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#  <br> March <br> 1992 <br> Vol. 42, No. 5 <br> Issue 497 

## On sale February 19th

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## INDEXES AND BINDERS

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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 published designs nor comment on alternative ways of using them.

## this month

## 319 Leader

330 Continuity Tester/Low-R Ohmmeter
Ian Rees
Many DMMs have poor performance in the low-ohms
range. This meter was specifically designed for the application.

332 Teletopics
News, comment and developments.
334 What a Life!
Donald Bullock
336 Servicing Philips DMP VCR Decks
Philip Blundell, AMIEIE
Large numbers of Philips and other VCRs use this unique
deck. Notes on common problems and servicing
procedures, also some electronic faults with Philips models.
340 Nokia's Approach to Widescreen TV
George Cole
By leaving out 1,250-line operation and other features Nokia
has substantially reduced the price of widescreen TV sets.
341 Long-distance Television
Roger Bunney
DX conditions and reception and news from abroad.
342 Photostat Service
343 New Reader Service Numbers
344 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Alfred Damp, Steve
Cannon, Ed Rowland, John Édwards, Stephen
Leatherbarrow, Brian Storm and Chris Avis.
347 CD Player Casebook
Reports from Mick Leach, P.J. Roberts and Nick Beer.
347 Matters Arising
348 Test Report: Beckman Industrial RMS225 DMM
David Botto
A thorough assessment of this new DMM which offers
numerous features for its very reasonable price.
352 VCR Clinic
Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Eugene Trundle, John Edwards, Brian Storm, Michael Dranfield, Stephen Leatherbarrow and Brian Davidson.

## 354 Competition - Win an FM/MW/LW Radio

355 Overhauling Valve Radio Receivers
Stanley Jackson
Many modern engineers have never dealt with valve equipment. A quick guide on how to deal with a faulty valve radio set.
356 Letters
359 Next Month in Television
360 Satellite Notebook
Nick Beer
Fault notes and problems that arise with satellite TV installations.
361 More on the Finlux 1000 Series Chassis
Chris Watton
Fault notes and procedures for dealing with defective sets.
363 Test Case 351

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Philips DMP series VCR deck - see servicing article on pages 336-9.

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## Tide Change?

We have grown used to Japanese dominance of the world's consumer electronics market. By offering reliable, quality products and introducing constant innovation the Japanese have been able to drive the market during the last two decades. Not that all innovation has come from Japan. Philips stands out as a leader in the field. Think for example of the compact audio cassette, laser disc technology and now the digital compact cassette. Philips provided the initial impetus to the video market, with its N 1500 and N 1700 series machines, while camera tubes and the modern c.r.t. with its computer-designed yoke are other areas in which Philips has led the way. But the firm seems to have been unable to profit from its initiatives. Poor marketing of its innovative products along with the severe competition provided by the Japanese and, over the past decade, other Far Eastern consumer electronics firms have led to a dismal profits record - in fact to losses in recent times.

Could the unthinkable happen: could leading Japanese consumer electronies firms find themselves in the same plight? The markets have certainly changed, with video, except for camcorders, following TV as a saturated market in decline. In many major markets VCR sales are now falling. Couple this with the world-wide recession, intense competition and the enormous cost of research and you end up with an economic crunch. To such an extent that even research-driven Sony is planning to cut spending in its next financial year - by around thirty per cent. Both Sony and Matsushita have had to grapple recently with the results of their forays into the software markets - Sony's purchase of Columbia Pictures and Matsushita's take over of MCA a couple of years back. These have been a drain on both resources and management time. Then there have been the attempts to diversify in the electronics field. Most Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers, secing market saturation ahead, decided some years back to venture into the IT, semiconductor and other fields, at considerable expense. But these too are suffering in the recessionary climate of the present, and if too many firms decide to follow the same course the end result is over-supplied markets.

