SYSTEMS: As new. Sanyo, Sharp and Ferguson 15-20 Watts per channel. TVs from $£ 50$. VIDEOs from $£ 140$ "KEEN TO SELL AT KEEN PRICES".
T.V. TRADE SALES
E.D.I. House, Ballytermot, Dublin 10 Tel. 263517-264139
T.V.T.S.

Clover Place, College St., Killarney Tel. 06433655

| TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS PRICES INCLUDE CARRIAGE. VAT NOT APPLICABLE. |  |  | $\square$ Barclaycard and Accoss welcome 24 hour answering service REWMD SERVICE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DECCA | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PHILIPS } \\ \text { G8 \& G9 series colour } \\ \hline 8.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | WINDINGS |  |
|  | PYE 368.169.569.769 mono 8.00 <br> $7725-741$ CT 200 8.00 <br> REDIFFUSION Doric Mk. 9.00 <br> TANDEERG  <br> CTV 2-4.126 15.00 <br> CTV 3-1-156 15.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {T20a T22, T26 Pri }}^{\text {a }}$ Sec |  |
|  |  |  | 2718 primary state $18{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| KB - ITT  CTV 2-4-126 15.00 <br> VC200 VC205 VC207 mono $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ CTV 3-1-156 15.00 <br>    PAP |  |  | 2718 EHT overwind |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOVEREIGN FARA } \quad £ 15.00 \\ & 14^{4 \prime} \text { colour overwind } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| CVC5 CVC7 CVC8 CVC9 ool 10.00 | PAPWORTH TRANSFORMERS 80 Merton High Street, London SW19 1BE 01-540 3955 |  |  |  |
| CVC20 Series cobour 8.00 <br> CVC30 CVC32 series colour $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ |  |  | ULTRA THORN 1690-1691 EHT overwind Waltham 190 EHT overwind 1590 EHT overwind |  |
| CVC45 |  |  |  |  |
| FT100 FT110 state p/no. |  |  |  |  |
| All lopts and windings are new and guaranteed |  |  |  |  |
|  | Delivery by return of post. |  | CALLERS WELCOME Open Mon. Fri. 9 to 5.30 pm |  |




|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 気 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    Name: Address:

    ## P. Code

    International Correspondence Schools, Dept. EGSC7, $312 / 314$ High St., Sutton, Surrey SM1 1PR. Tel: 01-643 9568 or 041-221 2926 (both 24 hours).

[^1]:    Published on approximately the 22nd of each month by IPC Magazines Limited, King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS. Filmsetting by Trutape Setting Systems, 220-228 Northdown Road, Margate, Kent. Printed in England by the The Riverside Press Ltd., Thanet Way Whitstable, Kent. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand - Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd.; South Africa - Central News Agency Ltd. Subscriptions: Inland E16, overseas (surface mail) £19 per annum, payable to Quadrant Subscription Services Ltd., Oakfieid House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex RH16 3DH. "Television" is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not, without the written consent of the Publishers first having been given, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed by way of Trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover, excluding Eire where the selling price is subject to currency exchange fluctuations and VAT, and that it shall not be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever. ISSN $0032-647 \mathrm{X}$.

