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## QUERIES

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

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| BA536 | 3.00 | SN76544N SN76600 | 2.35 80 | TDA1035 | 4.70 | UPCC12006 ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ACL187K }}^{\text {AC1 }}$ | 38 46 | BDD ${ }^{\text {B }}$ - 131 | 84 | BF457 | 35 | RC4558 | 2.20 | 2SC1449 2SC1520 | ${ }^{1.67}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {CAS55 }}$ | 45 | SN76660N | 1.52 1 | TDA1037 | 2.95 | UPC1211V 2.70 | ${ }_{\text {AC188 }}$ | 36 | BD132 | 49 | BF458 | 43 | RCA16334 | 90 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1520 }}$ | 68 2.67 |
| CA556 | 84 | SN765330A | 1.47 | TDA1044 | 4.37 | UPC1212V 1.34 | ${ }_{\text {AC188K }}$ | 46 | ${ }^{\text {BD } 133}$ | 60 | BF459 | 58 | RCA16029 | 1.18 | ${ }^{2 S C 1909}$ | 2.90 |
| ${ }_{\text {CA741 }}$ | 25 45 | STK015 | 7.36 | TDA1060A | 4.44 | UPC1215V 1.65 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ D143 143 | 82 | BD135 | 38 | BF460 $=$ BF462 | 86 | RCA16039 | 1.18 | 2SC1953 | 1.44 |
| CA1532 | 4.20 | STK436 | 6.50 | TDA1083 | 1.68 | UPC1217G $\quad 2.24$ | \&. 14145 | 85 | BD136 | 38 | BF469 | 63 | RCA16040 | 96 | 2SC1986 |  |
| CA3065 | 1.80 | STK437 | 7.85 | TDA1170S | 3.00 | UPC1218H $\quad 1.80$ | AD161 | 54 | B0137 | 38 | F470 | 66 | RCA1604t | 84 | =2SC1061 | 2.94 |
| DIC141wF | 30 | STK439 | 8.40 | TDA1190 | 3.50 | UPC1223C 2.20 | AD162 | 54 | BD138 | 35 | BF597 | 16 | RCA16334 | 90 | 2SC2028 | 1.82 |
| CV12E | 3.07 | STK459 | 9.50 | TDA1190P | 3.50 | UPCC1225  <br> UPC1226C  <br> 1.50  | AD161/62 MP | 1.15 | BD139 | 35 | ${ }^{\text {B7757 }}$ | 54 | = ON4 |  | $25 C 2029$ | 2.60 |
| GH3F | 1.82 | STK441 | 11.57 | DA1180 | 2.91 | UPC1222V 1.20 | ${ }_{\text {AFF }} 106$ | 49 | BD140 | 44 | 758 | 54 | RCA16335 | 90 | $2 \mathrm{SC2078}$ | 2.90 |
| HA1137 | 3.20 | STK461 | 12.60 | 336 | 3.44 | UPCC1230- $\quad 4.39$ | ${ }_{\text {AF1 }}$ | 89 | BD144 | 1.70 | BfR39 | 27 | = DN448 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2091}$ | 1.34 |
| HA1151 | 3.39 | STK465 | 12.60 | IDA1270 | 3.95 | UPC1238 2.50 | AF121 | 75 | BDI50 | 60 | BFR40 | 30 | RCA16957 | 2.88 | 2 SC2166 | 2.73 |
| HA1342 | 5.58 | STK463 | 14.30 | TDA1327 | 1.70 | UPC1245V 1.35 | ${ }_{\text {af }}$ | 48 | BD159 | 65 | BRR79 | 85 | TIC45 | 1.18 | 2 2S870 (Sony | 8.05 |
| HA1306N | 2.60 | STK2129 | 17.27 | TDA | 1.60 | UPC127\% 4.81 | AF125 | 53 | BD160 | 1.60 | BFR9 | . 4 | TIC46 | 60 | 2 2S025 | 3.04 |
| HA1366WR | 2.30 | STK4352 | 6.40 | TDA 1412 | 1.50 | UPCC1350C UP133C | AF126 | 53 | BD166 | 52 | ${ }_{\text {BFF }}{ }^{\text {BF }} 43$ | 42 | tica | 72 | 250725 | 11.08 |
| HA1377 | 3.65 | STR441 | 6.50 | TDA1415 | 1.40 | UPC13656 $\quad 6.38$ | AF127 | 53 | BD179 | 70 | BF/43 | 42 | Th32 | 65 | 2 2SD73 | 32 |
| HA11219 | 4.21 | STR454 | 4.73 | TDA1470 | 4.67 | UPC1356C2 2.08 | AF139 | ${ }^{63}$ | BD182 | 1.20 |  | 40 | Thl 78 | 48 | 2 2SOT74 | 1.27 |
| HA11244 | 4.04 | SIR45 | 6.50 8.50 | TDA1770 | 5.60 1.95 | UPC1367  <br> UPC1358 2.00 <br> 1.88  | ${ }_{\text {AF178 }}$ | 1.54 | BD183 BD201 | 1.18 85 | BFX29 BFX84 | 42 | ${ }_{\text {TIP29C }}$ | 43 | 2S011497-02 | 1.27 5.12 |
| HA11741 | 23.22 | STR6020 | 8.50 3.90 | IDA1908A | 1.95 2.80 | UPCC1358 1.88 <br> UPC1360C 2.20 | AF239 AF279 | $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 1.56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {BD201 }}$ | 85 | BFX85 |  | TIP30A | 47 | 2SD1497-06 | 5.12 |
| IS1555 | 43 | ${ }_{\text {SW153 }}$ | 3.90 95 | TDA2OO3 | 2.80 1.20 | UPCC1360 ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | AF279 AL 102 | 1.56 <br> 4.90 | ${ }^{\text {B0202 }}$ | 80 | ${ }_{\text {BXX86 }}$ | 30 | TIP30C | 43 | 2501453 | 20 |
| LA3350 | 1.59 | TA7050P | 95 95 |  | 2.52 | UPC1368H2 2.15 | ALI02 | 3.90 | BD204 | 99 | BFX88 | 46 | TIP31C | 55 | 1 CPS 10 | 98 |
| LA4031P | 3.21 | TA7051P | 2.25 | TDA2006 | 1.78 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { UPCC137002 } 2 & 2.58 \\ \text { UPC1382C } & 1.08\end{array}$ | AU110 BC107 | 3.01 20 | BD222 | 49 | BFY50 | 32 | TIP32C | 42 | 1CPN25 | 98 |
| LA4032P | 3.15 | TA7063P | 2.20 3.46 | TDAZ2010 | 2.40 | UPC1382C 1.08 <br> UPC1384 3.78 <br> 188  | ${ }^{\text {BCCIO }}$ | 20 | BD223 | 56 |  | 32 | TIP3 | 75 | VALVES |  |
| LA4102 | 3.37 | TA7074P | 3.46 3.43 | TDA2140 | 5.95 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { UPCC1384 } \\ \text { UPC1394C } & 3.78 \\ 3.07\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {BCC108 }}$ | 20 | BD225 | 56 47 | BFY52 | 32 | ${ }^{\text {TIP34B }}$ | 1.06 |  |  |
| LA4112 | 3.25 | TA7108P | 3.43 2.43 | TDA2151 | 3.25 | UPC1477 ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | BC109 BC114 | 20 | B0223 | 82 | BFY90 | 95 | TIP41C | 47 | ${ }^{301582}$ | 1.70 |
| LA4422 | 3.28 | TA7129AP | 2.43 3.76 | TDA2020 | 4.66 | UPCA1C 2.80 | BC114 BC115 | 12 | B0233 | 86 | BR100 |  | TIP42C | 50 | DY8667 | 66 |
| LA7801 | 2.20 | TA7129AP | 1.76 1.93 | tDazo30 | 2.80 | UPC57\% $\quad 2.46$ | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}{ }^{\text {BC115 }}$ |  | B0234 | 66 | BR101 | 95 | T1P47 | 93 | ECC81 | 1.08 |
| LC7130 | 5.93 | TA7130P | 1.93 | TDA2270 | 1.65 | UPC585C $\quad 1.28$ | BC116A BC117 | 35 | ${ }^{\text {B0234 }}$ | 60 |  | 83 | TIP1121 | 69 | ECC82 | 98 |
| LC7120 | 5.87 | TA7146P | 4.67 | tDA 1870 | 6.46 | UPC1167C2 2.70 | ${ }^{\text {BCC117 }}$ | 30 | ${ }^{\text {BD2 }}$ B 236 | 60 | BR103 | 83 1.46 | TIP120 | 65 | ECC83 | 1.07 |
| LC7137 | 5.50 | TA7193P | 5.67 | TDA2522 | 2.66 | UPD553C164 20.76 | BC118 | 24 | BD236 | 65 | Br303 | 1.46 | TIP161 | 2.15 | ECC64 | 80 |
| LM1011 | 3.25 | TA7171P | 8.90 | TDA2523 | 3.40 | UPD7519G 17.13 | $3 \mathrm{Cl19}$ | 36 | BD237 | 57 | BRC4443 | 1.94 | TIP2955 | 90 | ECC85 | 98 |
| LM1340T | 75 | TA7172P | 8.90 | TDA2524 | 2.25 | UPD7536C020 11.06 | BC139 | 32 | BD238 | 65 | BRC444 | 1.98 | TIP3055 | 63 | ECC88 | 1.35 |
| LM8361 $=$ |  | TA7173P | 8.90 | tda 22525 | 4.00 | UP0547C049 11.18 | ${ }^{\text {BCC140 }}$ | 32 | BD243 | 85 | BRY39 BRY55 | 56 45 | TIS91 | 32 | ECF82 | ${ }_{88}$ |
| MM5387ANN | 4.15 | TA7176P | 2.50 | TOA2530 | 2.70 | U05G 1.27 | $8 \mathrm{BC141}$ | 30 | BD244 | 85 | ${ }^{\text {BRY55 }}$ | 45 | TU106/02 | 1.80 | ECH81 | 1.60 |
| M293 | 7.10 | TA7202P | 4.27 | TDA2532 | 2.90 | $\checkmark 11 \mathrm{~N} \quad 1.27$ | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{C} 142$ | 30 | B0410 | 79 | BRY56 | 89 | 15051V | 3.43 | ECH84 | 1.66 |
| M50790SP | 6.98 | TA7204P | 3.77 | TDA2540 | 3.84 | 10E2 43 | ${ }_{8}^{3} 143$ | 31 | B0434 |  |  |  | T6069V | 38 | ECL80 | 84 |
| M54544L | 3.80 | TA7205AP | 3.72 | TDA2541 | 3.84 | 10VT05 8.74 | BC147 | 13 | ${ }^{\text {BD }} 437$ | ${ }_{96}^{86}$ | BT100 | 1.65 | T6071 | 5.95 | ECL82 | 1.30 |
| MC13002 | 4.98 | TA7208P | 3.40 | TDA256576A | 3.50 3.75 | COMPUTER ICs | BC148 | 12 | ${ }^{\text {B0438 }}$ | 94 | BT101 BT106 | 1.20 1.60 | T9063V | 4.70 | ${ }_{\text {ECLP86 }}$ | 1.99 |
| MC14493 | 8.97 | TA7210P | 6.60 2.42 | TDA2577 | 4.73 | 74LS260 5 | BC157 | 16 | ${ }^{\text {BD508 }}$ | 80 | BT108 | 1.69 | T9064V | 1.14 | EF86 | 2.20 |
| MN1219 | 11.43 2 2 | TA72223P | 2.42 3 | TDA2578A | 5.12 | $2732 \quad 3.30$ | BC158=BC558 | 16 | BD509 | 86 | BT109 | 1.31 | ${ }_{\text {T9025 W }}$ | 43 | EF183 | 99 |
| MB3712 | 2.60 |  | 5.74 | TDA2581 | 3.95 | $2764 \quad 3.20$ | BC159 | 15 | BD510 | 86 | BT116 | 1.87 | 19053/4 | 4.50 | EF184 | 1.99 |
| 307 | 1.99 | TA7227P | 5.98 | TDA2582 | 2.60 | 27128 2729 | BC160 | 52 | B0278A | 81 | BT119 | 3.66 | 2N696 | 21 | EL34 | 1.75 |
| MC1310P | 1.84 | TA7228P | 5.98 | tDA2593 | 2.95 | 27256 | BC161 | 32 | BD517 | 60 | BT120 | 3.66 | 2N918 | 82 | ${ }_{\text {El }}^{\text {El }}$ | 3.50 1.05 |
| MCi327 | 1.70 | TA73009 | 2.78 4.39 | tiazz00 | ${ }^{6.90}$ | 4116  <br> 4164 1.10 | BC1708 | 15 | ${ }^{\text {BD519 }}$ | 1.08 | BT\$51/800 | 2.07 | ${ }^{2}$ N2904 | 51 | EY86/7 | 68 |
| MC1351P | 1.84 2.93 | TA7611AP | 2.92 | TDA2610 | ${ }_{2}^{3.20}$ | 6264 2.75 | ${ }_{\text {BC171 }}$ | 15 15 15 | ${ }^{80520}$ | 75 82 | BU104 | 2.00 | ${ }_{\text {2N } 2905}$ | 79 | EY500A | 2.25 |
| MC1349 | 1.99 | TAA570 | 3.98 | TDA2640 | 2.90 | 6522  <br> 2808  <br> CPU 1.00 | BC173 | 16 | 80536 | 91 | BU126 | 1.75 | 2N3702 | 16 |  | 1.45 |
| MC1350 | 1.50 | taA310 | 2.83 | TDA2652 | 7.31 | 827160 | ${ }^{\text {BC174 }}$ | 10 | BD596A | 1.49 | BU204 | 1.50 | 2N3703 | 16 | Gz34 | 3.50 |
| MC1352 | 1.75 | TAA320 | 2.00 | TDA2653A | 5.90 | 27x213 17 | ${ }^{\text {BC17 }} 178$ | 27 | B0697=701 | 1.63 | BU205 | 1.87 | 2N3705 | 10 | ${ }^{\text {KT66 }}$ | ${ }^{9.75}$ |
| MC1495L | 3.00 | TAA550 | 55 | TDA2680 | 3.40 | 27x313 27 <br> $1 \times 6501$  <br> 15  | ${ }_{\text {BC172L }}^{\text {BCI7 }}$ | 26 15 15 | B06988 BD701 | 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {BU206 }}$ | 80 | 2N3706 | 10 |  |  |
| ML231 | 2.20 | TAAB3120 ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 1.90 1.49 | TDA3690 | 2.22 2.00 | T1X65011  <br> LM 1889 2.00 | ${ }_{\text {BC }}$ | 15 | ${ }^{\text {BD }}$ B707 | 1.50 | BUZ08A | 0.95 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N 3 7 0 8}$ | 17 | ${ }^{\text {PC92 }}$ | 4.50 |
| ETR ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ |  | TBA1208 | 1.30 | tDA3330 | 2.21 | TMS1000 $\quad 8.95$ | BC184L | 15 | BDX32 | 2.10 | BU208D | 2.20 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 5294$ | 48 | PC97 | 1.65 |
| ML23 | 2.20 | TBA120SB | 1.37 | TDA3500 | 6.90 |  | BC186 | 35 | BF115 | 38 | = Cu 800 |  | 2N5296 | 48 | PCC85 | 85 |
| ML237 | 2.50 | tBal20T | 1.47 | TDA3560 | 6.00 | COMmOdore ics | ${ }^{\text {BC187 }}$ | 25 | BF117 | 36 | BUW81A | 3.84 | ${ }^{2 N 5298}$ | 69 | PCC805 | 1.40 |
| ML238 | ${ }^{6.00}$ | tBA120U | 1.49 | TDA3561A | 6.66 | $6510 \mathrm{CPU} \quad 5.66$ | BC204 | 10 | BF125 | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | BU208/02 | 2.10 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N 5 4 9 6}$ | ${ }_{75} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {PCFF200 }}$ | 1.35 |
| ML239 | 2.50 | TBA1440G | 2.20 | TDA3562 | 8.60 | 6526 CIA Keytoard | BC208 | 13 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 154$ | 15 | Bu326a | 2.00 | ${ }^{2}$ 2N107 | 75 | PCFF800 | 1.38 |
| ML922 | 3.29 | T8A395 | 1.75 | TDA3571 | 3.75 | Int. 5.11 | ${ }^{\text {BC209 }}$ | 10 | ${ }^{\text {BF } 158}$ | 18 | BU407 | 1.70 | 2N6109 | 81 | PCFE801 | 1.13 |
| ML923 | 2.90 | tiba396 | 1.75 | TDA3650 | 3.85 | ${ }_{6561}^{656}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC212 }}$ | 15 15 | ${ }_{\text {BFF } 160}$ | 27 24 | BU447 BU426 | 3.07 | 2SA715 | 1.98 | PCC882 | 1.12 |
| MS1513L | 2.80 | (TBA1441) | 2.75 | TDA33852 | 6.00 3.86 | ${ }_{6581}^{\text {cont Sound }}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC214 }}$ | 15 | ${ }^{81}$ | 52 | BU526 | 2.46 | ${ }_{2 S A 10278}$ | 1.82 | ${ }_{\text {PCCH208 }}^{\text {PCH200 }}$ | 1.63 |
| SAA1025 | 3.28 8.50 | ${ }_{\text {TBA440 }}(\mathrm{TBA1440G})$ | 2.50 | TDA3950 | 3.86 4.37 | Gen. $\quad 7.79$ | BC237 | 14 | BF178 | 46 | Bu508 | 3.20 | ${ }_{\text {2SA1175 }}$ | 1.27 | PCL82 | 1.20 |
| SAA1124 | 5.34 | TBA4800 | 1.82 | TDA4420 | 5.55 | $\begin{array}{ll}901225 & \text { Char } \\ \text { ROM }\end{array}$ | BC238 | 14 | BF179 | 42 | BU580 | 2.71 | 2 2SB337 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 1.86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {PCLL }}{ }^{\text {P4 }}$ | 1.20 |
| SAA1250 | 4.99 | tBA510 | 3.00 | TDA4500 | 5.84 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ROM } \\ 901226 & 3.37 \\ \text { Basic }\end{array}$ | BC251A | 18 | BF180 | 39 | BU806 | 1.40 | 258733 | 1.18 | ${ }_{\text {PCLI }}$ | 1.09 |
| SAA5000 | 6.15 | TBA520(a) | 1.68 | TDA4503 | 5.68 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ROM } & \text { baic }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {BC252 }}$ | 12 | BF181 | 39 | BU807 | 2.94 | 2SB740C | 1.24 | ${ }_{\text {PFLL200 }}$ |  |
| SAA5010 | 6.30 | TBA530(a) | 1.38 | TDA4600 | 2.95 | 901227 Kernel | BC261 | 33 | ${ }^{\text {BFF182 }}$ | ${ }_{29}$ | BU826 | 4.95 | 2 2S8856 | 1.84 | ${ }_{\text {PL }}$ (36 | 1.87 |
| SA45012 | 6.50 | IBA540 | 1.76 | TDA4600-2D | 2.95 | ROM 3.52 | ${ }^{\text {BC262 }}$ | 30 50 | ${ }_{\text {BFF }}^{\text {BF } 183}$ | 29 | BUTIL | 2.58 | ${ }_{2 S C 403 C}$ | 32 | PL81 | 94 |
| SAAS5020 | 5.90 8.25 |  | 1.93 1.79 | TDAB180 | 4.00 4.21 | 906114  <br> 4164 PAM 4.51 <br> 1.60  | BC300 BC301 | 50 | ${ }_{\text {BF185 }}$ | ${ }_{36}$ | BuW84 | 1.45 | 2SC867A | 3.07 | ${ }_{\text {Pl95 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ |
| SAA5050 | 8.50 | tBA690 | 1.50 | TEA1009 | 1.86 | Timer 555 | ВС303 | 33 | BF194/994 | 16 | ${ }_{\text {BUX }}$ | 1.50 | 2SC1034 | 6.57 | ${ }_{1}^{6} 12 \mathrm{HG7}$ | 3.20 |
| SAF1032 | 6.30 | tBa700 | 2.12 | TL494CN | 6.57 | $8501 \quad 3.50$ | BC307 | 20 | BF195 | 16 | ${ }_{\text {E1222 }}$ | 5.12 | 2SC1061 = |  | 12 BH 7 A | 2.75 |
| SAF1039 | 7.77 | tBA720 | 2.64 | UPC554 | 2.63 | 8701 Clock Chip 5.46 | BC308 | 25 | BF196 | 16 | ${ }^{8 \times 342}$ | 5.12 | 2SC1986 | 3.07 | PL504 | 1.65 |
| SAS560S | 2.07 | TBA750 | 2.98 | UPC566H | 2.95 |  | BC323 | 99 | BF197 | 16 | ${ }^{\text {Cx104A }}$ | 6.57 | 2SC1114 | 6.57 | PL508 | 2.90 |
| SAS570S | 2.07 | tBA800 | 1.62 | UPC575C2 | 3.40 | THYRISTORS | ${ }^{\text {BC327 }}$ | 22 | BF198 | 18 | Cx136A | 9.23 | 2SC1124 | 1.27 | PL509/9 | 5.30 |
| SAS6600 | 3.25 | tBABtoAS | 1.38 | UPC576\% | 2.60 | DEC1 2.20 | ${ }^{\text {BC328 }}$ | 18 | BF199 | 21 |  | 9.23 6.57 | 2SC1316 | 8.05 | PY500A | 2.31 |
| SAS670 | 3.25 | tbabzo | 1.70 | UPC585 | 3.06 | DEC2 $\quad 2.20$ | ${ }^{\text {BC337 }}$ | 18 | BF200 | 35 40 | Cx186 BUT11 | ${ }^{6} 2.58$ | 2SC1362-7 | 43 | PY800/1 | ${ }_{6} 6$ |
| SAS590 | 2.90 | tbabzom | 1.25 3.94 | UPCS87C2 | 2.34 | THY $15 / 80$  <br> HYY15/85  <br> 2.40  | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ B 3 38 | 48 | ${ }^{\text {BFF224 }}$ | ${ }_{38}{ }^{40}$ | GL4850 | 2.58 | 2SC1364 | 43 | UCH81 | 2.25 |
| SG-264A | 5.12 | tBA920(a) | 3.00 | UPC 1026H | 1.24 | Transistor mounting | BC527 | 35 | ${ }_{\text {BF2 } 256}$ | 36 | ME0411 | 20 | 2SC1413A | 9.23 | UCL83 | 1.82 |
| SG629 | 8.05 | tBa950(2X) | 3.25 | UPC1028H | 2.52 | ${ }^{\text {kit }}$ TO66, T 03. | BC547 | 13 | BF257 | 34 | MJE340 | 68 | 2SC1475 | 43 | UY85 | 1.35 |
| SG-6533 | 13.20 | тва970 | 4.09 | UPC 1032 H | 94 | TO220AB $\quad 30$ | BC548 | 13 | BF258 | 34 | ME520 | 50 | 2SC+962 | 1.84 | ${ }^{\text {P48002T }}$ | $\stackrel{4.00}{ }$ |
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| SL1310 | 1.80 | TCA270SO | 2.50 | UPC1158H | 3.50 | Smblur imstan | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { BC550 } \\ \text { BC557 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 10 10 | BF263 | 81 | MR814 | 45 | 2SC2335 Kit | 11.18 | 3A28 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5.00 |
| SL13270 | 1.20 | TCA800 | 5.95 | UPC1163H | 2.48 | PRoducts avallable | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BC} 557 \\ & \mathrm{BD} 677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -40 \end{array}$ | BF271 | 24 | MR854 | 55 | 2SC2369 | 4.14 | 12BH7A | 3.75 |






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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows a typical candidate for standards conversion and some of the components involved - an r.f. converter and two ceramic filters.

## CORRECTIONS

During our editing an error was introduced in the article on the TDA3562A colour decoder chip (October issue, page 834). Joseph Cieszynski asks us to make clear that auto greyscale sampling is carried out once per frame (not field), the correction voltages stored by the capacitors being used throughout the duration of two fields.

There seems to be a jinx on our efforts to get those Sony fault-finding guide part numbers right. The audio book is S-79510001 (one of the zeros was omitted in last month's correction).

## TELEORSUOM

## Cloudy Prospects

One shouldn't be too surprised by the announcement that Sony is to buy the CBS Records Group. As long ago as 1968 Sony and CBS set up CBS/Sony Group Inc. as a fifty-fifty joint venture to supply the Japanese market. It's now the largest record company in Japan, with annual sales of around $\$ 600 \mathrm{~m}$. Nevertheless the move does raise some interesting questions.

The CBS Records Group did not come cheap. Sony is to pay $\$ 2 \mathrm{~b}$, a multiple of around twenty times current earnings. But the CBS Records Group is the world's largest record operation, with diversified activities including production, manufacture and sales of records, tapes, compact discs and video software through its own operations and subsidiaries, joint ventures and licensees in over fifty countries. It has manufacturing plants in fourteen countries around the world and runs the world's largest mail-order record operation. In 1986 worldwide sales were almost $\$ 1 \cdot 5$ b, with an operating profit of over $\$ 160 \mathrm{~m}$ - expected to peak at around $\$ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1987.
Sony's first offer for the CBS Records Group, of $\$ 1 \cdot 25$ b, was made in December 1986. So it's taken some while to reach agreement - this is the usual Japanese way of doing things of course. The interesting aspect however is the contrast between CBS and Sony's business plans. While Sony has decided on a major diversification, CBS has decided to concentrate on its core business, broadcasting. One might have thought that records could be considered as part of CBS's core business - CBS has been in the recording industry since the twenties. After all, broadcasting and records have a natural affinity. CBS's problem in the past has been what to do with its income from broadcasting. It can't build market share beyond a certain point because there's a US regulatory limit of 25 per cent on the ownership of TV stations (CBS at present has 19 per cent). As a result, CBS has had a long history of diversifying into other fields, including magazine and book publishing, music publishing, toys and Steinway pianos. CBS's profitability has been on the wane however in recent years, which led to a management change in September 1986. Since then the policy of diversification has been put into reverse, leaving CBS with a group of TV and radio stations and a joint videocassette venture. This still leaves the question of what CBS intends to do in the future. Broadcasting in the USA is highly competitive and none too profitable. Perhaps, like GEC in the UK, CBS will sit on its cash mountain and draw interest.
As to why CBS decided to sell out at this time, the general view is that the offer was just too good to refuse, reflecting as it did a peak in the record group's volatile earnings. How will Columbia records fare under Sony management? Well for a start some continuity is assured by the fact that the division's president Walter R. Yetnikoff is to remain in office. This leaves the interesting question of Sony's intentions.
Sony has always been the odd man out in the Japanese consumer electronics goods industry. For a start it was founded shortly after the war - most of Sony's Japanese competitors have much longer histories. Then there is the fact that Sony has in the past concentrated on consumer electronics - the only diversification has been into broadcast and professional audio/video equipment - whereas competitors such as Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi have a much wider business base. There are two points about Sony's move on which one can speculate. The first, rather obvious one is the DAT (digital audio tape) dimension. The second is as to whether Sony has doubts about the future growth of the consumer electronics industry.
Sony's history has been one of remarkable innovation. The Trinitron colour tube, the Walkman personal stereo system, Betamax and 8 mm video are examples. But innovation alone doesn't guarantee profitability - one wonders what the cost of Sony's adherence to the Betamax VCR system has been. More recently Sony has been concentrating on 8 mm video and on DAT. Its 8 mm video equipment is remarkable technically, but as with Beta it has to compete with the entrenched VHS system. DAT would seem to offer good prospects, providing the quality of the compact disc with added flexibility, but has not to date been the success that was expected. In fact you could almost call it a flop, though the longer term prospects should be better. DAT was launched in Japan in February 1987. During that year sales of DAT players amounted to little over 15,000 , about half the industry's initial estimates. The European launch of the system has been postponed. Two factors have contributed to this poor initial response to the system - the high price of the players and the lack of software. The first will be resolved as production builds up - the Japanese consumer electronics goods industry has a remarkable ability to bring down the price of goods while maintaining profitability. The second could be resolved by just such a move as Sony's take-over of the CBS recording business.
But to pay $\$ 2$ b to get DAT moving would be a rather high price. One has to conclude that Sony's move could be telling us that Sony has doubts about the prospects for the consumer electronics market. The market has been remarkably buoyant for some years, but such conditions do not continue indefinitely. There are signs that saturation is being reached in many product areas. Even Dixons has reported sluggish sales recently, and a poor pre-Christmas trade build up. There are plenty of developments which will ensure the health of the market in the long term, but for the present it seems that buyers are beginning to hesitate. Maybe then it's just that Sony sees its diversification as an insurance policy for the medium term future.

