

Servicing the Panasonic D1 Deck
Intercarrier Sound Converter TV Fault Finding • VCR Clinic Transferring Film to Videotape CD Player Fault Finding Charts
The Zigzag Aerial•DX-TV

#  <br> The "Universals" Remote <br> FORALL 

Now, replace all your separate remotes with the one remote that does it all!



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## CORRESPONDENCE

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## INDEXES AND BINDERS

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## BACK NUMBERS

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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.

## this month

517 Leader518 Servicing the Panasonic D1 DeckNick BeerThe D1 deck was used in a range of VCRs varying frombasic models to upmarket machines with numerousfeatures. An account of the mechanical operation withservicing procedures and faults lists covering bothelectronic and mechanical problems.
522 An Experimental Band IV Zigzag Aerial Percy Lamb, C.Phys. Principle of the zigzag aerial and a practical design. The aerial offers wide bandwidth with low directivity in the horizontal and high directivity in the vertical plane.
524 Letters
526 Simple Intercarrier Sound Converter
J. LeJeune
This simple circuit, using a single transistor as an additive mixer, can be used to give a set dual-sound, e.g. $5.5 / 6 \mathrm{MHz}$, capability. It can be built on a small PCB to fit the holes provided for a ceramic filter. A set modified in this way will be usable throughout much of Western Europe.
528 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Nick Beer, J.S. Ruwala, Ian Bowden, Alan Shaw and Stephen Leatherbarrow.
530 CD Player Casebook
Reports from Mike Leach, Philip Blundell, AMIEIE and Keith H.C. Parker.
531 Fred's Fishy Fisher Dave Mackrill
This Fisher FVHP615 turned out to be a real nasty. In fact it had to be rebuilt twice. But it succumbed in the end.
533 Transferring Film to Videotape
Ivor Nathan
Transfer methods and a simple domestic system that gives good results.
534 Long-distance Television Roger Bunney DX conditions and reception and news from abroad. Plus a review of the Aerial Techniques 3638 upconverter.
537 Modifications for Sky Movies Reception Nick Beer Modifying satellite TV receivers for operation with a Sky decoder.
538 Teletopics
News, comment and developments.
539 Trees and UHF Reception, Part 1
Trees can cause all sorts of reception problems. These are grouped in accordance with the tree arrangement causing the trouble and practical advice is provided on remedial action.
541 Next Month in Television
546 VCR Clinic
Reports from Eugene Trundle, Mick Dutton, Philip
Blundell, AMIEIE, John C. Priest, Ian Bowden and Nick Beer.
548 Servicing Compact Disc Players, Part 15 Joe Cieszynski
Charts to assist with fault location when the obvious causes - power supply failures etc. - have been ruled out.
550 Service Bureau
551 Test Case 329

Bill Wright
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JVC/AKAUFERGUSON 3HSS
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NV8470, NV8200, NV84002000, NV2010, NV7000
NV8600, NV8610, NV8620)
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12 CW
12 CW
13.2 CW
132 cw

12 CCW
13.2 CW
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VC 483, VC 3300, VC 8381, VC 9100,
VC 9300 , VC 9500 , VC 9700 ,
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VXL8/9/10/11, VTV100/200, VCR34H Reel Belt (52D80590917)
VXL8/9/10/11, VTV100/200, VCR34H Belt Relay - middle pulley
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Belt, Tape loading (Main Deck)
(62080002139)

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VCR34H Cassette Housing
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VXL5/6, V20H Gear Holder Assy
(Ref 302) 62 D 800012311
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(Take Up Reel) 620800011306
VXL8/9/10/11/19/90, VTV100/200,
VCR34H Clutch Assy
(62D805909302)

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Drum, Motor TM82 (62D60040901)
VXL5/6, V20H Loading Motor
(Cass Housing)
Sharp Reel Motor Assy 482
Sharp 93/9700 Reel Motor Assy
PINCH WHEELS - Video
VXL5/6, V2OH, VXL8/9/10/11/19/90,
62D80000922)
Pinch Roller Arm Assy
(62D805906301) VXL8/9/10/11/19/90,
VTV100/200, VCR34H
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VXL3 Buttons Channel (Bank of 12)
(735.JPB0029)

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CTS/7 Orig.
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VXL9 (108004000)
VXL10 108006000
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VXL19 108009100
VXL90 (108009700)

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VXL5 Cass Beil
VXL8 Load Belt
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Cap 120/400

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620800022303
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PW 19
PR Assy

PB Unit

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CT18 Remot

VTV100 Remote
VIV200 Remote
VXL6 Remote
VXL8 Remote
VXL9 Remote
VXL10 Remote
VXL11 Remote
VXL19 Remote
VXL90 Remote

## RESISTORS

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Res 1R 0.5W (36-DE109-J)
Res 10R 0.5 W (36-EE100-J)
T4/5 (R422)
1W Resistors
Res 3.3R 1W (36-EP339-J)
Hin 1W 3R3
10W Resistor
Res 6.2R 10W (36-GL629-K) Hin 10W 6R2
CT4/5 (R801)

## SEMICONDUCTORS

## DIODES

| $(14-12996-1)$ | RH1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $14-12998-1$ |  |
| $14-10029-1)$ | SR2M |
| ZTK33C |  |


| Hinari IC (13-00AN52-65P) | AN5285P |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hinari IC (111398600) | BA6209 |
| Hinari IC (111889600) | BA6219 |
| Hinari/Panasonic IC | BA6238A |
| Hinari IC (111352600) | BA7001 |
| Hinari IC (111349300) | LA6358 |
| Hinari IC (111351300) | LA7016 |
| Hinari IC (111328300) | LA7096 |
| Hinari IC (111325300) | LA7210 |
| Hinari IC (111320300) | LA7300 |
| Hinari IC (111321300) | LA7305 |
| Hinari IC (13-M50580-01P) | M50560-01P |
| Hinari IC (13-M504311-01P) | M50431-1015P |
| Hinari IC (13M50453-01P) | M50453-012P |
| Hinari IC (13-0M586-55PP) | M58655P |
| Hinari IC (14-13415-2) | SAA1290 |
| Hinari IC (13-TR5070-3AS) | STR50103A |
| Hinari IC (14-13010-1) | TA7881AP |
| Hinari IC (112073200) | TD6364N |
| Hinari IC (14-127170-1) | TMS3450NL |
| Hinari IC (14-12050-1) | WL005M |
| TRANSISTORS |  |
| 14-10757-0 | 2SA682TM-0 |
| 14-10760-0 | 2SA840 |
| 14-13069-C | 2SB562C |
| 14-12991-1 | 2 SC 1182 |
| 14-10759-0 | 2 CC2073 |
| 11-5D1555-0A1 | 2SD1555 |
| SPEAKERS |  |
| 3.5 16R 1W (13.13259-2) CT4/5 | Spikr 3.5 |

## TRANSFORMERS

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T4/5/6/7/17/18 TVA1
36-107472-000) Side DPC (E1-25)
T4/5/6/7 (51.18775-2A)
TVA1 (36-201770-000)

## TUNERS etc.

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VXLS/6, V20H RF Booster/Modulator VXL8/9/10/11/19/90, VTV100/200 IF Module (106003700)/Tuner (104300940) VXL8/9/10/11/19/90, VTV100/200 RF Modulator (106003900)

## TV SPARES

CTV4/5/6/7 Lock (L) Black 11-13269-1 CTV4 Lock (L) CTV4/5/6/7 Lock (R) Black 11-13270-1 CTV4/5/6/7 IR Receiver (03-13762-1) CTV5/7 IR Pre Amp (40-200S31-0AA) CT6/7/ Panel Tuning (11-13748-2) TVA1 Lock (R) White 62-132700-0HA TVA1 Lock (L) White 62-132890-0HA

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IR Receiver
CTV5 Pre Amp
CT6 Panel
TVA1 Lock (R
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- Triggering: DC-80MHz
* Active TV.Sync-Separator
* Atter delay trigger
* Sweep delay \# Deiay lin

Callbrator 1 KHz

* Component tester
- Plus many mer

Price $£ 575.00+\boldsymbol{£} 86.25$ V.A.T.
HM604 60MHz UNIVERSAL

HM1005 100MHz UNIVERSAL


SPECIFCATION
$\star 2$ Channels

- Sens: Ch1. Ch2 2 Mv
* Timebase: 0.2 s -20ns/cm
* Triggering: DC-40MHz
- Active TV-Sync-Separato
- Variable hold-off
* Caitibrator 1 KHz Square wave $\star$ Component lester
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SPECIFICATION as 203.6)

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- Timebase Digital: $55.2 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$
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* Max sampling rate: $2 \times 5$ MHz
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* Printer/plotter output
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Tests and rejuvenates blue, green \& ed guns separately. Fitted with deta and P.I.L. sockets. Compact size $120 \times 65 \times 60$ mm . Supply 240V AC

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## FEATURES

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

Price $£ 249.00+£ 37.35$ V.A.T.
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Size $131 \mathrm{~mm} \times 81 \mathrm{~mm} \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$.

T.V. PATTERN GENERATOR PAL MC11B UK - BandIV(21-34) * O/Put 10 mV into 750 hms * Band III (5-12) * Sound output

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* O/Put 1Vp.p.@750hms * Switching 12V (a.4K7ohms

Price £124.95 +£.18. 74 V.A.T.
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| ONE POUND PACKS <br> All packs are $£ 1$ each. Note the figure on the extreme left is the pack ref number and the next figure is the quantity of items in the pack, finally a short description. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| BL | 2 | 6V 1A mains tr fixing clamps |
| 11 | 1 | 61/2in speaker cabinet ideal for extensions, takes |
| BD13 | 12 | 30 watt reed switches, it's surprising what you can make with these - burglar alarms, secret switches, relay, etc., etc. |
| BD | 2 |  |
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## CORRECTIONS

The details of the spares ranges handled by HRS Electronics plc given in our Spares Guide (April) were incomplete. See Teletopics, page 539. Other corrections appear on page 549.

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the deck used in the Panasonic NV850 VCR. It's a variant on the D1 deck which is the subject of a servicing feature on pages 518-521.

TRCEORSLOM

## End of the Road?

It would be interesting to know the names of those who led the teams that designed the UK's TV sets in the pre-war period, when the UK was the only country in the world with regular high-definition TV broadcasting. Between them they must have built up a considerable fund of electronic know-how. This couldn't be put to much purpose back in the Thirties, when only some 20,000 sets were produced. In fact there was much depression in the industry at that time. TV didn't take off. There was little to watch by way of programming, only London was served, and people couldn't afford the sets. The know-how certainly came in useful during the war however, where radar in particular benefited.

Some of the pioneering firms developed know-how over an amazingly wide field, EMI for example. This firm developed the 405 -line system of course: almost everything from cameras to receivers, and for the latter the company could and did produce just about everything required, including c.r.t.s, valves, passive components, and of course those amazing timber cabinets. Apart from the Dutch-based Philips, for an equivalent spread of technological know-how one had to wait until the major Japanese manufacturers entered the field in a big way in the Seventies. It's sad that EMI never capitalised on its early technological know-how: in fact it was the first major firm to pull out of the domestic TV field in the UK.

The pre-war sets tended to operate on the brute force principle. Put enough valves in and give each one a job to do. Subtleties like line output stage tuning, which had been suggested by A.D. Blumlein in the early Thirties, weren't introduced until the post-war era, which saw a great deal of progress and development in TV receiver design. You can catch some of this by checking through the various editions of W.T. Cocking's famed book Television Receiving Equipment, the bible of those of us whose interest in TV receiver technology started in that period. Improved valves were constantly being introduced, including specialised ones for TV applications; there was the move to Band III operation; a.g.c. started to appear; and as the deflection angle of the tubes increased from around $60^{\circ}$ to $110^{\circ}$ the demands made on the scanning circuitry became much greater.

Although the UK's consumer TV industry never achieved international success, it continued to maintain a leading position with development work. Just think of the major changes that rapdily occurred. The change to transistor circuitry, via the hybrid period, then the introduction of i.c.s., colour, teletext and so on. Some of these major changes overlapped, in particular solid-state circuitry and colour, which meant that a major effort was required on the design front to keep the UK's production abreast of the technology. The move to transistors was not a simple matter of substitution. Transistor line scanning calls for a stabilised power supply for example, and much effort was required to achieve reliable operation. Line output transistors were destroyed by the dustbin full in carrying out the research required. It's a fact that UK designs were the first to tame the transistor line output stage. Despite the fact that the UK industry maintained a rather insular approach, the potential was there to develop in an international way.

The potential has gradually faded away in recent years however. Perhaps the first major UK manufacturer to sell out to a Japanese concern was Rank Radio International. It wasn't long before the sets emerging from Plymouth became wholly Toshiba designed. In the case of the GEC-Hitachi joint venture, as it was to start off with, the changeover took rather longer. Pye ceased to do its own design work soon after becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Philips. Then Philips decided that its design work should be centred on the Continent. It was goodbye to the $G$ series designs. The justly famed G8 and G11, many of which continue to go on and on, form a testimony to the achievements of Philip's UK designers.

During this long period of contraction in UK design work, at least there was always Thorn/Ferguson to keep the flag flying. One could feel reasonably happy about the future so long as a firm that was as innovative as Ferguson continued to produce new chassis. Its record was remarkable. The world's first large-screen all solid-state chassis, the 2000 ; the first domestic CTV to use a chopper power supply, the 30001 ; the amazingly simple 8000 chassis that broke through the $£ 200$ barrier; the 9000 chassis with its Syclops circuit; and then the TX series chassis which managed to get up-to-the-moment designs on to single boards of modest dimensions.

When Ferguson was taken over by Thomson of France, one's first concern was what would this mean for the firm's design activity? The sad news has now come out. Research and Development has ended at Enfield, with a loss of 180 jobs, and only two smallish teams are to be retained at Gosport. At last it seems the end of the line has been reached. When you consider that TV is a thriving industry internationally, with much still to offer, it's rather a bitter moment.

Possibly enough know-how is still available to enable design work to resume should it be feasible. But for how long will this be the case? The design of a TV chassis is not simply a matter of selecting circuitry and getting it to work. The manufacturing and component technology are as vital, and the ability to achieve high standards of reliability. Once development teams are split up the special know-how required is soon lost. It seems that the UK's indigenous TV industry has at last virtually ceased to exist.

# Servicing the Panasonic D1 Deck 

## Nick Beer

The D1 deck mechanism was used in a large number of Panasonic VCRs released over a period of some years. It was also used in slightly modified form in many other machines. This article deals mainly with the overall mechanism, but also provides notes on electronic faults experienced with some models. VCRs that use the basic deck are as follows: NV230, NV430, NV810, NV870, NV-G7, NV-G10, NV-G12 and NV-G18. They are all front loaders and cover a wide range from the NV230, a basic machine with wired remote control, to models with dual-speed operation and hi-fi sound. We'll deal first with the mechanical operation of the deck.

## Mechanical Operation

As in the NV730, which we dealt with in an earlier article, the cassette is loaded into the carriage by means of a slot-in belt (part no. VDV0151). The front loading motor drives a worm via this belt, the mechanism being located on the right-hand side of the carriage. It's easy to remove the carriage - usually there's a red screw or bolt at each of its four corners. Doing this makes for easier mechanism service. The carriage can be lifted out (see later) and placed upside down on a piece of paper or foam on top of the timer PCB to its right: with the connector refitted, it will load a cassette to enable the mechanism to run for observation purposes.

Reel drive is provided by idler VXP0521, which is of the same type as in the NV370/830/850. It's between the reel turntables and gets its drive from a belt (VDV0149) on the capstan rotor via a clutch (VXP0600). Capstan drive is by means of a direct-drive, fixed-stator motor. Thus the motor is split into two major, replaceable components, the rotor and stator (see faults list).
Tape loading and mechanism mode selection are driven by a loading motor (VEM0211) via a loading belt (VDV0152). As in earlier machines, a cam and lever principle is involved. Mode selection is by means of a linear mode switch which is mounted in parallel to the main lever. In earlier models this was type VSS0110 but in later ones with NV-G numbers it's type VSS0135. Physically the main difference consists of an extra tag, for an earthing lead to the mechanism chassis, below the centre contact. A single retaining bolt (XYE3 + BF 10 FZ ) holds the mode switch. Whenever the switch is replaced this bolt should also be changed (see faults list).

The VXL1371 pinch roller is of the established Panasonic design - a pivoting arm with counterspring arrangement. The brake band (VXZ0165) is mounted in the same way as in the NV730, around the supply reel. Drum drive is via a direct-drive unit: as with the heads, the part numbers vary from model to model depending on the features included. Table 1 provides a list.

The video heads are all mounted in the same way: pins are soldered through the PCB on the head drum. Always remove the head drum carefully - I must repeat the warnings given in previous articles always to ensure that all pins are free from solder before removal and that the correct sequence is observed. The Panasonic head puller can be used.

The audio/control head (VEH0247) is prone to wear, especially in the NV430. As you would expect the symptoms are low and muffled sound. Replacement is straightforward: the three-screw adjustment method is used, with plug-in connections.

## Maintenance Kit

The maintenance kit for this range of models is part number VUD4093KIT. It contains nothing unusual idler, pinch roller, the three belts, impedance roller, etc. The price is very reasonable, representing a considerable saving on the cost of the individual parts.

## Replacing Mechanical Parts

The video head drum is fixed to the lower drum with the standard two bolts, connection being by pins soldered through the small PCB in the upper drum. This has already been mentioned, along with the precautions to take. The number of connection pins varies depending on the number of heads in the drum, i.e. the features incorporated in particular models.

Replacing parts - other than the heads - on the upper side of the mechanism is much easier when the cassette carriage has been removed. After removing it you can replace the idler, brake band, pinch roller, etc.

The idler is secured by means of a split washer. After removing this and unhooking the spring across the back of the idler arm you can pull the idler up and off its shaft.