Great hope is placed on HDTV as a possible saviour, along with other developments such as DCC, the Mini Disc and multimedia devices. The problem at present is a gap in product introduction and the enormous cost of development - such that even the largest companies are increasingly having to think in terms of joint ventures. This is having some interesting results, in particular a possible renaissance of the US consumer electronics industry. The latter would be ironical when you consider that the last indigenous US TV manufacturer, Zenith, is at present in the process of ending US production and moving its manufacturing across the border to Mexico - a course previously followed by more than a few electronics manufactures. The intriguing thing is the joint-venture links being formed between Japanese and US firms in order to fund research and product development. US know-how in the computer and semiconductor fields could well lead to a higher profile for the USA in the consumer electronics market. In particular HDTV is proving to be enormously costly and it must be questionable whether pouring money into the Japanese HDTV system, which is based on outdated technology, is going to be worthwhile. Increasingly it looks as though the work that has been done in the USA on digital TV is the key to future development in this field. Getting there first at the right price is still crucial however. In this connection the announcement by Sharp at the beginning of February that it is to introduce a 36 in . NHK/MUSE HDTV receiver to sell in Japan at the equivalent of around $£ 4,500$ is something of a breakthrough: the price is less than a third of that previously regarded as the norm in Japan. Sharp is hoping that the summer Olympics will give the market a boost. Increased production would reduce costs significantly, and Sharp claims to have developed a set of decoder chips that have made an appreciable contribution to price reduction.

## High Street Shake-out

In view of the current poor trading conditions - though Dixons reported an improvement in December - the announcement by Thorn EMI that it intends to cease selling consumer electronics goods through its Rumbelows retail chain does not come as a complete surprise. Thorn had been trying to sell Rumbelows for the past three years, during which the chain has run up losses estimated at around $£ 50 \mathrm{~m}$. There are some 450 shops in the Rumbelows chain, which has about six per cent of the market. The plan is to merge most of the Rumbelows outlets with the company's rental chains, saving on head office, distribution and servicing costs. It seems that around 200 of the outlets will eventually be closed. Job losses of around 800 are being talked about.

## New Telephone Numbers

A new switchboard comes into operation at Quadrant House on Monday, February 24th. As a result, the exchange number for most Television telephone lines will change from 661 to 652 . The numbers on the left have been amended accordingly. This issue is due to be published on Wednesday, February 19th however. Should you need to call us during the period 19-21st, please use the old exchange number 60 I .

# Continuity Tester/Low-R Ohmmeter 

Ian Rees

While the majority of multimeters are excellent in most respects they are often poor when it comes to measuring low resistances. The instrument described in this article was specifically designed for checking tracks on broken PCBs, measuring from $0 \cdot 1$ to $100 \Omega$ in a single range. It has proved to be useful in many other applications where unambiguous continuity readings are required, for example with microwave ovens. As the test voltage is only 300 mV , erroneous readings due to the presence of semiconductor junctions are avoided.
An audible tone can be switched in to allow track tracing to be carried out on fine print without the need to glance at the scale - the tone frequency drops as the resistance falls.
Very sharp probes are used to break through the print resist lacquer.

## Principle of Operation

Fig. 1 shows the principle used. A constant-current source supplies 30 mA to $10 \Omega$ resistor. Thus the probes receive a


Fig. 1: Equivalent circuit to show the principle.


Fig. 2: Circuit diagram of the low-range ohmmeter.


Fig. 3: Construction of the probes.

300 mV supply. Monitoring is carried out by a d.c. voltmeter that's scaled $0-300 \mathrm{mV}$ and is connected in parallel with the probes and the unknown resistance RX. Since the unknown resistance RX is in parallel with the $10 \Omega$ resistor, the drop in voltage when the probes are connected to it is indicated by the meter, which is directly calibrated in ohms. The following simple formula enables the scale to be derived:

$$
[(10 \times R X) /(10+R X)] \times 0.03
$$

## Circuit Description

Fig. 2 shows the complete circuit of the unit. IC1 is the constant-current source for the $10 \Omega$ resistor R8. RV2 sets the correct current of 30 mA , which is registered as a fullscale deflection on the meter M. A $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ meter is used, with the series resistors R10 and RV3 providing adjustment for 0.3 V f.s.d.

Transistors TR1 and TR2 form an astable multivibrator which drives the piezo sounder PZ to provide the audio tone. TR3 monitors the voltage across R8 and D2. Since TR2's base bias is obtained from the collector of TR3, any changes in the voltage across R8/D2 are amplified and used to alter the tone produced by the oscillator. RV1 adjusts the basic tone. D1 stabilises the supply to the oscillator, whose frequency would otherwise vary with battery voltage. A three-position switch, S 1 , enables the meter to be used with or without the audio tone, which can be a bit wearing on the ear.