# Teletopics 

## FIRST EURO DBS IN ORBIT

An Ariane-2 rocket placed Europe's first TV broadcasting satellite, the West German TV-SAT 1, into orbit on November 21st. The launch has not, so far, been a complete success as one of the two solar panels failed to open fully. Ground control hopes to be able to correct the stuck panel but this will become technically impossible if it cannot be achieved within about two weeks. Failure would mean that the satellite will be able to provide only two TV DBS channels instead of the planned four (the commercial Sat-1 and RTL Plus services and the public Drei-Sat (ZDF) and Eins-Plus (ARD) services). Regular transmissions are due to start in about three months' time. About 100 million people live in the satellite's service area. Receiving equipment is unlikely to be available in quantity until the summer - at present decoders for the D2-MAC transmissions are being produced only in prototype form.

The French TDF-1 satellite is due to be launched in April, followed by the medium-power Astra satellite, with sixteen channels, in July and the UK BSB satellite in late 1989. Astra will feature English-language programming. The low-power ECS-4 satellite, launched on September 16th, was brought into service on November 1st. It's now officially known as Eutelstat I-F4 - the orbital position is $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Some of the satellite's eight transponders will be used for television.

## SATELLITE TV RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

Megasat has introduced a new 90 cm aerial which it calls the Compact Dish (trade mark). The dish is produced by Comtronics and provides a gain of $40 \cdot 66 \mathrm{~dB}$. It features a unique, patented double-skin construction. The dish is sold as part of Megasat's XX4 range of satellite receiver packages. For further details contact Megasat Ltd., 5 St. Pancras Commercial Centre, Pratt Street, London NW1 0BY (01 267 5222).

Borg Warner Chemicals, PA Technology and PA Design have jointly developed a 60 cm dish which uses Borg Warner's Cycolac engineering thermoplastics. It consists of five precision mouldings, with metallised dish surface and a one-piece feed arm. The design was undertaken to develop a unit which can be put into high-volume production.

Moagon AB of Gothenburg (Box 53232, S-400 16 Gothenburg, Sweden) has introduced a new generation of optical goniometers for measuring the angles of parabolic TV aerials. The goniometers are fitted with moiré grids: light beams passing through the grid converge to form an


The latest Moagon optical goniometer.
arrow pattern when the aerial's setting is not correctly adjusted but appear as parallel lines when the angle is correct. Accuracy is to within $0 \cdot 2^{\circ}$. For vertical adjustment the goniometer can be secured to the aerial stand with magnets. The aim is to enable riggers to complete jobs quickly and efficiently. Improvements incorporated in the new range include a locking device, an adjusting knob with high gear ratio and separate grids for coarse and fine adjustment.

## TAKE-OVER BID FOR VISIONHIRE

Granada has made a take-over bid for the Electronic Rentals Group which trades as Visionhire. When the original offer of $£ 222 \mathrm{~m}$ was raised to $£ 250 \mathrm{~m}$ the offer was accepted by the directors and by Philips which owns 21.8 per cent of the shares. The terms now have to be approved by the shareholders. As the combined group will have some 35 per cent of the UK TV/video rental business however the take-over could be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Visionhire has 450 outlets and Granada 620 (including the Laskys retail chain). Some rationalisation would be inevitable and it's thought that about a fifth of the outlets might be combined. The group would provide strong competition for Thorn-EMI which has about 40 per cent of the UK TV/ video business through its Radio Rentals, DER, Multibroadcast and Focus TV chains.

## OTHER BUSINESS NEWS

Woolworth Holdings has bought from Harris Queensway for $£ 8 \mathrm{~m}$ the Ultimate electrical retailing operation. Ultimate at present has 127 outlets: Woolworth will integrate 94 of these with its Comet Radio chain and the others will be closed down. Woolworth's aim is to consolidate Comet as the main competitor to the Dixons/Currys group.

Thorn-EMI is to sell its one-third interest in the J2T joint VCR production venture to its partners JVC and Thomson GP. Production of VCRs by J2T has risen from about 75,000 machines a year to 850,000 a year during its five years in operation, but profitability has been very low - an estimated one per cent on sales. J2T supplies about 13 per cent of the European VCR market which, in 1987, amounted to some 6.7 m machines.

NEC is spending $£ 36 \mathrm{~m}$ on a new factory at Telford, Shropshire. The plant, which is due to come on-stream in the middle of the year, will be used primarily for assembling VCRs. Some computers and other products are also expected to be produced at Telford.

Bang and Olufsen, which produces mainly up-market audio/video equipment, claims that it has been badly hit by the worldwide stock market collapses. 250 workers, about ten per cent of the staff, have been dismissed.

Sony has bought the CBS Records Division for $\$ 2 b$. The price, a multiple of twenty times current earnings, is considered to be on the high side.

## TV USES

An interactive cable TV system called Jukebox, developed by Praxis Systems of Bath, has gone into operation on the Coventry cable TV network. Subscribers can select from up to 1,000 pop video items held by the cable company on disc. Within seconds a message appears on the screen to indicate when the selection will be played.

The National Westminster Bank has installed a system known as Window Shopper at selected branches. The point-of-information unit employs interactive video disc technology and enables customers to obtain information
on 21 services offered by the Bank via a touch-screen monitor. A built-in printer can provide loan quotations etc. for individual customers. The equipment has been designed and built by Philips Electronics and consists of a video disc drive, personal computer with Videologic MIC system, Cameron touch-screen monitor, printer and motorised card reader and interface. The software was produced by Convergent Communications.

Reuters has launched a teletext news and prices service called Citywatch. It's believed to be the first large-scale subscription teletext operation - the signals are carried on IBA channels.

A TV retailing system called Telaction, owned by US retailer J.C. Penney, has come into operation in Chicago. Referred to as an "electronic shopping mall", the system operates via a cable TV channel. Customers make purchases by pressing different numbers on a touch-tone telephone.

## RECORD ONCE COMPACT DISC

Philips and Sony have developed and agreed the basic specification for a compact disc system that can be used to make recordings - the disc cannot be erased and re-used however. Up to 600 Mbytes of data can be stored on the blank 12 cm discs. While the system can be used for audio recording and playback, giving an hour's playing time, it's assumed that data storage will be the main use. The term WORM has been coined - write once, read many times.

## STEREO TV DELAY

Though the BBC has been carrying out successful stereo TV sound test transmissions for many months the Corporation has announced that regular stereo TV broadcasting will not start until at least 1991. The announcement has upset manufacturers who have already developed decoders to receive the transmissions - in fact some Nicam ready equipment has already been put on the market.

## goldstar comes to the uk

Korean manufacturer Goldstar has launched a range of TV and video equipment in the UK. The initial range includes five monitor-style TV sets in screen sizes 14 20 in ., at prices ranging from $£ 160-£ 270$, three HQ VHS VCRs with remote control and a playback only machine. Goldstar's UK subsidiary is Goldstar UK Sales Ltd., Goldstar House, 264 Bath Road, Slough SL1 4EW (0753 691888 ).

## VIDEO NOTES

Minolta is to introduce in the UK a Video 8 camcorder which it claims is the world's smallest and lightest - the weight is 1.1 kg without battery and cassette. Model 8100 E is a full-feature machine with $1 / 1,000$ th sec shutter, threehead drum, zoom lens and an auto calendar programmed to the year 2099. Toshiba has introduced at only $£ 400$ a digital VHS VCR with full-HQ specification circuitry. Model DV90B supersedes the DV80B and adds to the specification digital slow-motion, 27 -function remote control and a direct-drive tape-head system to reduce noise bars in the search mode.

USP Design of 20 Talbot Lane, Leicester LE1 4LR (0533 537575 ) is marketing a video cassette lock which slots into one of the cassette's spools. The key is then removed until the cassette is next required.
George Cole writes: Sony has just released in Japan a

Video 8 camcorder which can be used with either alkaline batteries or a conventional Nicad battery. The camcorder, Model CCD-M7, is aimed at the lower end of the market.
Hitachi's S-VHS camcorder, Model VCM-6000A, features a "tape tracker". This is in effect a 50 micron bulge on the surface of the head drum. It reduces tape rolling, which can affect picture quality. Other benefits claimed include suppressed vertical line distortion and reduced mechanical noise during tape transport. No UK release details have as yet been announced.
Sharp is about to release a new digital VCR, Model VC-D801H. Digital playback features include a channel search function which allows nine different channel pictures to be displayed on screen simultaneously. Other effects include picture-in-picture display, strobe and still frame. There are three high-speed index systems, an onscreen display function and a child lock button which disables all function buttons. A new "blue mute" feature mutes hiss and turns the screen blue when an unrecorded section of tape is being played back or a blank channel is tuned in. Also included are a 45 -function remote control system, HQ circuitry and a 14 -day/four-event timer. The price is around $£ 650$.
Grundig has released in the UK the teletext VCR first mentioned in this column last November. The VS540 has a built-in teletext tuner to enable non-teletext TV sets to receive teletext pages. The timer can also be set from a displayed teletext page. Other features include the ATTS system which calculates the amount of time remaining on tape, an electronic locking facility and a numeric keypad. The price is around $£ 650$.

## TV RECEIVERS

Several small-screen portable radio/TV receivers have been released recently. The Samsung BT121J sells at around $£ 70$ and has an MW/v.h.f. radio and a 5 in. monochrome TV section; the Steepletone STVR45 at $£ 75$ has an MW/v.h.f. radio plus $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. TV section; the Nikkai TLG18s at $£ 100$ includes a three-band stereo radio/recorder and a $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. TV section. At the other end of the scale $£ 1,700$ brings you ITT's multi-standard (PAL, SECAM, NTSC) Digivision Model 3988MS, which has a 76 cm FS tube, stereo sound circuitry, a teletext decoder with eight-page memory and a digital CTI system for improved colour definition.

## REMOTE CONTROL UNITS

,
Vision Spares Ltd. of 29 Bridgefoot Street, Dublin 8, Ireland, has introduced a 16 -channel remote control system which will fit into any TV set that uses a varicap tuner. The kit comes complete with remote control handset, infra-red receiver, a small button unit and a special fitting escutcheon - fitting instructions are available for most types of TV set. Thus almost any TV reeceiver can be turned into a 16 -channel set with remote control of volume and channel change facilities. The unit sells in Ireland for IR£37.50 plus VAT - quantity discounts are available.

The company has also developed a self-contained 99channel remote control set-top unit which provides for composite video and audio outputs and covers the complete v.h.f. and u.h.f. spectrum including the S channels. In addition to its use for upgrading older sets it can be used as a tuner unit for computer monitors. The retail price is IR£70 plus VAT.
Vision Spares Ltd. is interested in appointing distribution agents for these products in the UK and Europe.

## Features of the Panasonic NV-D80

Harold Peters

By now we've come to expect from a top-of-the-range VCR two-speed recording, hi-fi helically recorded sound and a timer that's programmable from the remote control handset. The recently introduced Panasonic Model NVD80 not only has these features but several more, due to three innovative extras: a digital field store, a bar-code scanner, and a deck mechanism that includes a "halfloaded" position. We'll take a brief look at these.

## Digital Field Store

As shown in Fig. 1, the NV-D80 has a digital field store in parallel with the analogue video signal path. The digital store can be brought into use not only during playback but also in the E-E mode. Amongst the new possibilities that this makes possible are:
(1) Still frame - a jitter-free picture that doesn't stop the sound output, or the tape.
(2) Digital strobe - a succession of still frames, controllable from one to six per second, can be flashed up on the screen, again without disrupting the sound.


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the digital system.


Fig. 2: The deck mechanism in the half-loaded position.


Fig. 3: A section of the bar-code programming sheet.
(3) Graphic effects - similar to those found on pop music video programmes.
(4) Noise reduction by adding the stored field to the analogue picture signal: the pictures add while the noise subtracts - the principle is similar to the operation of the familiar PAL delay line arrangement.

## Search Indexing

Whenever the record button is pressed at the start of a recording an index signal is recorded on the control track. Extra signals to indicate parts of a recording of particular interest can be added at places of your choosing by pressing the record button at the appropriate times. These indexed points - up to twenty per cassette - can be found rapidly during rewind or fast forward by calling up the index number of the part you want to see.

Alternatively you can use "intro scan". In this mode the tape, in fast forward, stops and plays ten seconds of picture at every index mark. When the part you want is reached you press play and the intro search ends. This feature is made possible by the half-loaded tape position shown in Fig. 2. Between each ten seconds of picture playback the tape is run in the half-loaded position, clear of the head drum and pinch roller but in close contact with the audio/control head. The tape stays in this half-loaded position during the rewind, fast forward and stop modes. This is an improvement on previous search indexing arrangements which work only in the "cue and review" mode.

## Bar Code Timer Control

In common with two other models in the current Panasonic range, the NV-D80's timer can be set at the front panel, by means of the remote control handset, or by using a bar-code scanner that comes with the machine.

The intention is that bar codes printed with the programme listings will eventually be used, as in Japan, but until copyright and printing problems have been resolved you have to do this by using the programming sheet (see Fig. 3) that comes with the machine. You simply switch the scanner on, point the sharp (LED) end of the scanner at the sheet and read off the channel, date, on and off times of the programme you want to record. Then turn the scanner round, point the blunt end at the VCR and press the transmit button. The VCR displays your information for ten seconds, gives a bleep of recognition, and switches to timer.

You have to scan the programming sheet fairly rapidly and straight. Every read-in produces a bleep, and a completed programme is given a train of bleeps. On and off times are given to the nearest half hour, with a fifth column on the programming sheet for extra minutes if needed. Since the scanner retains the last programme information, the cancel bar must be read before booking a further programme. To save on batteries the scanner switches itself off after twenty seconds of idleness.

Panasonic enthusiasts will be delighted to know that despite all the extra features the good old one-piece diecast chassis is retained.



# TV and VCR Standards Conversions 

## Eugene Trundle

We are often asked to convert imported TV sets and VCRs so that they can be used in the UK. In some cases such action is not viable economically. Even where the project is viable, it's important for the technician and his customer that the practicality, cost and subsequent performance of converted equipment are assessed at the outset, and that it's made clear to the customer that the process may not be easily reversible.

Many factors need to be considered. For example, if the make and model is an obscure one any spares that might subsequently be needed are unlikely to be available. Conversion is not recommended where the equipment is old or in poor condition since its reliability prospects will not be good. With recent models produced by well-known companies that have representation in the UK the outlook is much brighter, especially where there's an equivalent or similar UK version - this will often be indicated by the model number having a suffix that differs from the UK type. In this case such crucial spares as video heads, line output transistors and special semiconductor devices should be available - as will be the bits and pieces required for conversion. It's notable that many camcorders and semi-portable VCRs have a u.h.f. modulator with a preset system I/G sound switch, obviating any need for conversion.

## Alternative Approaches

Where applicable, other possibilities worth considering are the use of AV connections between equipment to bypass an incompatible modulation system, or fitting an up-converter such as the Labgear CM7122 to interface a v.h.f. modulator and a u.h.f. receiver, though in this case the sound conversion to be described below would generally still be required. These approaches lead to a loss of versatility, but in some cases may be the best solution. I've yet to find at a viable price any sort of downconverter to adapt a v.h.f. receiver for use with u.h.f. transmissions - it would be a complex and ungainly device.

## What's Viable?

In these days of high labour costs (relative to the purchase price of new equipment, that is!) there's a definite limit to what can be done: a good rule of thumb is that the modification will probably be worthwhile if the equipment, be it a TV set or a VCR, is already capable of producing colour pictures from UK TV transmissions the lack of sound can usually be dealt with at a reasonable cost. There are one or two exceptions to this rule primarily concerning v.h.f.-only sets from Australia, New Zealand and parts of the Middle East whose conversion prospects will be dealt with below.

The type of equipment that's most commonly brought to us for possible conversion consists of the multi-standard (PAL/NTSC/SECAM) VCRs and TV sets that are produced for use in the Middle East and are brought home by Brits returning from tours of duty. Cost of conversion seems not to be a matter of great concern, perhaps because of the high earnings obtained in that part of the
world. It's perhaps surprising that despite all the frontpanel trumpetings of "multi-standard", "seven-system" and so on few or none of them are able to receive system I sound - it seems that the UK, Ireland, Hong Kong and South Africa are left out of the equation. This opens the way to a reasonably profitable line in conversions for those prepared to have a go - often the TV set and the VCR both come in together.

In addition to these expatriates from the Gulf, we've successfully converted sets from West Germany. The method adopted would apply to sets from Scandinavia and most West European countries except for France, whose SECAM colour system and a.m. sound make conversion virtually impossible.

## System G-I TV Conversion

TV receiver conversion is the simplest. The main difference between the Continental CCIR system $G$ and the UK system I is the frequency spacing between the sound and vision carriers -5.5 and 6 MHz respectively. The fact that two different vision i.f.s ( 38.9 and 39.5 MHz ) are in common use is of no consequence, since the intercarrier sound frequency (sound i.f.) is fixed by the transmitter's carrier spacing. A very basic block diagram of the receiver section of a typical modern TV set or VCR is shown in Fig.1.
r Thus the job is primarily one of retuning the intercarrier sound channel to 6 MHz . In most cases selectivity is achieved by the use of one or two ceramic filters in the path between the vision demodulator and the intercarrier sound channel - point B in Fig. 1. Replace the filter(s) with a standard 6 MHz type. These are commonly available as spares from wholesalers and manufacturers. The usual prefix for the type used in the UK is SFE, though I've found SFC and CFE types: the key letter seems to be F, and the SFE6.0 type works happily as a replacement.

The i.c.-based sound demodulator is generally a quadrature or PLL type using a resonant circuit (C in Fig. 1) which must also be changed to 6 MHz . The tuned circuit usually consists of a parallel $L C$ combination whose coil core can generally be unscrewed to bring in good sound.

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Fine tune it for minimum buzz with a "busy" off-air picture like racing captions or the text-in-vision broadcasts that are available most weekday mornings. The "tank" circuit may on the other hand consist of another ceramic resonator, which in Continental sets is generally prefixed CDA. Changing it to a CDA6.0 type will bring in UK sound. Note that the resonator used in this position is quite different from the selectivity type used at the input to the intercarrier sound strip. Where, as is often the case, there's an "equivalent" UK TV or VCR model it's safest to order the system I filters as standard spares from the UK manufacturer or agent. Most Japanese manufacturers have their own type codes for these filters: it's essential to swop like for like.

Once its sound channel has been retuned the set will probably work quite well off air. Various snags may crop up however - substandard sound, coarse beat patterns on strong colours and, in areas where adjacent channels are received, an overall patterning effect. These effects occur because the filters and traps in the vision i.f. circuits are still tuned to the system $G$ sound frequencies. To overcome these effects it's necessary to retune the co-sound and adjacent-channel sound traps - the frequencies involved are shown in Table 1. In the now rare case of discrete component i.f. circuitry the best course is to refer to the manufacturer's alignment data: add 0.5 MHz to the frequencies specified for the i.f. traps. If equivalent data is available for a UK model, tune to the frequencies given, which will be 6 MHz below and 2 MHz above the vision i.f. for the co-sound and adjacent-channel sound traps respectively. In most modern sets a SAW filter is used to define the vision i.f. bandpass response - see A in Fig. 1. In this case retuning is not possible and a replacement system I filter will have to be fitted. Hopefully this will be available in the UK as a standard spare part.

Finally, in most sets there's a sound carrier trap in the post-detector video signal path - see D in Fig. 1. This may be a ceramic or a discrete component $L C$ filter and must be replaced or retuned to operate at 6 MHz to avoid the risk of tonal distortion of the highlights and, with monochrome and high-definition tubes, a fine dot pattern. To tune an $L C$ filter to 6 MHz , hook a scope downstream of the filter and adjust the latter for minimum "grass" on the sync pulse tip - see Fig. 2. Where a ceramic filter is used in this position it's usually recognisable because of the inductor strapped across it, as shown in Fig. 1. This filter has the opposite characteristic to the SFE type used for sound selectivity and often carries the prefix TPS, though I've seen STP and T prefixes in this position. T appears to be the critical letter, which is important when you're fitting a 6 MHz type as a replacement.

Where no UK source of these special ceramic filters (CDA and T types) is apparent, a browse through the service manuals for Amstrad, Finlux, Luxor, Network or Samsung TV sets may turn up some suitable part numbers - no doubt there are many more, but be sure to order types that provide the same functions as those being replaced.

## Bands and Channels

In the case of a TV set the job has now been finished and the sound and vision performance should be comparable to that of a home-market set. Where the receiver is designed solely for system B operation (Australia, New Zealand, etc., with transmissions confined to the v.h.f. bands) it's also necessary to replace the v.h.f. tuner with a
u.h.f. one. Often you'll find that the PCB is punched to take a u.h.f. tuner, or alternatively that one may be available as a pin-compatible replacement (as used in an equivalent UK set). In such cases the required type should be available for fitting. Otherwise a u.h.f. tuner of the ELC1043, U321 or U322 variety will have to be plumbed in. With these it will sometimes be necessary to provide extra i.f. gain and/or to arrange for a fixed a.g.c. voltage to be provided by a preset potentiometer. Where conversion is being undertaken as a commercial venture this may not be viable economically, but it's worth checking with manufacturers represented in the UK. For example, Ferguson published detailed information on the TX9 and TX10 range of receivers in issue 9 (December 1983) of Ferguson Feedback: the technical departments of other setmakers may well be able to offer practical modification advice for particular models.

## VCRs

The comments made so far all apply to the receiver sections of VCRs, whose circuits are basically the same as those in a TV set. One further modification is required to a VCR however - to ensure that it provides a signal to the system I specification. As shown at the bottom of Fig. 1, the r.f. modulator (sometimes called an r.f. converter) in a VCR incorporates a sound carrier generator that uses an $L C$ tuned circuit - this is not always shown in the circuit diagram. Usually it's the only slug-tuned coil with its own screening can in the modulator. The core must be unscrewed a few turns to bring the sound carrier frequency up to 6 MHz - it's best to tune by ear for minimum intercarrier buzz from a good TV set acting as a monitor. While this can be done in the tape playback mode, it's preferable finally to trim the coil for minimum buzz from an off-air transmission - the transmission will have higher vision frequencies than an off-tape signal, providing a more critical test to achieve a spot-on carrier frequency. You'll need a non-metallic trimming tool for this one. Sometimes access is impossible with the modulator in its normal working position, so the modulator must be temporarily stood off the board on soldered legs of tinned copper wire.

## Mains Supply Voltage

In general, equipment for use in system B/G countries is designed to be run from a 220 V a.c. mains supply. In all the cases I've come across the equipment will operate happily and reliably from a 240 V supply provided any selector (which may take the form of an internal link) is correctly set. Where a 50 Hz mains transformer is fitted there's usually a mains-tap adjustment. You won't find, or need, an input voltage adjustment with a chopper power supply. Equipment intended for operation from $100-120 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies is generally of the NTSC/525-line type, and is thus not a practical proposition for conversion.

## SECAM

The SECAM colour system was developed in France which now stands alone in Western Europe so far as its colour encoding system is concerned. While the use of a.m. sound precludes easy conversion of French sets, for SECAM equipment from other countries where a sound (and, if applicable, a tuner) conversion is feasible, particularly with high-quality monitors and other baseband video equipment, it's possible that the Mullard


Fig. 1: Positions of tuned circuits relevant to systems conversion. Some of those shown here as ceramic filters may in practice be in discrete LC form. The letters are referred to in the text.

TDA3952A PAL-to-SECAM transcoder chip could be used. This chip requires several peripheral components in the way of filters and delay lines: these items would have to be assembled, mounted and powered, so a conversion of this type would not be a five-minute job. I understand however that ready-built PAL-to-SECAM, SECAM-toPAL and other transcoder modules are available from Universal Electronics, 29 Rue Stephenson, 75018 Paris, France (telephone 42648117 or 42623272 ).
Some PAL VCRs can record and playback SECAM signals, though tape interchange with a genuine SECAM machine is unlikely to work. Much depends on circuit design. Some VCRs, such as the Hitachi VT6500, have a switch to change to quasi-SECAM operation. For a truly compatible conversion it would be necessary to inhibit the colour killer, circumvent the comb filter in the crosstalkcancelling circuit, and inhibit the colour subcarrier phase switching.

## Outward Bound Conversions

Less often we're asked to convert UK equipment for system B or G operation - usually by a customer who's heading for permanent residence in Spain. As previously mentioned, the r.f. modulators of many camcorders and portable VCRs are switchable between systems I and G, so there's no problem here. With other equipment the processes previously described need to be reversed, using Table 1 as applicable.

The main problem with this is to ensure that the 5.5 MHz sections are properly on tune. For this you need a multi-system v.h.f./u.h.f. pattern generator such as the Orion model we reviewed in the February 1987 issue. Without this you're likely to get an angry international phone call within a few weeks! Since export conversion is less commonly required the various filters, tuners and modulators saved from previous conversion jobs can be recycled - system B/G components are not so easy to obtain in the UK. I've got a complete kit of filters for any Grundig TV set headed for its Fatherland, and a nice

Table 1: Standard i.f. channel frequencies.

| Vision i.f. | $38 \cdot 9 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 39.5 MHz |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| System I co-sound | 32.9 MHz | 33.5 MHz |
| System I adj. sound | 40.9 MHz | 41.5 MHz |
| System B/G co-sound | $33 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 34 MHz |
| System G adj. sound | 41.4 MHz | 42 MHz |
| System B adj. sound | 40.4 MHz | 41 MHz |

channel $3 / 4$ v.h.f. modulator just waiting for Barry Humphries, suitcase in hand, to ring me - available at knock-down price, fitting extra . . .

## Commercial Conversions

Portatel Conversions of 25 Staines Road West, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx (0932 788 972) will carry out conversions in both directions. They will do work for the trade and the public and are recommended by many setmakers. They are happy to discuss and quote for various conversions, including PAL/SECAM VCR jobs where this is practical.

## Software

Video cassettes are not nearly so system conscious as the hardware you feed them into. Provided the scanning standards (i.e. 625/50 or 525/60) and encoding system are the same, the tape will play in any VCR of the correct format - usually VHS these days. Thus tapes can be freely interchanged between Australia, the UK, Spain, the Middle East, Denmark, West Germany, etc. French and East European block tapes will play back in monochrome via PAL equipment: the exception here is Video 8 tapes which have complete interchangeability in all $625 / 50$ countries.

Tapes from the USA, Canada and other 525/60/NTSC countries will not play back at all on European VCRs. It's simplest, provided there are no copyright problems, to have them transcoded by a facilities house. Two of the leaders in this field are Flintdown Channel Five of 339 Clifton Drive South, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs FY8 1LP (0253 725 499) and Video Action Services of 130 Brookwood Road, London SW18 5DD (01 870 5558).