The brake band can be removed after undoing the adjustment screw and unclipping the other end from the

Table 1: Models using the D1 deck.

| Model | Features | Video head | DD unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| NV230 | Cord RCU, two heads, one event timer | VEH0296 | VEG0397 |
| NV430 | IR RCU, two heads, four event timer | VEHO271/86 | VEG0353 |
| NV810 | IR RCU, hi-fi audio, four event timer | VEH0294 | VEG0396 |
| NV870 | IR RCU, hi-fi audio, eight event timer, dual speed | VEHO288 | VEG0367 |
| NV-G7 | IR RCU, two heads, one event timer | VEH0296 | VEG0397 |
| NV-G10 | IRRCU, super still, eight event timer | VEH0287 | VEG0352 |
| NV-G12 | IR RCU (timer prog.) four event timer, optional DBS | VEHO287 | VEG0352 |
| NV-G18 | IR RCU, dual speed, eight event timer | VEH0330/1 | VEG0449 |

Abbreviations: IR infra-red, RCU remote control unit, DBS digital bar scanner (the Panasonic light pen for timer setting).
back－tension post arm．After replacement，reset the back tension－see later．

The pinch roller is secured by a single circlip that fits over its pivot．

The impedance roller（VDP0908）is held on its shaft by a nut．The replacement must be at exactly the right height otherwise there will be severe disturbance on the picture．Make a note of its approximate position before removing the old one．With non hi－fi machines，fine set the new one by playing a standard tracking tape（not your best one，as it may get marked when you adjust the height of the roller）．With hi－fi machines align the roller while viewing the hi－fi audio envelope－the roller＇s position can have a drastic effect on the hi－fi envelope with minimal effect on the vision．If doing a general service，make impedance roller replacement the last job．

## Underside of Deck

Now for the underside of the deck．The loading belt simply fits over the loading and loading－motor pulleys． The capstan belt fits over the capstan－rotor pulley and the large reel－clutch pulley（VDP0985）．You will have to move the flywheel bracket over the rotor to replace the capstan belt．This is best done by removing the belt nearest the front of the machine and loosening the other one，giving you enough clearance to be able to replace the belt．

To replace the reel clutch（VXP0600），remove the capstan belt then the large clutch pulley on to which the belt fits． Beneath this you will have to remove the small gear to the left－hand side as you view from the front of the machine （see Fig．1）．The pulley and gear are secured with split fibre washers．With the gear removed you will have suffi－ cient clearance to be able to lift out the reel clutch． When replacing it take care not to lose the washer．It＇s usually worth replacing the two slit washers as they become weak．Unfortunately the clutch is not part of the mainten－ ance kit and you will usually find that it＇s noisy－see faults list．
The mode switch is mounted on the chassis with the arm connected to the main lever．Fig． 2 shows the


Fig．1：The reel drive arrangement，viewed from the rear with the machine upside down．


Fig．2：Connections to and alignment of the mode switch．

|  | EEGTRONG COMPONETT DSTRIDIDRS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AN115 | ${ }^{205 p}$ | ta706 | ．60p | sTk002 | ．4000 | T1P33 | ${ }_{50}$ | voltage | I．c．Sock |  |
| AN203 | ${ }^{2020}$ | TA7069 | ${ }^{1880}$ | STK0040 STKOC50 | ${ }^{5690}$ | TIP41A | 200 200 230 | REG | N |  |
| AN340P． | ${ }_{\text {2000 }}^{2200}$ | ${ }_{\text {IAP720 }}^{\text {IA740 }}$ | ${ }_{1350}^{129}$ | Stikous | .4500 <br> 6750 |  |  | 7805 －32p |  |  |
| ААЗ310\％ | ${ }_{285 p}$ | tapz14 | ${ }_{2509}$ | STK043 | 9600 |  | 259 | ${ }^{7812}$ |  |  |
| ANSO11 | ${ }_{4}^{4250}$ | TA7230 | 1609 | STK080 | $77^{7} 0^{5}$ | MLE521 | ${ }_{35}$ | ${ }_{7905}^{7813130}$ | 2 PN |  |
| ANS071 | ${ }^{1220}$ | TA7233 | ${ }^{235}$ | ${ }_{\text {STK }}^{\text {STK}}$ | 7000 | 2 N 3 | ${ }_{38 p}$ | 50 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3858}$ | Ta7237 | 2700 |  | Soup | 2 N 373 | 1109 | 998 －${ }^{350}$ |  |  |
| ANS | 4 |  | 150 |  | 6609 4500 | 253350 | 60p | ZENER DIDOOE |  |  |
| ANS512 | ${ }_{400}$ |  | ${ }_{3500}$ |  | ．6000 | ${ }^{259643}$ | 428 | ${ }^{4000 m W A T S}$ |  |  |
|  | 1280 |  | ${ }^{235}$ | STK22 |  | $25 A$ | ${ }^{3855}$ | ${ }^{20} 1.36 \mathrm{~V}$ WTIT ${ }^{\text {Osp }}$ |  |  |
| ANS732 | $12.5 p$ | 513 | ${ }^{360 p}$ |  |  |  | 5 | v． |  |  |
| AN6340 | ．2500 | 147628 | ${ }^{2100}$ | ттк3 |  |  |  | DIOO |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1408 |  | 12 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ANOT125 }}$ | ${ }_{2008}$ | tap | $30^{2}$ | STK | ${ }_{7} 7800$ | ${ }_{2 S A 11} 166$ | 350 | IN4003 | 41468 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{210 p}$ | STK121 | ${ }^{780}$ |  |  | $87133 \quad 098$ | 日Y127 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23412 | \％ |  |  |  |
| BA301 | ${ }^{600}$ | тва2314 | ${ }^{140 p}$ | STK1332 | ${ }^{\text {A80p }}$ | ${ }^{2312306}$ | ${ }^{800}$ | Hitach | OLER |  |
|  | ${ }^{850} 5$ |  | ${ }_{\text {S00p }}$ |  | ${ }^{66609}$ | ${ }_{258337}$ | ${ }_{1450}$ |  |  |  |
|  | з30ap | твв820м | S00 | STK53 | 4009 | 258435 | $198 p$ | OR |  |  |
| 881330 | ． 150 | тв ¢ $^{\text {¢ }}$ | ${ }^{350 p}$ | STK5332 | 275 | $2 \mathrm{SSB5}$ | sop |  | ICH |  |
| 8A6 | ${ }^{3159}$ | tbal 48 | 165 | STK5471 | ． 475 | 28852 | 659 | UKA WS |  |  |
| Ea6635 | 175 | TCA650 | ${ }^{2859}$ | STK5482 | soop | 2585 | bsp |  |  |  |
| Ha1137 | 150 | TCA660 | 1800 | STK6325 | 4000 | 2885 | 1697 | Pan wiz 3 ferme | layioler． |  |
| ${ }^{\text {HAP1151 }}$ | ${ }^{1850}$ | ${ }_{\text {TCasa }}$ | ${ }^{700}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { STKR216 } \\ \text { STK704 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{60009}$ | ${ }_{2 S 8646}^{28536}$ | 770 | PAENY30PLAY |  |  |
| H411221 | ${ }_{2000}$ | ICA3039 | 1750 | STKk250 | 7709 | 238701 | 122 | pansviod |  |  |
| HA1124 | 165 | toa311v | 1650 | STK7217 | 6400 | 2 288775 | 1590 | Pan nv333fy | ¢ |  |
| HA12002 | ${ }^{2800}$ | DA1010 | 9 P | STK7330 | ${ }_{6} 565$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 58$ | ．2930 | HRR P10，120 CAR | GE MOO |  |
| Ha139 | 1855 | Idal012 | H59 | sTR370 | 63010 | ${ }_{2}^{2588836}$ | 209 |  |  |  |
| Hal3a | ． 5550 | T0A1029 | 2800 | stra4 | 4860 | ${ }^{2} 56506$ | ${ }^{2959}$ | SPECIAL | DFF |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lata }}$ | ${ }_{2458}^{1659}$ | ToAl170s | ${ }^{36097}$ | STR455 | 6509 | ${ }_{25 C 598}$ |  |  |  |  |
| La1260 | 3000 | IDA1412 | 1009 | STRAS56A |  | 2 2SC1018 | 1255 | VIDEO | HEADS |  |
| La1352 | 1450 | TDA1909A | ${ }^{95 p}$ | STR1096 | ${ }^{40009}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 172}$ | 1459 | JUC－FERGUSON | THSS（v） |  |
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| Las | 115 | TTa2350 | 300 p |  | 6550 | 2511682 | 1155 | visoo |  |  |
|  |  | TTA3 | 3200 |  |  |  | 800 | HITCHIUTBOO－VIT |  |  |
| LM301 | ${ }_{25}$ | y0a3653 | 3355 | AC142 |  |  | OP | Sonycze－c30－cas |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{35}$ | toa | 325p | Acr | 30 p |  | ${ }_{65 p}$ | 8u208 |  |  |
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| LM | ${ }^{235 p}$ |  | 325p | 8с3 | 089 | 250 | 15p |  |  |  |
| L．M39 |  | tDa3634 | ${ }^{39}$ | вс337 | 07 p | 250612 | 80 p |  |  |  |
| LM3915 | ${ }^{2400}$ | TOA3590 | ${ }^{32001}$ | 80135 | 25 | 250655 | 55p |  |  |  |
| L814 | ${ }^{225 p}$ | UPC3 | 700 | B0 | ${ }^{1100}$ |  | 380p |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{18741}$ | ${ }^{2250}$ | UPC57 | ${ }^{1900}$ | ${ }^{80238}$ | ${ }^{32 \mathrm{P}}$ | 250819 | 10p |  |  |  |
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|  | ．6359 |  | ${ }^{1509}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bu4 }}$ |  |  | 110 | MDDX PM： | 1 |  |
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| M3722． | ${ }^{3} 8000$ | UPC1558C | ${ }_{2100}$ | cisiciea | ¢ 800 | 2501397 250192 | 2409 3000 | C．Lusis By A | powneri |  |
| M3731 | 289 p | UPC1378\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

connections．For alignment purposes the notches in the arm and body of the switch should be aligned in the stop mode．

## Back Tension

The Tentelometer back tension is specified as $25-30 \mathrm{~g}$ ． For adequate noise suppression in the search modes and good still－frame performance it needs to be at the $29-30 \mathrm{~g}$ end of the range．As usual，adjustment is by means of the slotted hole in the brake band．If you can＇t obtain adequate performance in the trick modes don＇t increase the back tension．Instead，try altering the back－tension post＇s landing position．

## Reel Torques

The reel torques are over $350 \mathrm{~g}-\mathrm{cm}$ for fast forward and rewind， $105-155 \mathrm{~g}$－cm take－up．

## Dismantling

Cabinet dismantling varies from model to model．In general however the following instructions apply．In the earlier machines the lids are secured by four large bolts， one in each corner．In the NV－G series the lid is secured by either two or four smaller screws．If two are used they are at the rear of centre．The bottom flap is either a small metal plate that covers just the bottom of the mechanism （NV－G series）or one that covers the whole bottom（earlier models）．In either case the plate is secured by a number of gold－coloured screws．

The fronts are secured by clips around their edges and

red securing screws. The bottom flap must be removed first. With the small flap you'll find that there's a gold screw in the third clip along the bottom of the front, i.e. the clip not covered by the bottom flap. This screw has to be removed.
The cassette carriage is secured by four red bolts, one at each corner, or by just two bolts, one in each rearmost corner. When removing it, first pull out the multi-pin plug on the right-hand side to avoid damage. When it's out the carriage can be laid, upside down on an insulator, on top of the timer PCB. If you then reinsert the plug a cassette can be fed in to allow the mechanism to run without being covered by the cassette.

## Remote Control Units

Quite a number of different remote control units were used by the different models in this series. They are usually pretty expensive to replace. Thus repair, which is usually not difficult, is very often a viable proposition. Notes on this subject were included in my article in the September 1989 issue. Except for the NV230 which uses a wired unit, the rest of the handsets are of the infra-red type.

## Mechanical Faults

We'll deal first with mechanical faults applicable to all models.
(1) Knocking noise in play. Replace noisy clutch (VXP0600) and sometimes the idler (VXP0521).
(2) Squeaking noise in play. Replace the pinch roller and clean the complete tape path.
(3) Tape stuck laced up in deck. Replace the mode switch and bolt.
(4) No drum rotation, sometimes doesn't unlace as a result. Replace the mode switch.
(5) Tape loop left in machine when cassette is ejected. Check the condition of the idler and loading belt (VDV0152).
(5) Monochrome or noisy playback or recording. The video head needs replacement. Check the drum for signs of burring due to excessive back tension - check the back tension anyway.
(6) Cassette will not go in or comes straight back out. You've guessed it - the cassette up and down switches on the carriage (VSM0049).
(7) With hi-fi models, random dropouts on hi-fi recordings mean that the upper drum is dirty or worn and needs cleaning or replacement.

## Electronic Faults - All Models

Here are some electronic faults applicable to all machines.
(1) Fluorescent displays dim but centre of elements remain bright. Replace low-emission digitron.
(2) No go, no display or timer inoperative. Timer microcomputer chip IC7501 is faulty. The type varies with the model.
(3) Machine dead, switches off intermittently and won't restart, or dew light permanently on. Syscon microcomputer chip IC6001 faulty. Type varies with model ensure that you quote the exact part number when ordering a replacement.
(4) Won't accept or unload a cassette, or no mechanism shuffle at switch on, or switches off after a few seconds especially after one or more of these symptoms. The loading and front loading drive chip is faulty. In some
models this is IC6003, in others IC6004.
(5) No drum rotation. Check the drives at pins 1, 2 and 23 of IC2006. If abnormal, replace this chip. This has been another common failing with Panasonic VCRs over the years.

## Electronic Faults - Specific Models

The following electronic faults have been experienced with particular models. Most could occur with other machines as well.
(1) Incorrect capstan speed. IC2001 (AN6359N) or IC2002 (AN3821K) faulty. Which chip is defective can usually be determined by the extent of the error, i.e. speed or phase. Model NV430.
(2) No capstan rotation or sometimes intermittent rotation depending on the position of the rotor over the stator. If the capstan can be kick started, suspect the stator (VEK2257) - check the continuity of the windings. Otherwise suspect IC2002 (AN3821K). Models NV430 and NV-G12.
(3) No sound with new recordings. No bias due to instability in IC402. A modified chip, type $\mu$ PC1519HA, should be fitted in place of the TA7361P. Model NV430.
(4) No colour, intermittent colour or incorrect colour phasing. The VEFC009 hybrid film chip IC801 faulty. Model NV430.
(5) No reel drive in rewind, fast forward or cue/review. IC2004 in servo faulty. Model NV810.
(6) No go at all. Regulated -29 V supply at pin 7 of P1001, the power supply output plug on the main chassis, absent as R1103 ( $8 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) is open-circuit because Q1101 (2SA684RNC) and also possibly D1105 (MA4300) is short-circuit. Model NV-G7.
(7) Intermittent or complete loss of field sync on playback of own recordings. Dry-joint at pin 1 of the AN3215 chip on the hybrid assembly IC301 (VEFY014). Replacement of the hybrid assembly is not usually necessary, but be careful when resoldering. Models NVG7 and NV-G10.
(8) Hum bar on the picture and colour intermittent.

C1002 leaky. Models NV-G7 and NV-G10.
(9) Loss of colour in standard-play trick modes only. Incorrect head switching as the AN6359N chip IC2001 is faulty. Model NV-G18.
(10) No tuning, Model NV-G12 with serial numbers commencing E7. This was a very common fault when these machines were new. The primary cause was that R7573's legs, which are bent over, shorted to adjacent print lands. The trouble can sometimes be cured by straightening the legs and cutting them short, but usually one of the following components has failed: IC7551, Q7551, D7555.

## Conclusion

As with most VCRs, the electronic faults are mainly one-offs but there's a definite mechanical fault pattern. That's why I've grouped these models in this way. The mechanism is not significantly different from earlier ones and the faults can easily be predicted. This makes servicing rather routine, but it also means that the machines are ideal for rental purposes and lend themselves to field servicing. The mechanism that followed this, the G, is another matter entirely. More on this in a later issue (some preliminary notes appeared in the September 1988 issue).

## An Experimental Band IV Zigzag Aerial

Percy Lamb, C.Phys.

Although the zigzag aerial is not particularly well known in this country the configuration was used in France as early as 1928 for broadside h.f. curtain arrays. Some experimental work on the subject was done by radio amateurs in the Fifties and in 1956 O.M. Woodward, working in the USA, patented a v.h.f./u.h.f. transmitting aerial that used a single set of zigzags to provide wide-angle coverage and maximum radiation in the horizontal direction. Fig. 1 shows in diagrammatic form the set-up he used.

Large zigzag arrays for TV reception have been available in recent years from the Toner Cable Equipment Company of Horsham, Pennsylvania, while very simple low-gain aerials based on the zigzag principle have been marketed by Radio Shack, again in the USA.

The experimental design presented in this article uses a double zigzag. Provided a moderate gain is acceptable, it's suitable when a wide reception angle is required. It also has the advantage of being relatively insensitive to aircraft flutter.

## Construction

Fig. 2 shows the general arrangement. A central vertical wooden support of square cross section carries seven rigid "chocolate-block" connectors spaced thirteen inches apart at the centre of the aerial reducing to eleven inches at the top and bottom. The two zigzags are constructed from $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. diameter aluminium alloy rod which is threaded through the outermost connectors of the blocks and bent to the required shape. The zigzag legs were all made equal, at $10 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$., which is five per cent less than half a wavelength at 535 MHz . Unused metal connectors in the blocks were removed. The centre-point aerial connection was made to $72 \Omega$ coaxial cable via a $4: 1$ balun fixed to the central support.

A reflector screen consisting of $3 \times$ lin. wire mesh, with the 1 in . spaced wires horizontal, was fixed $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. behind the zigzag elements. The mesh is supported by means of an alumimium right-angled member placed directly behind the main wooden support, together with three cross-members. Small struts are used to ensure that the members supporting the screen are held in position parallel to the plane of the zigzags.

## Performance

The aerial is reasonably light and was easy to fix to a rotatable mast for experimental purposes. Windage is reasonably small, both with regard to direct force and the torque exerted on the mast. Directivity was found to be quite sharp in the vertical plane but broad horizontally, as expected.

When mounted at a height of about 25 ft excellent signals were received at a distance of forty miles from the Crystal Palace transmitter, on channels 23, 26, 30 and 33. Bluebell Hill was also well received at about seventeen miles on channels $40,43,46$ and 65 , though there was some reduction in sensitivity at the higher frequencies. Dover was also received here at Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex on channels 50, 53, 56 and 66 at lower but
acceptable strength. No aircraft flutter was apparent during the tests.
Measurements made with a signal-strength meter suggest that the gain at the design frequency is about 14 dBi . This value agrees reasonably well with figures estimated from calculations based on the aerial aperture and from a gain value based on computations of the horizontal and vertical half power beam widths.
The performance could probably have been improved by using $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. aluminium strip instead of the $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. solid rod. The reflector's efficiency would probably have been enhanced by using $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. spacing instead of the 1 in . mesh. In addition a more precise matching to the cable would appear to be desirable. Even without these refinements however the zigzag configuration offers interesting possibilities when a wideband design with low horizontal directivity is to be combined with high directivity in the vertical plane.
My thanks to Roger Bunney for his assistance with research into the history and mode of operation of the zigzag aerial.


Fig. 1 (left): Principle of the broadside transmitting zigzag aerial developed by O.M. Woodward. R.F. power fed to the mid point produces travelling waves that give rise to horizontally polarised radiation, since the vertical components of the electric vectors cancel while the horizontal components add. Each leg is of half-wave length. The angle $\theta$ decreases gradually towards the top and bottom of the array.

Fig. 2 (right): The experimental double zigzag aerial with reflecting screen for broadside reception in Band N .

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| SAA5I20 | E5．40 | STRHKM | ¢10．50 | TDA25it | （6．）．4） | TDA3561A | ［5．M4 | tDaysiz | E4． |
| SAA503I | E．5．k9 | STR42II | 66．m9 | TDA254k | E5．x．t | TDA35iPA | ［5．81） | TEAIMK） | ¢2． |
| SAASthit | E6． $\mathrm{k}_{0}$ | STRSM103 | Ex．8 | TIDA 576 A | ［3．80） | TDA3545 | ［．3．84］ | TEA1014 | 83.50 |
| SAAsusil | Et． $\mathrm{k}_{10}$ | STRS4141 | E6． 811 | TDA3577 | \＆．$\times 1$ | TIDA356\％ | 55．40 | TEAzal8A | 12 |
| SAA5 231 | ¢5． $\mathrm{K}_{10}$ | STR（x）2］ | 45.80 | TDASstia |  | TDA1571 | E．A．sw | THSICIINN2LI | 1．$£ 3.80$ |
| SAB． 3035 | \＄7．50） | TBA 120 | ¢1．20 | TDA257x | c．3．301 | TDA357， | ¢5．m4 | UPC137\％ | £5．00 |
| 1 C p．p 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 U341／N ELCI（043（equiv）．SC4，VHF NSF213 £7．80 p．p． $\mathfrak{\ell l} .81$ ．UHFIVHF UV4II \＆10．80，U343 £10．80 p．p．£1．00）

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| DECCA 81.100 | 88.80 | ［P1ILIPS K 30， 35 | £22．50 |
| FIDELITY ZX20）（0），CTVI41） | $\underline{15.50}$ | PHILIPSCTX－E， 5 | $£ 22.50$ |
| FIDELITY ZXआめ） | £14．50 | PHILIPS KT4．41 | £22．50 |
| FTDELITY ZX3M（）， $22^{\prime \prime}$ | $£ 22.80$ | PHILIPS2A | £26．80） |
| HINARICT4．CTS | 124．80 | PIILLIPSCFI | ¢32．80 |
| HITACUI CPT 1456 | 128.80 | PYE 731．74］ | $f 9.20$ |
| ［1TT Compact 80），100 | ¢17．80 | SONY KVI882 | £34．50 |
| ITT CVC5－9，CVC20． | 59.80 | SONY KV2092． $30 \%$ | £．4．50 |
| ITT CVC25，30， 32 | c8．80 | SONY KV274 | £60．00 |
| ITTCVC45 | ¢9．80 | THOKN 1590．91，1612，13． 1712. | E． 4.80 |
| ITT CVC80，801， 803 | £24．00 | THORN 3787 （NORDMENDE） | £9．80 |
| ITT CVCl100． | 118．50 | THORN 3MWH／35（k）Scan．EHT | E4．（1） |
| ITT CVC1 150， 1175 | £22．80 | THORN M（x）．$\%$（x） | 19.80 |
| ITT CVC120）， 1201 | £18．50 | THORNTX9 | £12．50 |
| T1T CVCI204． | £11．50 | THORN TX10（Chopper） | $\underline{16.50}$ |
| ITT Digi 3 | 119.80 | THORN TX85 | £16．80） |
| PHILIPS 320 | £2．80 | THORN TXY） $14{ }^{\prime \prime}, 29^{\prime \prime}$ | ¢19．80 |
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## Letters

## SATELLITE TV INSTALLATIONS

A couple of queries have arisen following my article on the way in which the chaps from the Room at the Back aligned their first satellite TV dish using a magnetic compass (December 1989 issue). It's quite simple really. The satellite's position is given by the accepted convention of stating its orbital position in degrees east or west of true south. For Astra, the position is $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

The only constant means of finding true south is to use a magnetic compass and add a further $7^{\circ}$ of clockwise rotation to the reading obtained, see Fig. 1. One could use the position of the sun at noon, but this is hardly practical in our northern climes. It's not necessary however to know the position of true south when installing a fixed dish. You can instead calculate the satellite's position with respect to magnetic south. For a satellite east of true south you subtract $7^{\circ}$ from the specified bearing while for a satellite west of true south you add $7^{\circ}$.
Matters are a little more complicated since the specified satellite bearing applies only to someone looking south from the North Pole (though for anyone at a latitude higher than about $80^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ reception from a geostationary satellite is impossible). For those elsewhere, their geographical position in terms of latitude


Fig. 1: Relationship between true/magnetic north/south.