## Probes

A problem with using a conventional multimeter to measure low resistance is that the test leads have an appreciable resistance which is in series with the item being tested. With this meter the voltage at the very tip of the probes is monitored. The supply to the item being tested is applied from the jack socket via the braid of a screened lead, the lead's inner conductor, which is terminated directly only at the probe tip, being connected to the meter.
Construction of the probes is shown in Fig. 3. The following items are required to make them: a red Bic type disposable pen; a black Bic type disposable pen; two steel (not stainless) dressmaking pins; two 1 m lengths of a.f. screened cable; two 3.5 mm jack plugs.
Bare the inner and outer conductors of the screened cable, twist together at one end only and solder to just below the head of the pin (active flux makes this easy).

Dispose of the pen innards, keeping the bodies and caps. Remove the pen's small end cap and pierce the pin through, making sure that it's central. Feed the screened lead through the body of the pen. With the head of the pin pushed firmly into the end cap, apply a small amount of Araldite adhesive to retain the pin and prevent pressure on the tip forcing it back. Slide the end cap back into the body of the pen. Solder the inner conductor and outer braid to their respective terminals on the 3.5 mm jack, being careful that they aren't shorted inside.

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Use the pen caps to prevent damage to the probe tips when not in use. I use similar probes with my multimeter when testing oxidised connections etc.

## Construction and Setting Up

The circuit was built on a piece of matrix board fitted to the meter's terminals. Layout is not critical.

After building the ohmmeter, turn RV2 to the maximum resistance position and connect a known accurate voltmeter to the probes. Adjust RV2 for a voltmeter reading of 300 mV , then set RV3 for full-scale deflection on the internal meter M .

Mark the meter's scale with a fine fibre pen, using the following table:

| Scale $(V)$ | Resistance $R X(\Omega)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.014 | 0.5 |
| 0.027 | 1 |
| 0.050 | 2 |
| 0.100 | 5 |
| 0.015 | 10 |
| 0.018 | 15 |
| 0.214 | 25 |
| 0.250 | 50 |
| 0.273 | 100 |

## Teletopics

## APPLE GOES FOR THE CONSUMER MARKET

Apple Computer sees domestic electronics as the key to expanding its business, through innovative new items that link personal computer technology with products for consumer use. As mentioned last month, Apple is developing a "multimedia device" with Sony. John Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive, in giving the keynote address at the January Las Vegas Consumer Electronics Show mentioned a number of likely products, some of which will be released in the USA in time for next Christmas. These will include what Apple refers to as Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) products - personal organisers if you like - which are hand-held computer devices that can extract information from large databases and communicate with one another. There will be new, simpler versions of the Macintosh PC with built-in CD players, offering video, sound, graphics and text. Other likely products include electronic books, videophones, interactive multimedia players and wireless communicators. One aim is to exploit the possibilities of Apple-created software now that the professional PC market is nearing saturation point. Apple has been holding talks with various companies active in the consumer electronics field and expects the future products to sell under various brand names.

## LAUNCH PLANS

Philips has released details of its launch plan for the digital compact cassette (DCC) system. A public awareness programme is to start in April, when the first DCC players (Model DCC900) will be available for demonstration and review purposes. This will be followed by a pre-launch phase from June-August, when prerecorded software will become available. Release of the players in quantity is to start in September. Philips hopes that a library of some five hundred prerecorded cassettes will be available by then. The first domestic players will probably be released in the USA, at a price equivalent to around $£ 390$. Within a year there should be DCC midi systems, personal stereos and in-car versions.

Philips had originally hoped for a full launch in the spring, but getting the production technology right has led to delays. In particular production of the thin-film heads has been a problem.

Philips Car Stereo International and the Japanese company Alpine Electronics have reached an agreement in
principle for the development of in-car DCC products. It's hoped that the first car DCC/radio units will be available next year.

Sony plans to launch its mini disc (MD) system at around the same time as the DCC system, this autumn. The autumn will also see the start of prerecorded MD production at the DADC (digital audio disc centre) in Austria. Initial production capacity will be 1.5 million discs a month.

## PHOTO-CD FORMAT EXTENDED

Kodak and Philips have announced changes to the PhotoCD format which was initially envisaged as a means of storing photographs on compact discs. By altering the file format up to 72 minutes of sound can be added, the graphics and text can be improved, extra interactivity is introduced and more pictures, with sound, can be stored. The original format specified storage of up to a hundred 35 mm photographs. Introduction of a TV resolution mode will enable up to 800 images, with sound, to be stored. The first Photo-CD players will incorporate these extra capabilities and are expected to sell at around $£ 350$. Launch in Europe is due this summer, when Philips expects that a catalogue of prerecorded Photo-CD titles (sports, art, nature etc.) will be available. The discs will be compatible with audio CD, CD-I, CD-ROM and PhotoCD players.