Fig. 2: Trimming the 6 MHz filter in the video signal path adjust for minimum fuzz on the line sync pulse with the scope's $Y$ gain turned up high to magnify this section of the video waveform.

# Practical Computer Programming 

Part 2

Mike Phelan

Last month we saw that the microprocessor can carry out only a limited number of fairly simple tasks, though it does this very rapidly. To recap briefly, there are within it various places where one, or sometimes more, bytes of information can be stored. This information is held in the form of logic levels one or zero, each representing one of the digits of a binary number.

The microprocessor chip can also manipulate the values of the binary numbers held in the registers, also in external memory after being fetched, by using decoded "opcodes". These are instruction bytes fetched from an external memory location identified by an address. The address in a small computer using a Z 80 or 6502 microprocessor is usually a two-byte number - because these chips have sixteen pins connected to the computer's address bus. Each pin can be only high or low, representing one bit. With sixteen bits we can represent numbers up to 65,535 , or in binary code 1111111111111111 (two bytes).

## Instructing the Microprocessor

O.K. So how does the microprocessor know where to fetch its instructions from? The microprocessor contains a sixteen-bit register called the program counter. When the computer is switched on one of the microprocessor's pins is fed with a reset pulse which, amongst other things, loads the program counter register with a set value - zero or 65,535 is usual. The first opcode will be fetched from this address in the external memory. Then, as each instruction is executed, the value in the program counter register is automatically incremented. The only exception to this rule are when the instruction changes the value in the program counter register (more on this later).

It can be seen that we are still a long way from making much use of the computer. What we have outlined so far will enable the microprocessor to carry out only a fixed program stored somewhere in memory. This would be adequate for a microprocessor used in a remote control system or a VCR's system control arrangement, or in other applications where a set program is used to control hardware. In such applications the ROM is usually part of a single microcomputer chip. But for computer use in the normal sense we require some interaction with the world outside the computing system, and the facility to chose the programs we want to run. This brings us to peripherals and operating systems.

## Computer Peripherals

Our apologies for yet more jargon! A peripheral is something that's attached to the computer for the purpose of converting data as the computer knows it into some other form, or vice versa - or both! Put simply, things like the keyboard, monitor, disk drive, tape deck and printer are peripherals. Some of these can clearly pass data only one way, i.e. the keyboard and monitor. Items like the tape deck pass data both ways.

So how do we use a chip that can refer only to an address in memory to, for example, send information to a display screen? The simplest way is to use what's called "memory maping". This means that, in this particular
example, the screen appears to the microprocessor to be a particular block of memory. By depositing a byte at one of the addresses in this block, something will appear at the corresponding screen location. This exercise requires another chip which is known as a CRT controller, or CRTC for short. The CRTC sorts out what is to be displayed, in what colour, and where on the screen. It also generates the sync and blanking signals required by the monitor.

Other peripherals also use various memory areas, but we need some means of controlling all this, which brings us to the operating system. First we must digress into the subject of computer languages.

## Operating Systems and Computer Languages

It will be best to look at these two things - operating systems and computer languages - first in the context of a simple home computer, then to expand the ideas to cover business machines.

It would be extremely laborious to have to program our computer by entering long strings of numbers. The computer's opcodes are known collectively as "machine code", and it may take something like fifty or so instructions just to get a single character printed on the screen. So imagine what the instructions for a complicated application such as a stock control system would be like! Not to mention the fact that finding any errors would be extremely difficult. To get round this things called "highlevel languages" have been developed. "High-level" means as much like ordinary English language as possible. Most home computers employ a version of the high-level language known as BASIC (Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code). This allows us to enter instructions at the keyboard, or to put them together as a program, using straightforward English-language type instructions. Something that looks like English is easy to understand and debug (fault-find). Each BASIC instruction corresponds to a number of machine opcodes. As an example, PRINT ' A ' is a BASIC instruction whose meaning is obvious to anyone.

BASIC is actually a program itself, called the interpreter - it interprets our English-language type instructions into the machine code that the computer system uses. With a home computer the interpreter program is automatically loaded from ROM soon after switch on. As previously mentioned, the first thing that occurs at switch on is that an address of 0 or 65,535 is loaded into the microprocessor's program counter register. The instruction brought from this address starts a chain of events that culminates in starting the interpreter so that the machine is ready for the user to type something in.

The ROM program that loads the interpreter is called the operating system, and in this type of computer is fairly simple. Other jobs carried out by the operating system program include managing data sent to the printer, tape deck, disk system etc. It groups the data in "files", which can consist of data, a program or anything else held in a chunk of memory.
The greater part of the computer's memory consists of RAM, from which all data is lost when the computer is
switched off. The basic ROM, which retains its data, contains the operating system, BASIC interpreter and little else. The microprocessor distinguishes between the two by means of the addresses or an electronic switching arrangement - how it does this is irrelevant here.

## Tapes and Disks

Clearly if we need to keep any data other than that held in ROM we must keep it on tape or disc. For serious use a tape deck is inconveniently slow and prone to trouble. Files are stored on tape by modulating a signal with two frequencies used to denote one and zero respectively. Some business applications require multiple files: it's difficult to swap tapes to get at the files and to find where a required file is on a tape.

## Disk Drive

The answer to this is a disk drive. There are at least four disk standards in common use, and various operating systems for use with them. For smaller business machines the most common type of disk is the $51 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. one, with an operating system known as DOS produced by Microsoft. This is designed to work with an 8088 or similar microprocessor. With home computers the situation is rather different. Many of these have no in-built disk drive, so this item must be purchased separately and may come with its own operating system. An exception to this is the Amstrad range that uses 3 in . disks and an operating system known as $C P / M$ - DOS was evolved from this and the two are similar in many respects.

With a disk-based machine the operating system looks after running the programs, the disk and other peripherals. The languages used are not usually contained in ROM but must be loaded from the disk, as indeed must the operating system itself. But hold it - how can we do this since we need an operating system to load a file from the disk?!

The answer is in ROM and is called a bootstrap program - the term "booting up" is derived from this. The bootstrap program starts a process which loads the operating system and prepares it to accept keyboard commands. How this works in detail will be explained after we've covered the way in which files are stored on disk.

## Storing Data on Disks

Unlike a tape, which is a serial device, a disk is divided into concentric areas called "tracks". Each track is divided into "sectors", and each sector can be found by its sector and track number. It must be stressed that the pattern is purely a magnetic one: it's laid down when a new disk is "formatted", which must be done before it can be used. This is carried out by one of the operating system commands.

From here on for clarity we'll use DOS as the assumed operating system. The formatting process also reserves several sectors as a "directory" and some more as a "file allocation table" (FAT). The files on the disk have a directory entry which gives the file name, length and starting track/sector. The operating system puts the files on the disk contiguously. If a file increases or decreases in size, or is deleted altogether, DOS reallocates the space as necessary.

So how do we keep track of a file that may be spread all over the disk? The answer to this lies in the FAT. For convenience, the sectors are grouped in units called
"clusters". Two sectors per cluster is typical. DOS recognises a cluster by a unique number, and a cluster is the smallest unit that can be allocated to a single file. The directory entry is actually the starting cluster number rather than a track and sector number. The FAT is divided into "cells", each entry corresponding to one cluster on the disk in a fixed order. There are three possibilities for an entry: (1) The number of the next cluster in the file. (2) A unique code that means the cluster is unusable. (3) A unique code that means it's the last cluster of a file. Thus the DOS can pick up the first cluster number from the directory and use the FAT to trace the rest of the file. So unlike a tape any file on a disk can be reached without having to read other files first. And of course a disk system is much faster - after all it was designed for the job, not for reproducing audio!

Incidentally, when a file is erased nothing of the sort actually happens. What does happen is that the directory entry is changed so that the file name doesn't appear, and the FAT clusters are put on an "unused" list. This explains the apparent magic of programs which can recover an "erased" file - as long as the space hasn't been reused.

Next month a closer look at computer languages and reasons for choice.

## Still Hazy

Yes, I have to admit that I'm still hazy and finding it very difficult to type this note. There are one or two things I must say however.

First, my thanks to Les Austin (see Letters page) for his help with the Grundig set that gave me so much trouble. You remember the 2210 that blows the 1 A fuse I fitted in series with the supply to the line output stage? No, Les, it doesn't make any popping noises before it goes. It just goes. You did say that a lot of people cross over the e.h.t. tripler's diode and earth leads. This had happened to the set and on wiring it correctly I found out why. When wired correctly there was no luminance, only chroma. This was due to the $6.30 \Omega$ resistor R528 in the e.h.t. current sensing circuit having gone almost open-circuit, producing permanent beam limiting. Having put all this right the set is now working and I'm waiting to see whether the fuse still fails. Thanks for putting me on the right track.

Thanks also to the other kind chap who called in at the shop to give me a replacement for the small choke (L508) which is wired in series with the line scan thyristor's gate. He told me that when faulty it causes trouble due to the thyristor firing early. I fitted the choke but the fuse still blew. Thanks anyway.

Whoops - the fuse has gone again. Sorry Les: one day I'll find out what's doing it. Fancy the tripler being incorrectly connected and making so little difference.

Now what's all this about and why am I so hazy? Well, you see, at present the heart hasn't the heart to pump sufficient blood to my brain while I'm standing up or sitting down, only when I'm lying down, and I can't do that all day, can I? So I have to take some tablets, but only two per day as they are rather powerful. They work for about an hour, then I sink back into partial oblivion still able to repair sets, but unable to remember much about them. So, as you can imagine, I'm getting myself into some fine old scraps.

Les Lawry-Johns.

## TV Fault Finding

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

A portable fitted with this chassis made several visits to the workshop before we got to the bottom of the trouble. Each time the complaint was that the set would "tick", with momentary loss of picture and sound. Although we saw it once we weren't fast enough to make a diagnosis!

The problem finally got so bad that the fault was more on than off. The power supply was pumping, and on each pump cycle the h.t. came up to about 80 V . In a darkened room we could see some sparking inside the stalk of the e.h.t. "flower" connector to the tube bowl. Fitting a new lead and connector solved the problem for good. E.T.

## Toshiba C2225B1, C2625B1, C2226B1 etc.

These models use a mains-isolated chassis, with an optocoupler link for standby switching. The optocoupler bridges the live and safe areas of the RMT selector board. Where a no-go situation is encountered with one of these sets you'll very often find that the optocoupler is responsible. Prove it by withdrawing the flying socket from the live section of the RMT SEL panel, after which the set should come on by operating the on-off switch. If so, check that l.t. supplies are present at the RMT panel before condemning the optocoupler - the safety feed resistors sometimes go open-circuit for no apparent reason. We've not quoted circuit reference numbers because they vary from model to model.
E.T.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis

We've had several puzzling cases of low or no colour in sets that use the TDA3560 decoder chip. Until we twigged it a lot of time was spent tracking down the trouble. What happens is that the carbon track of RV67 (470s, delay line circuit balance control) goes high-resistance or opencircuit. It's probably the emitter load resistor of a transistor within the chip and it's failure completely duffs out the colour.
E.T.

## Decca/Tatung 120/130/140 Chassis

In the 120 and 130 chassis beam current limiting is carried out by sampling a negative voltage developed at the earthy side of the line output transformer's e.h.t. overwinding. This negative voltage is offset by a positive feed via R 425 and R 426 (both $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ depending on tube type). Increasingly we find that these two resistors have gone high in value or open-circuit. This results in a weak and milky picture which is little improved by advancing the setting of the contrast control.

The equivalent resistor in the later 140 series chassis is R427 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which should be worth checking where the weak picture symptom is present.
E.T.

## Philips 320 Chassis

- This set produced a very noisy picture with both high and low-gain aerials, though the contrast was adequate. Without giving it much thought I changed the tuner. Naturally this had no effect. Still without thinking about it I changed the transistor in the first i.f. can, then the three transistors

Reports from Eugene Trundle, Dennis Apple, B.Sc., William G. Lockitt, Eng. Tech., Lenny Dinsdale, Alfred Damp, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech. and D.H. Davies
in the second can, all to no effect. Having wasted some time on all this, and feeling rather foolish, I did what I should have done to start with - think! If the set could produce a picture with reasonable contrast when operated with a very low-gain aerial the tuner and i.f. amplifier were unlikely to have been suspect in the first instance .
With narrowed eyes, I worked the set-a.g.c. control while observing the i.f. a.g.c. voltage at pin 4 of the i.f. selectivity can. As there was no voltage change I checked back to where the a.g.c. voltage comes from - pin 4 of IC2225. This voltage varied nicely from 2 V to 6 V as quoted in the manual. So with sleuth-like precision I traced along the a.g.c. line and found that R2206a was not connected to pin 4 of the chip. Putting this right produced a beautifully noise-free picture with excellent contrast and brightness.
Channel changing was a bit erratic however. This responded to cleaning the sliders of the rotary channelchange switch and resetting the spring tensions (this was the 17 in . transportable version of the chassis). Everything now seemed to be all right and the set was left on soak test. Suddenly there was a loud crack from inside the cabinet and both the sound and picture disappeared. Dear me I thought, how trying!

I peered inside the cabinet and switched on. Nothing. Then suddenly an arc about two inches long shot out from the rectifier base to chassis, making the interior light up like the proverbial Christmas tree. Wondering what bad deeds I must have done to deserve this, I attempted to measure the h.t. voltage before the arc struck again. The meter read about 200 V which should have been 163 V the neon over-voltage protection circuit hadn't operated. Cold tests on the power supply panel seemed to be the appropriate course of action. The regulating thyristor read all right and much time was then wasted checking other innocent items. Eventually I decided to change the thyristor anyway, using the more robust 2 N 4444 . The new h.t. reading was still too high, but could be brought down to 163 V by means of the set-h.t. control.

At last, with the h.t. voltage as it should be, I could concentrate on the remaining fault - no sound and a blank screen, though e.h.t. was present at the tube. Since IC2225 (TBA550) provides the a.g.c. and outputs to the video and sound channels checks were made at its pins. The voltages were haywire - in particular the a.g.c. voltage was far too high and was biasing off both the tuner and the i.f. amplifier. A new TBA550 was fitted and, holding my breath as I switched on, there it was - a fine healthy picture. So far the excellent picture has remained stable and, I very much hope, this is the end of the story!
D.A.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis (PC1044 Panel)

This set had no sound and no raster and a check on the h.t. line revealed that there was no h.t. voltage. Some checks in the power supply brought us to the TDA4600 chip's supply pin 9 where the voltage was only about 2 V instead of 12.5 V . We eventually found that one of the diodes in the mains bridge rectifier, D64, was open-
circuit. As a result there was no earth return through the bridge.

On another of these sets the picture was displaced twothree inches to the left. This can be caused by a faulty resistor in the feedback link to the TDA9503 line processor chip, i.e. R212 or R217 (both $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). In this case R212 was open-circuit.
W.G.L.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis (PC1001 Panel)

This one really threw us. The original complaint was no picture, but when we tried it on the bench there was no sound either. A lot of time was wasted trying to find a common cause. The facts we established were that the supply lines were present, an e.h.t. rustle could be heard at switch on, and all the signals around the TDA9503 sync/line processor chip were correct. At this point the engineer who'd brought the set in told us that it was used as a computer monitor in a school's science laboratory. This was when the penny dropped that the two faults were not related - the loudspeaker had been disconnected and what we should have been looking for was the reason why the RGB output transistors were cut off. This was not difficult. The bases were all at about 2 V while the emitters were at 12 V . The emitters are returned to chassis via the beam-quenching transistor VT57 (BC337) whose base is fed from the 115 V h.t. line via the 82 V zener diode W57 (BZX61C82). The latter was found to be opencircuit.
A.D.

## Ferguson 16A3

This set wouldn't produce text. Checks around the SAA5030 video input processor chip revealed that although the video input and the timing pulses were present and correct there was no output. Replacing the chip cured the fault
A.D.

## ITT Digi 3 Chassis

The modification for intermittent loss of remote control operation - fit a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor from pin 6 of the infra-red remote control receiver chip to chassis - also works in cases where the set changes channel by itself.

For a dead set check whether D795 is short-circuit.
For incorrect or patchy colours suspect the degaussing posistor R701.

For a shaking picture, as though the line phase is shifting, try a dash of freezer on IC1402 on the IFB286 module.
P.B.

## ITT CVC32 Chassis

Intermittent field foldover at the bottom of the screen can be an awkward fault with these sets. First check the chassis connections by the line oscillator module (though this usually causes height variations). If they are o.k., try pressing the Molex plug on the raster correction panel (by the scan coils). Poor connections in the socket can be responsible - I usually solder the wires directly to the PCB.

I've had a few cases of poor line sync lately due a faulty TBA920 socket - again removal of the socket is best. P.B.

## Grundig CUC Series Chassis

Recently I had to send the tuner/i.f. can from one of these sets to MCES for repair. It came back with a sheet showing to which models it could be fitted. As I'm used to ITT sets which for years used just two versions, CMR800
for sets with manual tuning and CMR803 for synthesis tuning, it came as a surprise to see how many tuner/i.f. systems Grundig use. The trouble is that some require 12 V , some 13.5 V , others 15 V . Looks like a good trap for the unwary.
P.B.

## ITT Digi 3 Chassis

This set had faulty colour - it looked as though the reference oscillator was just off frequency. Substitution proved that the fault was in the digi board, but changing the video codec and PAL processor chips made no difference. Replacing the clock generator chip IC610 put matters right.

For squegging on vertical lines, replace the video codec chip IC650.
P.B.

## Rediffusion Mk. 5 Chassis

This set would trip after two-three hours. When working normally all the voltages were correct. On checking we found dry-joints around the line output transformer. Resolding all the joints around the transformer put an end to the trouble.
D.H.D.

## Hitachi TU75A

The fault was loss of line hold after two hours' use. Resetting the line hold control would then give a steady picture for a further hour and a half or so. The 2SC458 line oscillator transistor was found to be the cause of the trouble though it checked all right out of circuit. D.H.D.

## Fidelity CTV14R (ZX2000 Chassis)

One of these sets came into the workshop a few weeks ago with the dead set symptom. The line output transformer had been replaced a few months ago, so we discounted that. Checks revealed that h.t. was present at R828 and R901 but not at the collector of the line output transistor. A careful check along the print then revealed a hairline crack which couldn't be seen with the naked eye. Repairing this restored the set to normal working order. We've since had several cases of print breaks like this.
L.D.

## National TC48G

In a previous case we had to replace the electrolytic C505 to cure line drift - this $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor couples the sample pulse from the line output transformer into the flywheel line sync discriminator circuit. We had the problem again recently and decided to try fitting a polyester replacement capacitor. Due to its size this had to be mounted on the reverse of the board. It gave good lock without drifting presumably an electrolytic was used originally simply because of its physical size.
L.D.

## Decca 30 Series Chassis

Although these sets are getting decidedly old now many of them continue to give good service. One fault we get quite often is a short-circuit h.t. rectifier diode. In nine cases out of ten the customer will tell you that they were using a vacuum cleaner when the set went off! We usually fit a higher power rectifier in this position and increase the value of the parallel transient bypass capacitor C603 from 470 pF to $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$ - the value found in most sets. L.D.

## Meter Repair

Bob Walker

Recently an Eagle minimeter, Model HT120, arrived at my workbench for attention. Like so many of the wee jobs that come my way this one turned out to be (a) almost impossible, (b) uneconomic and (c) guaranteed to make one wish it had landed somewhere else. Having said that, I must add that the joy of beating the odds, of playing electronic detective, and of returning to its owner an item he thought was fit only for scrap is something to savour. For any reader who has a similar problem the procedure I followed might well prove instructive and helpful. The mathematics are pretty elementary, so don't be put off.

The neat little meter informed all who might be interested that it had sensitivities of $4,000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$ on the d.c. ranges and $2,000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$ on the a.c. ranges. The pamphlet and circuit diagram that came with it were found to relate to a different model (KEW7N) but seemed to offer some sort of guidance (misleading as it turned out).

On removing the meter's back the full extent of the catastrophy was revealed. Four print tracks had disintegrated, including part of the printed switch track, and several resistors were burnt or blackened to the extent that their values couldn't be read. Resisting the temptation to abandon the project, I connected the meter's movement in series with a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ variable resistor set to maximum and my own multimeter on the 0.5 A range across a 1.5 V cell. With a little adjustment I found that the movement was working and that it reached full scale at 0.223 mA . As its mate on the pamphlet was rated at 0.2 A and there are two diodes across the movement this seemed to be a reasonable figure to work on. Its resistance was measured using an electronic meter and was found to be $350 \Omega$.
From the damage done it was evident that a hefty voltage had been applied to the unprotected ohms range, which had been hurriedly changed over to the adjacent 1 kV a.c. range, blowing part of the switch track, D2 and the return track to the negative terminal. Fig. 1 shows the


Fig. 1: Eagle minimeter Model HT120 circuit diagram.
circuit diagram and identifies the affected tracks and components. The survival of the delicate movement was something to marvel at.

## Current Ranges

Fig. 2 shows the basic current meter circuit. R8 and R9 were o.k. but R6 and R7 had suffered. The good half of R6's track measured $500 \Omega$, and as such potentiometers are normally linear the control was assumed to be $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and was replaced accordingly. A value for R 7 was obtained as follows.

On the 0.25 mA range 0.223 mA flows through the meter circuit and 0.027 mA is shunted through $12,012 \Omega$ $(\mathrm{R} 8+\mathrm{R} 9)$, giving a voltage of $\left(0 \cdot 027 / 10^{3}\right) \times 12,012=$ 0.324 V . For the same voltage at 0.223 mA the resistance of the meter circuit has to be $(0.324 / 0 \cdot 223) \times 10^{3}=$ $1,452 \cdot 9 \Omega$. R7 would therefore be $1,452 \cdot 9-(1,000+350)$ $=102 \cdot 9 \Omega$. A $100 \Omega$ resistor was fitted.

On the 250 mA range the shunt tap is transferred to the junction of R8/9. In this case the meter circuit current is 0.223 mA and 249.777 mA flows through R9, giving a voltage of 2.997 V . For the same voltage the resistance of the meter circuit has to be $(2 \cdot 997 / 0 \cdot 223) \times 10^{3}=13,441 \Omega$. Actually it's $12,000+100+1,000+350=13,450 \Omega$. Reasonably close! This checked out in practice using the previously mentioned test circuit.

## Voltage Ranges

On d.c. the voltage ranges are based on the 0.25 mA current circuit giving a sensitivity of $4,000 \Omega / \mathrm{V}$. The voltage across the meter circuit is, as calculated above, 0.324 V at f.s.d. On the 5 V range the series resistor required, R1, has a value $[(5-0.324) / 0 \cdot 25] \times 10^{3}=18,704 \Omega$. For 25 V $R 1+R 2=98,704 \Omega$, so $R 2$ is $80 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. For $250 \mathrm{~V} R 1+\mathrm{R} 2$ $+\mathrm{R} 3=998,704 \Omega, \mathrm{R} 3$ being $900 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. For 500 V R1 +R 2 $+\mathrm{R} 3+\mathrm{R} 4=1,998,704 \Omega$, R 4 being $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
The resistors in circuit checked out o.k. with the exception of R 2 which measured $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This was replaced using two resistors of $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series, the tolerances being such that the total resistance was $80 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

The same resistors are used in the a.c. voltage ranges, which checked out quite well in random tests after D2 and the burnt-out segment of the switch had been replaced. For the latter a small copper rivet was used, wired behind the panel to a suitable point.

## Ohms Range

The ohms range circuit (see Fig. 3) had taken the brunt of the damage and needed most attention. The printed circuit was first reinstated, using fine tinned insulated copper wire between connection points where the print


Fig. 2: The basic current meter circuit.


Fig. 3: The ohmmeter circuit.
had disappeared. A value for R 5 then had to be found as it had been roasted. The calculations for this may seem to be a bit daunting because of transfer of the shunting effect of R6 from the meter circuit to the parallel circuit at various settings of the zero control, but can be kept quite simple. There are two limits to the range covered by R6. l've marked these minimum and maximum (in terms of the meter reading) in Fig. 3. The total resistance Rt for the meter and shunt together can be obtained as follows:
$R t \min =\frac{(R 7+R 8+R 9) \times(R 6+R m)}{R 7+R 8+R 9+R 6+R m}=\frac{12,112 \times 1,350}{13,462}=1,214 \cdot 6 \Omega$. $R \mathrm{t} \max =\frac{(\mathrm{R} 6+\mathrm{R} 7+\mathrm{R} 8+\mathrm{R} 9) \times \mathrm{Rm}}{\mathrm{R} 6+\mathrm{R} 7+\mathrm{R} 8+\mathrm{R} 9+\mathrm{Rm}}=\frac{13,112 \times 350}{13,462}=341 \Omega$.

The voltage Em required for f.s.d. differs in the two cases because at minimum R6 is in series with Rm and at maximum only Rm is involved. In both cases the f.s.d. current Im will of course be 0.223 mA . Thus
$\mathrm{Em} \min =\mathrm{IRm}=\left(0 \cdot 223 / 10^{3}\right) \times 1,350=0 \cdot 301 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{Em}_{\text {max }}=\left(0.223 / 10^{3}\right) \times 350=0.078 \mathrm{~V}$
At the minimum setting:
Shunt current Is min $=(0.301 / 12,112) \times 10^{3}=0 \cdot 028 \mathrm{~mA}$. Total current It $=\mathrm{Im}+\mathrm{Is} \min =0.223+0.028=$ 0.251 mA .

Total resistance Rt required for f.s.d. $=(1 \cdot 5 / 0 \cdot 251) \times 10^{3}$ $=5,976 \Omega$.
Series resistance required ${ }^{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{s} \min =\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Rt} \min =$ $5,976 \cdot 9-1,214 \cdot 6=4,761 \cdot 4 \Omega$.

At the maximum setting:
Shunt current Is $\max =(0.078 / 13,112) \times 10^{3}=0.006 \mathrm{~mA}$. Total current It $=$ Im + Is max $=0.223+0.006=$ 0.229 mA .

Total resistance Rt required for f.s.d. $=(1 \cdot 5 / 0 \cdot 229) \times 10^{3}$ $=6,550 \cdot 2 \Omega$.
Series resistance required Rs $\max =\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Rt} \max =$ $6,550 \cdot 2-341=6,209 \cdot 2 \Omega$

These calculations assume a constant 1.5 V supply, but in practice of course the cell voltage drops over a period of use and time from a figure of over 1.5 V when new to about 1.2 V , at which stage readings would tend to vary downwards owing to the increasing internal resistance of the cell which should therefore be replaced.

Taking a round figure of $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ for the series resistance and working backwards we get $\mathrm{Rt} \mathrm{min}=5,000+1,214 \cdot 6$ $=6,214 \cdot 6 \Omega$.

At the required f.s.d. current of 0.247 mA the cell voltage required would be
$\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{Rt} \min =\left(0 \cdot 247 / 10^{3}\right) \times 6,214 \cdot 6=1 \cdot 53 \mathrm{~V}$.
Rt $\max =5,000+341=5,341 \Omega$.
At the required f.s.d. current of 0.229 mA the cell voltage $\mathrm{E}=\left(0 \cdot 229 / 10^{3}\right) \times 5,341=1 \cdot 22 \mathrm{~V}$.

Thus with Rs $=5,000$ R6 will be capable of adjustment for f.s.d. with cell voltages ranging from $1.53-1.22 \mathrm{~V}$, which will met the above requirements.