Fig. 2: Way in which a satellite's orbital position affects the signal polarisation at the receiving site.
and longitude determines the satellite's bearing. Here are some examples for Astra's azimuth position at widely different locations in the UK:

At Edinburgh, which is $3.2^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $55.95^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$, Astra is at $26 \cdot 46^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, i.e. $19 \cdot 46^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ of magnetic south (the compass reading).

At Great Yarmouth, $1.75^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $52.66^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$, Astra is at $21 \cdot 57^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, i.e. $14 \cdot 57^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ of magnetic south.

At Plymouth, $4 \cdot 15^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $50.38^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$, Astra is at $29 \cdot 27^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, i.e. $22 \cdot 27^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ of magnetic south.

For mainland UK Astra's azimuth position varies between about $21 \cdot 5^{\circ}-31^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, i.e. $14 \cdot 5^{\circ}-24^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ of magnetic south. This variation has to be taken into account of course but in practice, with Astra's strong signals, pointing the dish in roughly the right direction then adjusting it suffices. The final adjustment for optimum signal is important however, as explained in the article.

There has also been a query about the LNB not being straight. This is because the attitude of the satellite varies in accordance with its orbital position and the observer's position on the earth's surface. Fig. 2 illustrates this. The satellite "leans" a bit, which is why the polarisation will not be truly perpendicular to the earth's surface when vertical or truly parallel to the earth's surface when horizontal.

It has been pointed out that a magnetic compass will be affected by metal objects in the vicinity. I don't however envisage many problems that, when you are up an aluminium or wooden ladder against the wall of a house, can't be easily overcome by nudging the dish to peak the signal.

## J. LeJeune, <br> Nottingham.

## SEALING LNB F CONNECTORS

We've noticed a potential problem arising from the use by installation engineers of various types of silicone sealant to prevent the ingress of water at LNB F-type plug connections. Unfortunately many of these sealants produce acetic acid during the curing process. This can and does penetrate the LNB case, causing damage to the internal components and PCB. The result is premature failure of the unit.

We recommend that self-amalgamating tape is used to seal the F connector against water penetration.
J.A. Glenton, MCES Ltd.,

Davyhulme, Manchester.

## INTERLACED AND SEQUENTIAL SCANNING

In his article on Bandwidth Compression (December/ January issues) Tom Ivall describes interlacing as a bandwidth compression technique, justifying this by comparing the bandwidth requirement of the present 625 -line interlaced system with that required by a sequentially-scanned 625 -line system. It's quite true that for a given field frequency and horizontal resolution the sequential system requires twice the bandwidth of an interlaced system, but this is not a meaningful comparison since the sequentially scanned picture is of significantly better quality. A more appropriate comparison is that between the 625 -line interlaced system and a 312 line sequential system.

If we compare these two systems we find that they are very similar. They have the same field frequency and thus the same broad-area flicker. The line scan frequency is the same (almost) and hence the horizontal
resolution/bandwidth trade-off is the same. Contrary to popular opinion, the vertical resolution is also virtually the same. The actual difference between these systems is in fact restricted to the greater visibility of the line structure of the sequential system and the small-area flicker of the interlaced system.

To assess the relative acceptability of these two impairments I modified a black-and-white camera so that it would produce either a 625 -line interlaced picture or a 312 -line sequential one at the flick of a switch. The results were displayed on a variety of monitors with screen sizes ranging from 9 in . to 23 in . In all cases I found that the 312 -line picture was more acceptable. Though the line structure is quite noticeable, especially with a larger picture, it's really annoying only at a viewing distance where the small-area flicker is quite unacceptable.

It's notable that virtually all computer VDUs, with which close viewing is normal, use sequential scanning. I can only conclude that the overwhelming preference for interlaced systems shown over the years by those responsible for broadcast TV standards is due to the fact that since the number of lines quoted is double that of the nearest sequential system it sounds more impressive.
David T. Looser,
Harkstead, Ipswich.

## DEFINITION STANDARDS

When I read about proposals for HD-TV I wonder what the point is since so much of what is at present transmitted doesn't make use of the achievable definition. A few transmissions are of really good standard, with sharp, good detail and faces in the background recognisable, but many programmes look as though they have been filmed using old 8 mm cine cameras. Can anyone explain why standards are so low? One expects a rubbishy American soap to be pretty fuzzy, but much home-produced material is not what is should be.
Ray Turner,
Spinney Hill, Northampton.

## HELP WANTED

Can anyone supply a c.r.t. for the Telequipment D83 scope? Type no. is Tektronix T7400-31-2, part no. 154-$0640-10$. A scrap scope with usable tube would do.
F.H. Brown, 28 Tib Street,

Denton, Manchester M34 IEN.
Tel. 0613200022.
Can anyone help me obtain a circuit diagram for the Samsung Model C1-330Z 14in. TV receiver? - no joy from Samsung.
T. Poole, 13 Broomhill Crescent,

Bellshill, Lanarkshire ML4 2BS.
Can anyone supply a service manual or circuit for the Unaohm EP684R PAL colour pattern generator?
David Barfoot, 65 Nortoft Road,
Bournemouth BN8 8QB.
Tel. 020223350.
Can anyone supply a tuner, type TNV87401EF, for the Panasonic Model TC361GM TV receiver?
Craig Taylor, 12 Reeds Close, Reedsholm,
Rossendale, Lancs BB4 8ND.
Tel. 0706227645.

An Orion VSP10 VCR I have had been got at. Transistors Q01, Q03 and Q06 are missing and there's slight damage to the PCB in this area. Can anyone advise on the transistor types and pin connections and suggest a possible source of a circuit diagram? Hinari can't help.
John Clarke, 27 Northumbria Close,
Prospect Hill Estate, Worksop, Notts S81 OSU.
Tel. 0909486438.
Can anyone supply a TDA2651 i.c. which I understand is no longer in production?
H.F. Loh, 2A Lebuh Shatin 6,

31650 Ipoh, Malaysia.
Does anyone have a cabinet front and power supply panel for the Sony KV1340UB colour portable? These parts are no longer available from Sony.
Tim Jarman, 7 Cadet Way, Church Crookham, Aldershot, Hants GU13 0UG.
Tel. 0252616938.

## CURING INTERFERENCE PROBLEMS

Ivor Nathan's letter (March) reminds me of the days soon after World War II when I was responsible for finding solutions to interference problems with and created by EMI products, often as a result of viewers' and listeners' complaints to the Post Office.

Most interference from domestic sources is mains borne rather than radiated. Measurements made by myself and by PO engineers show that some interference signals are symmetrically and others asymmetrically borne, the latter being the most troublesome. As a result of these findings, standards were set. Most appliances are fitted with delta-connected suppression capacitors to try to make the source symmetrical and therefore less troublesome. Suppression at v.h.f. is improved by fitting two $5 \mu \mathrm{H}$ chokes in the appliance. At u.h.f. less interference is generated and the impedance of the mains cable provides suppression.

A receiver's signal input circuit is excited by a voltage received between an aerial and earth. At lower frequencies long-wire aerials are often used together with a connection to earth. The mains supply also returns to earth and has on it interference which will be injected into the signal path between the aerial and earth. A super low-resistance earth is required to bypass this and is difficult or impossible to achieve. The alternative is to isolate the receiver's input from the mains. This can be done by including suitable r.f. chokes in the receiver's mains connections. An effective receiver earth can then be obtained either by a radial earth, an earth stake or a counterpoise earth.

I remember a number of instances in flats in various parts of London where long-wave reception was marred by serious interference. The PO engineers having done all they could to provide suppression at source, I fitted a pair of r.f. suppression chokes in the receiver mains leads - these chokes were normally used in the mains leads of early a.c./d.c. EMI TV receivers. An aerial wire was run around the picture rail and a counterpoise earth around the skirting. A variable inductor was fitted in series with the aerial connection and the aerial (it was a width control, with ferrite plunger, from an early TV receiver). This was adjusted to tune the aerial/ counterpoise, giving really excellent reception.

At v.h.f. and u.h.f. reception is generally with a Yagi
aerial that's balanced, i.e. the connections to the dipole are at equal and opposite potential with respect to earth at any instant. Earth potential is the centre of a dipole but of course this is actually a gap and is therefore inaccessible. Unless a balun transformer is used or a balanced downlead is fitted interference will be injected between the aerial and earth as a result of pickup on the downlead. With a coaxial downlead the interference pickup can be greatly reduced by winding the cable four or five times around the cardboard tube from the centre of a kitchen towel roll, along with suitable chokes in the mains lead to the receiver.

Use of a balun transformer enables the dipole to provide an r.f. earth for the outer conductor of a coaxial downlead. Some commercial aerials have a transformer built into the cable harness. These are effective even in aircraft.
A suitable r.f. choke will have maximum inductance and minimum inherent shunt capacitance resonant below the frequency to be received. Thus the choke is really the minimum capacitance value that can be fitted in series with a load and still be able to provide a circuit for power
to drive the load. To maintain the minimum capacitance the method of winding the inductor is important, and the inductance value must fall as the required frequency increases.

I'm sure that if the PO's anti-interference division still exists their engineers would be happy to provide help and advice. Incidentally one of my proudest moments at the time and what we thought was a great achievement was to suppress interference from the electrics in the Royal Coach (battery-powered fluorescent lights etc. using a vibratory power supply - transistors had not even been thought of then) spoiling reception on the dozens of TV and radio receivers along the route of the coronation procession.

In conclusion I feel that the vertical whip aerial suggested by Ivor Nathan could well be the answer along with a suitable tuning inductor or, in aerial parlance, a "loading coil" to substantially increase the signal level. Don't forget that the earth side of the aerial system is of equal importance to the aerial itself.
Ernie Kendall,
Ilton, Somerset.

## Simple Intercarrier Sound Converter

## J. LeJeune

The idea for this converter arose from a recent examination of several multi-standard colour TV receivers imported from the Continent. These were found to use paralleled ceramic sound filters and demodulator coils. This method of providing dual-sound capability is simple for the setmaker to incorporate in his design but does not lend itself to DIY modification of an existing receiver. The design presented in this article has the advantage of not requiring any coil winding and the considerable merit of simplicity. It's not critical, and the components used are readily available, many from the scrap box. By selecting the appropriate ceramic filters and oscillator coil, conversion of $4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}, 5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}, 6 \mathrm{MHz}$ or $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ f.m. sound can be achieved. In this article the circuit is arranged for 5.5 MHz to 6 MHz conversion. Thus a 6 MHz (System I) receiver will, when modified, also be able to receive transmissions with a 5.5 MHz sound signal (this is the sound-vision spacing of course). By changing the ceramic filter at the output, the circuit will work the other way round, converting a 6 MHz intercarrier sound signal to $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$. The circuit consists of a self-oscillating mixer

A receiver with dual-sound i.f. capability for 5.5 MHz and 6 MHz sound can be used throughout much of Western Europe, excluding only France and the signals from neighbouring countries like Luxembourg and Monaco. Eastern European countries mainly use the OIRT standard, with 6.5 MHz sound. A DXer starting from scratch without a receiver would do well to consider one made for use in the Irish Republic, as it will have v.h.f./u.h.f. capability. The circuit described in this article can be used to convert almost any receiver, with just a little ingenuity, though those that already have ceramic filters in the sound i.f. channel are more readily adaptable. Those operating trawlers and cross-channel ferries are frequent customers for this type of conversion.

The converter does exactly what it says: it converts the alternative intercarrier sound i.f. to the one used by the
receiver. The circuit, see Fig. 1, employs a single transistor as a self-oscillating mixer. Its frequency is 500 kHz and the mixing is additive. The oscillator coil L1 is a fairly standard 465 kHz type as used in the final i.f. stage of an a.m. radio receiver, the detector diode winding being used here as the transistor's collector winding. I found that a wide variety of similar transformers salvaged from defunct transistor a.m. radio receivers worked without any trouble once the correct phasing of the windings was determined.

## Practical Details

The converter was tried in a number of modern TV sets, some about eight years old, others up to the minute models like the Ferguson 14J1. The easiest to convert are those that use a modular i.f. system. A supply of about 12 V is required, but this is not critical - voltages between 9 V and 15 V gave no problems. The unit can be left permanently connected, as the standard i.f. signal passes straight through with just a slight amount of overall amplification.

In view of the relatively low frequencies involved, the converter can be built on a piece of Veroboard, though Fig. 2 shows a suggested PCB layout. The input/output/ chassis connections have been arranged so that the unit can be connected into circuit in place of a ceramic sound i.f. filter. This enables the filter in the set to be used in the converter, saving money.

The converter's performance is not impeccable. After all, it's a compromise. Ideally the adjacent channel sound trap's frequency should be switchable to reduce sound/chroma beating, the luminance delay line should be switched to compensate for the different group delay characteristic, and the overall i.f. response shape should be altered to place the -20 dB sound carrier "ledge" at 5.5 MHz instead of 6 MHz . If you convert a monochrome TV set you won't have these worries. In practice however the performance with "non-standard" signals is
acceptable and the ability to receive $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound without having to throw a switch is a definite bonus.
The components used are all standard items that are listed in constructors' catalogues or are available from one of the many component suppliers to the TV trade. There are several equivalents to the BF197 transistor - in fact almost any silicon npn transistor that will work at up to 10 MHz will do, though the results obtained will vary with different types. The unit took a wet afternoon to build and install, but had to wait for a high-pressure system over the Continent for it to be tested. An acquaintance found that it enables him to use a system $G$ VCR with his portable colour TV receiver.
With appropriate modification the circuit will convert other intercarrier sound i.f.s. It won't work with the French 625 -line system however as this has a.m. sound. Conversion of American System M sound from $4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 6 MHz works well, though the sound is sibilant due to the $75 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ pre-emphasis characteristic. For this application the oscillator coil has to operate at $1.5 \mathrm{MHz}-\mathrm{a}$ 1.6 MHz communications receiver final i.f. coil was used. Some experimentation is very rewarding here. 4.5 MHz ceramic filters may not be easy to come by - a friend across the pond is a great asset! Propagation of Amer-


Fig. 1: The intercarrier sound converter circuit.


Fig. 2: Suggested PCB layout for the converter, (a) copper side, (b) component side. The actual board size is $1.5 \times$ 0.75 in . All resistors are $1 / 8 W$ types. All capacitors are rated at 25 V .
ican TV signals this far across the Atlantic is rare, and reception of the US forces stations in Europe is infrequent. This use of the converter has not been fully tried therefore.
The prototype converter finally came to rest in an old Ferguson TX10 receiver which had been much modified to provide continuous tuning across Bands I, III and IV/ V. Reception of local transmissions is normal, and when there's any DX about the set is ready to go!
The PCB (Fig. 2) is just $1.5 \times 0.75 \mathrm{in}$. As you can see the coil, from an old a.m. radio, has a tapped "primary" winding - the coil is used "backwards" in the converter, i.e. the winding intended to feed the detector diode is connected in series with the transistor's collector while the tap on the other winding is used to provide feedback to the transistor's emitter. Some experimentation is required to establish the correct connections, but this shouldn't present any difficulties for 'old r.f.-hands. Measure the d.c. resistances of the tapped winding to determine the end closest to the tap. Connect this to chassis. The tap feeds the transistor's emitter, which is a very low impedance point. Using a tap low down the winding helps to ease the tuned circuit damping so that the $Q$ remains reasonable. To obtain oscillation it's then necessary to alter only the phasing of the collector winding. I made a test "bird's nest" initially to check the coil's phasing before laying out the PCB.

Use the same value of tuning capacitor $C$ as when the coil is used as an i.f. transformer. This will make the tuning approximately right $(465 \mathrm{kHz}$ is not far from 500 kHz ) and well within the core's range of adjustment. Some transformers have an integral capacitor within the screening can - its value is normally about 200 pF . Avoid getting the tuning slug well into the former as this will increase the coupling between the primary and secondary windings and may upset the operationn of the circuit. Position the slug at the tuned winding end of the former and start the tuning adjustment with the core fairly well out of the end of the threaded former. Transformers that use ferrite pots and cup cores also work very well and need no precautions with placement of the tuning adjuster.

An a.m. radio tuned to the 1.f. end of the mediumwave band will give a good indication of whether the circuit is oscillating. For accurate adjustment outside the TV set the second harmonic at 1 MHz provides a good indication. Final tweaking of the oscillator coil can be done with a 5.5 MHz sound signal - adjust the core for minimum intercarrier buzz.

This simple, inexpensive unit has enabled Continental stations to be enjoyed and has given no trouble during the six months that it's been permanently installed in the set. No safety requirements are breached with this type of fixed converter, and after conversion the set looks the same as it did before. Radiation from the mixer is well below the level of hash coming from the set. In any case, 500 kHz is the 32 nd harmonic of the line frequency!

If for any reason you prefer to be able to switch off the converter, add a $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor in series with the 12 V supply and connect a single-pole shorting switch across this resistor. With a reduced supply the oscillator no longer works but the transistor provides sufficient gain to pass on the 6 MHz sound carrier. Closing the switch restores the full supply so that the converter then works.

The circuit offers opportunities for experimentation and opened up other ideas for tunable sound detectors such as those used in satellite TV receivers, permitting selection of $4 \cdot 5,5 \cdot 5,6$ and $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ carriers.

# TV Fault Finding 

Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Nick Beer, J.S. Ruwala, lan Bowden, Alan Shaw and Stephen Leatherbarrow

## Philips 2A Chassis

When changing the TDA3654 field output chip in this chassis don't forget to refit C2565 (390pF) which is on the print side of the board. If you leave it off the output stage tries to become a l.w. transmitter and you get moiré patterning on the screen.
P.B.

## Phílips 14GR1212/05

Hands up all of you who've been caught out by the store lock on these sets! If the open memory location button doesn't work someone, maybe even the factory, has locked it for you. To unlock, select program position 38 then press the store and control up buttons together. These sets also allow you to limit the maximum volume which is very useful for when my lad is playing games on his computer!
P.B.

## Grundig CUC720 Chassis

The teletext panel in this set was faulty. When text was selected the TV picture still showed - the same as when mix is selected. We found that the RGB switch line - pin 15 of the module - was at only 0.3 V when it should have been at 1.3 V . As a result the decoder module didn't switch over. Checks around the SAA5050 chip showed that the PO (picture on) line was going low all right but the BL output was less than normal. Resistance checks were then carried out around transistors 2876 and 2881. We found that C2881 (1nF) was almost short-circuit the reading was $12 \Omega$ !
P.B.

## Hitachi CBP260 (NP9A Chassis)

This set tripped at switch on. If it was tried with a reduced mains input voltage the set could be persuaded to strike up, but the $153 \mathrm{Vh} . \mathrm{t}$. line was unregulated. Hence the crowbar firing with the full mains input. A $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic was fitted in position C919 and CP901 was replaced but these measures had no effect. We next tested the transistors in the error correction circuit. Q905 (2SA673) was found to be open-circuit.
P.B.