## BROADCASTING NEWS

The Independent Television Commission has decided to postpone advertising the fifth TV channel franchise and has altered the terms. The licence was originally to be advertised in January, but the ITC has decided that more work needs to be done on the proposals for interference reduction (VCR retuning etc.) and how this is to be tackled in practice. It seems that the advertisements will now appear in March or April. The channel operator will no longer have to pay to the treasury five per cent of net advertising revenue in addition to the annual franchise fee, and the time for completing the network has been extended. The original plan was that broadcasting to at least forty per cent of the population should begin no later than December 1994, rising to sixty five per cent by the end of the fifth year. This has been reduced to thirty per cent rising to fifty five per cent. Requirements on other factors, including the level of original programming, have also been eased. The ITC is clearly concerned about attracting suitable bids and the technical problems, some of which have been aired in these pages recently.

The ITC received five applications to run the Channel 3/4 teletext service. These were from Intelfax Ltd. and

Carlton Communications plc.; Oracle Teletext Ltd.; Teletext UK Ltd.; TV-am Cable Television Ltd.; and Update Telextext Ltd.

## VIDEO NEWS

JVC has introduced an S-VHS VCR with $16: 9$ widescreen capability. Model HR-S4700EK has a full specification including hi-fi stereo sound, a Nicam decoder, automatic head cleaning, Fastext compatibility (with an optional teletext decoder), a 48 -channel tuner, a one-year/eightevent timer, an express-start mechanism that goes from stop to play in 0.3 sec and a built-in video processor that offers five picture modes. AV sockets include two S terminals, twin Scart connectors (one input/output, one input only) plus an r.f. and phono audio sockets. The suggested price is $£ 700$.

JVC claims that the use of a twin-path detail enhancer, which is a non-linear emphasis system, improves the quality of the S-VHS pictures. The HR-S4700EK also has a video noise reduction circuit that uses a new signal transform theory. It's claimed that this reduces picture noise when there are subtle changes of light. A dynamic double limiter is used to prevent over-modulation. Widescreen pictures from several sources, including the future PAL Plus, D2-MAC and HD-MAC transmissions and camcorders with $16: 9$ video software, can be recorded. The widescreen system works via a Scart socket. When a widescreen signal source sends a 5 V switching signal to pin 8 the machine automatically labels the tape with a widescreen ID code; during playback the switching voltage is sent from the VCR to the TV set which then adjusts for 16:9 pictures. Users can select the widescreen mode manually when the signal source is not accompanied by a switching signal. The widescreen ID code is a modification to the VISS (VHS index search system) coding.

Fuji's recently introduced 8 mm palmcorder, Model FF60 Wide, with a suggested price of $\mathfrak{£ 7 2 9 \text { , scores in having }}$ a wide-angle lens system for improved indoor recording. For this purpose a slip-across wide-angle converter lens is incorporated. In use the adaptor changes the lens's normal $7-42 \mathrm{~mm}$ zoom range to $4.9-29.4 \mathrm{~mm}$, effectively extending the zoom range from $\times 7$ to $\times 8.6$. Amongst the camcorder's many features are IR remote control, a detachable pistol grip that doubles as a table-top tripod, LP/SP operation, interval/time-lapsed recording, a self timer and an eight-colour, one-page title grabber with three-way scrolling. Relevant features are also common to Fuji's first Hi8 palmcorder, Model FH80.

Commodore introduced a number of additions to its CDTV system at the Las Vegas Consumer Electronics Show. Peripherals include a keyboard, two-button mouse, floppy disc drive, trackball controller, video genlock and personal memory cards ( 64 K and 256 K ). There are facilities to expand a CDTV player into an Amiga computer and a CD-ROM drive that gives Amiga users CDTV/CD-ROM/audio CD capability.

The UK video rental market has been in slight decline over the past three years, falling from a peak of $£ 569 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1989 to $£ 564 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1990 and $£ 544 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1991. Tape sales are still increasing however, having risen to $£ 375 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1991.