## In Conclusion

It will be noticed that the above method necessarily differs from that employed in the design of a multimeter. This had to be done in order to restore the meter to its original state as closely as possible. Some components had known values, others were damaged and/or the markings were deleted. Some values had changed.

At the end of the exercise the meter performed as well as could be expected. The task was clearly a totally uneconomic one to undertake on a low-cost meter, but was nevertheless instructive and, to a meter lover like myself, worthwhile.

## next month in



## - FIDELITY'S DIGITAL TV

Whether converting TV signals to digital form and processing them in this way prior to the output stages becomes the normal way of doing things remains to be seen Chassis that carry out video and timebase signal processing in digital form are already with us however, and others are due to appear. Latest on the scene is the Fidelity ZX 5000 chassis. J. LeJeune describes the way in which the set works. Amongst the features are an RGB output section in i.c. form.

## - VHS FAST-SEARCH SYSTEMS

Yet another enhancement of the VHS system has recently been introduced - methods of adding coded signals to give high-speed search for recorded material. Though the basic idea is not new, the latest methods record binary signals on the control track. There are two variants, VISS and VASS. George Cole provides technical data on a system that could become a standard part of VHS.

## - THE PHILIPS 3A CHASSIS

Prilips latest TV chassis, the 3A, forms an interesting comparison with the new Fidelity chassis (see atove). The aim was a "go anywhere, do anyth ng" design. It cetainly takes a new approach, with novelties right across the board, including a malti-standard colour decoder. Colour transient improvement is a feature that's gradually appearing in up-market models. Harold Peters describes the basic chassis concept and some of its features.

- VINTAGE TV

Not so much TV this time, rather film. Chas E. Miller describes the early Kinemacolor system, which makes an interesting comparison with some colour TV systems.

- HELICAL AERIALS FOR BAND I

During last year's $\mathrm{SpE}^{\text {season Roger Bunney car- }}$ ried out extensive experiments on the use of helical CB aerials fo- DX-TV reception. Next month Roger reports on this promising approach.

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## Servicing VHS Cassettes

## Harold Peters

The cost of head drum replacement being what it is you think twice about using a dodgy cassette. As a result there are, lying idle, large numbers of cassettes that with a little care and attention could quite safely be reused.

It must be emphasised at the outset that the writer's experience relates only to VHS tapes. The VHS cassette is unique in having a transport system that relies on a transparent leader at each end of the tape to make it stop. These leaders are attached to the playing tape by patches of sticky foil which use an adhesive that doesn't migrate over the edge of the tape under winding pressure. The leaders are short enough to prevent the join from passing over the head drum in either direction: thus as long as the playing tape in between is unjointed, uncreased, untouched by hand and is not shedding oxide it can be used over and over again. This gives the clue to what follows, namely to discard the faulty part(s) of the tape, going back to the nearest leader joint and then carefully remaking this.
Our suggestions do not apply to V2000 or Beta tapes. The former have silver foil stops deposited on the ends of the playing tape itself, the latter have metallic strips. Before going into details of the repair method - which in truth is rather obvious - here's a list of the faults usually encountered.

## Types of Fault

To examine a VHS cassette, release and hold back the protective flap - without touching the tape. A good tape will lie flat, be shiny and be neither creased nor marked.

Lines that run along the tape lengthwise are scratches caused by grit particles or other foreign bodies. If they turn up on more than one tape the cause is in the VCR: if only one tape is affected the cause is within the cassette itself - usually the particles are around the metal tension pillars. A longitudinal scratch produces sparklies across the picture, in one place on the screen.
Lines that run across the tape are winding creases. They are usually found at the beginning and end of the tape and are mostly caused by sudden stopping after rewinding. The screen displays lines of sparklies that run slowly down the screen. Incidentally, after rewinding the tape it's good practice to put the machine into the play mode for a few seconds before pressing the stop button. This not only puts the heads past most of the creases but also prevents the wind-rewind jockey pulley from spending long periods of idleness squeezed between the drive spindle and the take-up spool. The Philips VR6462 and its clones are most susceptible to this.

A chewed tape edge may be either a wavy line or a jagged sawtooth. The cause is the tape riding either too high or too low through the VCR's tape path. Sometimes the problem is due to the threading up process hesitating, as a result of which the tape drops below the guides. The sawtooth effect is produced by the braking teeth inside the cassette. Symptoms: no field sync if the lower edge of the tape is chewed, weak or woolly sound if the upper edge is chewed.

Blotchy tape - uneven deposition of the recording oxide - is a manufacturing defect. The cassette is eligible for
replacement if new. The symptom is flashing white blobs in any part of the picture - they stay put in the freeze frame mode.

Oxide shedding is another possible manufacturing defect, but can also be caused by damp or very hot storage. Splinter-like flakes of black oxide appear inside the VCR deck and the affected cassette and the heads need cleaning every time the machine is used.
Jammed tape. Removing a jammed tape involves getting it out while the machine is still in the threaded mode, leaving about nine inches of tape to be wound back into the cassette. It's almost impossible not to touch the tape or crease it, but if you are lucky it may flatten if wound up tight. The symptoms consist of about seven seconds of interference rolling down the screen, possibly followed by a dirty head. The tape may stop due to light getting through where the pinch roller has worn off the oxide.
Turned tape. In the course of threading up, a damp or damaged tape may turn over so that the oxide side is inwards, away from the heads. Symptoms are snow and no sound or maybe a faint buzz from the inverted control signal. On many tapes both sides look alike, so go back to the leader: the sticky patch is always on the "dead" surface of the playing tape.

## Cures

Scratched, creased, blotchy, chewed and jammed tapes can all be salvaged by winding on past the damaged area and discarding the damaged tape back to the nearest leader (invariably the start). Details follow.

Tapes that shed oxide must be totally discarded. They are handy in the garden for tying in, training beans and, if tightly stretched horizontally, make an effective bird scarer! This treatment usually confirms that the oxide coating is poor - after a while the tape becomes quite transparent (tape discarded for any other reason remains black). Save empty cases and spools for future repairs.

## Repair

Unless the tape ends are lost inside, most repairs can be carried out without unboxing the tape. Use cotton gloves if you have them - body salts deposited on the tape eventually get to the heads. Open the cassette flap and, with something like a pencil rubber, wedge it open. Push a peg up the brake hole to release the brake and pull out all the damaged tape until the transparent leader appears. If the operation gets tight towards the end, press up on the spool with the fingernail. Cut off the damaged tape to within two inches of the leader and carefully pull out six inches of clean tape from the good spool.

Between the transparent leader and the two inches of damaged tape there's a square, sticky patch. You now have to peel the black video tape off this square, leaving the adhesive on the jointing tape. This is the only part of the procedure where skill and finesse are needed, and which defies detailed description. Lay the clean black video tape straight in line over the transparent leader and squeeze the two together at the sticky patch. Trim off the overhang, wind the joint tight, close the flap and test.

Should you fail to recover the sticky patch, don't whatever you do use ordinary Sellotape or parcel tape its "goo" will eventually find its way on to the heads. Use only special video jointing tape.

## Tip to Tail

The second half of an E180 cassette is on average used far less than the first half. You can double the life of a clean tape by turning it round from start to finish. For this you need a winding-on motor - the writer uses an old reel-to-reel audio recorder.

Wind the tape fully forward in the cassette, remove the end label across the join, turn the case over and remove
five self-tapping screws. Carefully turn the cassette upright again and lift the top half vertically off the bottom half. You can now lift out both spools.

Spring out the leader retaining wedge on the empty spool, turn the spool over, and refit the leader. Put the empty spool on the anticlockwise (take-up) motor spindle and, holding the full spool upside down in your hand, carefully wind the tape back on to the empty spool. When you come to the other leader, spring out its retaining wedge, turn the spool over, and refit the leader as before.

Refit the spools in the cassette, reassemble and test. The start has now become the finish. I use this as a "last resort" operation: it's usually much quicker to take off the first five minutes of the original start and mark the cassette "short tape".

## Test Report: Ondra Remote Control Handset

## Eugene Trundle


#### Abstract

All modern remote control handsets operate by emitting a pulse-position modulated beam of light in the infra-red region of the spectrum. The code carried by the light pulses depends on the equipment being controlled and the function requested. The subject of this report is a new, programmable remote control handset that can memorise up to 96 different remote commands and will work with a wide range of equipment.

The Ondra PRC6000 has been designed for those households with several different items of equipment that can be remote controlled - the idea is that this one unit can be used to operate them all. It's programmed by placing the Ondra unit and the existing handset head-tohead then pressing the corresponding buttons on each. The pulse pattern given out by the existing unit is picked up by a photodiode in the PRC6000 and fed into a programmable memory. In this way up to 96 commands can be stored and used as required: there are three modes, TV, VCR, and hi-fi, 32 commands being assigned to each. The Ondra unit's keys are marked with a typical range of TV and VCR functions, but since they are nearly all fully programmable each key can be assigned to any function. The handset comes with self-adhesive fascia panels and sticky labels to identify the function assigned to each key.


## On Test

Programming the Ondra unit is very simple. A concealed switch on its underside is flipped - a ballpoint pen tip will do - to the "learn" position, after which guidance and information is given by an array of five LEDs on the face of the handset. It takes two stabs of the appropriate buttons to programme each memory position, one to read the data into the memory and a second to compare and confirm identical data. After this a "function learned" LED comes on and glows at each subsequent stab of the programmed key to indicate that valid data is being transmitted. When programming is complete, the concealed switch is returned to the "use" position.

I tried the Ondra handset with every remote controlled receiver in the workshop (except for an oldie that had an ultrasonic remote control system) and in every case had no trouble in using it - the range of equipment tried included sophisticated teletext TV sets, VCRs of all sorts and such audio and satellite TV equipment as I could lay
hands on. The 32 programmable keys were adequate for all the equipment used in the trial. Some additional keys are available, such as prog+ and prog- which give sequential stepping through already programmed channel selections.

## For the Engineer

Apart from the obvious potential of sales to customers, the device could find uses as a tool for the bench and field technician. Since it can store 96 random commands and repeat them all at will, it may be useful as a "master key" once it has been programmed with the codes used by sets out on rental, maintenance or whatever. Here the card overlays (three come packed with the device) could come in useful for identifying the sets and functions held in memory. Commands are retained in memory throughout the $9-12$ months' life of the batteries, and for about an hour when these are being replaced.

The Ondra handset could also be used as a replacement for units that have been lost or damaged beyond repair, especially where replacements are no longer available. Our own Service Bureau recently had a plea of this sort for a source of supply of a remote control handset for use with a middle-aged Continental teletext set. The problem, of course, is how to programme the Ondra unit in the absence of a suitable original handset to teach it the commands!

## Showroom Demonstrations

This handset would also be a useful salesman's aid in the retail shop, enabling him to demonstrate various combinations of equipment - typically a satellite TV receiver hooked up to a TV set, a VCR and a hi-fi arrangement. Ordinarily this could involve the use of up to four separate controllers: a single handset would make for a slicker demonstration - and perhaps an additional small sale!

## Availability

The Ondra remote control unit is available from HRS Ltd., Electron House, Great Barr Street, Birmingham B9 4 BB at a net trade price of $£ 49.95$ plus VAT (those not in the trade should order through a trade outlet).

# Room at the Back 

J. LeJeune

Sid Bias, Topcut of Millthorpe's Service Manager, sat in his shirtsleeves in the heat of the Indian summer. The warm weather so late in the year discouraged activity in the Service Department and its three occupants felt languid and sleepy.

Norman Gates was soldering together another pair of dial bulbs prior to fitting them into the rear nearside lampholder on the van, wondering whether it would pass its third MOT like that. Gareth poked listlessly with a grub screwdriver in the area of a music centre's cassette mechanism. A 3V31 VCR, minus top cover and screening plate, played a recording of the German Grand Prix for no one in particular.
"Whew" said Sid, startling Gareth from his semi-coma as Norman appeared at the open door, having (he hoped) complied with the vehicle's legal lighting requirements. "Teatime" announced Sid, "do something useful Gareth."

Gareth got up from the bench, stowed the screwdriver in his shirt pocket and vanished into the outside kitchen to make his version of tea.
"Is he still fiddling with that music centre?" asked Norman.
"Perhaps he needs some guidance" replied Sid. "They aren't always the simplest of things to trouble-shoot."

Norman peered into the tape section and began to inspect it more thoroughly. The job-card note merely said that the tape speed was wrong. The 3922 was battered and stained and had clearly led a busy life.
"Where's it from?" asked Sid.
Norman looked at the job-card again. "It says the Goat and Bucket. Looks as though they use it in the bar."
"Wouldn't know" commented Sid. "Don't go there since they got that new landlord."
"New motor" said Norman decisively. "It's one of those with a built-in speed control circuit and something's gone phut in it."
"Gareth's been poking at some board or other in there" said Sid. "Probably didn't realise the speed control gear is built into the motor."
"As like as not" replied Norman. "It's all very confusing nowadays."

## The TX10

Tea arrived and was taken slowly. Sid sat at his paperstrewn desk, writing out spares orders. Norman, having explained the music centre motor to Gareth, had gone on to a TX10 he'd collected earlier in the day. It had a vertical striation about half way in from the start of the scan. Gareth was looking on, hoping to learn something.

The fault proved to be an awkward one. Nothing Norman did cleared the striation. He'd checked all the usual things - dressing the video leads away from the chopper circuit and making sure that the focus and e.h.t. leads were properly seated in the sockets in the body of the chopper transformer.
"Have you changed the chopper transistor?" asked Gareth.
"No" replied Norman. "They either work or they
don't. No in-betweens like with Sid's bottles!"
"I think Gareth could be right" said Sid. " 50 p it's the BU208B."
"You're on" replied Norman, delving into his pocket for a coin.
The BU208B and its insulating mica washer were changed. "We always replace the mica as well" Sid told Gareth, "it occasionally saves a call-back."
When the set was switched on the striation had gone. "Explain that" said Norman.
"Can't" replied Sid, "anyway, what about that 3 V 31 ?"

## The 3V31

The VCR had been brought in by a notably fastidious customer who complained that the still-frame picture always had a noise bar at the very bottom of the screen. Various adjustments had been tried, and the machine's electrical set-up had been declared O.K. Remembering what he'd been told on his VHS course at Gosport, that 90 per cent of all VCR troubles are mechanical, Norman prepared to check the tape transport mechanism.

Here again all seemed to be in order, but Norman noticed that if he put pressure on the loading guide assembly roller, on the feed side of the drum, the noise bar went. Adjusting the roller didn't improve the picture, only applying pressure to it did. Norman went on to establish that any pressure in the area produced the same result.
"This one can go back to Ferguson" Norman finally said. "The desk's distorted and I'm not going to be the one to bend it straight."
Since the amount of movement produced by the pressure on the deck was barely if at all visible Gareth was fascinated by the fault and expressed his amazement.
"The width of the VHS track is only 49 microns" said Norman. "This means that there are just over twenty tracks to the millimetre. Few people seem to appreciate how precise the mechanics have to be for optimum performance."
"You'd rate the mechanics as being the more important then?" said Sid.
"Certainly would" replied Norman. "Get them right and you're well on your way to sorting out most of your problems."
"What about head cleaning?" asked Gareth. "I've an uncle who uses a head cleaning tape every time before he puts a cassette in the machine - and the picture is lousy and getting worse!"

Norman held his head in mock pain. "Don't use those tapes. They don't do a complete job and they do harm when used excessively. Your uncle's machine needs new heads by the sound of it."
"It's a 3V29 and we don't have any heads for that model" said Gareth. "Would a 3V31 head do?"
"It would work" said Norman, "but the 3V31 is designed for still and slow-speed performance while the 3 V 29 isn't. Use a 3 V 31 head in a 3 V 29 and you get a noise effect due to lower luminance sideband crosstalk which the 3V29 doesn't cancel all that well. The 3V31 cancels the crosstalk effectively $\rightarrow$ so use the right head for the job."

## An Audio Recorder

Next on the bench was a small tape recorder. The complaint was of non-erasure of recordings and no record
bias. Gareth looked for the oscillator coil. Ten minutes later he said to Norman "can't find the oscillator coil in this cassette portable."
"It doesn't have a separate one" said Norman. "For smallness and cheapness it uses the erase head as the oscillator coil. I expect you'll find the head open-circuit if you check it with a meter."
Gareth fetched the Avo and checked the head's continuity. It read open-circuit. There weren't any in stock so Sid had to return to his desk to write out yet another spares order.

## The 9000

A set with the 9000 chassis had an unusually poor picture with all the symptoms of a failing tube. But a new one had been fitted not long since.
"Do you reckon we fitted a duff tube?" Sid asked Norman.
"Don't think so" replied Norman. "The feel of it's wrong. I'll check the tube's operating voltages."

Just then the phone rang. Sid picked it up. "Service Department, can I help you?' After listening he said "we'll be around later in the day, about 4.30."
"That", announced Sid, "was the Home for Distressed Gentlefolk. They want us round promptly to get their new 3 V35 working with their old 26 in . TV."
"That old thing" said Norman. "It's almost as old as some of the residents. The flywheel time-constant's as long as your arm."
"Nevertheless" replied Sid, "our beloved leader has flogged them a 3 V 35 with the assurance that it will work with their receiver, which was presented to them by the Mayor's Comfort Fund. You'd better go and do your best. What did you make of the 9000 ?"
"Low first anode voltage" said Norman. "R720 should be $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ but reads about $600 \mathrm{k} \Omega$."
"Would that give the effect of a dud tube?" asked Gareth.
"You saw for yourself" replied Norman. "Perhaps I'd better explain. Faults are a little easier to diagnose with

PIL tubes because accurate convergence depends to some extent on the first anode and focus voltages being a fixed proportion of the e.h.t. If the first anode voltage alters the convergence gets worse and you should be able to see this when you wind down the brightness. This gives you a clue, but a quick check at the tube base will reveal all. Lowering the first anode voltage is like altering a pentode valve's screen grid voltage - the accelerating effect on the electron beam is reduced and the gun assembly's 'gain' is lowered. To get a picture you have to overdrive the tube and possibly the RGB output stages as well. This gives almost the same effect as a low-emission tube except that you don't get the grey-scale shift."

Norman, working as well as talking, had replaced R720 and was about to switch the set on.
"How do you set the first anode voltage then?" asked Gareth.
"You can use a meter or do as I do" Norman answered. "As the manuals usually quote a fairly wide voltage range I start by turning the brightness and contrast to minimum, then advance the first anode potentiometer until you see flyback lines on the screen. You then know that the first anode voltage is too high, so you back off the control until the lines just disappear."

After going through this procedure Norman restored the set's brightness and contrast controls to their normal setting and checked the picture. "That's O.K." he pronounced.
"Some manuals don't give the tube's operating voltages" said Gareth.
"You're right" commented Norman. "Makes life difficult, especially when you're on your knees at the back of a set in someone's house. Whenever we get a set with a new chassis in stock I try to get half an hour alone with it and the service sheet. I measure the voltages I think I ought to know with my own meter and jot them down. It's a wise precaution - and that's why Sid keeps borrowing the manuals from my van."
"Strewth" said Sid. "Hotter than ever. Think I'll go out and see that set-up at the Old Folk's Home."
"Mind they don't keep you in" called Norman.

## Letters

## ANGULAR AND LINEAR VELOCITY

In writing about CD player motor servos in the November issue J. LeJeune states that the servo system has to maintain "a constant angular velocity". This is obviously a slip, especially as later in the same paragraph he writes that "the angular velocity must decrease to maintain constant track speed".
To clarify the situation, the angular velocity is the angle turned through in a given time. It's usually measured in radians $/ \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$ and is given the symbol $\omega$. Linear velocity is the distance travelled in unit time and is usually measured in metres $/ \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$. For an object following a circular path, e.g. a point on the surface of a compact disc, the two velocities are related as follows: linear velocity $=$ angular velocity $\times$ radius (of point from the centre) - provided we measure the angular velocity in radians $/ \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$.

For a compact disc the linear velocity (i.e. track reading velocity) is between 1.2 and 1.4 metres $/ \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$, giving a rotational speed of approximately $500 \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. at the mid-
dle of the disc, dropping to 200 r.p.m. at the outside edge.
The use of radian measure in mathematics is very handy since it leads to simple relationships like the one above. The fact that $360^{\circ}=2 \pi$ radians makes calculations involving circles much simpler by removing the $2 \pi$ terms. This is useful in other related topics such as the impedance of capacitors and inductors and a.c. theory generally.
Peter Richards,
Criccieth, Gwynedd.

## GRUNDIG'S NEW POLICY

How many readers are aware of Grundig's latest stunt? Would you believe it, you can no longer get technical help by telephone unless you are a Grundig dealer. Their action has been explained as follows:
(1) They are fed up with people who haven't even removed the back ringing up.
(2) Why should technical information be supplied to nonaccount holders when the company spends hundreds of thousands of pounds training dealers.
(3) The public should take their TV sets to a Grundig dealer because only appointed dealers have the necessary training.
(4) If people take equipment to a non-Grundig dealer
they must expect the repair to take longer.
Whilst I have every sympathy with the first point, the second one presupposes that there's a Grundig dealer in every town. Even if there is, many of them will repair only goods they have themselves sold. The local dealer may even be too busy etc. What does the poor customer do then? Grundig say take the set back to the dealer from whom it was purchased. What if they have gone out of business? What if the customer has moved from one part of the country to another?

I consider Grundig's view provocative and have ceased to take in their sets as a result. I had one customer plead with me to repair his TV set because not one repairer in a twenty mile radius would touch it - and that included a Grundig dealer. Maybe others have views on this subject.
Martin K. Blake,
Audio and Visual Services, Mold, Clwyd.

## GETTING A GRIP ON IT

Here's a very simple idea I'd like to pass on to fellow engineers - it could well save much expense and embarrassment. I'm sure we've all at some time encountered the highly-polished set with rounded corners, such as the Panasonic TC2061 and some of the Philips KT3/4 range. The shape of the cabinet corners makes it difficult to grip the set at the best of times, and a regular application of furniture polish may make it impossible.

A visit to a supermarket or hardware shop can produce the solution however, in the form of a plastic sheet (usually circular) the size of a saucer. These are sold to make it easy to remove tight jam jar lids etc. but are also ideally suited to improving one's grip on the slippery customers mentioned above - and they cost only a few pence.

## Lee Marchant,

Slough, Berks.

## TROUBLE-SHOOTING GRUNDIGS

So Les has got a freebie Grundig with a fault (November). When they give intermittent trouble they are best given back! For most faults however they are easy to fault-find honest, and I'll tell you why a bit later. He hopes to tell us when the set is o.k., and with his assault on the set with his soldering iron he may well have found the fault and cured it without knowing why, a common situation with many sets that suffer from dry-joints.
But what about the subsidiary fault he's not spotted? The clue to this lies with the $12 \Omega, 17 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistors R604/5 (see Fig. 1). As a rule failure of one or both of these is caused by a short-circuit mains rectifier and very little else.

Now we know that Les's set has a line timebase fault because of his clever idea with the extra fuse, but really he
should have been listening to the set going "bonk, bonk . . . bonk" for about 30 seconds until fusible resistor R608 springs open. The 29301.038.01 mains protection module contains a thyristor which under normal conditions is gated on. An overload in the line output stage, i.e. across the +A 280 V line, will however increase the voltage developed across $\mathrm{R} 608 / 611$. This voltage change, via R619, will cause the 10 V zener diode Di619 to conduct. Hence the thyristor will switch off, removing the 280 V supply. The on gating then switches the thyristor back on again, the continuing overload switches it off again, and the sequence continues until R608 springs open.

There are problems with this however. The BSTC0233K thyristor Ty615 tends to become leaky. It then stays on instead of going off when instructed. Grundig have recently started to supply a PT5006 as a replacement and this seems to be up to the job. Unfortunately while R619 is trying to switch off the leaky, unwilling thyristor it takes a bit of a hammering. It will often be found overheated and open-circuit. Being a safety component it must be replaced with the correct item, part no. 8700.361.007. So, Les, check Ty615 and R619 and you'll probably find the subsidiary fault.

Whenever you have a set that uses this mains protection module, check it out by connecting a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor from the junction of R619/Di619 to chassis. You should be rewarded with a healthy "ping-ping-ping", indicating that the module works. Always repeat the test after the set has been running for about half an hour. If the thyristor becomes leaky at working temperature the set will fail to go "ping-ping-ping" when the module is tested, indicating the absolute necessity to repair or replace it.

Now about that easy fault-finding I promised. When working on the 2210 - and many other Grundig sets from the $1975-80$ period - it's worth realising that a diagnostic socket is present to help with instant fault location. If you don't have a diagnostic unit (part no. 29301.039.01), the label over the diagnostic centre plug carries full information on what should be found. Go through the test points, in numerical sequence, using your multimeter and scope. Then refer to the helpful information on the circuit diagram. Incidentally, we still have a few of the diagnostic units available.

There was also a very helpful and comprehensive faultfinding article on Models 5010/5011/6010/6011 by Andy Denham in Television, November 1976. These four sets differ from the 2210 in having a thermal trip in the power supply instead of the thyristor module described above, and the e.h.t. control is on a small subpanel. The faultfinding principles laid down in that article apply to all the sets with the two-thyristor line output stage however.

Back to Les's 2210. I've never had the BYY56 diode Di528 go leaky, but quite often a faulty tripler will result in it going short-circuit. Whenever you replace a tripler in


Fig. 1: The mains supply circuitry used in the 2210 and similar Grundig sets.
a thyristor line timebase Grundig set check that its "diode" connection goes to chassis (usually via a fuse) and that the "capacitor" connection goes to the BYY56 diode. Most of the triplers are marked with a chassis style symbol for the capacitor connection, so many engineers connect them up the wrong way. As a result there's no beam limiting action. So if that tripler has been changed by someone else in the past, check it carefully for correct connections.

Also with faulty triplers always check R383 (3.9k $\Omega$ ), Di528 (BYY56), R628 (usually $680 \Omega$ but depends on make of tripler), the 50 mA fuse Si 528 (if included) and R546 ( $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ safety resistor, part no. 8700.362.129).

Now who wants to help me? I have a 2252 (identical chassis to the 2210) with intermittent line tearing. It runs for hours then plays the goat. I think I've changed everything except the cabinet back but it still leers at me with a wicked, crinkled grin, and always when I'm doing something else. Fortunately the customer bought another set from us, so whether or not I also end up with a freebie Grundig remains to be seen. I think I would rather not, this time.
Les Austin, Ochre Mill Technical Services Ltd., Mill Cottage, Lower Moddershall,
Stone, Staffs ST15 8TF.

## FILING AID

Have you ever felt that you could do with a filing cabinet? Some system of filing away circuits, pamphlets and other useful information which may be needed in a hurry at some future date? Well, for two or three pounds you can have one. Just nip out and buy a "Flip Photo" album and some postcards and you're set up.

You draw your circuits on a postcard, or any other information for that matter, then insert the card in the album. Hey presto, it's all done! With the title of the information at the bottom of the card, a quick scan down the sides of the album tells you what you've filed away. I usually put the component values on the circuit and the power and voltage ratings on the other side of the card. The cards can be kept clean in their transparent celloplastic sleeves and can be easily removed.

When I need to make frequent use of a particular card I varnish it to prevent finger marks getting all over it. Needless to say there are plenty of other uses for these albums, which hold up to eighty postcards.
Albert L. Hitchens,
Stockport, Cheshire.

## VIEW FROM A BATTERED MARINA

Unless Harold Berkley repairs mainly old sets I can't believe that he does most of his repairs in customers' homes. My experience of making field calls nowadays is that most faults are of a very intermittent nature - so much so that those of us who work mainly at the bench seldom find it possible to carry out a quick repair. Gone are the days of easy faults such as open-circuit dropper sections, or budgie swings as they were known.