## Zanussi 21SM467

For tuning problems with this set check the ZTK33 regulator (DZ201) by replacement. The effect on this receiver was black bars and snow on the screen. P.B.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

This set had no sound or vision, with the display going to F1. I disconnected the scan coil plug, connected a dummy load and found that the 140 V h.t. supply was low at 50 V . To check whether the power supply was at fault I disconnected the collector of transistor 7726 . The 140 V returned, so the power supply was o.k.

I've had quite a few faulty microcomputer chips so the next stop was at pin 14 of IC7840. But this was at 3.7 V , which is normal for TV operation. In between these two items there's an inverter transistor, 7739 (BC548). When
checked it was found to be open-circuit base-toemitter.
P.B.

## Salora SRV5902

The customer complained of being able to receive only Screensport and Filmnet. As there were several faults at satellite TV installations I had a day out complete with ladder and bright yellow waterproofs!

The most common cause of this particular problem is loss of one polarisation because of a broken connection within the small polariser plug at the back of the receiver. This suspicion was reinforced by the fact that when I arrived the customer said the fault was intermittent. In fact the plug was o.k., but pulling it produced the symptoms described. So it was out to the dish where I found that the connections to the electromagnetic polariser were badly corroded. The waterproofing covers supplied had been fitted but were obviously inadequate. Once this had been sorted out the system worked well - after refitting the loose scart plug to cure the "whilst you're here the sound is intermittent" complaint.
N.B.

## Panasonic TC381G

There was a very odd looking fault on this set - a black area at the bottom right-hand side of the screen, with an irregular edge to it. In fact the border between the black area and the normal picture varied constantly. The fault was traced to C857, an $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ bipolar capacitor in the blanking circuit.
N.B.

## Salora 15L37

There was intermittent loss of the sound and vision i.f. signals, as though the set had gone into the monitor mode. If the board was flexed the fault came and went but it was the wrong way round for a print break, i.e. if you bent the board upwards the fault cleared but when you bent it downwards the fault appeared. After much searching I found that the legs of CM39 were shorting on the print side as they hadn't been trimmed during production. When I checked the next L , sets to come in I found that they are all the same.
N.B.

## GEC C2036H

This touch-tune set came on with no neons alight: when any channel was selected the sixth neon would light up briefly. The neons and contacts seemed to be all right and further checks led to the SN70769N channel switching chip IC202. Normal operation was restored after replacing this.
N.B.

## Sony KV2756 (PE3 Chassis)

This set was dead. When I noticed that it was a PE3 chassis I was not too happy, but to my relief the $3 \cdot 15 \mathrm{~A}$ fuse was o.k. and the 135 V supply was present. I soon found that there was no voltage at the collector of the
line driver transistor Q801. The transistor was all right but R651 ( $1 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. When a replacement was fitted and the set was switched on R651 immediately went up in smoke. A further resistor was fitted and Q801's collector was disconnected. A check showed that its base voltage was high. Obviously this was switching the transistor fully on. The culprit was IC551, a replacement putting matters right.
J.S.R.

## Sanyo CTP7132 (80P Chassis)

This set had an EW fault. R4012 (2.2R) was burnt, transistor Q4005 was short-circuit and R4011 was also cooked. When these three items had been replaced the set was switched on and R4011 immediately began to smoke. All three transistors in the circuit were checked and found to be o.k. It turned out that the EW coil L4001 (green) was short-circuit. The type used in the Philips G11 chassis was tried as a replacement and worked well.
J.S.R.

## Philips G11 Chassis

The problem with this set was low brightness. It was still low after turning up the preset in the U200 module. The voltage at pin 2 of this module was very low but the 4.7 V zener diode was o.k. This took me back to the beam limiter transistor in the power supply. A check showed that it was leaky. Incidentally I've carried out the beam limiter modification described in the January 1986 issue on most of the G11s I've come across and it works very well. My thanks to the contributor!
J.S.R.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

There was no sound or raster. When the e.h.t. attempted to rise the receiver tripped and went into the shut-down state. The 8 V supply reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{CP} 37(4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was leaky.

For no sound check whether resistor RS13 (4.7 $)$ which provides the 30 V feed to the TDA2030A audio chip IS11 is open-circuit.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

There was slight ripple on the picture. We found that the h.t. voltage was slightly low at 85 V and that the h.t. preset R224 was inoperative. TR107 was open-circuit base-to-emitter and short-circuit base-to-collector. When this was replaced the h.t. could be adjusted but the transistor soon failed. The power supply storage choke L120 was short-circuit. A.S.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis (PC1044 Panel)

This set would very intermittently pulse off then on again. After running it for several hours the fault became more frequent, so the back cover was removed. Naturally the fault cleared ... we then discovered that the fault could be instigated by twisting the main PCB very gently. Its cause was a dry-joint at one end of C136 $(1.8 \mathrm{nF})$ which is connected from pin 2 of T1 to chassis.
I.B.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis

The problem with this set was poor sync lock when warm. If the channel was changed the line sync would
sometimes pull in all right but at other times it would just keep slipping through, together with the field sync. We found that when the fault occurred, about ten minutes after switching on, the voltage at pin 6 of IC54, the input to the sync separator, rose from about 0.3 V to 6 V . The only other discrepancy around the chip was that the voltage at pin 8 was higher than it should have beenabout 0.8 V instead of 0.3 V . After wasting some time trying to find the cause of the voltage at pin 6 rising we decided to examine the other change. This led us to D89 which had a reverse leak and was feeding a d.c. level to pin 8 via R210 from the 4 V at pin 9 .
I.B.

## Amstrad TVR2/TVR3

If one of these sets tunes but doesn't store the tuning signal suspect the MN1220 RAM. Failure to tune or to display on-screen graphics is almost always caused by the 14DN379/MN14831 chip.

If the set is dead, check whether the relay clicks. If it does, the $10 \Omega$ resistor in series with the bridge rectifier is open-circuit, usually for reasons of its own. If the relay doesn't click, check the 24 V and 5 V rails from the VCR. The former feeds the relay hold-on diode and the latter the $14 \mathrm{DN} 379 / \mathrm{MN} 14831$ chip that switches the relay. Check this i.c.'s 500 kHz clock and associated transistors before replacing it.

The large STK type chip in the power supply regularly fails, giving the dead set symptom. Other faults we've had have been failure of the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ start-up capacitor (but check the two $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors as well) and the h.t. rectifier going short-circuit. In the latter case the set sits there quietly.

A careful look for cracks on the PCB is often fruitful, particularly around the line output transformer. S.L.

## Panasonic TC202G

Very bad text lines/slow field flyback was the fault with one of these nice sets. We found that $\mathrm{C} 412(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V ) had a leg missing.
S.L.

## Sanyo CTP7135 (80P Chassis)

A case of intermittent failure to start, or a very long start-up wait, was caused by $\mathrm{C} 312(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$. S.L.

## Decca 141 Chassis

The problem with this set was field roll. The field frequency was a fair bit out, but lock could just be obtained with the adjustment at one end. R423 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) proved to be open-circuit. We used two $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ resistors for the repair.
S.L.

## ITT 3732 (CVC825P Power Panel)

The symptoms with this set indicated that the h.t. was low. There was lack of width and height with poor regulation. A check on the h.t. voltage produced a reading of 120 V with the h.t. preset at maximum instead of the correct 145 V , which is usually obtained with the control at near its centre position. Checks were then made on the $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ h.t. smoothing capacitor C636 and the two 20 V zener diodes in the chopper circuit, but these were all o.k.
We were able to increase the h.t. to 145 V by altering the value of the $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor connected to one side of
the h.t. preset, but the regulation was abysmal. This provided a clue. A check on R651 (120k $\Omega$ ) in the feedback network produced a reading of $240 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ which varied. After replacing this resistor, using a 1 W type, we were able to adjust the supply normally.

It was then possible to see the bands of defocusing that the tubes in these sets exhibit after a few years. Keeping the contrast setting as low as possible will provide a temporary "cure" until rejuvenation or tube replacement becomes necessary.
S.L.

# CD Player Casebook 

## Reports from Mike Leach, Philip Blundell, AMIEIE and Keith H.C. Parker

## Technics SLPJ1

This was a good one. The customer complained that the machine wouldn't play past track four or five. When we tried the machine it played tracks one and two all right but when it reached track three it started to mute briefly. As the machine continued to play the symptom got worse until it eventually shut down in the stop mode. A quick inspection of the eye pattern revealed the source of the problem, but tracing it to component level was a little more difficult. The eye pattern waveform appeared to jitter at the right-hand side. I've seen this before, and it usually indicates that there's a fault in the CLV (turntable motor) section of the player. Without thinking any more about it I ordered an AN6638 turntable motor drive chip (IC501) - I've known failure of this chip cause identical symptoms in the past with this type of machine. So in went the new chip and, you've guessed it, the fault remained. I next stripped the turntable motor, cleaned the spindle and lightly oiled the top bearing. Still the same! When faced with a problem like this I often find that a good swear works wonders. So I went through all the four-letter words I'd not used recently, got out the circuit and proceeded to fix the machine.

To start with I checked the voltages at pins 12-16 of the AN6638 drive chip. These pins are connected to two Hall i.c.s, H501 and H502, on the turntable motor stator board. The voltages at pins 14 and 15 were high at $5 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$ instead of 3.8 V . These two pins are connected to H 502 . All the voltages around H501 were o.k. I removed H502 from the board and replaced it with a similar chip from a scrap Aiwa machine. The player then worked perfectly H502 was open-circuit.

When this Hall i.c. is open-circuit there will be a slight glitch with each revolution of the disc. At the beginning of the disc the error is only slight but as the laser moves outwards the glitch error increases so that for a brief moment the turntable motor's speed is wrong. This interrupts the data flow from the disc, causing the brief mute.
M.L.

## Sanyo CP59

No go said the report on the ticket. Sure enough the disc didn't rotate. A quick check with the laser power meter showed that there was no light emission at all from the laser assembly. While making checks on the main panel however the machine started to work. Dry-joints and poor print were evident in the area of plugs CN1 and CN2. Some light soldering on these plugs restored normal operation.
M.L.

## Yamaha CD29

There had been a burn-up around the turntable motor drive circuit. Q103 and Q104 had both been damaged and we thought that a faulty turntable motor might have
been the cause. So a new turntable motor, drive transistors and drive chip (IC106) were ordered. When these items had been fitted however there were no functions and no display.

R203 and R212 in the + and -13 V supplies to the turntable drive transistors were both open-circuit, but when replaced with Yamaha specified parts there were still no functions and no display. We then found that the mains transformer was open-circuit, a replacement restoring full operation. I can't help thinking that two circuit-protection devices in place of R203 and R212 would have provided better power supply protection in the event of a short-circuit being present in the output stage.
M.L.

## Marantz CD873

The turntable motor ran excessively fast and there was no TOC readout. Fitting a replacement laser assembly cured the problem.
M.L.

## JVC XLV220

If you have one of these or a similar player that doesn't read the TOC you could well find that the pattern is as follows. The focus search is completed, the spindle motor starts, but no TOC is read and the spindle motor isn't braked. If you follow the spindle notor faultfinding tree you will start changing all sorts of perfectly good, components. Try resetting the tracking offset control (after marking its initial position) then starting the machine again. Often this step coaxes the player into life. You've not found the fault yet however! If you are sure that no one has been twiddling, you'll probably find that a new Optima-2 is needed. With a good Optima-2 and the machine playing you can often turn the tracking offset control from one end to the other without any dropouts occurring. As a rough guide for setting the tracking offset, the better the eye pattern the faster the spindle motor is braked when you go from play to stop.

While you've got the player apart, check that it's got the latest (small) type of sled home switch.
P.B.

## Philips CD160

Problems with the CD tray are common with this range. Usually the tray gears go out of sync, as a result of which the disc clamper won't operate. If the gears need retiming, remove lever 123 and gear 119 (after removing the brass pin and circlip). Press the tray right in, position the disc clamper at the correct side of the main cam gear, then refit gear 119 , the pin and circlip. If gear 119 is a sloppy fit on the tray gears, an oversize one (white coloured) is available, part no. 482252232329.

Electrical problems with the tray usually mean that it
will move in one direction but not the other. You'll have to carry out resistance checks on all five of the motor drive transistors on the front panel and replace R3074 $(1 \Omega)$ if it's burnt. Models that use the Motorola 40-pin microcomputer chip on the control/display panel can be modified to prevent the microcomputer "hanging up" if one of the drive transistors fails. This is explained in supplement 482272542251.
P.B.

## Philips CD380

For intermittent play or no TOC reading, check for dryjoints on the pins of the surface-mounted chips 6501 and 6503.
P.B.

## Philips CD150

No display or an incorrect one, the player working all right in all other respects, is a common fault with these machines. Usually the display itself is faulty. If you don't have one in stock you can prove the point by applying freezer to the display PCB.
P.B.

## Philips CD471/CD582

The fault report with this machine read "stops playing and resets; reads TOC when first loud sound on disc is reached". This was confirmed: the player would sometimes fail within seconds but could play a complete disc without failure. Having checked the inputs and outputs to and from IC6522 and IC6540 and found no faults I came to the conclusion that the DAC IC6541 must be at fault, but the problem remained when this had been replaced. After much searching I probed the part of the mute circuit identified as point 93 on the circuit diagram
and found that I could induce the fault at will. The actual component failure was intermittent base-collector breakdown in transistor 6544. I suspect that the failure was caused by a voltage applied via the output sockets, as there are no output isolating capacitors in this design.
K.H.C.P.

## Yamaha CD Players

Should the fault complained about be skipping or jumping, here's a useful tip to check for sled or disc motor operation with most Yamaha players. Remove the motor from the player and connect it across an Avo Model 8 on the low ohms range - or alternatively use an Alkaline D cell. A good motor should rotate slowly, and if stopped by hand should continue after the load has been removed. The motor should be tested in the same way with the supply polarity reversed. If the motor fails fit a replacement, don't try to renovate it.
K.H.C.P.

## Philips CD104

If this player, or one of its clones, intermittently fails to focus or spin up it's worth looking at the motor assembly. Failure is possibly due to the fact that the turntable is not at the correct height. This can be adjusted, though the manual doesn't mention it. To set the height correctly, play a known good disc (or Philips 5A) track one and, with a DVM connected across R3240, adjust the threaded thrust bearing in the base of the motor until the voltage across R3240 is as close as possible to zero $( \pm 50 \mathrm{mV})$. This assumes that you've corrected all dry-joints and resoldered all the throughboard connections.
K.H.C.P.

## Fred's Fishy Fisher

Dave Mackrill

Fred brought in this Fisher FVHP615. "It belongs to my mate at work" he said, "but I don't know what's wrong with it." I gave him a rough idea of the cost of a service plus a replacement idler and belts.

## Initial Discoveries

Next day, as I removed the case and cassette holder, I noticed two wood screws that held on the cassette lid. I turned the machine over and shook it. Out came one matchstick, two plastic shop pricing numbers $3 / 4 \times 5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. and a screw. It's surprising what you find in some of them. Wearing my specs and grabbing a mask I next took the machine out the back to blow out the dirt with a vacuum cleaner. As the plugtop was dangling nearly off, it was reconnected and the 13A fuse was replaced with a more suitable 3 A type. A strengthening ring was fitted to the vulnerable aerial socket.

## First Checks

Before too much work is carried out I like to check the video heads by getting a picture on the monitor screen. So I cleaned the tape path and warmed the drum with the hairdryer. The machine was powered up and, first
with no cassette inserted, made to load. The loading motor had other ideas. It continued to run after completion of the loading sequence. Just a matter of a dirty mode switch I thought.
The deck was given a thorough clean and lubrication. The belts and reel idler were replaced, and all screws tightened - some missing ones were replaced. I removed, dismantled and cleaned the mode switch, tested its associated diodes, then reassembled and refitted it. Not only did this make no difference but the channel select was stuck on 1 . I then had to put the machine to one side to attend to more urgent work. While refitting the case I spotted the label on the side. This proclaimed that the machine had been sold second-hand by Smashem and Bodgem down the road. Oh no! Not them again.

A few days later Fred called and I warned him that his repair could be a problem and was likely to be more expensive than originally expected. Little did I know how bad it was!

## Let Battle Commence

After checking components in the loading motor drive and polarity switching circuitry I returned to the mode switch and replaced it with one from a scrap machine. The tape then laced and stayed laced as the loading motor stopped. When the stop mode was selected however the tape was left out instead of being rewound on to the supply reel. Fast forward and rewind didn't work either.

The "bottle-opener" shaped reel idler is responsible for fast forward and rewind. It's driven from a milled wheel at the top of the gear idler assembly, which is belt driven from the capstan flywheel. This gear idler provides reel take-up during play and supply reel reverse rotation during unlacing. To do this its plastic gear meshes with teeth at the bottom of the take-up and supply reel turntables.

As I'd fitted a genuine Fisher reel idler I knew that this was o.k. So I decided to install a new gear idler assembly. It would hardly go on the spindle, as this was bent. The spindle was carefully straightened but the idler still wouldn't rotate freely. I therefore fitted the shaft from the old idler to the new assembly. It could then be seen that while its gear just reached the take-up reel table teeth it was barely far enough on the spindle to meet the teeth on the supply reel table. There was something fishy about this deck.

As we had a reconditioned, working machine on display, it was dismantled and measurements were taken. Yes, the distance between the main chassis and the reel subdeck was slightly deeper on the fishy machine. Had it been dropped? And if so, how could it affect this spacing?

## A Rebuild

To overcome this disparity the gear idler was dismantled, both shim washers were fitted at the bottom above the belt pulley, the shaft was pushed down the assembly and the washer between the reel subdeck boss and the idler was removed and fitted at the end of the spindle, under the pulley. This bodge did the trick, as it raised the gear part of the idler on its shaft and the spindle sufficiently just to mesh fully with the supply reel turntable teeth. It goes without saying that I was not entirely happy with this arrangement.
So far so good? Not so because when the idler control arm, which keys into the master cam, was refitted the gears still wouldn't meet together during unlacing, leaving the familiar tape loop. I had to retime the loading take-up gear to the master cam and loading rings, then readjust the mode switch. Correct operation was then obtained.

At last we had good fast forward and rewind, proper take-up torque, and the tape was reeled in during the unlacing operation. I was now able to adjust the tape back tension to the correct $30-40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}$. Feeling pleased with myself, I reconnected the aerial and monitor, thinking that the struggle was over. I should be so lucky!

The picture was fine but the exit guide arm sometimes seemed to stick in its slot. This didn't happen when the machine was made to load with no cassette however. Probably just needs greasing I thought. Hang on though, there's no sound. Time for lunch.

After the break I decided to tackle the channel change problem first. I soon found that the emitter of regulator transistor Q1307 on the front timer panel was unsoldered. Having attended to that, I hooked the scope to the inside of the audio output socket and played the 3 kHz section of the alignment tape. When the audio/control head assembly was wound down with a nut spanner I was rewarded with a nice fat waveform and sound.

I greased both loading arm slots, refitted the cassette holder, inserted a cassette and put the machine in the play mode. What's this then? The cassette was wobbling about in the cassette holder. Both plastic cassette hold-
down clamps and their springs were missing. I replaced them with those from the scrap machine then, monitoring the f.m. at TP221 and triggering the scope's channel 2 from the 25 Hz head switching signal at TP205, I played the stair section of the tape. I was able to adjust the entry and exit guides for a nice, flat envelope. Good. But no, not yet, because every third time the tape laced the exit guide arm stuck, leaving the guide $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. out of its V block with consequent mistracking.

## Second Rebuild

To cut part of this very long story short, after changing the guide arms and various other bits I noticed a small dent in the nylon lining to the exit side loading arm slot. I finally changed the chassis with the one from the scrap machine, which had a duff lower drum assembly, and fitted to it the best bits from both decks. This cured all the evils at a stroke and the gear idler was reassembled correctly with its new shaft and all shim washers in their correct places.

After cleaning and lubrication, complete mechanical retiming and adjustment - including some electronic adjustments - the machine laced properly every time and gave very good results. Two nice new flat-top "Panasonic" screws were fitted to the cassette lid. The case was cleaned with foam cleaner. I removed the nasty label spotted earlier and felt justified in attaching one of mine. A timer recording was then made and the machine was run on soak test.

When Fred called in I told him that his mate was "taking the p . .." as the machine couldn't have run recently and, in my opinion, hadn't worked properly for some time. I suggested that his mate had probably either bought it at a car boot sale or found it somewhere. Using the old deck, I described some of the problems and the time it had taken to rebuild the machine twice. Fred seemed happy with the bill, which was for almost three times the original quote.

## Final Problems

Fred disappeared to get more cash, but the machine fought back to the last. I loaded an old library tape when he had gone and, to my horror, got just noise on the screen. I whipped off the case and the head screening plate and cleaned the heads. This restored the picture. To be on the safe side I rechecked the back tension. It was off the clock on my gauge. I quickly adjusted it, but this made no difference. I released the reel brakes and tried to spin each reel table. They were both tight. I suddenly realised what had happened.

The final assault on the machine had taken place late at night. Being absorbed in the struggle I hadn't noticed how cold it was in the workshop. The machine had then been left plugged in, with a piece of cardboard and another VCR on top. This morning I'd turned on the workshop heater for the first time this winter. The increased temperature had taken all the up and down free play of the reel tables. Quick as a flash I removed one thick washer from the top of the supply reel table then took one thin one from the take-up side and fitted in on the supply side. Both stopper washers were refitted and the back tension was readjusted. There was just time to refit the head screen, screw on the case, then make a recording and play it back as Fred came in with the money.

# Transferring Film to Videotape 

A means of transferring cine film and photographic material to videotape is useful to many people. Large stocks of cine film or slides can be transferred to videotape for easier storage and presentation. Transferring a silent film to videotape gives you the opportunity to add a soundtrack: if the film already has a soundtrack this can be recorded in its original form, enhanced, or be entirely remade.

## Transfer Systems

Transfers can be made either by sending the original material to one of the many firms that provide a copying service or by setting up a suitable system at home. Slides can be transferred by using a slide adaptor that fits on to the front of a camcorder lens, by holding the slide in a frame that's illuminated from behind or by using back projection on to a translucent glass screen that's scanned by a camcorder at an appropriate distance.

The professional can use the flying-spot telecine technique to transfer cine film to videotape. This system scans the moving film continuously rather than frame by frame, jerkily, as in a projector. Because of its high cost, telecine equipment is beyond the reach of most of us. Back projection on to translucent glass offers an alternative approach. Several devices that use this principle are available. They incorporate an optical mirror, with the front surface silver-plated, to correct the image reversal that would otherwise occur. In addition they avoid the bright central spot, caused by the projector's lamp, that tends to spoil the image when a camcorder is pointed directly at a screen without back projection. A further advantage is that the film grain is substantially reduced. A disadvantage is that flicker is sometimes present with the copy, because silent film runs at 18 frames per second whereas videotape runs at 25 frames per second. There is no problem with sound films that run at 24 frames per second.

## Simple Domestic System

I was making home movies in the Seventies and thus have a stock of Super 8 films that I'm now transferring to videotape. I'm also compiling a "family history" by combining old photographic prints (I have no slides) using the camcorder's macro facility, Super 8 movie film and newly-shot videotape: the edited product is being recorded on full-size VHS videotape using a Ferguson 3V30 VCR with Dolby sound and audio dub facilities. The edited videotape soundtrack is being produced from old sound recordings (from Super 8 magnetic-striped film, open-reel tapes and audio cassettes) and new sound recordings (via the camcorder's microphone and the 3V30's "audio dub" microphone input). Music and sound effects can be added at this stage as appropriate. By using the camcorder and home-made title cards, captions and titles can be inserted before the final soundtrack is recorded.
The simple home system I'm using produces excellent results. It consists of a no-frills JVC GRA-30E camcorder, a Eumig Mark S712D film projector (Super 8/Single 8/Standard 8) with built-in magnetic-stripe sound record-
ing and playback, and a home-made projection screen measuring $24 \times 18 \mathrm{in}$. to accommodate the $4: 3$ aspect ratio used for cine and video pictures. A 22 in . colour TV set is used to monitor the transfer.

The screen is the heart of the system and largely determines the quality of the end product. It consists of a piece of hardboard sprayed, on the smooth side, with several coats of silver aerosol paint. I originally tried a large, lenticular white movie screen but this was unsatisfactory. A small white hardboard screen was also tried but produced poor contrast and incorrect colour rendition from the videotaped copy. A yellow screen gave a marked improvement in quality compared to the white screen with its exaggerated reds and blues and its diminished yellows and greens. The silver screen was found to be the best however.

The Eumig S712D projector has a $1 \cdot 6 / 17-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ zoom lens. Fig. 1 shows the projector, camcorder and screen layout. The projector's zoom lens is set to give the maximum screen image which, at a distance of 38 in ., is $12 \times 9 \mathrm{in}$. The GRA-30E camcorder also has a zoom lens. This is adjusted, with film running through the projector, to completely fill the screen of the colour set being used as a monitor (see Fig. 2).

The dimensions given in this article are approximate since they depend on the actual equipment being used. To avoid keystone distortion, where one side of the image is taller than the other because the projector and camcorder are arranged side-by-side, the screen should not be too close. If the screen is at least a few feet away, but not so far as to reduce the amount of reflected light even in a darkened room, the camcorder will not be


Fig. 1: Physical arrangement of the equipment. (a) Side view. (b) Top view.

looking through the side of a beam of light at such a great angle, because the two paths will be more nearly parallel.

The system described can be used to transfer to a compact cassette (VHS-C) in the camcorder, a full-size VHS cassette in the VCR or simultaneously to both. The
latter arrangement is particularly useful if you want to keep a master tape for subsequent copying. It is invaluable if you want to repeat film sequences for special effects during the final edit on to a full-size VHS cassette, or for editing sequences of film into a different order.

# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

The severe weather conditions experienced during the latter half of January continued into early February, with still more DX-TV aerial installations falling before winds that reached in excess of $100 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. at times. Towards the end of the month and into early March high-pressure systems advancing across Western Europe produced much more settled conditions. Despite the weather, several DXers have sent in quite reasonable logs. Better than mine anyway since I always seem to be at work or elsewhere when that elusive F2 signal or a short-lived Sporadic E event occurs. Such is life! Anyway here's the collated $\mathrm{SpE} \log$ for February:

3/2/90 RAI (Italy) ch. IA; ORF (Austria) E2a; TSS (USSR) R1; MTV (Hungary) R1.
4/2/90 DR (Denmark) E3; TVP (Poland) R1; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1; RAI IA.
5/2/90 RAI IA; TVE (Spain) E2.
9/2/90 TVP R1, 2; CST R1.
10/2/90 ORF E2a.
11/2/90 TVE E2.
16/2/90 TVE E2; RAI IA; NRK (Norway) E2.
19/2/90 TVE E2, 4.
22/2/90 ARD (W. Germany) E2; TVP R2.
Iain Menzies in Aberdeen reports auroral activity on February 4, 12 and 15th in Band I.

The general view seems to be that the peak of the present sunspot cycle has now passed, and with it the best F2 layer reception. Certainly early 1990 has not seen a repeat of the excellent conditions we experienced last autumn. There was a little F2 activity during February however, reports received being as follows:

11/2/90 An Arabic station at 1300 on ch. E2.
12/2/90 Unidentified programmes on ch. E3; TSS ch. R1 at 0800 .
15-16th Two unidentified ch. E2 signals; TSS R1; a 525 -line ch. A2 signal at 1300 ; also an unidentified ch. E2 signal at 1300 .
27/2/90 Iran ch. E2, FUBK card, at 0800; TSS or China ch. $\mathrm{R} 1 / \mathrm{C} 1$ at 0800 .

There were, surprisingly, several periods of enhanced tropospheric reception. On the 8th there was reception from the south/south west, with TVE-1 chs. E5, 9; TVE2 chs. 21, 37, 45 and 48; EST (Basque) ch. E35; and a mass of French Band III/IV/V stations. Reception extended well into the north midlands. On the 18th there was a minor lift with Belgian, Dutch and French stations being received in the midlands and Wales.

The major tropospheric opening however was on the $22 / 23$ rd, when quite remarkable signal levels and distances were recorded. No records were broken, but I feel that it was unusual for the time of the year. Simon Hamer's log illustrates the fine conditions during this two-day opening. On the 22 nd he noted NRK E11; Denmark E5, 8, 10, 31; Denmark TV-2 E22, 27, 30, 35, $48,53,56$; SVT (Sweden) E6, 9, 30, 48; a mass of West German networks - HR-1, RB, WDR-1, NDR-1, ZDF, Hessen-3, West-3, NDR-3, Sat-1, SSVC ch. E48; TVP R8, 35; CST R6, 10, 36; DDR (E. Germany) E5, 6, 8, $11,12,34$. His reception on the 23 rd illustrates the movement of the weather system: ORF E5, 8, 24; Switzerland E6, 7, 34; plus W. Germany SWF, ZDF and SWF-3. Congratulations on catching a very good tropospheric opening.

East Germany has now started teletext trials, and David Glenday has decoded MTV (Hungary) via SpE on ch. R1 using a D100 converter and a Philips set. The top teletext line, where it usually says Ceefax or Oracle, said "KEPUJSAG". We've also heard that Yorkshire TV was received in Finland during the December tropospheric openings.

Anthony Mann writes from Australia on recent F2 layer successes, though the SpE season there has not been good. His F 2 reception, recorded in several photographs taken last October when F2 conditions


[^0]were at their peak, included West German TV on ch. E2. This particular reception was at 1000 hours, the programme caption "HEUTE" (today) being seen. The vision i.f. bandwidth was decreased to 0.5 MHz to reduce interference from 50 MHz amateurs and ch. R1/C1 signals.

## New EBU Listings

Denmark: Nakskov TV2 ch. E52, 100kW e.r.p.; Vordingborg TV2 ch. E58, 600 kW e.r.p. Both with horizontal polarisation.
Luxembourg: RTL ch. E49 at 320W e.r.p. horizontal. Austria: The Klagenfurt 1 ch . E24 ORF-2 transmitter has closed.

## News Items

Gibraltar: A pilot scheme transmitting eighteen hours of BBC Europe programmes received via Intelsat at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has started, using a microwave system. The service is at present in the clear though scrambling is intended. Ceefax is also being carried.
Spain: The Catalan TV3 service has been experimenting with the German stereo sound system though TVE intends to use the Nicam system.
Greece: The newly authorised Athens-based Megachannel and New Channel are now in operation. A number of other new stations are active, including at least one PayTV operation.
West Germany: All main transmitters in the ZDF/third programme network have been equipped with their own FUBK pattern generators. RIAS-TV/SAT-1 transmitting in West Berlin on ch. E25 is now producing its own teletext pages
Czechoslovakia: Teletext is being transmitted by CST-2 from 0930 local time. A few sample pages are being transmitted by CST-1 during a very restricted time slot. Test transmissions from the new Prague TV tower are being conducted at $0800-1500$ local time on chs. R37 and R51, using a special test card and running at only 50 W . Rumania: Regional programming is being transmitted from Cluj on ch. R11 at 25 kW e.r.p., using the identifications "Tele-Cluj" and "Tele-Kolosvar" (Hungarian).
Belgium: The Brussels Canal Plus transmitter will close when Wavre opens on ch. E50 with 500 kW e.r.p. Tele-21 is to have a new transmitter at the same site, operating on ch. E28 at 500 kW e.r.p. Present Canal Plus Belgique transmitter powers are as follows: Liege ch. E39 4kW; Brussels ch. E50 1kW; Anderlues ch. E58 200kW.

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Kenya: A new service known as Channel 62, with commercials, is in operation in Mombassa and Nairobi.
Faroe Islands: A transmitter on the outskirts of the capital Torshavn, running at 150 W with a 15 m high mast, is transmitting MTV Europe on ch. E22, BBC-TV Europe on ch. E30 and Scansat/TV3/Eurosport on ch. E34 without any scrambling.

## Satellite TV News

The new Intelsat VI-F2 craft, which will be positioned at $24.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ later this year, will have ten 11 GHz transponders for TV services directed at Europe and thirty eight 4 GHz transponders for downlinks to Africa and Latin America. Programme uplinking will most likely be from the USA

Three of the ECS $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ satellite's transponders are on



Marti TV, broadcasting to Cuba from a balloon over Key West, Florida on ch. A13, finally got going in late March and was promptly jammed (so it's said). Anyway here's the very balloon, moored at a military base, photographed by a reader on holiday in the area. The guard at the gate showed interest, mainly in the car, and no further photographs were taken!
test. They will carry Spanish feeds, probably Antenna 3 TV, Tele 5 and Canal Plus Espana. Look at 11.025 GHz horizontal, 11.555 GHz and 11.59 GHz vertical. An identification seen on colour bars is "Retevision Torrespana".

The Canal Plus Deutschland service is to be carried over TDF, TV-SAT 2 and DFS Kopernikus. Two of the new services to be transmitted by Olympus at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ will be RAI-SAT in PAL and the BBC's "The Enterprise Channel" with MAC encoding, initially during the $1600-$ 2400 slot. RAI is currently transmitting for four hours a day and is to conduct HD-TV experiments. The footprint covers all of Western Europe extending into Scandinavia. Now that it's carried by DFS-1, Astra and TV SAT, RTL plus is no longer available from ECS at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. RAI-UNO from ECS at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is now scrambling some programmes, using Discret - as used by the Canal Plus terrestrial transmissions. Decoders are to be issued to cable networks and we understand that pirate units are already on sale in Northern Italy! Turkish TV is now available from ECS at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, on $11 \cdot 174 \mathrm{GHz}$. The programmes, from $1800-0100$ CET during the week and $1700-0100$ at week-ends, are a compilation of TRT-1 and TRT-2 material. Good reception is possible with a 1 m dish.

Launch of the Eutelsat II series of satellites has been delayed following the recent destruction of an Ariane rocket carrying a Japanese DBS satellite. Canal Plus may stop using Discret scrambling when TDF-1 carries its service, opting for a new system devised by the Swiss firm Nagra-Kudelski instead. This will allow pay-TV operation with an addressable system.

A new caption, "Starbird", seen via ECS at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ comes from one of two satellite news gathering trucks now operated in Europe by WTN/BAE. The trucks can uplink material within eight minutes of arriving on site, using PAL/SECAM, NTSC or B-MAC. During 1991 the Discovery Channel is to move from $27 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to Astra B.

## Upconverter Review

We have recently received for assessment a new upconverter, type 3638, being marketed by Aerial Techniques. It's housed in a slim, low-profile black
plastic case and is of Far Eastern manufacture. The unit was originally intended for the North American cable TV market and is described as "Cable Converter type 3638". It enables a block of v.h.f. frequencies, typically $45-230 \mathrm{MHz}$, to be converted to a u.h.f. block, enabling a u.h.f. receiver to be tuned to the v.h.f. channels.

The only user control is a front-mounted edge potentiometer marked "fine tuning". It's used to provide a slight frequency shift to avoid interference between an upconverted channel and a signal received directly. There are three $F$ sockets at the rear providing for v.h.f. input and v.h.f. and u.h.f. outputs. The specification indicates that the input range is ch. K2-S25 which is shifted to K36-K72 with a 3 dB gain $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$. Crossmodulation is quoted as a relatively good -55 dB with $15 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ input. If this relates to a single channel input the figure would fall somewhat with several strong signals present. Stability is quoted as being 0.25 MHz after a one-hour warm up.

In practice I found that the unit will convert frequencies in the range $30-250 \mathrm{MHz}$, though the response falls off at the extremes. Checking over the $50-250 \mathrm{MHz}$ bandwidth I found that the gain was 4 dB at 50 MHz falling to -4.5 dB at 250 MHz . The $100-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ spectrum was relatively flat with unity gain $\pm 1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~dB}$. A range of $\pm 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ at 50 MHz and $\pm 3 \mathrm{MHz}$ at 200 MHz is provided by the fine-tune control - this applies to the upconverted signals.

The physical dimensions are 176 mm wide, 83 mm deep (plus 14 mm F socket projection) and 41 mm high (plus 6 mm for the rubber feet). Weight is 0.4 kg . Removing two screws underneath reveals the internal workings - a tightly sealed aluminium enclosure which, after taking out many screws and unbolting the F sockets, gives access to the electronics.

The sample unit shifted a 50 MHz signal to ch. E35, the fine-tune control enabling the u.h.f. tuning point to be moved in the event of a coincident interfering signal being present. The noise performance is good. Use of F connectors would at one time have produced a shudder but fortunately leads, adaptors etc., are now widely available. Aerial Techniques can supply SO329 to F plug adaptors for use with the converter if required - the SO329 mates with a PL259, which is also known as a "UHF", "video" or "CB" plug.

Having tried the unit out I feel that if it's to be used as a DX-TV converter a preamplifier, ideally providing a wideband v.h.f. gain of $8-12 \mathrm{~dB}$, will be necessary prior to the input. An indication that the unit is powered - an LED or small on/off switch - would have been helpful. Apart from these two shortcomings, I found that the unit is stable and no signs of instability or spurious outputs were detected. It's an attractive piece of equipment that blends in well with the domestic scene. The price for a single unit is apparently $£ 39$ inclusive. My thanks to Aerial Techniques, 11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH (0202 738 232) for loan of the test unit.

## For Sale

Steve Fuller of 20 Tunbridge Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 6LT has the following items for disposal: a 1.2 m dish, polar mount with 18 in . jack and Zeta manual receiver, and a Salora multi-standard/band receiver (PALSECAM B/G/I/L plus NTSC $4 \cdot 43 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) that's fitted with the J40 chassis. He can be reached on 0702 610073 after 7 p.m.

## Modifications for Sky Movies Reception

Nick Beer

The commencement of scrambling on the Sky Movies channel has led to a surge of extra work for dealers who have supplied and are willing to modify satellite TV receivers not capable of being connected to a Videocrypt decoder directly. There have also been queries about equipment that doesn't require modification but uses a lead other than the scart-to-scart or scart-to-phono leads which are the only ones that Sky fits. On top of this it seems that rather than relying on dealers to fit the decoders Sky is in certain parts of the country getting almost anyone to fit them. There have been reports of taxi firms and even a greengrocer doing this work.

Conversion details for some of the receivers we deal with are as follows.

## Luxor 9570 Mk 2

This receiver has no facility for looping the video back into it. To overcome this problem, the BNC audio output socket is used with suitable modifications to the circuit. These are as follows. Remove DA02 and replace it with a $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor. This removes the video output clamping. Next cut the green lead to the r.f. modulator at the PCB end. This is the video feed. Connect a $68 \Omega$, 0.25 W resistor in series with the disconnected end of this lead, then solder the other end of this resistor to the audio output socket, having first removed the screened audio feed lead at both ends. Fit a $180 \Omega$ resistor across the socket. As the socket is tricky to get at I find it easiest to connect the $180 \Omega$ resistor to the $68 \Omega$ one before soldering the latter to the socket. There's a wire bus bar between the four sockets at the back of the receiver, so connecting the earthy end of the $180 \Omega$ resistor is easy.

The receiver's r.f. output has to be used as the feed to the TV set and to provide vision loopthrough the decoder must be connected at all times. A certain amount of flicker could appear in the event of a decoder fault. In this case refitting DA02 will provide a temporary cure. Don't get confused by the apparently normal intermittent flicker with Screensport.

If after connecting a decoder there's a buzz or hum on sound not previously experienced remove the top can that covers the r.f. modulator and slightly reduce the video level by adjusting the white plastic bodied potentiometer. With the decoder connected there's an increase in the video level to the extent that highlights are overloaded.

## Salora SRV1150

Chris Plaice provided brief details for this receiver in TV Fault Finding last month. A little extra information may help. Once again the problem is the absence of a video input connection. In this case use is made of pin 5 of the video DIN socket. The r.f. modulator's video feed is interrupted by removing R164 and replacing R163 with a $68 \Omega$ resistor. R163 is difficult to find and remove: it's between the tuner's case and the back of the plug that connects the modulator to the main PCB and is obscured by the tuner's case when viewed from above. Connect the modulator end of R163 to pin 5 of the DIN socket. Pin 2 is the video output and pin 3 is earth. The lead to the decoder should have a 6 -pin $270^{\circ}$ DIN connector at one end and a scart connector at the other. Again the
decoder must be connected at all times - if it has to be removed, link pins 2 and 5 of the DIN socket.