Today we tend to be faced with complex chopper power supplies which won't function unless the line output stage is working - and the latter won't work without the chopper doing its bit. If the line output stage is overloaded the power supply shuts down, and simple totally dead set faults seldom seem to arise. Could Harold Berkley deal with this sort of thing in the allocated time for a home call, with the bloody dog biting him and the baby screaming
and the customer trying to pin him down to an estimate that won't deviate by more than a pound or two?!

Harold Berkley says he doesn't come across many 26in. CTVs nowadays. No, 27in. is more common. Has he tried to lift a 27in. Sony on his own? This brings me to my final point.

I'm stuck with a Y registered Marina van which has been repainted British Telecom yellow - the same colour as the local council and British Rail. The engine consumes more oil in a week than I manage beer. The gearbox jumps out of first and reverse gear. You have to hold the gear stick in place whilst reversing - the noise from the box in this mode is indescribable. The front wheel bearings rumble away, which helps to drown the noise from the gearbox. The heater fan doesn't work and the driver's side window fell down twelve months ago. It's held up by a piece of two by one timber that vibrates off the glass if I try to do more than 45 m.p.h. Very unnerving and dangerous if one is travelling on the motorway in the rain or snow. I try to park it out of the way when attending training courses, out of embarrassment. So if you pass a yellow van with a grey-haired driver looking harassed, please leave me alone to suffer in silence as I ponder the good old days.
Name and address supplied.

## REDIFFUSION TIP

With the take-over of Rediffusion by Granada, a lot of Rediffusion sets are becoming available at discount warehouses etc. As an ex-Reddy engineer, I thought other readers might like to have a tip about one of the monochrome chassis - the Mk. 12 (also Mk. 13) aerial and cable sets which use the same timebase panel.

When looking for a fault in the field timebase, always check the driver transistor TR207 out of circuit. To see what I mean, take the transistor out and check the resistance across the now vacant connections as if checking a transistor. Odd though it may seem, the readings you'll obtain indicate that the transistor is still in circuit!

If you still have field collapse and can find no fault on the timebase panel check the RPX220 rectifier diode D301 on the line output panel, then if necessary the, winding and resistor associated with it.
M. Wright,

Spennymore, Co. Durham.

## DIY CAN HELP

How your magazine has changed! It seems to be read by the trade more than the DIY enthusiast nowadays. I'm sure that Mr. Camm would have been helping us all to do our own repairs with our spares boxes. But to the point. Why do traders castigate those who enjoy trying to get auntie's TV set to go? Such people will never get more than say one set in thirty to work, leaving plenty of sets for the dealers.

TV sets now last longer than ever, and many dealers employ boys with just enough knowledge to know which circuit board to change. I'm friendly with one who told me that when they have about twenty the boards are packed up and sent to a firm which specialises in repairing them. You don't need City and Guilds to be able to change boards!

One last point. Will a dealer come out at say 10.30 p.m.? The DIY enthusiast may well be tempted to have a go when things go wrong at an inconvenient hour.
Ex-valve set dabbler.

## VCR Clinic

Reports from Steve Beeching, T.Eng., R.S.
Narwan, Eugene Trundle, Philip Blundell, Eng.
Tech., Les Grogan and Steven Leatherbarrow

## Saisho VR1000

This machine produced a black-and-white picture in playback and wouldn't record. The playback whites were clipped and the syncs crushed - this explained the absence of colour, as the sync separator couldn't cope with the distorted signal. The record signal disappeared half way through an i.c., and the white clip test point TP4001 had no signal on it. Also the PB 9 V line had just over half a volt on it in the record mode, suggesting a switching problem.

Three i.c.s were ordered from Mastercare, an LA7031 f.m. demodulator, LA7034 f.m. record processor and an OEC2003 power rail switcher. Fitting the LA7031 restored normal playback levels and colour, but there was still no signal at TP4001 despite healthy signals at pins 19 and 20 of the LA7034. After much mucking about we discovered what had happened. The white clip level control VR4008 had been turned right down and the dark clip level control VR4006 had been turned right up - full white clip and full dark clip leaves you with a straight line! Some further time was then spent setting the record a.g.c., carrier level and deviation (using a method described in my book!). A lot more time was spent arguing with the customer that $£ 91$ for some six hours work plus parts was justified, and that his complaint should be with the friend of a friend who had twiddled it in the first place . . .
S.B.

## JVC HRC3

The trouble here was spasmodic deck shut-down, with an alarm indication given by the stop light flashing. After a while we discovered that this was due to the drum motor running erratically - the drum would slow down dramatically just before shut-down.
Diagnosis was hampered by the intermittent nature of the fault, but we finally managed to tie the problem down to the drum motor power supply section of the switching regulator module, in which the drum speed control was becoming throttled in some way: when the motor slowed down massive correction was applied by the servo module to pin 9, but to no avail. Replacement of this expensive and oddly-shaped bunch of electronics cured the problem, as a long soak test proved.
E.T.

## Hitachi VT150

Our warehouseman Reg staggered into the workshop with this one. It had had to be replaced a few days after delivery. The customer said that when it got warm it squawked and the picture twitched laterally. After several hours running, sure enough it did just that. The squawk was in fact more of a "shush-shush" noise. It was coming from the head drum.

On switching the machine off and then rotating the drum by hand we could feel friction at one point in the turning circle, suggesting that there was a bearing or rotor clearance problem in the direct-drive motor. Accordingly a new lower drum assembly (incorporating the motor) was ordered under guarantee. We were apprehensive about fitting it, anticipating a long setting-up session - after all this is a dual-speed machine. In the event virtually no adjustment to the tape path or the electronics was re-
quired, though everything was checked. This is a tribute to the tolerances to which modern VCRs are built. E.T.

## Hitachi VT8000

The businesslike zizz as the drum motor runs up to speed in this family of machines is characteristic and unmistakable. How we would have liked to hear it from this one! It wouldn't turn on in response to its operate switch, though had we known this it did work in the timer mode. This is starting to sound like one of those test cases! Anyway, the trouble was traced to a leaky 5•1V zener diode (ZD905) in the switch-on network between the key and pin 41 of the microcomputer chip IC901.
E.T.

## Akai VS5

This machine worked properly most of the time. Occasionally however it would thread the tape then go beep-beep-beep like a VCR possessed when asked to play or record. This would be followed by unthreading, with the breakdown caption lighting up. To escape from this impasse the owner had to switch off and on again, then once more key in play or record. The automatic shutdown was due to the loading switch not being triggered tape threading wasn't always fully completed. The cause was the loading belt slipping. Fitting a new one cured the problem.
E.T.

## Sanyo VTC5300

We've had two of these machines in for service recently, both with the same fault - a shift in the u.h.f. tuning position and a messy picture of lines and bars when each station is retuned at a higher point on the scale. The giveaway was a high level of mains hum on the E-E sound. In both cases we found that there was more than 1V peak-to-peak of sawtooth mains ripple on the 33 V tuning supply line from the power supply section of the machine. Reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 5002(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ was in both cases responsible, having gone low in value.

After five years or so the video heads in these and contemporary Sanyo machines are finally beginning to wear out. They seem to have been the hardest wearing of all the types fitted to Betamax machines, having long outlived those used in Sony and Toshiba machines. Unusually, replacing the Sanyo heads involves dismantling the rotary transformer, though this operation is not difficult.
E.T.

## General VGX520B

This is quite a new model, and was a complete stranger to us. Its problem lay in the tuning department, which would not self-seek no matter how much the tuning-up button was pressed. The culprit was the tuner/clock/display microcomputer chip, type $\mu \mathrm{PC} 7519$, which lives near the fluorescent display panel. It's a surface-mounted chip which can be removed only by cutting off all its legs (use a very sharp scalpel to do this) and clearing up all the stumps afterwards.

When the chip had been replaced we found that we
could only seek as far as the top end of Band I, as indicated in the display panel on the "Vl" bar-graph. To progress to Bands III (VH) and IV/V (U) we had to fit a switch across the vacant key connections marked "band" at the bottom of the keyswitch PCB. Once all available programme settings have been assigned to u.h.f. in this way the switch can, if required, be removed since the new chip is now programmed.
E.T.

## Hitachi VTTU65E

This tuner/timer partners the VT6500 VCR. One that came in for repair suffered from intermittent loss of the vision and sound signals. All the question marks vanished when we removed the top cover. The i.f. module is the same as that used in the 8000 series of "table" models, with its well known trouble of an internal dry-joint at the junction of the copper printed earth land and the tabs on the screening wall. Mystery solved!
E.T.

## Hitachi VT9500

This machine had intermittent sound on E-E and playback. On removing the covers I homed in on the relays, but this time they were blameless. The fault was due to a dry-joint on C429.
P.B.

## Akai VS9700

The pinch roller solenoid didn't always pull in when record was selected, though it always did when playback was selected. Tests on the mechacon board showed that the Rec/Play 12 V voltage wasn't always present. It turned out that the record switch was dirty.
P.B.

## Sharp VC9700

This machine was intermittently dead with no clock display. Tests around the STK772B chopper regulator chip 19001 in the fault condition showed that there was 31 V at pin 7 but no 13 V output at pin 6 . Pins 3 and 4 feed the internal pulse-width modulator and the voltages here were both negative - clearly wrong!

These pins are also associated with the over-current protection circuit (Q9001). As it was difficult to determine whether the chip was responsible or Q9001 was telling it to shut down we disconnected pins 3 and 4 - this seemed to be the best way of tackling things. The negative voltages remained and fitting a replacement chip put the machine back on the road. It was the second machine of this type in as many weeks that needed replacement of the STK772B chip.
S.L.

## JVC HRD725/Ferguson 3V43

No E-E sound and no playback sound either were the complaints here. A look at the circuit revealed an awful lot of things that could have gone wrong! A great deal of the circuitry in this machine is for audio processing.

The protection fuse CP3 was found to be open-circuit but replacing it produced no improvement. Many checks were made before we found (stumbled across?) the fact that there was no 9 V supply at pin 8 of the switching chip IC5. There was voltage at pin 8 of IC17 however, which the circuit showed as being the same section of print (linked by a $220 \Omega$ resistor). As a quick check these points were cautiously linked across. This produced low, dis-
torted sound and only 3 V at pin 8 of IC5. Mmm! A regulator transistor, Q16, is associated with CP3. When this was checked it was found to be short-circuit base to collector. Replacing it restored normal voltages and sound and my link could also be removed.
S.L.

## Panasonic NVG7

This machine would accept a cassette then immediately eject it. Unless the end sensors are covered, immediate ejection of the carriage is normal with a Panasonic front loader when it's fooled into loading the carriage without a cassette in place. With this information in mind we suspected perhaps a leaky end sensor, and as another of these machines was available we swapped over the loading carriages. The fault persisted however. We next compared the voltages at pins 20 and 21 of the system control chip with those in the working machine - these are the end sensor inputs. The readings in the faulty machine were $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$ against 3.2 V in the other machine.

The supply voltages for the end sensor phototransistors, which are connected to pins 20 and 21 , are obtained from a potential divider network (R6009/10/11/12) across the 6 V rail. A check revealed that there was no voltage drop across R6009 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) at the top of the network and an ohms check showed that there was a dead short across it. The resistor itself was blameless, as the short persisted when one leg was unsoldered. On closer inspection we noticed that R6009's other leg was very close to an adjacent print track. In fact the leg was touching the track, as a result of which R6009 was shorting itself out. When the resistor's leg was prised up the short disappeared and the machine accepted cassettes readily.
L.G.

## JVC HRD120/Ferguson 3V35

It was difficult to pinpoint whether the fault was in the r.f. amplifier or the converter - it was very intermittent. We decided to remove the aerial booster unit, solder all suspect joints and refit it, but the fault was still present. Taking the same course of action with the converter unit put matters right. Prior to doing this we'd checked the supply rails and found them to be correct.

When we'd done all this we found that playback was faulty, the symptoms looking like the effect of misadjusted tape guides. The cause turned out to be different however: the back-tension brake band was broken at one end. Replacement plus back tension resetting was required.
R.S.N.

## Ferguson 3V55

The job card read "dead - no functions - tape jammed". We extracted the customer's tape by rotating the tape loading motor manually. After switching on there were still no functions. A check on the power supply section revealed that there was no voltage at pin 3 of plug CN1, nor at pin 2 of CN3. The cause of the missing supply was the fact that CP1 (F10) was open-circuit. Replacing this restored normal operation.
R.S.N.

## Akai VS112

The symptoms with this machine were no channel changing and blank video in the E-E mode. We found that there were dry-joints inside the aerial booster unit. Removing this unit and carrying out careful resoldering cured the problems.
R.S.N.

## Long-distance Television

Roger Bunney

At the time of writing, on November 6th, tropospheric conditions are wide open, with really high-level signals from central Europe in Band III and at u.h.f. Much local UK TV is suffering from line pairing or complete obliteration of programmes due to the overseas interference. Denmark, East Germany, West Germany, France and the Low Countries have been received today at excellent levels, RTL+ (Luxembourg) being an extra bonus. The cause of the enhanced conditions is a slow-moving highpressure system over the UK and northern France. It has produced the characteristic fog in addition to the excellent reception conditions and looks likely to. continue for a fourth day. More on this opening will have to wait till next month.

Ionospheric DX-TV propagation (Sporadic E and transequatorial skip) has been remarkably active during the past month, considering the time of year. The log is as follows:

[^0]30/10/87 TVE E2, 3; SR E2.
31/10/87 TVE E3.
1 /11/87 TVE E3; NRK E2.
My thanks to the following for sending in their reception reports to supplement my own meagre valley-bottom results here at Romsey: Gareth Foster (Middx), Ryn Muntjewerff (Holland), David Oliver (Birmingham), Tim Anderson (St. Leonards), Simon Hamer (Powys), Iain Menzies (Aberdeen), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Roger Fussell (Torpoint) and Nick Baldwin (Northants).

The entry above for $5 / 10 / 87$ relates to Ryn Muntjewerff's reception of ch. E3 signals from a south east/easterly direction between 1730-1750, with predominantly vertical polarisation. The picture consisted of an announcer followed by four people in a discussion group. Picture quality was smeary, a characteristic of TE/F2 propagation. Did anyone else see this signal?

A letter from Hugh Cocks in Portugal mentions his extensive Band I TE reception during October. Reception of ch. E2/3 signals - and occasionally ch. E4 - usually started at around 1630 GMT and ended by 2000 . Signals frequently received included GBC (Ghana) chs. E2, 3 and NTA (Nigeria) ch. E3. The 22nd produced vision buzz on ch. A2 for several minutes from 2300. During August he received SpE signals from N. America, with WSB (Atlanta) on the 17th and WUND (Carolina) later in the month.

F $2 /$ TE propagation has been reported in the 50 MHz amateur radio band. Botswana was received in the southern UK at 1720 on the 8 th of October (thought to be TE plus a last SpE hop into the UK). On the 17 th contact was made at 1040 between Namibia and a Mediterranean station. The Botswana station was in contact with several UK amateurs during the afternoon of the 22 nd , from 1535-1722 GMT. Interesting that the Botswana amateur (A22Z2) comes from Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Several DXers along the south coast lost their complete aerial systems during the hurricane on the 16th. My own system remained intact though the plastic decoy falcon (see July column) lost its wings which were wrenched off, never to be seen again.

An eventful month!

## Interference

Much 49 MHz equipment has recently come on to the UK market for use in the newly allocated low-power device band. Many kids walkie-talkie pairs are being marketed at under $£ 10$ a pair. Iain Menzies has even seen remote radio control joysticks.

One evening I noted locked VDU raster information (graphs and other historgrams) at a nominal $64 \cdot 9 \mathrm{MHz}$.


Left: The NRK (Norway) "wrist-watch" clock. Received in Holland by Ryn Muntjewerff on ch. E2. Centre: The trans-USA news feed via transponder 2 of the Westar 5 satellite, from the UK through to the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, received by Frank Lumen in Colorado. Right: The West German WDR videotext service provides a transmitter location map.

This was tracked down to an Amstrad computer some 70 yards away (a rival to the Spectrum for DX radiation?!). The radiation came from a data transmission development company which is producing equipment to provide distribution in office buildings without any need for connecting wires. Signals at 173 or 456 MHz are sent either via radio or through the mains wiring.

Another domestic radiator on sale is known as a "video sender". It comes from Taiwan. The sender modulates baseband audio/video on to a ch. E21 carrier for low-level radiation or cable distribution. The equipment is currently on offer through Supercomm Digicall of Purley (01 660 9116).

## EBU List

Subscriptions are now due for the 1988 "List of VHF/ UHF Television Stations" in the European broadcasting area. This excellent, comprehensive listing is recommended to all TV-DXers. The cost is 1,000 Belgian francs from the European Broadcasting Union, 32 Avenue Albert Lancaster, B-1180, Bruxelles, Belgium. Bank charges for International money drafts seem to be very high nowadays: you might like to consider taking a chance at buying the currency from a large bank in note form and sending that.

## News Items

UK: The BBC has announced a nightly, one-hour scrambled programme which will be transmitted over the BBC2 network after normal programme close-down. The service is intended for doctors/GPs who would record it using special VCRs. Successful scrambling tests have already been carried out. The service is being developed by British Direct Television Ltd. and will be available on a subscription basis.
The DTI has announced that 173 MHz is to be used for transportable and mobile radio alarms.

The DTI and the UK broadcasting authorities are to carry out a technical study into the possibility of starting a fifth TV service using chs. 35-38 inclusive, to reach some 55 per cent of the population. The proposal is subject to the present airport radar moving to other frequencies by 1994, and liaison with Jodrell Bank which uses certain frequencies in this band. A further possibility would be to re-engineer part of the former v.h.f. TV bands now being used for PMR etc. Use of MMDS is also under consideration.

Further information has been received about the projected ch. E28 Sealand-TV service from the Sealand Fort off Harwich. It's intended that the service, covering the London region, will start during December, using a 6 7MW e.r.p. transmitter - one of the highest powers for TV transmission in the world! A sea platform is being fitted out in a West German yard: when complete it will be towed to a position adjacent to the Sealand Fort, where a link will be established. An 800 ft high transmission tower is to be used and costs are projected at around $£ 5 \mathrm{~m}$. The DTI is treating the matter seriously and threatens to board the Fort complex should it come into use. The project is both ambitious and highly speculative in relation to its likely technical success considering the chosen environment. Developments are awaited with interest! In the early 60s TV Nordzee broadcast on ch. E12 for about three weeks from a man-made platform off the Dutch coast before being boarded and closed down by the Dutch Navy.

David Moller tells us that Radofin Electronics (UK)

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



Yes, the ubiquitous Yoko $5^{\prime \prime}$ black \& white TV for reliable VHF/UHF TVI DXing is back - but in an improved version. Model F6 incorporates not only SYSTEM I (6MHZ sound for UK/Eire/South Africa) but SYSTEM B/G (5.5MHz sound for Europe, Middle East, Australasia and other parts) AND SYSTEM L FRENCH standaId ( 6.5 MHz sound). The $5.5 / 6 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound switching is automatic with in the receiver, the 6.5 MHz and positivel 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 AC Mains, internal batteries or an external 12v DC 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 neededI). Completely compatible for use in the UK and throughout the Continent (including FRANCE). It's just the answer for a throughout the Continent (including france). It's just the answer for a
compact $-5.7(\mathrm{H}) \times 5.5(\mathrm{~W}) \times 8.6(\mathrm{Deep})$ 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.
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 75 p , 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 .........£6.95
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See review in last months 'Long Distance Tolevision' column. All prices inclusive of VAT Delivery normally 7-10 days. ACCESS \& VISA Mail and Telephone Orders welcome.


AERIAL TECHMIOUES
11, Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset, BH12 2EH. Tel: O202 736232.

Ltd., Eastgate House, 28/34 Church Street, Dunstable, Beds LU5 4RU (0582 607 066) is marketing a decoder which enables teletext subtitles to be recorded on tape via a VCR - system I/PAL.

We understand that the London TV pirate Network 21 of Brixton, which has in the past operated on Friday nights from approximately 2400 on ch. E21, intends to be on air again "near Xmas".

France: Canal Plus is proving. to be a success and is receiving some 3,000 applications a day for its subscription service. The total number of subscribers passed the two million mark in early October.

Sweden: The latest identification on the Swedish PM5534 test pattern is KANAL 1 at the top and SVERIGE at the bottom. There are plans to extend the YLE (Finnish) network to cover all the main areas of Sweden within two years. Stockholm is already on air (ch. E39). Other transmitters will open at Uppsala, Gavle, Borlange, Vasteras, Orebro, Norrkoping, Skovde, Goteborg and Boraas.

USSR: The UEIT test pattern that carries the identification TM 1987 is used by Moldavian TV.

Iran: The BDXC reports that there are five transmitters operating in Band I: Shiraz (20kW) and Boushehr on ch. E3; Hamedan ( 108 kW ), Ilam and Shah Nakhjer on ch. E4. Most powers are not known.

Rumania: The following stations may provide opportunities for SpE reception: Bucharesti 100 kW ch. R2;

Bistrita 2 kW , Oreadea 120 kW and Semenic 15 kW ch. R3; Suceava 100 kW ch. R4; Birlad 50 kW and Tirgu Mares 50 kW ch. R5. These all transmit TVR-1. The TVR-2 service is at present suspended, the Bucharesti 75 kW transmitter radiating TVR-1.

Holland: Details of the NOS-3 chain have now been received. The main stations will be: Arnhem ch. E43, Goes ch. E35, Lopik ch. E30*, Markelo ch. E51*, Roermond ch. E34*, Smilde ch. E44* and Wieringermeer ch. E42. Stations asterisked are now testing. There will be relays at Eijs ch. E48, Hulsberg ch. E43, Losser ch. E34, Maarstricht ch. E59, Noorbeek ch. E52; Piertersberg ch. E23, Slenaken ch. E32 and Wijk aan Zee ch. E21. No e.r.p.s have been announced.

Switzerland: The three national Swiss services SRG, SSR and TSI are at present transmitted from over 150 legal private TV transmitter sites. Some of these stations also transmit the Italian, German, Austrian and/or French TV services. Some could possibly be received here during good tropospheric conditions. Watch out for:

| E.R.P. | Station | ARD-1 | ZDF | ORF-1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1kW | Sedrun | E22 | E25 | E33 |
| 1kW | Ausserberg | E33 | E35 | E48 |
| 10kW | Gebidem | E58 | E62 | E65 |
| $3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~kW}$ | Celerina | E57 | E60 | E62 |
| 3kW | Lopper | E53 | E56 | E59 |

Celerina also transmits RAI-1 on ch. E68. Note that Bantiger-1 transmits TSI (Italian service) on ch. E50 at 235 kW in parallel with ch. E40.

West Germany: Private TV networks are to come into operation during 1988. The transmitter network for the Schleswig-Holstein region will be as follows:

Network-1: Kiel ch. E24 400W; Flensburg ch. E24 100W; Lubik/Berkenthin ch. E36 34 kW (beamed to the S.W.): Eckenforde ch. E37; Schleswig ch. E42; Itzehoe/ Hennstedt ch. E49 100kW; Lubek city ch. E57 3kW.

Network-2: Flensberg ch. E28 200W; Lubek/ Berkenthin ch. E42 34kW (S.W.); Schleswig ch. E52; Kiel ch. E53 400W; Itzehoe/Hennstedt ch. E59 100kW; Lubek city ch. E60 3kW; Eckenforde ch. E60.

Some transmitter powers have not been announced.
Kiel, Flensburg and Lubek are due to start test transmissions early in the year. Regular programming will be from Sat-1 and RTL+ satellite downlinks from early summer. Hennstedt is likely to be on air next winter. One of the two Hamburg outlets is at present on test at 1.7 kW to be increased to 15 kW - ch. E46. The test pattern is the DBP (Deutches Bundespost) type with the identification HMB K46. The sound carries tone and transmission announcements.

## Antiference Aerials

We've recently received details of the current range of Antiference v.h.f. aerials. The MH602 is a combined Band I/III system consisting of a two-element ch. B array horizontally mounted with a gain of 3 dB and $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{b}$ ratio of 19 dB and a six-element ch. H array vertically mounted with a gain of 7.6 dB and $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{b}$ ratio of $8 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~dB}$. It's intended for use with the Maghera transmitter. The HC2011 is a wideband array covering chs. E5-12 with a gain of 10 dB
and $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{b}$ ratio of 28 dB . It has double driven dipoles, twin reflectors and nine directors. The LP7 with seven elements is a log-periodic design covering chs. E5-12 with a gain of 7.5 dB and a $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{b}$ ratio of 29 dB ; there is also a four-element version covering the same channel group with a gain of 4 dB and $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{b}$ ratio of 15 dB . For further details contact Antiference Ltd., Bicester Road, Aylesbury, Bucks HP19 3BJ.

## 1988 Meteor Shower Dates

Our thanks to George Spalding, director of the Meteor Section of the British Astronomical Association, for providing the following list of 1988 Meteor Shower dates: Quadrantids January 1-6th peaking at 0900 on the 4th.
Lyrids April 19-25th peaking on the 21-22nd.
May Aquarids April 24th-May 20th peaking on May 56th.
Delta Aquarids July 15th-August 20th peaking on July 2829th.
Perseids July 23rd-August 20th peaking between 00001200 on August 12th.
Orionids October 16-27th peaking on the 21-22nd.
Taurids (will be weak this year) October 20th-November 30th peaking on November 1-10th.
Leonids November 15-20th peaking on the 17th.
Geminids December 7-16th peaking on the 13th.
Ursids December 17-25th peaking on the 22nd.

## North American Low-band TV Transmitters

Last summer's SpE season produced dramatic reception of several transatlantic ch. A2 and A3 TV transmitters. Use of the 50 MHz band by amateur radio operators also produced many reports of transatlantic reception. It would seem therefore that transatlantic signal propagation is perhaps more common than previously thought. Such SpE reception tends to be more common in July, from 1900 BST - a ch. A2 opening last year continued until past midnight in the UK.