## B and O Beosat RX

The Beosat RX is the external receiver (the Beosat LX is built into the TV set). It has a pair of decoder sockets, for audio and video, but the video one is an 8pin DIN socket. Connections are not difficult but the manual is a little confusing because a front view of the plug is used instead of the traditional front view socket/ rear view plug. Simply connect as per the numbered connections on the body of the plug used. Pin 6 is the video output, pin 4 is the video input and pins 1-3 are earth. The decoder has to be switched in on the appropriate location(s) and the procedure for this varies from one software version to the next. Enter the tuning menu and if "decoder" appears at the bottom of the list switch it to on. If "clamp" is used instead, set it to off.

## In Conclusion

Sky decoder installers are not allowed to touch the inside of a receiver, which is good news, but unless specifically asked to do so they are not supposed to leave the decoder should they be unable to connect it. You might feel it advisable to contact all those you've sold receivers to and advise them of the situation. I must say however that the local Sky installer seems to be friendly and helpful.

## BOLTON COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT Sililil tilligu cuiss

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# Teletopics 

## LATEST DISHES

Environmental friendliness seems to be the flavour of the month in the satellite TV aerial field. Zeta Services Ltd., which we mentioned last month in connection with their satellite TV receiver module, is about to introduce a dish made of toughened glass impregnated with metal fragments. The electronics, manufactured by Marconi Electronic Devices, will be mounted at the rear of the dish. With appropriate electronics the dish is suitable for use with the BSB and Sky transmissions.
Amstrad's contribution is a range of dishes made of black perforated steel mesh. Varying the dish profile to increase efficiency has, in conjunction with the use of an improved Marconi head unit, enabled Amstrad to offer a 45 cm version of the dish for users living south of Milton Keynes. Amstrad is also introducing a combined receiver/decoder unit for the Sky services.
The new Marconi head unit is likely to come into wide use, combining as it does a small profile (there's no feedhorn) and improved performance. The design is described as integrating a dielectric aerial feed with special ferrite material. This gives accurate resolution of the vertically and horizontally polarised components of the signal so that there is high rejection of unwanted signals with minimum transmission loss for the wanted signal.

While on the subject of satellite TV, Microforge Ltd. (339 Clifton Drive South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs FY8 1LP - telephone 0253725499 ) has introduced a 45 minute video plus training notes package entitled "Satellite Television Installation and Training". It's been designed for the retail industry to enable shop managers and sales people to achieve a thorough knowledge of domestic satellite TV broadcasting. The package comes at $£ 39.95$ inclusive of VAT, post and packing.

Domestic and General, the UK's leading provider of domestic appliance breakdown insurance, has launched a satellite TV insurance package that gives purchasers the option of buying protection in the post manufacturer's guarantee period. The insurance will be sold by dealers and depends on the value of the satellite TV system - up to $£ 600$, up to $£ 1,200$ or up to $£ 2,000$. For a system valued at up to $£ 600$ typical charges are $£ 23 \cdot 20$ for an additional year and $£ 69 \cdot 80$ for five year's protection.

## 1989 TRADE RESULTS

BREMA's figures for 1989 show that UK CTV deliveries declined by 15 per cent to reach a total of 3.7 m receivers. At the year end stocks of small-screen sets were at their lowest levels since 1985. The split between large-screen and small-screen sets was 1.8 m and 1.9 m respectively. Of large-screen sets, 110,000 were fitted with Nicam decoders and two-thirds incorporated teletext facilities. About half a million satellite TV units were delivered and camcorder deliveries more than doubled to around 300,000 .

## TV SERVICES

The BBC is planning to start a scrambled subscription TV service that will be transmitted during the night hours. It will require a decoder, which is under develop-
ment, to drive a VCR. The aim is to start the service, which will offer specialist programmes ranging from arts and nature subjects to farming and legal material for professionals, in the spring of 1991. The user would insert a smart card to obtain programmes. A BBC service along similar lines, aimed at the medical profession, recently went into receivership.

Nicam digital stereo sound has now been added to the ITV and S4C services in South Wales.

## UP-GRADED CRT REACTIVATOR

A new, up-graded c.r.t. checker/reactivator, Model BMR90, is available from Blendown Ltd., Bank House, 17 Rhos Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd telephone $049 \quad 249$ 246. The instrument uses new technology which leaves the cathode preserved and takes into account changes in c.r.t. manufacture. We hope to publish a test report later this year.

## DISC NAME CHANGE

Philips has announced that following consultations with major electronics companies, including Matsushita, Pioneer and Sony, the generic name for video disc systems will in future be Laserdisc, which was formerly a Pioneer trade mark. During a transitional phase in Europe software will carry both the Compact Disc Video (CD-V) and Laserdisc logos. The players will continue to carry both logos.

## JVC's IMPROVED DUBBING FACILITY

JVC's Professional Products Division has announced a feature that will doubtless in time trickle down to domestic products. It's called a chroma enhancer or Faroudja circuit and is designed to restore the chroma bandwidth lost during the recording and playback processes. The circuit works by extracting the edge of the chroma signal, modulating it with the differentiated edge of the luminance signal, and adding the result to the chroma signal. This provides sharper colour pictures with reduced spreading at image borders, even after repeated copying. The effect is claimed to be comparable to increasing the chroma bandwidth by a factor of three.

## PHILIPS ADDRESS CHANGE

The Philips Consumer Electronics Special Repair Workshop has been relocated to New Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4XY - telephone 081685 1212, fax 0816405462. The special repair facilities cover CDV players, LCD portable TV sets, camcorders and satellite TV tuners, both outside and under guarantee.

## LATEST CATALOGUES

The summer 1990 edition of the Cirkit constructors' catalogue, just published, features more than 3,000 product lines in its 184 pages. For further details apply to Cirkit Distribution Ltd., Park Lane, Broxbourne, Herts EN10 7NQ - telephone 0992444111.

Greenweld Electronics Ltd. has moved to 27 Park Road, Southampton SO1 3TB - telephone 0703236363. The company has just published, free, its 1990 spring supplement with 32 pages.

## LONDON TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The new London telephone codes come into effect on May 6th. With the exception of Megasat Ltd. and Olympus Optical Co. (UK) Ltd. whose code becomes

071 (instead of 01 ) all the firms with London addresses listed in our Spares Guide included with last month's issue change to the 081 code.

## NEWS FROM HRS

Our entry for HRS Electronics plc in the spares guide last month omitted to mention some of the ranges for which the company provides spares. The following should be added: Bush, Citizen, Commodore, Crown, Fidelity, GEC, Logik, Matsui, Nikkai, Pye and Saisho.

HRS has recently introduced a range of SMD resistor, capacitor, potentiometer and transistor service kits.

They come in individual boxes for each value, the boxes fitting into a wall-mounted racking system that locks together to enable any size of unit to be produced. The company is also marketing the Sadelta TC90 field strength meter which is tunable from $45-1,750 \mathrm{MHz}$ and has a four-digit display for direct frequency readout. For ease of use the signal level is shown by an analogue meter. A built-in loudspeaker enables a.m./f.m. sound to be monitored and is also used for the alignment of satellite TV dishes. For further details of these products apply to HRS Electronics plc, Garretts Green Lane, Birmingham B33 0UE - telephone 0217897575.

# Trees and UHF Reception 

## Part 1

Bill Wright

All engineers involved with u.h.f. reception are aware that trees can cause problems. This article describes some of the interference mechanisms that commonly occur and suggests techniques which might help to overcome or at least alleviate poor reception.

Trees can do lots of nasty things to your customers' TV pictures, and they can do them in lots of different ways. Trees can suddenly and unaccountably have a severe effect on reception that's been perfect for many years. They can affect one channel to the point of eliminating it whilst having no effect on the others. They can affect sound but not vision. Reception can vary seasonally, daily or by the second. A tree doesn't have to be between the receiving aerial and the transmitter to cause trouble: clear line-of-sight reception can be affected by nearby trees.

## Basic Rules

The basic rules of aerial rigging should be applied, only more so, when an aerial installation is to be undertaken at a location where signal disturbance from trees is expected. Use a good quality aerial. Approaching the job armed with a $£ 1.50$ ten-element aerial is a waste of time. A good quality 18 -element array such as the Antiference XG18 has excellent directional characteristics, good performance even at the ends of the channel group, and accurate impedance matching. These factors can make a lot of difference where tree problems are involved. Unless signal strength is a problem there's no point in using a very large, high-gain array. Its lack of manoeuverability could be a positive disadvantage in fact. Don't use a wideband Yagi: the poor forward gain and directivity make it unsuitable. If a high-gain masthead amplifier is required, use a group rather than a wideband model.

## Modes of Interference

Trees affect reception in a number of completely different ways. It's vital to understand the mode or modes of interference when attempting a cure. Those described in the following sections are classified by the position and density of the trees, but it must be borne in mind that each section is a broad generalisation and that in a real-life situation the categories often overlap. Signal attenuation through trees tends to increase with
frequency, so more extreme effects will occur in Band V, especially at the top end, than in Band IV.

## Distant Dense Woodland

We'll consider first a large area of dense woodland distant from the receiving site but obscuring the signal path. In a typical case there might be a substantial tall deciduous or coniferous woodland across the skyline on high ground $2-6 \mathrm{~km}$ in front of the aerial. Topography rules out the possibility of obtaining line-of-sight reception over the trees, but it's the trees that cause the obstruction, not the hillside. In summer or winter no light shows through the trees at the receiving site.

Surprisingly this is usually quite an easy tree problem as tree problems go. If the trees are deciduous, the signal level is likely to be $10-25 \mathrm{~dB}$ below the calculated line-ofsight figure in winter, falling to as much as 30 or even 40 dB below the line-of-sight figure during a typical midsummer's day when the trees are in full leaf and wet from heavy rain. Path loss will vary between channels, but usually by not more than 10 dB across a standard channel group. Daily variation seldom exceeds 10 dB . Rapid signal fluctuation is unlikely.

If the line-of-sight signal is $+20 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ or better the signal is likely to be a usable $-10 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ or better for almost all the time but with occasional dips to $-20 \mathrm{~dB} /$ mV , which will result in noisy pictures no matter what amplification is used. I should mention at this point that all signal strengths quoted in this article are those obtained using a good 18 -element array. This is not the true field strength as measured in $\mathrm{dB} / \mu \mathrm{V} /$ metre, but is far more useful for our purposes.

There are unlikely to be enormous field strength variations from one location to another on the roof, but it's worth checking all possibilities. If the aerial can be installed anywhere on a large building or complex it's worth meter-checking the signal at a good selection of possible locations since significant variations can occur over distances of 25 m or more, even where a survey confined to a smaller area seems pessimistic. Don't be put off by the fact that the trees look uniformly impenetrable. Concentrate on checking along a line at right angles to the direction of the transmitter. If a peak occurs it will be consistent as the test aerial is moved directly towards or away from the transmitter. This might help in finding a permanent position.

Aerial height is unlikely to have a dramatic effect on signal strength. There may be a gradual improvement with height or there may not. There may be a slight peak, which could be at any height. In a difficult case it's worth checking with a meter from ground level up to the maximum practicable height. If a peak is found it won't be very great or very well defined, but it might yield an extra $4-6 \mathrm{~dB}$, which can be very useful when you're struggling.

Where the required transmitter gives only a moderate signal level in the district a location behind trees may prove to be impossible on field strength grounds alone. Even within the nominal primary service area, the field strength behind distant dense tree cover of this kind is likely to be rather low. In an extreme case a very highgain array such as an XG21, together with a masthead amplifier, will be required. More commonly however a good 18 -element array with a masthead amplifier will provide the most cost-effective solution.

The range of signal levels entering the amplifier is likely to be great. There may be 20 dB or more between the strongest channel during winter and the weakest channel during the summer months. It's possible that the input to a masthead amplifier may be too great at times, the result being cross-modulation. It's simple to find the maximum permissible input signal level for an amplifier from the manufacturer's figures for maximum output and gain. The quoted figure for gain is usually accurate, but the maximum output figure, usually quoted for a cross-modulation ratio of -46 dB across four channels, is often rather optimistic for reliable operation. A good rule of thumb to find the maximum input is to assume a maximum output of $+20 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ and subtract the gain. If there's any likelihood that this figure will be exceeded, use an amplifier with less gain.

Subjectively, cross-modulation is more annoying, dB for dB , than noise. It's thus more likely to result in a callback. If this happens, remember that cross-modulation can occur in the masthead amplifier, a distribution amplifier, a VCR or the TV set. Often the masthead amplifier can handle the signal but these latter items can't. If the fault lies with the VCR or TV set, educate the customer in the seasonal use of an attenuator in order to avoid twice yearly call-outs. One of our customers calls her 12 dB attenuator her "calmer downer".

If you have to feed a large communal system from a tree-screened aerial, channelised units with a.g.c. are essential prior to the power amplifiers.

This type of tree screening problem is often described by the customer as ghosting. When the direct signal from the transmitter suffers maximum path loss, the ratio between it and a reflected signal is at its least favourable. Normal anti-ghosting tactics can be employed, but you'll find the reliability less than you'd expect where trees are not involved. Co-channel interference may arise in the same way.

## Fairly Close Trees in Signal Path

We'll deal next with fairly close trees that completely obscure the signal path. In a typical case there might be upwards of a dozen large, mature deciduous trees forming an irregular group right across the general direction of the transmitter with the closer trees $20-30 \mathrm{~m}$ away. The transmitter is a high-power one not too far away and otherwise in line-of-sight. In summer there's little or no clear view through the trees, and even in
winter the bare branches significantly obscure the line-of-sight to the transmitter.
The onset of bad reception is as likely in late autumn as in spring. Typically the customer will ring up just after an autumn gale to say that the wind has moved his aerial. He wants you to move it back. It's a simple job and he'd do it himself if he had a ladder/time/or it wasn't for his bad leg. In fact the wind has removed a lot of the leaves and possibly a few big branches overnight and this has affected reception. How? Read on. The customer is of course expecting an extremely modest bill for a very simple job.

The customer will say that he's enjoyed perfect reception - or what he regards as perfect reception since the days of John L. Baird. "Those trees have always been there and they've never affected reception before" he'll declare. The dreaded credibility gap looms up in front of you! In reality the customer has probably always had rather unreliable reception, but it's never been quite this bad. Why does it happen? Why does one channel just disappear?
The cause of the problem is multipath reception through the trees. The signal takes a number of different paths through the leaves and branches. In the simplest case, if signals following two such paths arrive at the aerial more or less in phase no great harm is done. But if they chance to arrive exactly out of phase and of equal strength the result is no signal. It's never quite as clear cut as this of course. The signal may take a multitude of paths, resulting in a complex and unpredictable pattern of standing waves, or peaks and nulls, at the receiving site. Because a relatively minor change in the tree structure can completely alter this pattern, reception can be acceptable for years until a null happens to occur precisely at the aerial location. Normal movement of the trees, even on fairly still days, is enough to cause great variations in received signal strength.

The difference in path lengths is often not enough to produce visible ghosting, but teletext can be severely affected. Thus the call often originates as "bad text; picture o.k.". Close examination will show that the picture is not in fact o.k., but the customer hasn't noticed this.
This phenomenon is very frequency dependent. In comparison with the calculated line-of-sight signal strength, different channels may be received simultaneously at -3 to -40 dB . This means that one or more channels might to all intents not be present, leaving the others unaffected. The sound signal on one or more channels might be attenuated to a greater or lesser extent than the vision. Occasionally the sound will be so severely attenuated that caption buzz, hissing or distortion will be present. TV sound is normally received at -10 dB relative to the vision signal. TV sets and VCRs vary enormously in their tolerance of abnormal sound level signals, but if the sound drops to 30 dB below the vision the receiver is in trouble. It's astonishing that Mother Nature can accidentally contrive to produce what is in effect a rather good notch filter.

In the face of such large signal level variations from channel to channel and from one time to another masthead amplifiers are of very limited use. One of the cowboys in our area customarily fits a cheap, unstable, wideband ultra high-gain masthead amplifier in such cases, without making any attempt to improve the signal from the aerial. The usual result is cross-modulation all over the noisy, weak channel. I don't know why people pay him.

Amplification can play a part, but the first essential is to find the optimum position for the aerial. Siting is usually very critical, sometimes astonishingly so. If the aerial is moved up or down or sideways by 300 mm while keeping it pointed in the direction of maximum signal pick-up the signal level may vary by up to 20 dB . Sometimes the signal at every point on the roof is unusable, but it's far more common eventually to find some small point where all four vision and sound signals are present at reasonable strength. With luck it will be feasible to install the aerial at this point.

These tests are not unlike water divining and need care, patience and experience, not to mention muttered incantations. Start with a prayer, then begin the search at the most convenient location for a permanent installation, working your way outwards. This normally means starting at the chimney and testing very thoroughly all over at all heights. There's a good chance that you will find a conveniently situated point in space that provides an acceptable signal on all channels. This point might be as little as 300 mm from the original aerial position. Don't be afraid to fix the array in a position that looks somewhat unorthodox.

Jobs of this kind don't arise because the reception is representative of conditions generally in the district or even on the particular roof. They arise because, by dreadful mischance, the customer's aerial happens to occupy one of the relatively few small points in space where two or more multipath signals cancel out neatly. This explains the "why me?" syndrome that customers develop when neighbours say "we never have any trouble".

If the trees are really large, with the bulk of the foliage high up, the intensity of the peaks and nulls might be less with the aerial at a lower height. There might be a general improvement in signal levels below roof level. Thus the installer might put the aerial under the eaves or on an outbuilding. Where conventional multipath reflection from the rear is a contributory problem, the house can often be used as a screen.

Polarisation twisting may occur, but unfortunately usually not to an equal extent on each channel. Sometimes what appears to be a normal null is actually a region of near $90^{\circ}$ polarisation twisting. If this is a factor the installer should try altering the polarity of the aerial at each possible location. Where polarisation twisting occurs it will not be consistent as the seasons change, so it might be necessary to install two cross-polarised arrays with separate downleads.

There can be such large differences in signal strength over small distances that direct signal pick-up on test equipment is a problem. If an unscreened portable TV set is taken on to the roof the results obtained may be confusing. If the set is in a position where the field strengths are 20 dB higher than at the aerial a metre away, connecting the aerial will have little effect on the picture. Any tests made with unscreened equipment are meaningless. Although from an examination of the customer's TV picture it might seem that the problem requires the use of a TV set on the roof rather than simple monitoring of the field strength, in fact it's better to use a meter. Simply look for maximum field strength when all other problems, such as ghosting, should take care of themselves. As a measure of progress, compare the received signal strength with the calculated line-ofsight figure. If you can get within 10 dB you're doing well. It's important not to settle for merely adequate signal strength if a better signal is available nearby.

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If a masthead amplifier is used, remember that one channel or another will probably climb to within 10 dB of the line-of-sight figure at some point during the next twelve months, so don't overdo the gain.

In such cases it's often possible to effect an apparent miracle cure. But if the cure relies on reception through dense foliage the miracle might be short lived. You should make this plain to the customer. In a bad case the customer might have to accept that he pays to have the aerial adjusted perhaps twice a year.

## Sparse Woodland at Medium Distance

Next, sparse woodland in the direction of the transmitter, at a medium distance away. Typically there might be irregular mixed woodland across the general direction of the transmitter, with the nearest trees $100-500 \mathrm{~m}$ away. Even in summer the far horizon can be seen at a number of points through and between the trees. Although quite sparse, the trees are fairly tall and it's not feasible to obtain line-of-sight above them.
In such a case, look at the trees to check whether a good signal can be obtained through one of the gaps. This is often possible, and if the transmitter is visible between the trees it will be found that u.h.f. screening is in approximate agreement with visual screening. The word approximate should be stressed however: don't dispense with the meter. Considerable signal variations will be found within clear line-of-sight areas and also within screened areas. Even where the screening looks quite solid you will discover u.h.f. "holes" when different aerial locations are tried. As always, strive for the strongest possible signal, even where this results in the need to use an attenuator.

Sparse tree screening of this sort can sometimes produce severe nulls and peaks, but the effect is usually of a much more gentle variation of signal level with location. What goes for one channel will nearly always go for the others, which makes things a lot easier. The feeling you get from the test equipment is quite different: with practice the distinction between multipath effects and straightforward screening becomes very clear.

It's necessary to experiment with height, but usually only within the normal range of fixing locations. It should be possible to obtain signal levels within 10 dB of the line-of-sight figure. If you can do that the installation has a reasqnable chance of proving to be reliable.

The above assumes that apart from the effect of the trees the signal levels in the area are good. In such circumstances masthead amplifiers should be used with the utmost caution. At some point during the next twelve months the signal will probably reach the line-ofsight figure. The installer should be certain that everything possible has been done to obtain the best possible signals from the aerial before an amplifier is used.

The situation is rather different in areas of generally low signal strength. In this case a masthead amplifier will almost certainly be required. Work on the assumption that signal levels might rise to the value that they would have if the trees were not there.

## Trees to One Side of Signal Path

Problems with trees just to one side of the signal path are not common - which is just as well because they can be difficult or even impossible to cure. The situation might be as follows. The aerial can see the transmitter,
which is high-powered and only about 25 km away. Normally about 23 and $13 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$ of vision and sound signal respectively will be available - enough to need an attenuator. The meter however reads as follows (vision/ sound): ch. $4121 / 12 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$; ch. $448 / 5 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$; ch. $4713 /$ $9 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$; ch. $5123 / 10 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$. The ch. 44 picture has multiple ghosting and is subject to some fluctuation. The ch. 47 picture is not good. Having checked everything that's obvious the rigger stands uncertainly on the roof. He looks at the transmitter, which he can see right down to the base of the tower. He looks at the aerial, then at the meter, then at the transmitter again. He scratches his head. He should look at the clump of leafy trees which innocently enhance the landscape, just to one side of the transmitter and about 100 m away.

This is another job where the customer probably won't believe you. The signal path is bent by passing through the trees - in other words there's signal refraction. It's another form of multipath reception, but what makes it seem so odd is the fact that it's strong enough to compete with the line-of-sight signal. Actually for every case where this is a real problem it probably occurs to a slight and completely unnoticed extent a hundred times. Users of accurate meters will be aware that line-of-sight signals are often not quite what they should be.
The refracted signal can arrive at the receiving aerial at virtually the same strength as the direct signal. If the phase relationship is unfavourable the apparent field strength is much diminished. The effect is not usually sufficiently severe to produce signal strength problems pure and simple. The most usual consequence is ghosting, because the effect of reflections from the rear increases as the apparent field strength is reduced. The refracted signal is not itself the cause of the ghosting because there is little difference between its path length and that of the direct signal. Teletext can be affected however, without the customer being aware of any other faults.

The cause of this peculiar reception is usually a small, dense group of broad-leaved deciduous trees. They are likely to be about 100 m away - the effect seems to fall off at greater distances. They may be so close to the line-ofsight path that the transmitter is only just visible to one side, or they may be as much as $15^{\circ}$ from the line-of-sight path. The trees may form an isolated group in an otherwise unwooded area or they might form the edge of a larger group. The effect seems to occur only where the signal path through the trees is fairly short - less than about 20 m . The worst possibility is a single row of trees roughly at right angles to the transmitter. I've never seen this effect caused by coniferous trees or by deciduous trees in winter, only by deciduous trees in full leaf.

So what can be done about it? The normal directional properties of the Yagi aerial are of little help because the angle between the direct and refracted signals is too small for the aerial to be able to discriminate between them. Attempts to find a better aerial position on the roof are likely to prove unsuccessful. The refracted signal is usually present over a large area: you can't get away from it. Height makes not a scrap of difference. Moving the aerial slightly to obtain a better phase relationship usually transfers the problem to a different channel, and anyway any improvement tends to be short lived.

The use of two stacked arrays, if done methodically and with an understanding of the principles involved (see Television, November 1978), can work fairly well. The two aerials need to be many wavelengths apart if the angle between the wanted and unwanted signals is very
small. Rigid fixing is essential. Another solution, where the angle between the two signals is not too small, is to fix the aerial low down on the building, where it can still see the transmitter but where the building itself or another building obscures the offending trees. This can work well, but the rigger who can find such a spot is indeed a jammy beggar.

In a really unlucky case there will be line-of-sight between the transmitter and the trees and between the trees and the aerial, but not between the transmitter and the aerial. In these circumstances good, reliable reception is likely to prove impossible.

A similar refraction effect can occur when the transmitter is visible above a clump of trees. Here widespaced vertical aerial stacking can help, but the mast that supports the top aerial must be very rigid or the picture will suffer from flutter.

## Reflection from Trees Behind

Signal reflection from trees behind the aerial is conventional multipath reception - ordinary ghosting. If trees are to blame they are likely to be part of a dense coniferous plantation on high ground, with line-of-sight to the transmitter and behind or to the side of the receiving aerial. The trees can be at any distance. If the aerial does not have direct sight of the transmitter the situation is likely to be much worse. Where some trees have been felled, revealing a large number of straight, closely-packed trunks, the reflected signals are likely to be strong. The trees reflect the signal just as a large building does: there's no great variation with time

Conventional anti-ghosting tactics can be employed. If the wall of trunks is very long, subtending a large angle to the aerial, stacking two arrays will be ineffective as this technique rejects ghosting only from specific small angles. In such a case the ghosting often appears with bad definition.

Deciduous trees don't seem to be particularly inclined to produce ghosting in this way. They perform their mischief by absorption and transmission rather than by reflection.

## Trees Screening a Reflected Signal

Next, trees that screen a reflected signal. "How can it be the trees when it's worse in winter?" askes the sceptical customer. The difference between slight and unacceptable ghosting, in terms of the strength of the reflected signal, is only 10 or 15 dB . A solitary large sycamore can cause a signal that passes through it to vary by more than that between summer and winter. If a reflected signal has to pass through a tree on its way to the aerial, the ghosting will show some seasonal variation. If it has to pass through a substantial group of deciduous trees the variation can be extreme. The rigger will be called out to this in winter.

As usual the customer won't be able to understand why it hasn't happened before at the same time of year. Tell him that it's one of the mysteries of life and treat it as a normal anti-ghosting job. If you can solve it in winter it will stay solved in summer.

## Use of an Alternative Transmitter

Obtaining TV reception through dense foliage should always be regarded as a last resort. If it's impossible to move the aerial to a location where the trees don't obstruct the signal, reception from another transmitter
should be considered. The UK's u.h.f. TV network is very highly developed, and at many locations it's possible to obtain good reception from more than one transmitter. Those of us who live and work in the more densely populated inland areas should thank our lucky stars for our choice of transmitters. Let's not forget our unfortunate colleagues in places like Norfolk, where it's often Tacolneston or nothing. The availability of signals from an alternative transmitter can be a godsend where trees are involved. There will be fewer comebacks with an installation that uses a weak but clean signal from the next county than one that uses a very strong local signal received through dense trees.

If the installer is working on familiar territory he'll have a good idea of what other transmissions might be available, but in any case it's always worth having a good look up and down the u.h.f. bands. A serious contender would need to arrive at no less than $-8 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$, with negligible ghosting. The installer will have to use his experience to assess the possibility of intermittent signal fading or co-channel interference in the case of reception from a rather distant transmitter.

If the transmitter carries other than the local regional programmes it will be necessary to provide the customer with reception of some sort from the local transmitter. The two aerials will probably be diplexed together, if the channel groups allow, and low signal levels will often lead to the use of a masthead amplifier below the diplexer. Cross-modulation may become a problem when, one winter's day, the signal from the local transmitter peaks. This will affect reception from both transmitters of course. In a severe case, consider the use of separate amplifiers and/or downleads. If both transmitters use the same channel group it will be necessary to use separate downleads anyway - except in rare, lucky cases. One such case is the combination of distant channels $21,24,27$ and 31 with local ITV on ch. 29. Channel-pass filters are required: don't try to get away with a splitter. The other local channels must be excluded as they are adjacent to the wanted distant ones.

In places very close to a high-powered transmitter but with intervening trees it sometimes happens that an extremely strong signal is received but is unusable because of multipath conditions of one sort or another. Despite its directional properties an aerial directed at a distant transmitter might produce much stronger signals from the local transmitter than from the distant one. The required channels could be typically at about $-8 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$, with four horrible scrambled messes coming down the same coax at $+10 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{mV}$.

Masthead amplification is needed, but it's essential to filter out the unwanted strong signals. Use a channelgroup filter, or a good quality diplexer with the unwanted input terminated with a $75 \Omega$ resistor. If the aerial is feeding a communal system it's worth using a fourchannel pass filter immediately after the aerial - assuming that the required signals are strong enough for the 3 dB filter loss not to be a problem. If the wanted and unwanted signals are in the same group you'll have to think of something else, because even if you can manage without a masthead amplifier the TV set and VCR will be unable to cope with adjacent channels at such strength.

## Examples

In Part 2 we'll follow up with practical examples to illustrate some of the techniques outlined so far.

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GEC $4001 / 2 /$ Hitachi $93 / 9500 \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{t}$ rewind arm
GEC $4001 / 2 /$ Hitachi $93 / 9500$ play idler assy
GEC 4001/2/Hitachi 93/9500 play idler ass
ET541 Tuner Unit
2.55 2.55
6.73
6.20

## Ferguson 3V65/JVC HRD170 etc

Failure of the M54644AL or M54644BL motor drive chips on the mechacon panel in these and clone models is not unusual - they control the capstan and reel motors. Recently we had one of these machines in which IC603 had died (all inputs and supplies o.k. but no output), so we confidently quoted for a replacement. When this was fitted the reel motor remained still and the new chip started to overheat. The reel motor was short-circuit through $300^{\circ}$ or so of its rotation! It carries a high price tag for a brush motor, and a difficult telephone conversation with the owner prefaced the fitting of a replacement.
E.T.

## Sony SLC20

An unusual one this. The ch. 36 picture from the VCR was heavily overlaid with a herringbone pattern, whether its source was off-air, off-tape or E-E with a test pattern injected into the video input socket. The machine had also been accused of producing pictures that rolled, though they wouldn't roll for me. Experimental decoupling of the switched supply to the r.f. modulator, using a handy electrolytic capacitor, cleared up the trouble. It transpired that decoupler C319 in the power supply section had gone open-circuit. We replaced several others in the power supply for good measure. With that and a head clean the machine was as good as new.
E.T.

## Sharp VL-C73

The unfortunate owners of this little camcorder went through a whole holiday recording monochrome pictures. On the bench we found that the E-E pictures, via the video output port, were in full colour. This narrowed the field of search a lot! Scope checks showed that the 627 kHz chroma signal was getting lost en route to the recording heads. We found that low-pass filter FL503 was open-circuit. With the filter shorted out to prove the diagnosis the colour picture recorded on the tape was surprisingly good!
E.T.

## Ferguson 3V43/JVC HRD725

When the fault occurred the only way to shut the machine off was to pull out the mains plug! Whether the machine was off or in standby, the capstan motor and the take-up reel would whiz up to a high speed, with the clock display extinguished. This strange combination of symptoms was due to loss of the unswitched 12 V line. The cause was a dry-joint on the lowest wire link between the two PCBs that make up the power regulator section, isolating the base of Q1 from pin 8 of IC1. The other joints are also worth resoldering.
E.T.

## JVC HRD700

If the fluorescent display panel in one of these machines won't light, before delving into the rather inaccessible electronics on the front panel assembly it's worth having a look at R5 on the 01 power transformer panel. It may

Reports from Eugene Trundle, Mick Dutton, Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, John C. Priest, lan Bowden and Nick Beer
have gone open-circuit, deleting the -30 V supply. As is common with these safety resistors, there may be no external cause of its failure.
E.T.

## Philips VR6180 (5V Version)

This repair took longer than it should as the machine had two faults - both man made! The eject, power and channel buttons had no effect at all. The play and wind buttons changed the display to play or wind for a second, the deck clicked, but the command wasn't carried out. On removing the display module a crack could be seen by the set clock switch, so the tracks were bridged and the panel was then refitted. All the buttons now worked but the deck still didn't react. Someone had shorted the start/end of tape sensor wires together!! While searching for the cause of this last symptom I was led a wild goose chase around the loom. When checking signals at plug B3 of the family board, just because there's a large one printed at one end of the socket it doesn't mean that pin 1 is at that end - the one is meant for the socket next door, pin 1 being at the other end!
P.B.

## Philips VR6660

The problem with this machine was flutter on sound and a panel swap proved that the cause was on the P604 servo board. In the past I've had the DAC cause this fault. As there was a IV peak-to-peak squarewave at pin 13 of this chip I fitted a new one. To no avail. As I started to unsolder the servo microcomputer chip I noticed a solder blob that shorted pins 9 and 10 together. When the short was removed and the pins I'd unsoldered were resoldered the sound was fine. The soldering looked original, so why hadn't the customer noticed the fault before?
P.B.

## Matsui VX820

This machine would wind and rewind but when play was selected the loading started then jammed prior to engagement of the pinch roller. We first suspected that the loading belt was slipping, but when we turned the machine upside down to remove the base cover a small metal pin about 5 mm long dropped out. On investigation we found that this came from a plastic arm just to the front of the pinch roller. After replacing it, using a dab of Araldite, the loading worked perfectly.
M.D.

## Sharp VC387

This machine led us a merry dance for several weeks. The complaint when it first came into the workshop was failure to record when warm. We soak tested it for a long time but couldn't find anything amiss. In fact it was some weeks before the fault returned. This time we saw the problem: when recording the picture went blank after about a quarter of an hour - the E-E picture and sound had disappeared.

A scope check on the output from the tuner/i.f. panel showed that this was missing when the fault occurred. We checked the 12 V supply at pin 1 of plug IB and found
that this also went missing. This supply comes, along with the 31 V for the varicap tuning system, from a converter in the PSU. We resoldered some suspect joints in this area but the fault persisted. The next step was to try blanket replacement of semiconductor devices. This still didn't cure the fault, but when transformer T951 was replaced the fault had been cleared. We could find nothing wrong with the old transformer.
M.D.

## Panasonic NV2000

The problem with this machine was that the capstan ran slowly for the first ten minutes. The customer told us that the fault had developed gradually over the last few months. When we hooked up the machine in the workshop we selected the test signal to tune it to our test set and noticed that there was a sizeable hum bar which ran down the picture. Investigation of the power supply showed that the modulator's feed is provided by Q1008 which supplies a regulated 12 V output derived from an 18 V line. The 18 V supply's reservoir capacitor was found to be almost open-circuit. When it was replaced the hum bar had gone and the capstan speed was correct from cold.
M.D.

## Ferguson FV10B

The now infamous power supply chip IC801 (STK5481) had failed, with the 5 V line rising to 9 V as a result of an internal short-circuit. We replaced this and the clock display returned to normal. When a tape was loaded it would wind and rewind all right but if play was selected the machine would lace and then unlace as soon as the pinch roller engaged. On investigation we found that there were no drum flip-flop pulses at pin 34 of IC601 (M50731-623SP), though the drum rotated normally. When we checked the servo chip IC401 (HD49712NT) there was no pulse output at pin 62. Replacing this i.c. provided a cure. We've had several machines since with similar problems, including a JVC HRD170 which has more or less the same circuit with different chip types.
M.D.

## Saisho VR1200

The problem with this machine was complete lack of sound in the E-E, play and record modes. We traced the incoming sound signal from the tuner/i.f. section through to pin 8 of IC5001 (BA7751LS) with a scope. Thereafter nothing. As this chip does just about everything in the audio department it was replaced. Success! It's fiddly to get at however. The control and bottom PCBs have to be hinged out as otherwise access to the top of the i.c. is limited by the plastic chassis/frame. In addition it's a $24-$ pin SIL with the pins quilled, so you need a fine-tipped iron. CPC's part no. is HN107T67751L.
J.C.P.

## Budget Machines - a Warning!

When working on budget machines where production costs are a major factor in the design it pays to take care as you open up the VCR for examination. I've come across several machines recently in which the finish of metal pressings used for casings, top and bottom covers and deck components leaves much to be desired. In many cases the sheet metal edges are straight from the metal press without turned-over edges or burnishing. They can take large pieces from unwary fingers. A recent Samsung 710 for example took one of my fingers

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down to the bone when I inadvertently ran my fingers along the edges of the top cover while opening up the machine. I've also frequently received painful nicks from bottom cover plates, edges of cassette lifts, etc. So be warned.
J.C.P.

## Ferguson 3V59

The complaint was of intermittently playing fast. This was confirmed by a field engineer who also noted that when pause was selected during play the tape didn't stop but moved forwards very slowly. Another symptom was that the fast-wind functions started off too fast - usually when fast forward or rewind is selected the tape winds for a second or so at a lower speed then steps up to a higher one. With this machine the tape started off fast then increased its speed slightly. A check in the pause mode revealed that there was no capstan drive though the tape was moving. The cause of all these symptoms was high take-up drive, even in the pause mode when there shouldn't be any. In short there was a reel motor drive problem.

The reel motor is driven by IC603. The voltage this chip supplies to the motor, and thus the torque produced, depends on the d.c. voltage at pin 8 of the chip. This is derived from a pulse-width modulated waveform at pin 4 of the mechacon chip IC601. The PWM switches transistors Q604/5 on and off, as a result of which C608 charges to produce the variable d.c level that's fed to the motor driver. In this case the voltage at pin 4 of IC601 didn't rise sufficiently high to switch Q604/5 off. The voltage across C608 was always high therefore, around 10.5 V even in the stop mode. The mechacon chip IC601 was at fault, with an internal leak to chassis from pin 4.
I.B.

## B and O VHS91.2

There's a modification for this machine should the drum motor speed increase after a couple of hours' use. Mount a diode in the position occupied by 1 C 442 , with its cathode to 1C402 (on the audio PCB). B and O's part number for the diode is 8300439 .
N.B.

## Samsung VI616/VI626

These two machines are virtually the same, so you can expect the same faults to occur on them both. This one had no remote control operation because of a dry-joint at the base of the DTA144 transistor Q0609 on the timer microcomputer PCB.
N.B.

# Servicing Compact Disc Players 

## Part 15

Joe Cieszynski

Throughout this series we have mixed in with the basic theory of CD player operation practical guidelines on fault diagnosis. In this present instalment many of these guidelines are brought together in the form of diagnostic flow charts. These should be of particular assistance to those with little experience of CD player servicing. When you work through these charts however don't overlook obvious things such as power supply lines, the microcomputer chip's reset pulse and oscillator, and bits of the mechanism rattling around inside the player. Those with experience of servicing modern electronic equipment have learnt to neglect such things at their peril. The danger is that when you tackle something new for the first time you can get so wrapped up in investigating the beast's electronics that you forget to look for the obvious. The flow charts are intended to take over when you have checked the obvious and drawn a blank.

## Start-up Routine

When servicing a CD player it's important to be aware of the general start-up routine, as this can often point you in the direction of the source of the fault. Most players use the routine shown in Fig. 1.

## Flow Charts

The flow charts have been written on the assumption that the player has a test mode. The suggested tests may

Chart 1: No disc rotation.


To check the laser pickup diode output, use a scope and look for a d.c. shift during focus search.
be difficult to carry out if the player doesn't have a test mode. They remain valid however. Some suggestions on how to make the tests in the absence of a test mode were made in last month's instalment.

## Distortion and Intermittent Working

In addition to the symptoms covered by the flow charts there are two other problems that you are likely to encounter with a CD player. These are distorted sound and intermittent operation. Ways of dealing with them have been discussed during the course of the series, so we'll provide just a summary here.

Apart from a fault in the final audio preamplifier stages, distorted sound is generally due to failure of one of the following: the RAM, the RAM address, the DA converter or sample-and-hold circuit. Fault location in these areas is fairly straightforward as there's a definite signal path that you can follow through. Furthermore as the fault is after the main decoder the CLV servo will be locked. Thus all the relevant signal waveforms will be available. Further guidelines on fault location in this area were given in Part 9 (November 1989, page 38).

Intermittent problems are quite common with $C D$ players and can occur for a variety of reasons. Failure to play certain discs, intermittent TOC reading, cutting out after a period of time or jumping is usually caused by a dirty optical lens, a laser with low output power, or

Chart 2: Disc spins then stops.