The signals received will of course be $525-$ line, 60 Hz ones (i.e. System M). Most receivers will easily lock to such signals. Reception of a System M signal is usually indicated by a rolling field: once the field timebase has been locked you'll generally find that the height is reduced. A2 is the channel generally received, though the m.u.f. may allow ch. A3 reception during intense SpE conditions (I once saw evidence of ch. A4). Although the next sunspot maximum is some years away, transatlantic reception is certainly worth trying in suitable conditions. The following list of relatively high power N. American transmitters on the eastern side of the continent should help with signal identification. It was compiled from the World Radio/TV Handbook and WTFDA North American TV listings (for further information on the World Wide TV-FM DX Association write to PO Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205, USA - include sufficient return postage). Note the carrier frequencies: ch. A 255.25 MHz vision, 59.75 MHz sound; ch. A3 61.25 MHz vision, $65 \cdot 75 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound.

| Ch. | Station | E.R.P. | Network |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| A2 | Moncton CKCW-TV | 56 kW | CTV |
| A2 | Bancroft CIII-TV | 100 kW | Ind. |
| A2 | Wiarton CKCO-TV | 100 kW | CTV |
| A2 | Kirkland Lake CFCL-TV | 38 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Carlton CBGAT-TV | 32 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Montreal CBFT-TV | 100 kW | CBC |


| A2 | Rimouski CJBR-TV | 100 kW | CBC | A3 | Woodstock CKLT-TV | 35 kW | CTV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A2 | Miami WPBT-TV | 100 kW | PBS | A3 | Neguac CBAFT-3 | 53 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Daytona Beach WESH-TV | 100 kW | NBC | A3 | Argentia CJAP-TV | 36 kW | CTV |
| A2 | Atlanta WSB-TV | 100 kW | ABC | A3 | Halifax CBHT-TV | 56 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Charleston WCBD-TV | 100 kW | ABC | A3 | Barrie CKVR-TV | 100 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Columbia WUND-TV | 100kW | PBS | A3 | Timmins CITO-TV | 55 kW | CTV |
| A2 | Greensboro WFMY-TV | 100 kW | CBS | A3 | Bearn CKRN-TV | 35 kW | CBC |
| A2 | Buffalo WGRZ-TV | 100 kW | NBC | A3 | Tampa WEDU-TV | 100 kW | PBS |
| A2 | New York WCBS | 22 kW | CBS | A3 | Columbus WRBL | 100 kW | CBS |
| A2 | Utica WK-TV | 38 kW | NBC | A3 | Savannah WSAV-TV | 100 kW | NBC |
| A2 | Pittsburg KDKA-TV | 100 kW | CBS | A3 | Charlotte WB-TV | 100 kW | CBS |
| A2 | Boston WGBH-TV | 87 kW | PBS | A3 | Wilmington | 100 kW | ABC |
| A2 | Baltimore WMAR-TV | 100 kW | NBC | A3 | Norfolk WTKR-TV | 100 kW | CBS |
| A2 | San Juan WKAQ-TV | 54 kW | - | A3 | Philadelphia | 95 kW | NBC |
| A2 | Santo Domingo HIJB-TV | 30 kW | - | A3 | Clearfield WPSX-TV | 100 kW | PBS |
| A2 | Havana | 132 kW | TR | A3 | Syracuse WSTM-TV | 100 kW | NBC |
| A2 | Ciego de Avila | 56 kW | TR | A3 | Burlington WCAX-TV | 37 kW | CBS |
| A2 | Puerto Boniata | 33 kW | TC | A3 | Mayaquez WIPM-TV | 73 kW | PBS |

## Phased Array Computer Program

J.T. Beaumont, T.Eng., G3NGD

The following program, for use with the BBC microcomputer, can be used by aerial fitters when installing a phased aerial system to overcome the problems associated with co-channel interference and ghosting.

The use of phased arrays provides an effective solution to such problems, but the distance between the two arrays is critical. This is where the program helps.

When it's run, a prompt at line 200 requests the channel number to be fed in. This is converted to the vision carrier frequency at line 210 . The angle of the unwanted signal to the required one is fed in at line 260 . A calculation is then performed to give the required spacing. Fig. 1 shows the angle to feed in and Fig. 2 a typical example. The program is user friendly and the aerials are drawn on the screen.

It's important that the two aerials are connected together using a phasing harness matched into a phasing box - both lengths of coaxial cable between the aerials and the box must be of equal length.

## Program



210 LET N=(8*Chan+303.25)
220 PRINT TAB $(0,26) ;{ }^{\prime \prime}$
230 PRINT TAB(0,25);"Vision carrier of Channel";Chan; " = "' $\mathrm{N} ;{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{MHz}^{\prime \prime}$
240 PROC_Angle
250 PRINT TAB(2,27);"Input ANGLE";CHR\$(224);"of the unwanted signal"
260 INPUT Deg
270 IF Deg<1 OR Deg>90 GOTO 260
280 REM Convert Frequency to Wavelength
290 LET W $=300 / \mathrm{N}$
300 LET Dist $=\mathrm{W} /(2 * \operatorname{SIN}($ RAD $(D e g)))$
310 LET Dist=INT(Dist*100+.05)/100
320 LET Dist=Dist*100:FEM Answer in cm
330 CLS
340 PROC_Antenna_ 1
350 PROC_Antenna_ 2
360 PROC_Result
370 COLOUR 2
380 PRINT TAB $(5,30)$;"Press the space-bar to repeat"
390 A $\$=G E T \$$
400 IF A\$=" " GOTO 150 ELSE GOTO 390
410 END
420 DEF PROC_ Antenna_ 1
430 MOVE 500,400
440 DRAW 500,900
450 MOVE 400,400
460 DRAW 600,400
470 MOVE 400,500
480 DRAW 600,500
490 DRAW 600,520
500 DRAW 400,520
510 DRAW 400,500
520 MOVE 400,600


Fig. 1 (left): The unwanted interference signal angle.
Fig. 2 (right): The completed array spacing calculation.

| 15/80 H | 3.30 | 2SA940 | 0.59 | 2SC535 | 0.79 | AF180 | 0.55 | BA656 | 1.00 | BC560C | 0.14 | bDx63a | 1.96 | BF552 | 027 | BYX71-350 | 0.80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15/85R | 3.30 | 2SA940-2 | 214 | ${ }^{25 C 536}$ | 0.33 | AF181 | 0.53 | BA7100 | 11.35 | BC635 | 0.30 | Borzo | 121 | BFY79 | 0.49 | BYX94 | 0.16 |
| 16039 | 0.79 | 2SA950 | 0.7 | ${ }^{2 S C 533}$ | 0.54 | AF186 | 0.53 | basala | 28.98 | BCa36 | 023 | BDY81 | 1.05 | BFY90 | 0.61 | BY56 | 120 |
| 16181 | 1.04 | $2 \mathrm{SA951}$ | 1.75 | ${ }^{2 S C 6555}$ | 1.16 | AF239 | 0.43 | BA843 | 3.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC637 }}$ | 024 | ${ }_{85115}^{85}$ | 0.40 | BLY49 | 220 | BzY93C30 | 1.86 |
| 16182 | 1.04 | 2SA966-Y | 1.16 | ${ }_{\text {2SC620 }}$ | 0.95 | AF279 | 0.88 | BA854 | 5.76 | BC639 | 0.20 | BF117 | 0.66 | BR100 | 029 | BZ788 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16334 | 0.98 | 2SA999 | 1.36 | 25 2Sc6a3A | 1.54 | AL113 | 136 | BAV18 | 021 | BC640 | 024 | BFF118 | 0.67 | BR101 | 0.65 | BZX61 RANGE | 0.18 |
| 16335 | 0.9 | 2SB774 | 1.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 668}$ | ${ }^{0.67} 4$ | AN115 | 3.98 | bavis Bav20 | 0.11 0.35 | BC879 BC880 | 0.49 | ${ }_{\text {BFF123 }}$ | 025 | BR103 | 0.55 | BZX79 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16446 | 0.98 | 2SB185 | 1.13 | ${ }_{2 S C 682}$ | 1.98 | AN155 | 1.89 | ${ }^{\text {baV21 }}$ | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {BC830 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{85123}$ | 0.13 0.13 | BR303 | 1.15 | ${ }^{\text {C1060 }}$ | ${ }^{0.46}$ |
| 16600 | 138 | ${ }^{2 S B 375}$ | 3.87 | ${ }_{2 S C 684}$ | 1.65 | AN206 | 258 | BAW62 | 0.11 | BCY70 | 0.30 | ${ }_{\text {BF13 }}$ | 0.29 | BRC116 | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | -0.78 |
| 16882 | 127 | 2SB400 | 0.40 | ${ }^{25 C 693}$ | 0.63 | AN208 | 3.55 | BAX12 | 0.48 | BC7\% | 021 | ${ }_{\text {BF } 153}$ | 0.58 | BRC300 | 201 | са3346 | 1.55 |
| 17052 | 5.61 | $2 \mathrm{CB405}$ | 1.03 | 2SC710 | 0.69 | AN210 | 228 | Bax13 | 0.11 | 8C772 | 0.20 | BF154 | 0.26 | BRC5296 | 0.7 | CA3309 | 0.83 |
| 17053 | 5.51 | ${ }^{2 S 84498}$ | 6.98 | 2SC711A | 0.50 | AN211 | 325 | bax16 | 0.11 | B0115 | 0.34 | BF157 | 0.39 | BRC6109 | 0.83 | ca3osoan | 325 |
| 17074 | 9.30 | 2SB511 | 228 | $2 \mathrm{SC717}$ | 128 | AN2140 | 1.50 | BC107 | 0.13 | B0116 | 0.70 | BF158 | 0.19 | BRC82 | 1.08 | cas3os | 220 |
| 17089 | 3.45 | $2 \mathrm{SB54}$ | 139 | $2 \mathrm{SC734}$ | 1.43 | AN234 | 5.92 | BC107A | 0.11 | 80124 | 1.31 | BF159 | 0.18 | BRC83 | 219 | CA3131EM | 295 |
| 17127 | 3.51 | ${ }^{2 S 85546}$ | 0.56 | ${ }^{2 S C 761-Y}$ | 0.95 | AN236 | 3.78 | ${ }^{\text {BC1078 }}$ | 0.18 | B0124P+KIT | 0.69 | 8 BF 160 | 0.31 | BRC84 | 2.08 | CBF16848N-071 | 1.56 |
| 17376 | 1.58 | ${ }^{258566}$ | 280 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 7830}$ | ${ }^{3} 96$ | AN239 | 4.68 | BC108 | 0.15 | ${ }^{80131}$ | 0.57 | ${ }_{85167}^{85173}$ | 0.38 | BRX44 | 0.60 | CO4001 | 0.34 |
| 1 12001 | 0.04 | 2S86184 |  | ${ }_{\text {2SC828 }}$ | 1.85 <br> 0.28 | AN240P | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BC1088 }}$ | 0.15 0.12 | ${ }^{80132}$ | 0.50 | ${ }_{8 F 177}^{85173}$ | 0.34 0.35 | BRX49 | 0.67 |  | 027 |
| 1 N 4002 L | 0.05 | ${ }_{258643}^{28631}$ | 1.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 8867}$ | 3.84 | AN241 | 1.71 | ${ }_{\text {BC1098 }}^{\text {BCL }}$ | 0.12 | ${ }^{80} 8135$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.53}$ | ${ }_{8 F 178}^{8 F 17}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.45}$ | BRY39 | 0.69 | CD4408 C04011 | 1.35 0.29 |
| $\mathrm{T}^{1} 40003$ | 0.05 | 2S8669 | 3.67 | $2 \mathrm{SC876}$ | 0.96 | AN245 | 4.49 | BC109C | 0.12 | BD136 | 026 | BF179 | 0.36 | BSS38 | ${ }_{5}^{0.87}$ | C04012 | 024 |
| ${ }^{1} 104004$ | 0.05 | ${ }^{2 S 8681}$ | 3.96 | ${ }_{2 S C 930}$ | 0.54 | AN253 | 1.10 | BC113 | 0.14 | B0137 | 0.36 | BF130 | 0.36 | BSTBO140G | 525 | C04013 | 0.33 |
| 1 N 4005 | 0.05 | ${ }^{288695}$ | 1.98 | ${ }^{2 S C 935}$ | 4.13 | AN260 | 3.38 | BC119 | 0.36 | BD138 | 0.46 | BF181 | 0.32 | BSTC0246 | 6.99 | ${ }^{\text {C04016 }}$ | 0.46 |
| 1 10006 | 0.08 | $2 \mathrm{SB75}$ | 1.04 | $25 C 936$ | 8.66 | AN262 | 1.0 | BC126 | 023 | B0139 | 028 | BF182 | 0.34 | BSTC0233 | 725 | CD4017 | 0.82 |
| 1 10007 | 0.07 | ${ }^{2 S 8} 774$ | 0.65 | ${ }^{25 C 940}$ | 4.68 | AN272 | 825 | ${ }^{8 C 132}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{80140}$ | 029 | ${ }^{\text {BFI } 183}$ | 0.39 | BSTCCO143 | 3.07 | C04020 | 123 |
| 1 1N4148 | 0.03 | ${ }^{258819}$ | 1.13 | ${ }^{2501128}$ | 2.50 | AN295 | 5.52 | ${ }^{\text {BCI }} 35$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{80144}$ | 1.70 | 8F184 | 0.43 | BSTOIO43 | 285 | C04021 | 0.39 |
| 1 N4448 | 0.05 | 2SC1034 | ${ }^{6.75}$ | 2501138 | 1.00 | AN301 | 245 | ${ }^{8 C 137}$ | 0.18 | 80150 | 125 | ${ }^{8 F 185}$ | 0.39 | BSV578 | 3.19 | C04023 | 028 |
| 1 1 5401 | 0.14 | 2SC1050 | 5.06 | 2501273 | 1.56 | AN302 | 399 | ${ }^{\text {BCI }} 38$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{80157}$ | 0.67 | 8 BF 194 | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BSW }}$ 88 | 0.60 | C04025 | 0.64 |
| 1 N5402 | 0.15 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1096 }}$ | 1.16 | 2501453 | 1.40 | AN303 | 439 | ${ }^{\text {BCI }} 139$ | 028 | ${ }^{80160}$ | 1.50 | ${ }^{8 F 195}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BSX } \times 19}$ | 129 | C04028 | 0.84 |
| 1 55403 | 0.16 | ${ }^{25 C 1104}$ | 3.98 | 2SO152K | 264 | AN305 | 8.80 | BC140 | 0.45 | 80163 | 0.71 | ${ }^{85196}$ | 0.17 | BSX20 | 0.30 | CO4440B | 0.85 |
| 1 15464 | 0.15 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1106 }}$ | 4.54 | ${ }_{2} 2501983$ | 4.20 | ${ }_{\text {AN315 }}$ | 246 | BC141 | 0.34 | 80165 | 0.62 | BF197 | 0.17 | ${ }^{\text {BSY52 }}$ | 0.50 | C04047 | 1.06 |
| 1N5408 | 0.35 | 2SC1116 | 4.95 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{20235}^{25023}$ | 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {AN318 }}$ | 5.55 | ${ }_{\text {BC143 }}$ | O.19 | - | 0.73 | ${ }^{81}$ | 0.17 | ${ }_{\text {BTITOA }}$ | 1.61 | CO4052 | 0.75 |
| TN914 | 0.04 | 2SC124 | 128 | 2 SO 24 | 229 | AN320 | 5.47 | BC147 | 0.08 | B0175 | 020 | BF200 | 0.37 | BT108 | 1.15 | C04066 | 020 |
| 1183403 | 5.00 | ${ }_{2 S C 1129}$ | 1.65 | 250257 | 1.98 | AN321 | 225 | BC148A | 0.11 | B0179 | 0.45 | BF218 | 0.36 | BT119 | 1.76 | CD4069 | 029 |
| 1 S1555 | 0.31 | 2SC1131 | 0.64 | 2 20292 | 259 | AN322 | 5.85 | BC 148B | 0.13 | B0181 | 0.99 | BF224 | 0.17 | BT120 | 217 | C04470 | 0.66 |
| 1544 | 0.10 | 2SC1158 | 3.33 | 2 2S313 | 259 | AN331 | 4.59 | BC148C | 0.11 | B0182 | 0.99 | BF237 | 0.65 | BT121 | 2.48 | C04081 | 0.35 |
| 155012 A | 0.81 | 2SC1162 | 0.55 | $2 \mathrm{SD325D}$ | 226 | AN337 | 3.81 | BC149 | 0.11 | BD183 | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {BF2 } 240}$ | 0.17 | ${ }^{\text {BT123 }}$ | 1.98 | C04039 | 0.72 |
| 15921 | 0.10 | 2SC1172 | 22 | ${ }^{2 S 0348}$ | 16.13 | AN340P | 1.17 | ${ }^{\text {BC149B }}$ | 0.13 | BD184 | 121 | ${ }^{\text {BF224 }}$ | 0.15 | BT151-800R | 0.89 | C04511 | 1.10 |
| 2 N 1303 | 0.38 | 2SC1295 | 15.80 | ${ }^{2} 583500$ | 5 | AN355 | ${ }_{1} 5.98$ | ${ }^{\text {BC1 } 153}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{80187}$ | 0.53 | ${ }^{\text {BF245 }}$ | 0.50 | 8T6018 | 212 | ${ }^{\text {C04528 }}$ | 204 |
| 2N22194 | 0.33 038 | ${ }_{2 S C 12124}^{2 S C}$ | 1.97 | 2503504 | 3,05 | AN362 AN370 | 1.50 395 | ${ }^{\text {BC1 } 154}$ | 0.14 | BD189 BDI90 | ${ }_{0}^{0.69}$ | ${ }_{\text {BF245 }}^{\text {BF24 }}$ | 0.52 | ${ }_{\text {BU }}{ }_{8} 818124$ | 4.89 | CD4556 | 1.47 |
| 2N2646 | 0.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 1226}$ | 1.46 | ${ }_{250389}$ | 241 | AN5010 | 5.70 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }} 160$ | 0.40 | BD201 | 0.40 | BF246A | 252 | BU108 | 150 | CV12E | 1.0 |
| 2 N 2904 | 0.36 | 2SC1293 | 0.90 | 2 S0401 | 1.40 | AN5111 | 292 | BC161 | 028 | BD202 | 0.60 | BF255 | 0.20 | BU109 | 265 | Cx0950 | 3.14 |
| 2N2905 | 0.59 | 2 2S1306 | 1.98 | 2 2SD14 | 1.98 | AN5120N | 4.50 | BC168 | 0.36 | B0203 | 0.50 | BF256 | 0.38 | BU110 | 5.69 | Cx104 | 9.64 |
| 2N2906 | 0.38 | ${ }^{2 S C 1316}$ | 1025 | ${ }^{250471}$ | 213 | AN5132 | 5.39 | ${ }^{\text {BCLIC69 }}$ | 0.16 | B0204 | 0.61 | ${ }^{\text {Br } 25656}$ | 0.92 | Bulily | 4.16 | ${ }^{\text {Cx108 }}$ | 10.50 |
| 2N2926 2N3053 | 0.15 0.27 | ${ }_{2 S C 1364}^{2 S C 1317}$ | 0.50 0.49 | 2SO560 2S568A | 2296 | AN5250 AN5435 | 3.98 228 | 8C170 | 0.16 0.11 | BD207 80208 | 1.79 0.34 | ${ }_{\text {BF25 }}^{\text {BF25 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.82}$ | BU125 BU126 | 248 1.45 | Cx109 Cx130 | 7.88 |
| ${ }_{2} 2 \times 3054$ | 0.99 | ${ }_{2 S C 1383}$ | 120 | ${ }_{2 S 0600}$ | 3.25 | AN5610 | 5.50 | ${ }_{\text {BC }} 172$ | 0.13 | ${ }_{80222}$ | 0.38 | ${ }_{\text {BF258 }}$ | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {BU1 }} 137$ | $\underline{6} 6$ | - $\times 134$ | -8.6 |
| 2N3055 | 0.61 | ${ }_{2 S C 1391}$ | 2.45 | 2S0601R | 0.65 | AN5612 | 4.68 | BC1728 | 027 | B0225 | 0.49 | BF259 | 0.34 | BU205 | 1.35 | C×136 | 11.49 |
| 2 N 3442 | 1.56 | ${ }^{2 S C 1398}$ | 0.79 | 250613 | 1.03 | AN5613 | 4.63 | BC173 | 0.17 | B0228 | 0.63 | BF262 | 028 | BU206 | 1.27 | ${ }_{\text {c }} \times 139$ | 11.83 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N 3 7 0 2}$ | 0.14 | ${ }_{2 S C 143 A}$ | 3.05 | 250621 | 12.85 | AN5630 | 3.98 | ${ }^{\text {BCL }} 1748$ | 027 | ${ }^{80229}$ | 1.05 | Bf263 | 0.5 | BU207 | 1.10 | ${ }^{\text {CX }} 157$ | 4.84 |
| 2N3703 | 0.18 | ${ }^{25 C 1446}$ | 125 | ${ }^{250636}$ | 0.55 | AN5701N | 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {BCC177 }}$ | 0.35 | ${ }^{80232}$ | 0.50 | ${ }^{85271}$ | 0.34 | BU208 | 120 | ${ }^{\text {Cx }} 158$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ |
| 2N3705 2 N3706 | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {2SCl1447 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{207}$ | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S 0639-R}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.2}$ | AN6250 AN630 | 2.40 | ${ }^{\mathrm{BC} C 178}{ }_{8179}$ | O26 | ${ }^{\text {B0234 }}$ | 0.42 | ${ }^{8 \times 5273}$ | 020 | Bu20802 | 1.97 | ${ }^{\text {cxil7 }}$ | ${ }^{6.46}$ |
| 2N3707 | 0.16 | 2SC1505 | 1.00 | 2SD657 | 350 | AN6310 | 8.74 | BC182 | 0.05 | B0238 | 0.39 | BF324 | 0.35 | BU2080 | 1.95 | Cx755 | 1295 |
| 2N3711 | 0.13 | 2SC1514 | 1.60 | 2S0661A | 0.80 | AN6320N | 423 | BC182L | 0.10 | BD239 | 0.45 | BF336 | 0.33 | BU209 | 1.50 | CX885A | 685 |
| 2N3771 | 0.70 | 2SC15730 | 125 | 250731 | 1.05 | AN6340 | 10.14 | BC1821B | 0.07 | B0240 | 0.57 | BF337 | 0.45 | BU226 | 298 | DEC1 | 220 |
| 2N3772 | 1.71 | ${ }^{25 C 1578}$ | 8.74 | ${ }_{2} 250773$ | 0.60 3 | AN6341 | 208 | ${ }_{\text {BCI }} \mathrm{BC} 183 \mathrm{~L}$ | 0.11 | ${ }^{80241}$ | 0.39 | ${ }^{85} \mathrm{E} 3385$ | 0.33 |  | 200 |  | 220 |
| 2N3773 2N3819 | ${ }^{1} 1.68$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC1517 }}$ | 0.50 3.89 | 250811 25823 | 3.30 <br> 1.98 | ANE342 | 27 16.00 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | 0.26 0.13 | ${ }^{\text {BD242 }}$ | 039 | ${ }^{8 F} 8535$ | 0.31 0.62 | BU326A BU326 | 220 | DS3486N | 4.433 |
| 2N3823 | 1.17 | ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{C} 675$ | 1.41 | ${ }^{250837}$ | 1.56 | AN6371 | 924 | BC184L | 0.14 | BD243C | 029 | BF363 | 0.60 | BU406 | 1.49 | E1222 | 0.40 |
| 2 N 3904 | 0.62 | ${ }^{2 S C 1678}$ | 1.98 | 250841 | 260 | AN6387 | 10.あ | BC184LB | 026 | BD244 | 0.45 | BF371 | 0.50 | BU4060 | 1.79 | E5024 | 028 |
| 2 N 3908 | 0.62 | 2SC1741 | 125 | ${ }^{2 S D 856}$ | 1.55 | AN6531 | 1.95 | BC186 | 027 | ${ }^{\text {BD244C }}$ | 0.79 | BF391 | 0.25 | BU407 | 0.82 | E5386 | 0.25 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N 4} 4121$ | 1.73 | 2SC1810 | 1.0 | 2 288570 | 1.4 | AN6551 | 1.35 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 187$ | 028 | ${ }^{80245 C}$ | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {BFP417 }}$ | 0.84 | BU4070 | 0.99 | E9003 | 0.46 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 4240$ | 3.30 | ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{CC1815}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{250882}$ | 1.15 | AN6552 | ${ }_{20}^{0.88}$ |  | 0.16 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\text {BD246C }}$ | 125 | ${ }_{\text {BF418 }}$ | 187 | BU412 | 9.15 | E9905 | 0.50 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 4444}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {2SC1826 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{0.67}$ | 250894 2S8898 | 1.63 | AN6610 | 240 10.45 | ${ }^{\text {BC207 }}$ | 0.14 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{\text {B0253 }}$ | 1.05 0.60 |  | 029 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { BU478A } \\ & \text { Bu500 }\end{aligned}$ | 1.13 1.45 1.15 | ESM3108P ¢NO500 | 4.15 5.78 |
| 2N5294 | 0.50 | ${ }_{2 S C 1875}$ | 5.85 | 2Sk105H | 215 | AN7111 | 125 | BC2128 | 0.26 | 80317 | 260 | BF450 | 0.35 | BU508A | 125 | GC374 | 1.65 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 5296$ | 0.49 | 2SC1881K | 298 | 2SK152 | 250 | AN714E | 8.54 | BC213L | 0.10 | 80318 | 285 | BF451 | 029 | BU536 | 1.66 | 60243 | 4.95 |
| 2 25297 | 0.50 | 2SC1893 | 302 | 2SK34 | 0.76 | AN7115 | 3.38 | BC2131B | 0.15 | B0375 | 0.0 | BF457 | 0.41 | BU508 | 1.80 | GF758 | 0.84 |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 52388$ | 0.61 | ${ }^{2 S C 1906}$ | 0.98 | ${ }_{2 S K 41}$ | 1.07 | AN7120 | 4.65 | ${ }_{\text {BC214 }}$ | 0.10 |  | 0.76 | ${ }^{\text {BF458 }}$ | 0.33 | BU705 | 1.85 | $\mathrm{CH}^{\text {H/3F }}$ | 1.82 |
| 2N5771 2N6109 | 11.18 <br> 1.58 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1921 }}$ | 1.37 0.30 | ${ }_{\text {2SK79 }}$ | 2.98 0.50 | AN7145 | 2.80 4.35 | ${ }^{\text {BC214LB }}$ | 0.0 .40 | 80410 80433 | 0.58 | BFF459 BF460 | 0.52 1.45 | BU806 | 1.79 0.80 | HA1 1215 HAl1211 | 1.75 2.53 |
| 2N6130 | 0.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 1929}$ | 225 | 40594 | 1.53 | AN7151 | 226 | BC237 | 0.10 | BD434 | 0.19 | BF469 | 022 | BU826A | 215 | HA11225 | 1.50 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 6133$ | 125 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SC1942 | 1.65 | ${ }^{40636}$ | 1.43 | AN7156 | 285 | BC237BJ | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {BDa }}$ 35 | 0.49 | BF470 | 0.55 | BUW84 | 1.39 | HA11226 | 10.4 |
| 2 N 180 | 0.95 | 2SC1945 | 7.98 | 4EX581 | 0.80 | AN7158 | 232 | BC238 | 0.10 | BD436 | 0.00 | BF471 | 0.33 | BUX84 | 1.00 | HA11229 | 0.85 |
| ${ }^{2}$ N6292 | 1.65 | ${ }^{25 C 1959}$ | 1.18 | 741 | 0.30 | AN7218 | 1.64 | BC2334 | 0.13 | ${ }^{80437}$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {BF472 }}$ | 033 | BUX85 | 1.10 | HA11235 | 1.75 |
| 2N696 | 0.43 | 2SC1957 | 1.09 | 7805-7022 | ${ }^{0.63}$ | ${ }^{\text {AN }} 223$ | 425 | ${ }^{\text {BC2388 }}$ | 0.08 | 80438 | 0.10 | BF479 | 0.35 | BuY69a | 201 | HA11224 | 5 |
| ${ }^{\text {2N6 }}$ 2SA88006 | 0.43 1.50 | 2SC1953 | 1.93 <br> 1.93 <br> 1 | ${ }_{7888}^{7806}$ | 0.73 0.85 | ${ }^{\text {AU }}$ AU107 | ${ }_{225}^{3.50}$ | ${ }_{\text {BC2398 }}^{\text {BC239 }}$ | 0.12 0.25 | BD441 B0442 | 1.42 | BF480 BF491 | 1.38 | BY126 BY127 | 0.13 0.08 | HA11244 HAII251 | 4.44 |
| 2 SA1011 | 1.65 | ${ }_{2 S C 1969}$ | 204 | 7812-T022 | 0.35 | AU113 | 5.25 | BC251A | 0.31 | B0509 | 1.65 | BF495 | 0.64 | BY133 | 0.12 | HA1125 | 429 |
| 2SA1015 | 0.19 | ${ }^{2 S C 1983}$ | 200 | 7815 | 0.64 | AY105K | 208 | BC294 | 0.50 | 80510 | 0.5 | BF506 | 0.43 | BY164 | 0.44 | HA1137W | 287 |
| 2 SA1012 | 125 | ${ }^{2 S C 1985}$ | 1.55 | 7818 | 0.92 | AY106 | 1.09 | BC300 | 0.35 | BD519 | 1.50 | BF509 | 0.41 | $\mathrm{BY}^{\text {P176 }}$ | 0.52 | HA1138 | 503 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 1020 Y}$ | 0.89 | ${ }_{\text {2SCROO9 }}$ | 0.34 | 7824 | 0.64 | BA524 | 8.21 | BC301 | 0.45 | ${ }^{80529}$ | 0.80 | BF523 | 0.24 | $\mathrm{BY}^{\text {B79 }}$ | 1.08 | HA11414 | 5.65 |
| ${ }^{2541027 R}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{25 C 2029}$ | 233 | 7905 | 0.80 | ${ }_{8}^{8250}$ | 225 | ${ }^{8 C 302}$ | 0.53 | ${ }^{80553}$ | ${ }^{1.18}$ | ${ }^{815532}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{8 Y 182}$ | 0.95 | HA1144 | 7.78 |
| ${ }_{2}$ SA473 | 0.75 | ${ }^{25 C 2028}$ | 211 | 9368 | 10.70 | ${ }^{840}$ | 1.55 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 303$ | 1.04 | ${ }^{80553}$ | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {BF596 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{\text {BY184 }}$ | 0.40 | HA1156 | 1.16 |
| 2SA766S | 4.95 | ${ }^{25 C} 2063$ | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {AAP } 133}$ | 0.12 | BA130 | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BC3 } 307}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{80534}$ | 0.53 | BF597 | 027 | ${ }^{\text {BY1 } 187}$ | 0.7 | HA1160 | 4.78 |
| ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCC}} 1737$ | 125 | ${ }^{25 C 2078}$ | 3.11 | ${ }_{\text {ACI }}{ }^{3} 3$ | 0.12 | BA1310 | 1.98 | BC307A | 0.08 |  |  | Bf694 | 022 | ${ }^{\text {BY1 }} 189$ | 1.79 | HA1166 | 1.96 |
| 2SC1474 2SC1509 | 125 <br> 1.35 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2073 }}^{\text {2S }}$ | 1.225 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {AC123K }}$ | 0.43 0.27 | ${ }_{\text {BA }}^{\text {BA } 1320}$ | 1.38 3.98 | ${ }_{\text {BC3 }}^{\text {BC308 }}$ | 0.018 | ${ }^{\text {BD535 }}$ | 0.51 0.80 | BF757 BF59 | 0.64 0.4 | 8Y198 BY201/2 | $\underset{1.50}{1.50}$ | HA1166x HA1167 | 6.43 5.36 |
| 2SO1391RL | 3.95 | 2SC2991 | 1.30 | AC128 | 0.34 | BA1330 | 275 | Вс309 | 0.17 | 80538 | 0.80 | BF61 | 1.05 | By 20330 | 0.59 | HA11706 | 3.61 |
| 2SA1095 | 374 | ${ }^{2 S C 2141}$ | 24 | AC138 | 024 | BA145 | 0.19 | BC317a | 0.13 | B05448 | 0.83 | BF762 | 0.50 | BY207 | 0.20 | Ha1l70s | 8.00 |
| 2SA1103 | 6.55 | ${ }^{2 S C 2166}$ | 198 | AC141 | 029 | BA148 | 0.25 | BC327 | 0.15 | B0598 | 125 | ${ }^{\text {BF869 }}$ | 0.47 | BY208 | 0.46 | HA11703 | 4.2 |
| ${ }^{254329}$ | 0.10 | ${ }^{2 S C 2216}$ | 0.68 | AC142K | 0.35 | BA154 | 0.40 | BC328 | 0.10 | ${ }^{80677}$ | 0.69 | ${ }^{\text {BF870 }}$ | 0.30 | 8Y210-400 | 0.19 | Hallilil | 4.56 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 489}$ | 1.17 | ${ }_{2} 25 C 2333$ | 1.80 | ${ }^{\text {ACI51 }}$ | 028 | BA155 | 0.12 | BC337 | 0.09 | 80679 | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BF959 }}$ | 0.42 | 8Y210-600 | 027 | HA11710 | 9.50 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SA499}$ | 225 | ${ }_{2 S C 2}^{2336}$ | 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {ACl76 }}$ | 0.30 | BA156 | 0.05 | BC338 | 0.10 | ${ }^{80680}$ | 0.76 | ${ }^{\text {Bff960 }}$ | 0.49 | 8Y210-800 | 0.34 | HA17173 | 9.75 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 493}$ | 235 | ${ }_{2 S C 2778}$ | 1.68 | AC179 | 028 | BA159 | 0.08 | BC368 | 024 | 80681 | 1.48 | BF970 | 0.50 | ${ }^{\text {BY218 }}$ | 1.6 | HA11711 | 20.16 |
| ${ }^{2} 255562$ | 0.57 | ${ }_{2 S C 2314}^{23}$ |  | AC183 | 0.2 | BA182 | 0.24 | BC440 | 0.69 | 80696 | 2.47 | ${ }^{\text {BFRR39 }}$ | 0.4 | 8723 | 123 | HA11715 | 395 |
| 2SA564 2SA614 | 0.75 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2355 }}$ | 113.4 <br> 126 <br> 1 | ${ }^{\text {AC187 }}$ A 187 K | 0.39 | BA 222 BA302 | 1.68 | ${ }^{\text {BCC44 }}$ | 0.44 | ${ }^{80699}$ | 3.49 3.70 | ${ }^{\text {BFR61 }}$ | 0.92 | ${ }^{\text {BY224-600 }}$ | 188 | HA11714 HA1716 | 9.75 |
| ${ }^{25 A 628}$ | 1.14 | 2SC2565 | 3.92 | AC188 | 0.47 | вАЗ31 | 1.38 | BC460 | 0.42 | B0707 | 0.98 | BFR79 | 029 | 8Y226 | 0.25 | HA11725 | 1826 |
| 2SA639S | 1.75 | 2SC2570 | 288 | AC188-01 | 0.49 | BA312 | 1.45 | BC461 | 0.35 | 8 P 709 | 1.05 | BFR81 | 1.65 | BY227 | 0.49 | HA11725MP | 16.00 |
| 2 2SA659 | 0.49 | 2 SC2577 | 1.50 | AC188k | 0.43 | 8A313 | 0.76 | ${ }^{\text {BC462 }}$ | 1.15 | 80710 | 0.80 | BFR86 | ${ }^{1.08}$ | ${ }^{\text {BY228 }}$ | 0.50 | HA117555P | ${ }^{623}$ |
| ${ }^{254673}$ | 1.50 | 2 2SC258 | 6.15 | AC193k | 0.65 | BA317 | 0.08 | ${ }^{\text {BC4 }} 473$ | 0.64 | ${ }^{\text {B08809 }}$ | 0.85 | BFR29 | 1.63 | BY229-1000 | 1.12 | HA11781 | 19.90 |
| ${ }^{254684}$ | 1.61 | ${ }^{2 S C 2} 2871$ | 1.97 |  | 0.05 | BA318 | 0.08 | ${ }^{\text {BC477 }}$ | 0.37 | BD810 | 0.69 | BFR99A | 0.70 | ${ }^{8 Y 229600}$ | 0.92 | HA1180 | 5.15 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA6699 }}$ | 1.05 | 2SC2826 2SC288A | 1207 | AD140 AD143 | 1.193 | BA328 BA333 | 1.1 .51 | BC478 BC 479 | 0.021 | ${ }^{\text {BDP879 }}$ | 0.74 | - ${ }_{\text {BF42 }}$ | 0.43 0.43 | ${ }^{\text {BY255 }}$ | 0.69 1.03 | HA1196 HA13001 | 7.43 228 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 715}$ | 0.98 | ${ }_{2 S C 3153}$ | 6.84 | AD145 | 1.60 | BA335 | 627 | BC532 | 028 | B0895 | 231 | BF84 | 0.40 | BY298 | 0.36 | HA1306 | 226 |
| ${ }^{2 S A} 747$ | 10.74 | 2SC372 | 1.40 | AD161 | 0.30 | BA5102A | 286 | BC546 | 0.08 | BD899 | 248 | BFW10 | 0.60 | BY299 | 0.45 | HA1338 | 7.50 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 748}$ | 1.36 | ${ }^{2 S C 373}$ | 1.16 | AD162 | 0.30 | BA511 | 1.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC54 }}$ | 0.10 | B0901 | 0.79 | BFK29 | 0.34 | BY407 | 0.90 | HA1339 | 239 |
| ${ }^{254817}$ | 0.65 | ${ }^{2 S C 3} 383$ | 135 | AD262 | 125 | BA514 | 220 | BC548 | 0.10 | B0902 | 0.84 | ${ }^{\text {BFF}} \mathbf{8 4}$ | 0.37 | ${ }^{\text {BY4099 }}$ | 1.49 | Ha13402 | 7.87 |
| ${ }^{25 A 818}$ | 1.82 | ${ }^{2 S C} 3888$ | 0.50 | AF14 | 2.47 | BA527 | 252 | BC549 | 0.10 | Bowr3C | 1.45 | 8FX85 | 0.41 | BY448 | 1.35 | HA13342 | 208 |
| 2SA835 2SA83 | 250 0.89 | 2SC394V 2Scanac | 0.81 0.60 | AF 115 AF118 | 0.79 | BA524 | 8.94 798 | ${ }^{\text {BC555 }}$ | 0.10 | B0W84C BDX32 | 1.56 1.75 | BFX86 $8 F \times 87$ | 0.36 0.55 | B7713 BWW1900 | ${ }_{0}^{0.65}$ | HA13365 HA1366W | 4.02 1.50 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAB44 }}$ | 0.86 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC4} 4$ | 0.60 219 | ${ }_{\text {AFF } 127}^{\text {AF }}$ | 0.50 | BA5527 | 798 298 | ${ }^{\text {BC55 }}$ | 0.10 |  | 4.15 | ${ }_{\text {BFx } 88}^{\text {BF88 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.34}$ | BRW56 | ${ }_{0}^{0.16}$ | ${ }_{\text {HA }}$ | 2.50 |
| ${ }^{254872}$ | 0.80 | ${ }^{25 C 458}$ | 0.15 | AF139 | 0.53 | BA532 | 1.46 | BC558 | 0.10 | BDX538 | 1.85 | 8FX89 | 0.4 | Br10 | 029 | HA1368R | 245 |
| ${ }^{25 A 8884}$ | 215 | ${ }^{2 S C 495}$ | 0.92 | AF178 | 1.45 | BA536 | 205 | BC559 | 0.10 | ${ }^{80 \times 54 B}$ | 215 | BF50 | 0.30 | BY $\times 55-600$ | 023 | HA1358 | 207 |
| 2SA937R | 0.97 | 2SC515A | 285 | AF179 | 0.55 | BA6209 | 4.55 | BC559B | 0.11 | B0×62A | 215 | BFY51 | 0.25 | Brx71-600 | 0.30 | HA1370 | 3.30 |