Fig. 1: Basic CD player start-up routine. At sled initialisation the sled moves forwards then back once to reset the limit switch. For further information see Part 11, January 1990, page 208.
misadjustment of the focus and/or tracking servos. Methods of cleaning and checking the optical assembly were looked at in Part 3 (May 1989, pages 521-2). Methods of checking and setting up the servos were discussed in Part 14 last month.

## Common Abbreviations

A number of commonly used abbreviations have appeared in this series. Many are used in service manuals. An understanding of what they mean can thus be helpful. To save you having to thumb through back copies of Television, here's a list of the more common abbreviations:

APC Automatic (laser) power control
BCLK $\quad$ Bit clock (at 4.3218 MHz )
CIRC Cross interleave Reed/Solomon code
CLV Constant linear velocity
CLVS Constant linear velocity signal or servo
CRC Cyclic redundancy check
CRCC Cyclic redundancy check code
DA Digital to analogue

Chart 3: TOC and disc speed o.k. but no sound.
Since the disc servo is locked the r.f. and EFM must be o.k., also the focus and tracking servos. Therefore the fault lies after the frame sync detector.


Although RAM failure is a possibility, a defective RAM usually results in a rushing water sound.

Chart 4: Disc motor takes off or runs backwards.


| DIN | Data in |
| :--- | :--- |
| EFM | Eight-to-fourteen modulation |
| FE | Focus error |
| FOK | Focus o.k. |
| FZC | Focus zero cross |
| GFS | Guard frame sync |
| LASER | The term is an acronym standing for light |
|  | amplification by stimulated emission of |
|  | radiation |
| LDon | Laser diode on (signal from CPU) |
| LRCK | Left/right clock (at 44•1kHz) |
| MLR | Mirror signal |
| PLCK | Phase-locked clock (at 4.3218MHz) |
| PLL | Phase-locked loop |
| RACS | RAM chip select |
| RAWE | RAM write enable |
| RF | Off-disc signal before squaring |
| RFCK | Read frame clock |
| R/W | Read/write (RAM control) |
| SCOR | Q subcode sync |
| SUBQ | Q subcode data |
| SYMBOL | At 8 bits this is one half of a 16-bit audio |
|  | sample |
| TE | Tracking error |
| TOC | Table of contents |
| VCO | Voltage-controlled oscillator |
| WFCK | Write frame clock |
| WORD | A single 16-bit audio sample |
| WREQ | Write request |
| WSEL | Window select - enables frame sync detec- |
|  | tion when the disc speed is incorrect. |

The majority of these abbreviations originate from Sony. They are now used by most CD player manufacturers. Philips has a number of its own abbreviations however. The more common ones are as follows:

CEFM Clock eight-to-fourteen modulator
DEEM De-emphasis control signal
HF
PD/OC Phase detector/oscillator control. Same as PLL
QDA $\quad$ Q subcode data
RE Radial error. Same as TE.

## To Follow

We have still to cover the mechanical aspects of the CD player, including adjustments and common problems, also the power supply and system control sections.

## CORRECTIONS

(1) In VCR Clinic, March, page 363 under the heading Amstrad $4600 / 4700 / 6000 /$ TVR2/TVR3 both references to the +28 V supply should have read -28 V .
(2) Line 30 of the Amstrad CPC464 program on page 449 last month (Letters) should have read:
30 FOR A $=80$ TO 640 STEP 80

# Service Bureau 

Note: The Query Service has now ended.

## MITSUBISHI CT2227TX

This teletext set has an irritating audio problem. A pulsating hum is present. It reaches a peak that can be clearly heard in the background with all but the loudest programmes.

The sound circuit in this set is rather complex due to the operation of the remote control receiver. We have however known this problem to be due to a noisy decoupling capacitor, C3109 on the "PCB video in". Try a substitute. C302 on the main PCB is also worth checking. If this fails it will be necessary to use an oscilloscope to trace the source of the hum interference.

## PHILIPS CP20 CHASSIS

If the set is switched off when warm it won't come on again until it has cooled down. By using the remote control unit it switches off but not to standby, only a slight whistle being heard.

A likely cause of this fault is failure of the $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R3661. Replace it and check carefully for dryjoints in the power supply section, particularly on the pins of the chopper transformer T5763.

## FERGUSON 3V53

There are several faults, all intermittent. When trying to play or record (including timed recordings) the machine will, with increasing regularity, run for about three-four seconds then unlace and stop. In addition fast forward and rewind last for about five seconds then stop. A longstanding fault has been stopping in fast forward after a few seconds when past the first hour of a three-hour tape. The machine works all right most of the time and the tape path looks sound. Various makes of tape have been tried with the same results. Pressing the initialise button or unpowering the machine for several minutes has no effect.

Watch the take-up spool when the fault is present. If it doesn't turn, the reel belt or clutch mechanism is suspect. If however the spool continues to turn right up to the unlacing operation it's likely that reel sensor pulses are not reaching the syscon section. They should enter the CPU chip IC202 via pins 58 and 59. A quick check for the absence of sensor pulses is to key pause after play: if the deck stays in pause, the optocouplers under the turntables are suspect or their outputs are not reaching IC202.

## PHILIPS K35 CHASSIS

I'm having trouble with e.h.t. leakage at the tube. The set has had two new e.h.t. leads fitted and the tube has been sprayed, but at switch-on you hear a succession of loud cracks. All is well after that.

First check the line flyback period - do this by scoping a low-potential pulse point on the line output transformer. If the period is shorter than $11 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, replace the
tuning capacitor C567. If the period is about $12 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ the e.h.t. voltage is probably correct. Clean the c.r.t. bowl with foam cleanser, thoroughly dry it then apply a thin film of silicone grease. Polish it off then fit a wellinsulated e.h.t. cap.

## KIMARI KIM86

This VCR is the same as the Fisher FVHP905. The problem is failure of the rewind and fast forward modes all other functions are o.k., even picture search during play. When rewind or fast forward is selected the load motor drives briefly but the cam gear (the one with guide channels on the face) doesn't advance to the correct position (moves a little). The result is that although the spool drive gear train rotates at the correct speed it doesn't mesh with the final gear. All is o.k. if the cam gear is manually advanced before selecting rewind/fast forward. Very occasionally the machine drops out of the play mode after about three seconds, again because the cam gear has stopped just short of its normal play position.
You will find that the loading belt is slipping. Before fitting a replacement, clean and degrease the plastic pulleys. Occasionally the cam or associated gear is tight on its shaft, putting extra strain on the belt. If the mechanism is dismantled for lubrication, ensure that it's correctly phased during reassembly - refer to the manual for details.

## ITT 80 CHASSIS

The problem is that the colour flashes on and off two or three times a second. The flashing rate varies on each channel. A good colour display can be obtained using a pattern generator.
The usual cause of this fault is timing jitter in the sandcastle pulse fed to the colour decoder chip. Check C721 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which decouples pin 4 of the TDA9503 sync/line timebase generator chip IC711 on the power panel.

## SHARP VC9700

The problem with this machine is failure to record sound. We've raised the tape guide following the audio head: this seems to have cured the problem most of the time but with some tapes the sound is still faint and comes and goes. This seems to be intermittent, i.e. recording a second time on the same tape may be o.k.

This problem is usually due to faulty contacts in the bias oscillator switching relays. Clean their contacts or better still replace them. In addition change C648 to $0 \cdot 01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and R 693 to $10 \Omega, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$.

## ITT DIGI-3 CHASSIS

There's sound but no picture. A visible raster is obtained only with the first anode voltage at maximum. This raster is covered with flyback lines and seems to have no vertical hold. There's no video at IC650's output pins but replacing this chip has made no difference. All the supply voltages are present and correct. Using the remote control for adjustment with the set in the service mode makes no difference.
First check that the clock signals are present at pin 22 of IC650, pin 4 of IC630 etc. Then look for data at pins 32 to 37 of IC630. If the data is absent, corrupted or incorrect, IC630 is suspect. Before replacing it consider the possibility of a fault in the RGB output section upsetting the black-level feedback line to pin 15.

## SANYO $12 T 234$

Though the sound and picture are present the raster is about three quarters of the correct size and the picture tends to pull to the left about a third of the way from the top. There's also slight ripple on the sound. Very occasionally the fault disappears for a short period.

These effects are almost certainly caused by partial failure of the series regulator circuit. Check by measuring the $\mathrm{B}+$ voltage at the positive side of C 702 when the fault is present: you'll find that it's less than the correct 11.5 V . Possible culprits are the regulator transistor Q702, its driver Q701, the $7 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$ zener diode D705 and the associated components. Use of a freezer aerosol and hairdryer may help pinpoint the culprit.


329
Each month we provide an interesting case of TV/video servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

Many VCR problems concern the operation of the deck. When a fault arises it's important to establish whether it relates to the deck mechanics or the action of the system control section. A case in point was the Fisher FVHP905 that graced the repair bench recently. So far as the user was concerned the trouble was straightforward - no play or record. The machine would happily accept a cassette, wind it, rewind it and eject it. When asked to play or record however it would whirr and click, whirr and click, then go back to the stop mode.

The top cover was removed and the deck action in the play mode was studied. In response to operation of the play key the head started to rotate and the loading arms moved away from the cassette, with the tape. As soon as the fully threaded position was reached however the loading motor smartly reversed to unload the tape. The same action occurred in the record mode of course. This is a common fault, isn't it? - the loading belt was slipping.

A new belt was fitted and the pulleys were cleaned. After reassembly a cassette was fed in and the play button was confidently pressed. The VCR loaded the taped around the rotating head, the tape guides briefly kissed their location notches - then smartly retracted to the stop position. Now when the loading belt does slip, a common enough fault in this and similar models, the shutdown action is delayed while the motor pulley skids on the belt. Nought out of ten for diagnosis so far then!

The next conclusion our technician jumped to was that the mode switch sent false information back to the syscon. So a new mode switch was fitted. As the man on
the job had taken no particular notice of the alignment of the switch's notches when he removed it, he now sought the advice of Sage, who had more experience of these machines. He was told to line up the notches with the mechanics set in the eject mode. The old switch must have been o.k., becaused the machine behaved in exactly the same way. Again nought out of ten for diagnosis

Perhaps the deck mechanics were misaligned? The phasing of the cogs, levers and pinions was checked against that in another machine of the same type. It was correct. Some thought was next given to the possibility of lack of reel-sensor pulse feedback to the syscon. This has been known to cause shutdown of the machine after tape loading. In this case however the reels had no opportunity to rotate in either the play or record modes, so rapid was the reversing of the loading motor. The idea was therefore discounted, especially as the rewind and fast-forward functions were correct.

Dinner time came and the machine was gratefully put to one side for an hour while sandwiches were consumed, Neighbours was watched on TV, and so on. But thoughts kept returning to the troublesome Fisher VCR, and the decision was almost made to change the syscon control microcomputer chip.

There wasn't an LM8854 in stock, and one wasn't necessary anyway. Most of the correct tests had, in a rather stumbling and haphazard way, been done. When the repair was completed the new loading belt and mode switch would no doubt stand in good stead. One vital check had been missed, providing the key to the problem. What was it? See next month's Television for the answer.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 328 - page 471 last month -

A very strange situation was described last month. It concerned a 28 in . Bang and Olufsen colour receiver with a corona discharge problem on or near the c.r.t. base panel. It hardly ever affected the focusing and was not audible - or visible either to us - but the smell of ozone was unmistakable. We'd replaced the entire c.r.t. base connector assembly, which includes the tube socket, the focus spark gap and the PCB. This seemed to leave only the c.r.t. itself, though what sort of fault with it could cause this symptom was difficult to know. The picture focusing was correct with the control at about midposition, and the e.h.t. had been checked and found to be correct.

Television Ted found the cause of the problem in the end, though a complete explanation of why it happened still eludes us. The tube's vacuum pinch and the pin-toglass seals are protected by a top-hat shaped plastic moulding that also guides the socket on to the tube base. It looked all right, there were no signs of burning, sparking or decomposition, and it showed no sign of leakage when tested with a Megger. But it was the cause of the trouble. An identical one, pinched from a dud tube, stopped the corona discharge for ever!



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| BC5598 | £0．07 | TIP42C | ¢0．40 |
| B0137 | £0． 30 | TIP112 | 10.45 |
| B0237 | £0． 22 | 2SA1102 | 18.90 |
| BD238 | £0． 22 | 2SB1016 | 51.50 |
| BD243C | ¢0． 30 | 2SC1413A | £2．50 |
| B0244 | £0．30 | 2SC2027 | $¢ 4.50$ |
| B0244C | £0． 30 | 2SC2331 | 11.00 |
| BF195 | £0．07 | $2 \mathrm{SC2577}$ | $\underline{1.40}$ |
| BF196 | ¢0．15 | 2SC2958 | $\underline{m} .50$ |
| BFt97 | £0．15 | 2SC3153 | 53.40 |
| BF198 | £0．07 | 2SC3678 | $\ldots 2.75$ |
| BF259 | ¢0． 22 | 2SD639 | ¢0．35 |
| BF458 | 10.22 | 250869 | 53.00 |
| BF459 | £0． 22 | 2SD898B | £2．75 |
| BF469 | £0． 30 | 2 2D1047 | $\underline{2} .75$ |
| BF471 | ¢0． 25 | $2 S D 1265$ | §1．30 |
| BF472 | ¢0． 25 | 2501275 | £1．30 |
| BU108 | ¢0． 75 | 2 SD1397 | 93.75 |
| BU126 | 50.70 | $2 \mathrm{SD1398}$ | ¢． 25 |
| BU208 | 50.70 | 2SD1426 | £4．50 |
| BU208A | ¢0． 75 | 2SD1497 | ¢2． 60 |
| BU208D | ¢0．75 | 2SD1497－02 | ¢5． 95 |
| BU208（Toshiba） | £0． 85 | 2SD1497－06 | 55.95 |
| BU326A ． | £0． 75 | Ask for Tans | not listed |

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$\$ 18.50$ $\$ 22.00$

$\$ 33.00$

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$\Gamma 19.00$ $\$ 16.00$ $£ 16.00$
$£ 30.60$ 든

VIDEO MOTORS
REEL MOTORS
Ferguson 3V29 $30 \ldots$
Ferguson $3 \mathrm{~V} 58,59,65$
FV10，11，12，13，14，20，21，22 Ferguson FV260
Hitachi $8000,8300,8500$ Sanyo VTC5000，5150，5400，5300，6500 Sharp VC9300， 9500 etc，Original
Panasonic $N V 333,366$ Original ．．． Panasonic NV 333,366
Ail other Panasonics ORUM MOTORS
FergusoniJVC（Mechanical models）
Sharp 7000 sefles Original
All Panasonic Original
All Panasonic Origina：
CAPSTAN MOTORS
Ferguson $3 V 35.36$ Original
Ferguson＇JVC（Mechanical models）
Hitachi VT 11 Ongınal
HitachiVT330nginal
HitachiVT33 Orginal
HitachiVT64 Original
HitachiVT8000 serles Original
HitachivT 9000 series Original
Sharp VC7000 series Original
MOOE CONTROL MOTORS
Ferguson 3 V42，43，44，45，48，49，52，53 Ferguson 3V58．59，65
V10，11，12，13，14，20，21，22，26．
IDLER ASSEMBLIES

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Take up Clutch（Mechanical models）．．．．
3V29／30 Take up Clutch
3V29：30 Ree＇Idler
$3 \vee 35$ Reel ldler．
3V35，36，38，39 Take up Clutch
3V58，59，64，65，FV10，11，12，13，14 lder Arm
FVHP615 Ider Assernbly Original
FVHP615 Gear Idler Assembly
FVHP905 910 Gear Idler Assembly 0riginal
FVHP520／530 Pulley
HITACHI
VT11．33 etc．Original Ider Arm
V 11,33 etc．Ider Arm Replacement
VT9300，9500 etc．Play Idies
VT9300，9500 etc．Idter
VT8000，8500 etc F FRew Idier
VT8000，8500 etc Play Idler Assembly
VT8000，8500 etc．FFRRew Pulley
VT11，33 etc．Clutch Assembly
PANASONIC（All Original）
NV370 Idler Arm Unit VXPO 521 Gen
NV8600， 8610 Play idler VXP0243
NV332 777788 Idier Unit VXP04
NV600，688 idler VXP0515
NV333，366 Idler Arm 2 Unit VXL0997
NV8400， 8600,8610 etc．$V \times P 0245$
NV 333,366 etc．Idler VXP0401－NV700，7200，7800
Idier VXP0344
NVIer Unit VXP0329
Ider
Back Tension Bands ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．From 1.50
QUOTE PANASONIC PART NO
SANYO（All Original）
VTC5000，5150，6500 Idler Roller Assembly
SHARP
VC9300，9500 etc．Idler
VC481，581 etc．Idler
AMSTRAD
4500，4600 MOD KIT INCLUDES PINCH ROLLER AND IDLER CLUTCH．

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TRANSFORMERS
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IT CVC25，30 32
$1 \Pi$ Compact 80 series
IT1204
Fidelity All models up to $20^{\prime}$ ZX3000
Fidelity 22＂ZX3000
Fidelity Panel for $20^{\prime \prime} 7 \times 2000$
HinaricT4， 5 \＆TVA1
Philips KT3．
Rank Bush
1615
Thom TX90 Mans Trans
Ferguson 3 V35 Mains Transi ．
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ALL SONY LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS
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Ferguson，Grundig，IT，Philips，Pye，Sony and Hitachi．Various models $\operatorname{Vi}$ \＆Videa ．．．．．From 14.50

SONY Remote control rubeer pads
STATE MODEL FOR PRICE

## TV ON／OFF SWITCHES

IT，Philips，Decca，Thorn，Fidelity，Grundig，Sony and Hitachi．State model for price．

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Akai，Amstrad，Fisher，Ferguson，Hitachi，JVC， Panasonic，Sanyo，Sony，Sharp and Toshiba．Prices start from $£ 0.55$

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## OTHER SPARES

Universal Video Copying Kit ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{\Sigma 3 . 6 0}$ Universal Video Copying Kit（Scart）．．．．．．．．．．．．$£ 5.20$ Video Cassette Lamp Ferguson withwithout plug．
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Amstrad } \\ \text { © } \\ \hline\end{array}$
Video Cassette Lamp Sharp．Panasonic，Amstrad，
Video Cassette Lamp Sharp 9300 etc with plastic
VIdeo Cassette Lamp Sharp 9300 etc with plastic
moulding ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Universal Cassette Lamps 40 mA 60 mA CRT Anode Caps
Video Tape Splicing K
Hitachi TV Frame Module HM6251
Cassette Housing Assembly Ferguson 3V35 36．38

Cassette Loading Roller Assembly 3V23，3V31． 3V32
Philips 1.2 V Back up Battery
Philips 2．4V Back up Battery
Degaussing Positor Blue．．．
Degaussing Positor White ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
End Sensor for Hitachivi63，64，65（Par）
Cassette LED Sensor for Panasonic etc
I．C．Circuit Protectors
会 $\hat{y}$
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| JVC 3 HSSAV | ${ }_{480}$ |  |  |
| PANASONC 3 H | ${ }_{512.25 p}$ |  |  |
| ASONIC 3HF | ${ }^{186.00 p}$ |  |  |
| Son |  |  |  |
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| SHARP 3HSSP | ¢19.99p |  |  |
|  | VIDEO IDLERS |  |  |
| UP |  |  |  |
|  | [19 | . 9300 |  |
| VC OOOSGEZ | ¢1.95 |  |  |
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|  | ${ }^{\text {c1. }}$ 50p | ToSMiba |  |
| OOELS |  |  |  |
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| KK30 BASIC IN 10'S | E15 |
| SMK 4 DORICS BASIC | E15 |
| $\bigcirc$ ALL TEXT FROM | $E 351$ |
| ¢PORTABLES FROM | E |
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[^0]:    Left: Reception via the F2 layer of West Germany, ch. E2, by Anthony Mann in Perth, Western Australia on October 31st at 1000 GMT. The caption reads HEUTE. Centre: French Regions-3 test pattern received from Avignon by Alan Shaw in Southampton. Right: Back to F2 reception, this time Dubai Ch. E2 programme commencement received by Ryn Muntjewerff in Holland.

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