# Micro Clinic 

## Reports from Christopher Holland, Ken Taylor and Roger Burchett

## Amstrad CPC464/CPC6128

In my experience there are two chips that give trouble in these computers. The first is the pluggable ULA device which causes the unit to be inoperative with no welcome on the screen: substitution soon eliminates this problem.

The second and less obvious i.c. is the sound generator chip, an AY-3-8912. The sound section of the chip doesn't give problems. It's the section which forms part of the interface between the keyboard buttons and the rest of the circuit that causes trouble. There are two main fault symptoms: either a row of garbage is displayed on the monitor at switch on, after which the keys cease to have any effect; or depressing a key results in two letters appearing on the screen, e.g. depressing "Q" will result in "OW" registering. This problem can occur as the computer warms up.

If certain keys are inoperative however don't blame this chip. This fault will be down to the keyboard itself, particularly if the later type of keyboard is used - the one with the clear plastic membrane on to which conductive tracks are etched. Visual examination, bearing in mind the keys that are inoperative, will soon reveal the break in the track. A possible cure is to use the conductive paint sold for repairing car rear window heaters to bridge the break in the tracks. This isn't always successful, but is worth a try as the membranes aren't available on their own and complete keypads don't come cheap. C.H.

## Amstrad CTM644 Colour Monitor

When confronted with a dead monitor, try the following fault-finding procedure. If the 5 V and 12 V lines are present check whether R521 or the circuit protector in series with it is open-circuit. If so check the 2SD1397 line output transistor Q 405 . If a cold check eliminates the transistor, try replacing the circuit protector which can go open for no reason. It will probably fail again at switch on however, in which case a new diode-split line output transformer will be required.

If there are no outputs at the secondary side of the switch-mode power supply check the following items: C515 and the crowbar circuit zener diode D510 in the 100 V supply; the 12 V regulator IC 503 in the 12 V supply; IC502 and transistor Q502 in the 5 V supply. In all probability however the fault will lie in the primary side of the power supply.
In this case check for 300 V d.c. across pins 1 and 14 of the STK7308 regulator chip. If this voltage is present, check the 3.6 V zener diode D507 before changing the i.c. - also make sure that neither of the $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors R506/ 7 has gone open-circuit. If there's no voltage across the STK7308 this will be due to either the fuse, R501 (5.6S2, 5 W ) or R502 (1 $\Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ ) being open-circuit. These items normally fail because the chip itself has gone, but after replacing the i.c. and any open-circuit items check D507 and R511 (10S) before switching on - otherwise your shiny new STK7308 may instantly expire.
C.H.
supply line fault - even the indicator LED was flickering The cause was a defective i.c. which was marked 8715 2984. "Never heard of it" was our first response, but as the PCB is well marked we checked the chip (U26) with the circuit diagram and found it to be a standard 74LS373.

The faulty i.c. was rapidly detected because of its temperature - it's always worth doing a quick "touch" check on all the i.c.s before starting to make more detailed tests. Service manuals for the Commodore 64 are available from HRS Electronics Ltd.: a circuit diagram for the 64 is available in the Programmers' Reference Guide.
K.T.

## Atari 1300

No machine is improved by being christened but the keyboard membrane on this one is particularly vulnerable to spillage. It consists of a flexible printed circuit which is contacted by a conductive plastic bridge at the end of each key stem. As there's no seal or liquid trap even a slight spillage drips on to the circuit tracks on the top surface of the membrane.

The machine brought in for repair had track 'erosion that affected a group of keys. I don't know whether Atari spares are available, but a perfectly satisfactory repair was carried out by using RS silver conductive paint applied carefully to bridge the gap. When using this paint remember that it has a very high resistance in the wet state: it should be allowed to dry for an hour or so before testing the machine. K.T.

## Sinclair Spectrum Plus

This machine came in with a simple looking fault that proved to be one of the more elusive ones. At power up the screen area was completely black and the logo didn't appear. It had apparenty gone part way through the initialisation process, so there couldn't be much wrong.
Testing the signals at the CPU and ROM pins produced different results each time checks were made - this should have been a clue that an unusual fault was present. After removing both the CPU and the ROM I found slightly low resistances on the data lines. The cause was faults in the 32 K extension memories - five of the TMS4532 memory chips were found to be faulty! These can be checked by measuring the resistance between the data lines and 0V. With the CPU and ROM removed a reading of $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ is satisfactory: a normal working computer gives a reading of $5-6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. In any case a quick comparison between all the data lines is a useful exercise. Comnect the red (negative) lead to 0 V if you're using a standard analogue meter.

Eliminating the extension memory by removing IC25/6 or cutting the control tracks to these i.c.s had no effect on this fault. Only removing the faulty chips or cutting the data tracks to them cleared it.
K.T.

## Commodore 64

Computer repairs have dwindled somewhat now that I no longer do trade work. But at least I no longer get horrible
little boys with battered Spectrums in which apparently every chip is damaged. So I get more profit for less work, due to better maintained machines that (usually) have only one fault at a time.

No sound on one of these machines was caused by the

6581 sound generator chip (cries of "surprise, surprise"!). Another one initialised, but without the message. The cause was a faulty BASIC ROM (901226-01). Simple stuff. It can't go on like this, there's obviously something horrible around the corner - watch this space! R.B.

## Dual-channel TV Sound Systems

## Part 1

Geoff Lewis, B.A., M.Sc.

THROUGHOUT the development of television the sound channel has tended to be the poor relation. Despite the fact that the broadcasters have always provided a highquality signal, by and large the setmakers have failed to do justice to it. Major quality improvements in the audio field in recent years, for example developments in magnetic tape systems and the introduction of the compact disc system, seem however to be creating greater interest in better domestic TV sound quality - plus stereo - to add to the total viewing experience. The great problem about adding stereo to existing terrestrial TV transmissions is that any system used must be compatible with the existing mono ones. With DBS the situation will change, since the transmission standard proposed for European use allows for stereo from the start. Another new factor with DBS transmissions is that they will spill across national boundaries, creating a demand for multi-lingual sound channels.

Although the Zenith-GE (pilot tone) system used for terrestrial v.h.f./f.m. radio transmissions provides a very satisfactory service, no such single standard has evolved for television use. In the field of terrestrial TV broadcasting the following analogue stereo systems are in use in various countries: the US Multichannel Television Sound (MTS)/Broadcast Television Systems Committee (BTSC) system, the Japanese f.m.-f.m. system and the West German dual-carrier system.

## Channel Separation

Whilst a channel separation of $25-30 \mathrm{~dB}$ is satisfactory for a stereo sound transmission - it's debatable whether a listener in a live auditorium experiences a better level for alternative language transmissions a rejection of the unwanted channel of better than 55 dB is necessary. It is chiefly for this reason that the many other systems have been developed.

## Zenith-GE System

To recap briefly, in the Zenith-GE pilot-tone system a


Fig. 1: BTSC/MTS multichannel sound system spectrum.
compatible $L+R$ signal is transmitted along with an $L-R$ stereo difference signal and a 19 kHz pilot tone which is used as a reference for decoding in the receiver. The $L-R$ signal is amplitude modulated on to a 38 kHz subcarrier using double-sideband, suppressed-carrier modulation. The problems that make it difficult to use this system for TV broadcasting were described by David Looser in an article on stereo TV sound in the August 1984 issue of Television. Put briefly, its noise performance is some 22 dB worse than with a mono f.m. sound system, interference from the accompanying video signal giving rise to a characteristic buzz. We'll now consider later proposals/ systems.

## Leaming System

The Leaming system is a variant of the Zenith-GE pilot tone system devised to reduce the problems of the latter for TV use. The major change involves the use of companding for the $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ signal to improve the noise performance. A whistle filter is incorporated in the receiver's decoder to remove the beat note between the line scan harmonics and the subcarrier.

## BTSC/MTS System

The BTSC/MTS system is a further derivative of the Zenith-GE system using a pilot tone and subcarrier that are locked to the line frequency to avoid the beat note problem. The baseband frequency spectrum is shown in Fig. 1, where it will be seen that there's a significant difference in the carrier deviation produced by the various signal components relative to the Zenith-GE system. It will also be noted that there's provision for a Separate Audio Programme (SAP) channel. This consists of a 12 kHz wide audio channel on an f.m. subcarrier at five times the line frequency. Companding is used for both the L-R and the SAP channels. The SAP channel can be used to provide an alternative language version of the main programme or may be completely unrelated to it. In certain cases a "Professional Channel" may be provided at 6.5 times the line frequency. This is a 3.4 kHz allocation that's used for talk-back during outside broadcasts. As with the Zenith-GE system, adequate separation of the channels depends on accurate setting of the decoder's subcarrier phase adjustment.

## Japanese FM/FM System

With the Japanese f.m.-f.m. system the subcarrier is locked to the second harmonic of the line frequency. It can be frequency modulated with either the $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ stereo component or a second language signal. An a.m. subcarrier at 55 kHz is included to provide the signals


Fig. 2: Japanese f.m.ff.m. system signal spectrum.


Fig. 3: Zenith-GE system decoder matrix.
needed to switch the receiver's decoder automatically between stereo and bilingual operation. Fig. 2 shows the baseband frequency spectrum. As with the other systems mentioned so far, this composite signal is used to frequency modulate the final r.f. carrier. The system offers good mono/stereo/bilingual compatibility, is easy to implement and uses fairly simple decoders. The wide bandwidth can however give rise to adjacent channel interference problems and a complex buzz that occurs with certain video signals.

## Wegener Multichannel Systems

The US corporation Wegener Communications Inc. has devised a standardised band-plan to use up to ten f.m. subcarriers that are added to the normal video/sound spectrum. In extensive tests no significant ill effects were noticed in terms of either the video signal-to-noise ratio or the demodulator threshold. The plan allows for mono or stereo sound, dual language, unrelated audio signals and digital communications to be transmitted simultaneously. The main criteria are that the f.m. index (the ratio of the

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Fig. 4: West German dual-carrier system decoder matrix.


Fig. 5: West German dual-carrier system signal spectrum.


Fig. 6: Dual-channel decoder block diagram.
carrier frequency deviation to the audio frequency) for each subchannel should be between 0.14 and 0.18 , with the subcarriers spaced by 180 kHz . Provided the total deviation produced by all the subcarriers is small compared to that produced by the video signal the subchannels have little effect on the total transmission bandwidth.

Each 180 kHz slot can be allocated to 15 kHz of audio (or further subdivided for either 7.5 or 3.5 kHz of audio) or used for data signals, using frequency shift keying (FSK) or quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) etc. One Dolby ADM channel can be accommodated in two adjacent 180 kHz slots. For NTSC applications the subcarriers are typically disposed between 5.2 and 8.5 MHz - the equivalent distribution with PAL systems lies between 6.3 and 9.74 MHz .

The Wegener 1600 stereo system is a subset of this band plan. The left and right audio channels use separate subcarriers spaced by 180 kHz . The maximum deviation for each subcarrier is $\pm 50 \mathrm{kHz}$ and both audio channels are companded to improve the overall signal-to-noise ratio. With the PAL system the two most common subcarrier frequencies are 7.02 and 7.2 MHz .

## Warner Amex Stereo System

With the Warner Amex stereo system the sum ( $L+R$ ) and difference ( $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ ) audio signals are generated in a

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similar manner to that used in the Zenith-GE system: they are then used to frequency modulate separate subcarriers. These two modulation components finally frequency modulate the main sound carrier.

## West German Dual-carrier System

The standard decoding matrix for the Zenith-GE system, shown in Fig. 3, suffers from two problems when used for dual-language transmissions: poor channel separation and, perhaps more important, the fact that any noise in the transmission and in the predecoding stages of the receiver tends to become concentrated in one channel. This can be shown as follows, assuming that the noise N affects each channel equally:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {[1 / 2(\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L})+\mathrm{N}]+[1 / 2(\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L})+\mathrm{N}]=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{N}} \\
& {[1 / 2(\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L})+\mathrm{N}]-[1 / 2(\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L})+\mathrm{N}]=\mathrm{L}}
\end{aligned}
$$

The West German dual-carrier system maintains compatibility by transmitting the sum signal $\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L}$ on the main carrier and the additional information required for stereo as 2 R on a second carrier. Fig. 4 shows the basic decoder matrix, which produces the following results under similar noise conditions:

$$
2[1 / 2(\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L})+\mathrm{N}]+[(-1 / 2 \mathrm{R})+\mathrm{N}]=\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{N}
$$

for one channel and simply $\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{N}$ for the other. Thus the noise is now equally distributed across both channels.

Fig. 5 shows the distribution of these signals within the channel spectrum. The $L+R$ and $2 R$ components fre-
quency modulate two carriers which are held at levels of -13 dB and -20 dB respectively relative to the vision carrier. The three modes of transmission, mono, stereo or bilingual, are automatically selected at the receiver through the action of the identification (ID) signal which is modulated on to the second carrier, i.e. in addition to the $2 R$ signal this carrier is modulated with an f.m. ID signal whose deviation is $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{kHz}$. The ID signal itself consists of a 54.6875 kHz subcarrier which is unmodulated for mono transmissions and is 50 per cent amplitude modulated by 117.5 Hz and 274.1 Hz tones respectively for stereo or dual-language sound. The two sound carriers and the control signals are precise multiples and submultiples of the line frequency.

Fig. 6 shows the basic operation of the decoder. The signal components recovered from the demodulators are dematrixed and then de-emphasised. The ID decoder identifies the transmission mode and generates the appropriate logic switching signals. These enable the audio switch unit to provide the correct output. The majority of receivers designed for use with this system incorporate headphone listening facilities.

## South Korean Dual-carrier System

A unique combination of the Zenith-GE and the West German techniques, adapted for use with the NTSC system, has been developed in South Korea - the idea seems to be to protect the country's domestic market from the products of other Far Eastern manufacturers. When used for stereo the two subcarriers employ f.m. for the $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}$ and $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ signals to a maximum deviation of $\pm 25 \mathrm{kHz}$. The two subcarriers are spaced at 4.5 and
4.742 MHz above the vision carrier and are maintained at the same relative levels as in the West German system. Again the system provides for mono, stereo or bilingual transmissions. The second subcarrier supports a 55.07 kHz ID signal which is amplitude modulated by 149.9 and 276 Hz tones respectively for stereo and dual-language broadcasts.

## Analogue Companding

In an analogue communications system the low-level signals are affected most by channel noise, the high-level signals masking the effect of noise. Companding is a technique devised to improve a system's overall signal-tonoise ratio. Before transmission (or storage in a noisy medium) the signal's dynamic range is compressed by using non-linear amplification. At the receiver end the signal is expanded in a complementary manner.

The overall effect is illustrated in Fig. 7. The input signal is assumed to have a dynamic range of 60 dB which is compressed to 30 dB for transmission. Suppose that the channel has a noise level of $-30 \mathrm{dBm}(1 \mu \mathrm{~W})$. This would completely swamp the original low-level signal components. The signal's dynamic range is expanded at the


Fig. 7: Characteristics of a companding system for use with analogue signals.
receiver by relatively depressing the low-level signals. This also depresses the noise to a level of -60 dBm . Thus the overall effect is to improve the signal-to-noise ratio by 30 dB .

## More on Glue Guns

Since my original report on glue guns in the July 1987 issue a couple more have been sent to me to try out. The glue gun is undoubtedly a useful device, so here's my report on the latest two.

## Camping Gaz Model P500

The first one to come along was the cordless Camping Gaz Model P500, which is a unique product. I must say that I'm very much in favour of cordless servicing equipment, especially for use in the field. Anything that makes the serviceman's life easier must be good news!

The P500 is powered by the new CV360 butane gas cartridge which will operate at any angle and was designed specifically for use with this glue gun. Ignition is batteryoperated - there's no flame. A catalytic heating system is used, with the temperature thermostatically controlled. Warm-up time is about five minutes. The cartridge should give about four-eight hours' use.

Hot-melt adhesive is easily applied using the longer glue sticks and automatic squeeze action. The gun is heavier and more bulky than an electronic one, but in practice this was not found to be a problem. Close inspection showed that quite a lot of engineering went into the design of this gun, and I must conclude that at $£ 35$ it's good value. With its freedom from mains leads I glued just about everything in sight - even the heels on the receptionist's shoes. But 1 won't repeat the applications suggested in the previous article.

Summing up, I feel that this is a first class product that performed well. It's extremely useful both for TV servicing and home use.

## Willow Vale Glue Gun

The second glue gun came from Willow Vale Electronics (11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks RG2 0LU). It's

## Harold B. Berkley

an imported, electronic, trigger glue gun, part number 04.186 , that sells at $£ 9.95$. It has an integral stand and the trigger feed takes the longer glue sticks.

A mains plug was fitted and a glue stick was loaded ready for blast off. All this glueing is becoming a bit of a bore I yawned as I put the kettle on during the warm-up time. But wait - the thing is rapidly getting very hot, a fact confirmed by gingerly touching the metal nozzle. The blurb on the box states that the temperature rises to $380^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, which is pretty hot. It's interesting that the gun is marked for use with $100 \mathrm{~V}-240 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies: this could be the reason why it gets so hot - there's no voltage selector.

Anyway, switching off the kettle I put the gun through its paces, bonding various materials with the glue sticks supplied. The gun behaved very well. One disadvantage of the rapid warm up is the long cool down time - be careful not to burn your fingers, and to let the gun cool down.

The glue sticks that come for use with this gun are interesting - very hard and light brown in colour. The bond they produce is good and rigid. They are available from Willow Vale at $£ 1 \cdot 12$ for a pack of twelve (part no. 10.187), which is very reasonable. A glue gun is only as good as its glue sticks of course. I assume that these sticks can be used with other glue guns.

Most of the other general-purpose glue sticks available are clear and rubbery - these are the kind you'll find at your local DIY supermarket. I tried out a Bostick stick in the gun, leaving it for a good warm up. When I was about to start using the gun - there are not many things left to glue in our house! - I realised that all was not well. The whole glue stick was melting, not just the tip: the trigger wouldn't feed the glue stick through because the stick had become too soft. The correct glue sticks from Willow Vale must have a higher melting point. So be warned. There may be other glue sticks that will work with this gun - it certainly works all right with the Willow Vale sticks.

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## SHARP C1493GS

The problem with this set is field collapse. Unfortunately we don't have any service information but we were able to make comparative voltage checks with an identical working set. The main difference was no voltage at the field drive output from the sync/timebase generator chip. Finding no capacitor or semiconductor shorts we ordered a new chip, but fitting this has made no difference.

It's a characteristic of the IXOM65CE chip that it shuts down in the absence of a feedback signal from the field output stage. Check both output transistors with an ohmmeter, also the peripheral components, especially the bias resistors R51I and R512 and feedback resistors R508/ 509.

## SANYO VTC5000

There seems to be complete system control failure with this machine. When a cassette is inserted, no loading takes place. Press play and the tape loads, the drum motor turns and the tape moves, but after five seconds the tape and drum motor stop, the tape remaining loaded. Nothing will then operate, except that the tape unloads when the stop button is pressed. The only way to keep the tape moving is to press the pause/still button repeatedly. If either the fast forward or rewind button is pressed the tape moves fast, in the unloaded condition, then stops after about five seconds. At this instant the ring revolves to load the tape, the drum motor stops and everything ceases.

In our experience this hehaviour of the syscon and mechanics can arise only as a result of a faulty cassettedown switch or lack of pulses from the reel rotation sensors. Check these items, bearing in mind that the reel sensors can produce an output only when the reels are turning and that the reel drive system in this model - the motor and idler assembly - is notoriously unreliable.

## GRUNDIG CUC220 CHASSIS

Sometimes the set won't switch on. All that's heard is a fluttering noise for a few seconds. If the set is switched off and on again at the socket outlet a louder fluttering noise occurs, with the green LED display flashing on and off, then after a couple of minutes the set goes into the standby mode and the fault disappears. The fault does not occur at high room temperatures.

Confirm that 320 V or so is developed across C626 when the fault is present. If so replace R646, R631 and C631 and check carefully for dry-joints around the chopper transformer TR651 and associated components. If these measures do not cure the fault suspect the TDA46() chopper control chip which you may be able to prove faulty with a hairdryer and freezer aerosol. Be sure to
replace R646 before fitting a new TDA4600 or chopper transistor.

## SHARP VC381

Sometimes when play is selected there's a squeaking noise that seems to come from the head drum. The tape then stops. After a few further attempts the machine will play with no more problems. The fault always occurs when returning to play after forward or reverse picture search, but again can be overcome by making several attempts to select play. The fact that the drum doesn't slow down before switch off, and that the fault can be overcome with presistence, seems to discount a drum motor fault.

The problem is very common with this and related models. It can almost always be cured by replacing the reel idler. It's occasionally necessary to replace the reel motor.

## FERGUSON TX10 CHASSIS

At switch on there's a clear picture, but after about half an hour the picture darkens with an emphasis on green. Eventually the screen goes blank. Sometimes it will return to either clear or a green predominance, but will again fade out to leave a blank screen.

This problem is not uncommon with the TX10 chassis. It is generally caused by intermittent failure of the LED (D657) that biases the RGB output stages. It's mounted on the c.r.t. base panel. Use only a Ferguson supplied replacement.

## SONY KV1330

The picture is not very bright and is very green. A check on the voltages at the c.r.t. base panel reveals that these are all more or less as quoted in the manual. There's a glass encapsulated unit with a potentiometer that looks the worse for wear, with signs of overheating. Could this be the cause of the problem?

The glass encapsulated unit is the e.h.t./horizontal static convergence unit which often looks dark and stained but is seldom faulty. Check the HV and CV connections to the studs in the c.r.t.'s glass envelope. If these are o.k. it's almost certain that the lube itself is faulty or worn out. Reactivation may work, but it's unlikely in view of the age of the set.

## FERGUSON 3V32

This machine records and plays back correctly in the longplay mode, but in the standard-play mode there's a patterning effect every two-three minutes. The patterning nearly wipes out the picture and looks like a tracking fault.

It seems that the capstan is running out of phase lock in the standard-play mode. First check that the control track

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head is clean and that the alignment of the tape past the head is correct. If necessary, carry out the capstan freerun setting up procedure given in the manual.

## DECCA 100 CHASSIS

This set blows the mains fuse after being on for three-four hours. I've changed the tripler, the line output transistor, the bridge rectifier diodes and the main h.t. electrolytic but the set still blows the fuse. I'm told that a split second before the fuse blows the set seems to come on with increased power i.e. the sound and brightness etc. increase.

The problem is not uncommon with this chassis, and can generally be cured by replacing the 6.8 V zener diodes D614 and D616 and the 186 V crowbar circuit zener diode D617. Since 186 V zener diodes are no longer available, use three 400 mW zener diodes in series to make up the correct breakdown voltage, e.g. two 68 V plus a 56 V zener diode or two 72 V plus one of 47 V .


## 301 Each month we provide an interesting case of TVvideo servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions bit are based on actual practical faults.

As consumer electronics equipment becomes ever more complex and, in the case of portable equipment, more miniaturised the ability to diagnose faults by reasoning and the use of test equipment becomes more important. With surface-mounted components tightly packed on boards that are often difficult to get at the "suck it and see" approach of diagnosis-by-substitution becomes impractical, especially when virtually all the components are specials that have to be ordered from the manufacturer concerned. Thus more than ever the processes of fault diagnosis and repair must be kept separate.

Logical analysis of the symptoms present is essential, in order to narrow down the fleld of search during perusal of the manual and subsequent scope and meter tests. This is easy in cases like field collapse or no sound in a TV set: less so, perhaps, in more complex gear like VCRs and camcorders. To help with this some modern camcorders have a self-diagnostic system built into the syscon microcomputer, whereby the pattern of function LEDs, when flashing in the alarm mode, gives an indication as to where the cause of the problem lies. In general however the technician has to think for himself if he's going to avoid wasting expensive time in fault tracing.

Our example this month happens to be a sophisticated Sony camcorder, Model CCD-100E, but the principle, and above all the first step in the diagnosis, is the same as for most conventional VCRs. The machine, still under guarantee, was returned for urgent repair with the mes-
sage "no go - light flashes." What we found was this. The switch-on and eject processes were fine, and the machine would happily accept a tape and thread it up. As soon as any moving mode was selected however - record, play, wind or fast forward - the deck would run for five or six seconds and then stop, with the eject light flashing (the alarm mode indication in this particular model). To get any further it was necessary to reset the microcomputer by switching off and on again, after which eject would once more operate.

A first vital clue was given by the fact that the playback picture and sound were present during the five seconds when the machine worked normally. Everything that should go round (and across, etc.!) did so at what was plainly the correct speed. There were no graunching noises and no bulging loops of tape. This observation of the deck's operation and the behaviour of the syscon had already - along with a reasonable knowledge of how VCR systems operate - suggested a very likely culprit area. The provisional diagnosis was virtually confirmed by the technician's next action, which consisted of pressing two buttons on the front panel in quick succession. What were they? Those of you knowledgeable in VCR matters might like to stop reading at this point. For others we'll provide more clues.

Play was keyed in, followed within a couple of seconds by pause. The result was that the machine happily remained in freeze-frame, with a stationary picture displayed by the monitor and in the viewfinder. As far as the technician was concerned this was the clincher. He then separated the camera and recorder sections preparatory to wading into the latter to unclip and hinge out several mini PCBs. Where was he heading? Why with such confidence? More in the February issue!

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 300 - page 127 last month -

Last month's fault was an unusual one - overheating and failure of the TDA2190 intercarrier sound/audio output chip in a set fitted with the Rank T22A chassis. Sage's second replacement didn't bite the dust like the first one because he kept the volume low while carrying out further investigation. In fact the relative comfort of the chip at zero and very low volume settings was the key to the diagnosis.

As with most TV receiver loudspeakers, the one in this set is coupled to the audio output stage by means of a large electrolytic capacitor. Thus the load presented by the speaker becomes significant only when a signal is present. In this particular chassis the loudspeaker has - or should have! - an impedance of $30 \Omega$. Sage decided that the speaker was imposing a heavy load on the output stage. When the speaker was disconnected, by removing socket $3 Z 8$, the chip ran cool at all settings of the volume control.

A d.c. ohmmeter check on the loudspeaker showed that its resistance was a little over $1.5 \Omega$ : its cone was jammed almost solid. Sage found and fitted a $30 \Omega$ speaker and after this all was well. The owner even said that the tone was better than before!

[^1]

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\hline 25A.473 \& 50.35 \& 2 SB \& ¢1.50 \& 2SC-1172 \& ¢1 \& 2SC-2482 \& $\underline{80.40}$ \& \& $\underline{50.35}$ \& AN-7161 \& 92.50 \& TDA-2009 ¢7. \& L-165 \& 9 \& SAM \& \& REPLACEMEMT \& RW-317 \& 20.52 <br>
\hline 2SA-489 \& E0.45 \& 2SB-546 \& 81.00 \& 2SC-1173 \& 50.40 \& 2SC-2501 \& 50.75 \& 2SD-898 \& 92.60 \& AN-7168 \& $\underline{52.60}$ \& TDA-2020 £1.40 \& 1-200CH \& 51.50 \& VIC \& cco. 98 \& STYL \& RW-320 \& ${ }^{20.36}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-490 \& 50.60 \& 2SB-548 \& 50.32 \& 2SC-1195 \& 2.50 \& 2SC-2502 \& c0. 80 \& 2S0-982 \& 50.60 \& AN-7213 \& ¢1.00 \& TDA-2030AH £1.BO \& L-2605CV \& 81.80 \& \& 2.50 \& WE MAVE FUL \& RWW 321 \& ${ }_{5}^{50.52}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-495 \& $\underline{50.25}$ \& 2SB-555 \& $\underline{51.50}$ \& 2SC-1212 \& ${ }_{20.55}$ \& 2SC-2537 \& ¢4.50 \& 2SD-1135 \& $\underline{0.85}$ \& AN-7218 \& £1.10 \& TDA-2030AVE2.40 \& MC-1458CP \& 20.50 \& \& \& \& RW-327 \& ${ }_{5}^{50.54}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-496 \& 50.45 \& 2SB-556 \& 51.50 \& 2SC-1213 \& 20.20 \& 2SC-2546 \& £0.10 \& 2SD-1138 \& c0.90 \& AN-7220 \& \$1.60 \& TDA-2030H 51.60 \& MC-1488P \& 20.45 \& SHARP \& \& STHLUS MOSTIY \& RW-328 \& ${ }_{500.81}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-564 \& 50.15 \& 2S8-557 \& $\underline{9.25}$ \& 2SC- 1214 \& 20.15 \& 2SC-2550 \& ¢0.75 \& 2S0-1265 \& $\underline{20.65}$ \& AN-7222 \& £0.80 \& TDA-2040H E 20 \& MC-1489P \& 20.45 \& $\mathrm{VC}-6000$ \& $\underline{11.55}$ \& MOOELS: PLS \& RW-51 \& c0.51 <br>
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\hline 2SA-683 \& 50.20 \& 2S8-568 \& 20.15 \& 2SC-1318 \& ¢0. 25 \& 2SC-2575 \& ¢0.10 \& 2SD-1425 \& ¢2.30 \& AN-7311 \& £0.90 \& TDA-2822M 0.90 \& 2N-3666 \& 20.90 \& VC-8300 \& £1.40 \& \& RW-57 \& $\sum_{20.35}$ <br>
\hline 2SA.684 \& 50.20 \& 2SB-595 \& 20.80 \& 2SC-1327 \& 20.20 \& 2SC-2577 \& 51.25 \& 2SD-1426 \& $\underline{2.30}$ \& AN-7410 \& ¢1.50 \& TDA-3410 \& CD4009UBE \& 50.60 \& \& \& \& RW-58 \& ¢0.36 <br>
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\hline 2SA-733 \& 50.07 \& 2SB-648 \& $\underline{20.50}$ \& ${ }^{2 S C} \mathrm{C}-1368$ \& $\underline{50.40}$ \& ${ }^{25 C}$ C-2551 \& 5.80 \& AN-203 \& £1.00 \& BA-308 \& ¢1.00 \& CA.3401E 120.98 \& KC.581 \& £4.20 \& \& \& MOOELS OF \& BR-1225 \& $\underline{20.75}$ <br>
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\hline 254.765 \& ${ }_{51} 5.00$ \& 2SB-681 \& $\mathrm{E}_{51.50}$ \& ${ }^{2 S C}$-1384 \& ¢0.25 \& ${ }^{\text {2SC-3078 }}$ \& ¢0. 25 \& AN-214
AN-253 \& ${ }_{51.50}^{50.55}$ \& BA-313
BA-333 \& ${ }_{81.70}$ \& CA-3410E \& ${ }_{\text {LM-723CN }}$ \& ${ }_{50.50}$ \& \& \%2. 20 \& f6.00 \& BR-2016 \& ${ }^{50.75}$ <br>
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\hline $25 A-794$ \& ${ }_{50 .} 50$ \& ${ }^{258}$-716 \& ¢0.30 \& 2SC-1445 \& ¢1.00 \& 2SC-3298
2SC 3506 \& £1.50 \& AN-272
AN-301 \& ¢2.90 \& $B A-343$
$B A-402$ \& 10.75
50.50
10.97 \&  \& VIOEO BE \& \& V.8600 \& ${ }_{¢ 11.45}$ \& ORTOFO \& 8R-2325 \& <br>
\hline 254.798 \& 20.60 \& 2SB-717 \& ${ }_{50} 50.60$ \& 2SC-1446 \& $¢_{50.75}$ \& 2SC-3506 \& $\underline{51.30}$ \& AN-301 \& $\underline{5} .35$ \& ${ }_{\text {BA- } 527}$ \& ${ }_{50.90} 50$ \& $$
\text { IIP-30A.B } \quad 20.27
$$ \& AKN: \& \& V-5475 \& $\underline{11.45}$ \& WHEADSHELL \& CR-1220 \& ${ }_{\text {c }}{ }^{20.75}$ <br>
\hline 2SA. 808 \& 51.50 \& 258.718 \& $\underline{50.75}$ \& 2SC-1447 \& c0.60 \& ${ }_{2}^{2 S C}$-3519 \& ¢1.50 \& AN-302 \& $\underline{92} 50$ \& BA-527 \& $\underline{50.97}$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& CARTRIOGES \& CR-1620
CR-2025 \&  <br>
\hline 2SA-817 \& ${ }_{50.15}$ \& 2SB-757 \& ¢1.30 \& ${ }^{2 S C}$-1454 \& ${ }_{6} 1.50$ \& 2SC-8050 \& ¢0.10 \& AN-303 \& ${ }_{51} 5.20$ \& BA-536 \& 1.1 .45
50.85 \& TIP.31 \& VS-2EG/5EG \& ${ }^{20.78}$ \& ${ }^{\text {rVoo }}$ \& $\underline{2.55}$ \& VMS-3U $\mathrm{VFS}^{\text {W7.50 }}$ \& CR-2032 \& ${ }^{20.75}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-844 \& 50.10 \& 2S8-772 \& $\underline{50.50}$ \& 2SC-1509 \& ¢0.45 \& 2SD-198 \& ¢1.90 \& AN-315 \& ¢1.00 \& BA-612 \& ¢0.85 \& TIP-31A, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& VS-7300 \& E1.35 \& $3 \vee 16$ \& E1.95 \& VMS-3S $\quad 17.50$ \& CR-2316 \& 50.75 <br>
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\hline 2SA-893 \& 50.30 \& 2SB-857 \& ¢0.50 \& ${ }^{\text {2SC-1568 }}$ \& ¢0.45 \& 2SD-235 \& ${ }_{50} 0^{2} .35$ \& AN-340 \& ${ }_{51.20}$ \& BA-1310 \& $\underline{50.65}$ \& TIP-32 \& \& \& $3 \vee 23$ \& c0.77 \& \& CR-2430 \& ${ }_{50.75}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-896 \& c0.35 \& 2SC-352 \& ¢0. 60 \& 2SC-1577 \& 57.70 \& 2SD-288 \& ¢0.75 \& AN-360 \& ${ }_{50.75}$ \& BA-5102
8 S 5402 \& ${ }_{¢ 1.35}$ \& TIP-32A.B $\quad 50.22$ \& FISHER \& \& 3V2 \& ¢0.75 \& calculaton \& \& <br>
\hline 2SA.916
2SA. 921 \& 50.18 \& 2SC.372
2SC-380 \& ${ }_{50.10}{ }_{50}$ \& ${ }_{\text {2SC-1550 }}$ \& $\underline{\text { E0.60 }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {2SO-313 }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {¢1. }}$ \& AN-5010 \& ${ }_{5}^{12.50}$ \& 8A.5402 \& ¢1.35

c1.20 \& TIP-32C \& VBS-7000 \& ¢2.40 \& DRIVE BE \& \& miCAO \& $$
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\hline 2SA-940 \& $\underline{50.45}$ \& 2SC-458 \& E0.15 \& 2SC-15 \& ¢5.50 \& 2SD-315 \& 20.75 \& AN-5410 \& 12.80 \& BA-6109 \& $\underline{1.40}$ \& TIP.33A \& \& £0.80 \& AUOJO CAS \& \& bateries \& 810 (N) \& ¢0.42 <br>
\hline 2SA-950 \& ${ }_{50.25}$ \& 25C-460 \& c0. 66 \& 2SC-1586 \& ¢5.50 \& 2S0-325 \& $\underline{50.45}$ \& AN-5431 \& 52.20 \& HA-1124 \& 51.25 \& TIP-41BC $\mathrm{cos}^{23}$ \& нitach \& \& Recoro \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RWW-40 } \\ \text { RW2 } & \\ \text { E0.48 } \\ \text { E0. }\end{array}$ \& 813 (D) \& ${ }_{50.48}$ <br>

\hline 2SA-958 \& 50.75 \& 2SC-495 \& c0. 60 \& 2SC-1627 \& £0. 20 \& 2SD-352 \& $\underline{50.50}$ \& AN-5435 \& $\underline{51.80}$ \& HA-1125 \& 11.25 \&  \& VT-5000E \& £1.5 \& \& \& | RW-44 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| RW-44 | 50.53 |
| 80 |  | \& 814 815 (AA) \& ${ }_{50}^{50.38}$ <br>

\hline 2SA-968 \& 50.75 \& 2SC-496 \& E0.75 \& 2SC-1667 \& $¢ 1.40$ \& 2SO-357 \& $\underline{20.35}$ \& AN-5440 \& $\underline{2} .15$ \& HA-1137W \& $\underline{11.35}$ \&  \& \& \& sour \& \& RW-47 \& ${ }_{8} 824$ \& <br>

\hline 2SA-985 \& 50.60 \& 2SC-497 \& £1.50 \& 2SC-1669 \& $\underline{0.75}$ \& 2S0-358 \& $\underline{20.35}$ \& AN. 5510 \& 9.50 \& HA-1151 \& 51.25 \& | TIP-42C | 50.24 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10. |  | \& HR \& \& $68 \times 1.2$ \& \& RW-48 \& Al604 \& 22) <br>

\hline 2SA-992 \& 50.30 \& $2 \mathrm{SC}-536$ \& £0.06 \& 2SC-1670 \& $\underline{1}$ \& 2SD-381 \& 20.90 \& AN-5612 \& 9.80 \& HA. 1156 \& ¢1.30 \& TIP-48 \& HR-3330 \& \% 2.00 \& $88 \times 1.2$ \& \& RW-49 \& \& ¢1.05 <br>
\hline 2SA- 1048 \& c0. 10 \& ${ }^{25 C}$ C-644 \& $\underline{80.25}$ \& ${ }^{2 S C}$-1675 \& $\underline{50.10}$ \& 2S0-386 \& $\underline{50.75}$ \& AN-5700 \& 50.60 \& HA. 1196 \& 51.30 \& TIP. 102 El \& HR-7200
HR-3360 \& ¢ $¢ 1.75$ \& $120 \times 1.25$
$135 \times 1.25$ \& 50.12 \& $\begin{array}{lll}\text { RW-410 } & \text { ¢0.45 } \\ \text { RW-411 } & \\ \text { E0.45 }\end{array}$ \& PHOTO \& <br>
\hline 2SA-1060 \& 51.50 \& 2SC-681

2SC-693 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
¢1. <br>
c0, 25 <br>
\hline

 \& 2SC-1722 \&  \& 2SD-388 \& 

¢1. <br>
c0.90 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& AN-5720 \& ¢1.25

¢1.35 \& HA-1197

HA-1319 \& | ¢1. 20 |
| :---: |
|  |
| 1.45 | \& TTP-105 \& HR-3360

HR-4100 \& | ¢1.95 |
| :--- |
| 1.95 | \& $135 \times 1.25$ \& \&  \& BATERII \& <br>

\hline 2SA- 1062
2SA-1094 \& 181.20 \& 2SC-693
2SC-710 \& £0.25 \& 2SS-1756

2SC-1760 \& ع0.45 \& 2SD-389 \& | c0. |
| :--- |
| c0. | \& AN-5722 \& ¢1.35

$\mathbf{8 1} .35$ \& HA-1319
HA-1366 \& ¢1.45

$\mathbf{1 1 . 7 5}$ \& TPP-121 50.40 \& HR-6500 \& $\underline{81.95}$ \& Flat \& \& RW. 415 \& 867 (J) \& 11.54 <br>
\hline 2SA-102 \& 81.90 \& 2SC-717 \& $\underline{E 0.25}$ \& 2SC-1775 \& $\underline{0.15}$ \& 2SD-401 \& $\underline{20.45}$ \& AN-5732 \& 81.25 \& HA.1366WR \& $\underline{1.75}$ \& TIP. 125 \& HR-3300 \& $\underline{52.55}$ \& 68×05×4 \& \& RW-418 \& RPX-1 \& ${ }_{5}^{50.61}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-1104 \& 2.05 \& 2SC.733 \& £0. 25 \& 2SC-1815 \& E0.15 \& 2SD-426 \& E1.50 \& AN-5738 \& $\underline{\$ 1.00}$ \& HA. 1367 \& 53.60 \&  \& HR-7700 \& c0. 77 \& \& 50.25 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RWW.30 } \\ \text { RW-33 } & \text { c0. } \\ \text { E0.45 }\end{array}$ \& RPPX-14 \& ${ }_{81.23}$ <br>
\hline 2SA. 1106 \& 51.50 \& 2SC.738 \& E0. 25 \& 2SC-1819 \& $\underline{0} 0.71$ \& 2SD-428 \& ${ }^{51.50}$ \& AN-5900 \& $\underline{51.50}$ \& HA-1374 \& 51.99 \& HCF4008BE E\%.50 \& HR-7650 \& ¢0.77 \& ${ }^{88} \times 1.5 \times 5$ \& \& RW. 36 \& RPX-27 \& $\underline{2.05}$ <br>
\hline 2SA-1110 \& 50.45 \& 2SC.741 \& $\underline{1.95}$ \& 2SC-1845 \& 50.15 \& 2SD-438 \& $\underline{20.30}$ \& AN-6248 \& 51.20 \& HA-1377 \& 92.00 \& HCF4017BE E0.52 \& matom \& \& $122 \times 0.5 \times 5$ \& E0. 60 \&  \& RPX-28 \& E. 35 <br>
\hline 2SA. 1142 \& 27.90 \& 2SC-783 \& £1.10 \& 2SC-1875 \& 52.40 \& 2SD-468 \& $\underline{50.25}$ \& AN-6249 \& 51.20 \& HA-11225 \& 51.70 \& HCF4025BE $\mathbf{0} 0.25$ \& NV -333 \& ¢1.35 \& $189 \times 0.5 \times$ \& ${ }^{50} 6.60$ \& RW-39 ${ }^{\text {PW }}$ \& RPX-625 \& c0.40 <br>

\hline 2 SA-1145 \& c0. 20 \& ${ }^{2 S C}$ 2S.789 \& ¢0. 35 \& 2SC-1890 \& ${ }_{50} \mathrm{c}_{5} 20$ \& 2SD-476 \& ¢0.45 \& AN. 6250 \& 50.40 \& HA. 11227 \& 51.00 \& HCF4028BE 50.48 \& NV -8600 \& ${ }_{81.65}$ \& $195 \times 0.5 \times$ \& ${ }_{50}^{50.60}$ \& | RWW 300 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| RW-310 | 50.52 |
|  |  |
| 0 |  | \& \& ${ }^{50} 50.39$ <br>

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RW-316 \& 20.51 <br>
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[^0]:    5/10/87 Suspected African/Middle East ch. E3 reception - see later.
    11/10/87 RAI (Italy) chs. IA, B; TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3.
    12/10/87 TSS (USSR) R2; RAI IA, B; TVE E3.
    13/10/87 TVE E2, 3; RTP (Portugal) E2; NRK (Norway) E2; an Aurora noted in Scotland during the evening, with Band I signals.
    18/10/87 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3; RAI IA; MTV (Hungary) R1; JRT (Yugoslavia) E3; TSS R1.
    19/10/87 TVE E2, 3; RTP E3.
    20/10/87 RAI IA; TSS R2; SR (Sweden) E2, 3, 4.
    21/10/87 TSS R1, 2; SR E2, 3, 4; TVP (Poland) R1, 2; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1, 2; DR (Denmark) E3, 4; ORF (Austria) E2a; NRK E2, 3, 4.
    22/10/87 JRT E3; RAI IA; TVE E4; +PTT (Switzerland) E2; TSS R2.
    23/10/87 RAI IA.
    24/10/87 RTP E3; TVE E3.
    25/10/87 JRT E3; TVE E3; RAI IA, B.
    26/10/87 TVE E2; RTP E2, 3; RAI IA, B.
    27/10/87 NRK E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; TVE E3; Band I auroral reception in Scotland during the evening.
    28/10/87 RAI IA.
    29/10/87 NRK E2, 3.

[^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 (A/sia) Ltd.; South Africa - Central News Agency Ltd. Subscriptions: Inland E16, overseas (surface mail) 19 per annum, payable to Quadrant Subscription Services Ltd., Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Heywards Heath, Sussex RH 16 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 0032-647X.

[^2]:    NEWNES BOOKS-Colour Television Servicing by Gordon J. King ..........................................................................95
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