## SATELLITE TV

Dish installations have continued to increase, the December figure issued by the Financial Times satellite TV monitor being 116,000 , bringing the total number of installations at the end of 1991 to some 2.13 m . It's
expected that a further million plus dishes will be installed this year. This recent growth and an increase in subscriptions mean that BSkyB is on the point of reaching profitability at the operating level, i.e. before taking interest costs into account. Subscriptions produce eighty per cent of BSkyB's income.
Siemens has developed a range of i.c.s for satellite TV receivers. The SDA6102X PLL tuner features fast locking after channel change; f.m. demodulation in the $300-$ 900 MHz range is handled by the TDA6140X; video processing (PAL/MAC/D-MAC) is carried out by the TDA6151X; while the TDA6160X is a three-channel sound processor. The TDA5664X modulator can be used to provide an r.f. output. Future developments will include a first i.f. ( $950 \mathrm{MHz}-1.75 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) mixer/oscillator chip and a version of the f.m. demodulator chip with threshold extension and digital a.f.c.

## VIDEOPHONES

American Telephone and Telegraph has introduced in the USA what is claimed to be the first mass-market videotelephone that can be used with existing phone lines to provide full-colour, moving images of the caller. The image is in slow motion - variable between two and ten frames per second - and is not synchronised with the speech. During trials, users reported that these limitations were acceptable for personal calls. The VideoPhone $250(0)$ will go on sale in May at $\$ 1,500$ (about $£ 840$ ) and will also be available on rent. There's no extra cost for calls. The phone has a 3.3 in . fold-up LCD screen and a camera lens with shutter. A European launch is expected next year.

Amstrad is due to demonstrate a videophone that works with existing phone lines this month (February). The company, working with GEC Marconi, aims to produce phones to sell at under $£ 500$. Other companies are developing videophones for the consumer market.

## MISCELLANY

B-Tech Ltd., Units 10 and 11, Meridian Centre, Vulcan Way, New Addington, Croydon, Surrey CR0 9UG (0689 848535 , fax 0689841087 ) has introduced a three-way Scart video control unit. It has three Scart input sockets, each independently switched, and a single Scart output socket which is supplemented by two phono sockets for a stereo sound output. Connections can be made to three VCRs, a satellite TV receiver plus two VCRs or a computer plus two VCRs for example and the monitoring TV set. Two sets of push-button switches enable the input to the TV set and the signal source for recording to be selected. The system enables you to record from satellite TV or another VCR while watching a different programme, the phono audio output sockets providing a link with a hi-fi system. The unit is supplied in a blister pack and has a recommended retail price of $£ 39.95$.

The National Vintage Communications Fair 1992 is to be held at the Pavilions Hall, the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday May 3rd. There will be stalls and demonstrations of historic equipment, including a Baird Televisor (30-line mechanical TV) and a working 1936 Marconiphone TV set. It's intended that the Fair should act as an information exchange for collectors. Details can be obtained from Jonathan Hill, 2-4 Brook Street, Bampton, Devon EX16 9LY (0398 331532 ). Admission will be $£ 2$ ( $£ 1$ for children aged 14 and under).

Automatic Windings, Unit 40, Woolsbridge Industrial

Estate, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 6SZ (0202 826 888) has developed a material that can be injection moulded to make inductor cores. The new material, a soft ferrite/nylon combination, has the added advantage of having a distributed air gap as part of the finished moulding. It's also a low-loss material, as required in many power supplies. Injection moulding is less expensive than the pressing and sintering processes normally used in making cores. The new material is moulded into shaped discs, two of which form a pair or bobbin into which wire can be wound to complete an inductor. The new design enables engineers to make prototype inductors from kits rather than being forced to use the off-the-shelf product that comes closest to their needs. The process is so simple that multiple inductor arrays can be wound by hand. Automatic Windings has self-assembly kits available for use by design engineers.
Sharp has developed a 16.5 in . LCD screen for use in colour portables or personal computers. It has 1.2 m pixels and uses thin-film transistor technology, with three transistors for each pixel to control the RGB light output.

Philips Components Ltd., Mullard House, Torrington Place, London WCIE 7HD has introduced a multilayer line output transformer designed to meet the high brightness requirements of the latest large-screen TV sets,
including high-definition and 16:9 aspect ratio models. The AT2091 can generate e.h.t. voltages up to 35 kV at power levels as high as 60 W , has integral focus and first anode supply potentiometers and is suitable for operation at up to 64 kHz . As it uses the Japanese style 12 -pin horseshoe pinning it's interchangeable with several types of flyback transformer produced in the Far East. Multilayer construction has several advantages over the conventional slot system. These include increased reliability, while if the transformer does fail it tends to cause less damage to the set. An additional feature of the AT2091 is the lack of high-voltage a.c. on the PCB side of the transformer. This reduces corona discharge, resulting in less stress on associated components and less build up of contamination on the board.

This year's Ferguson trade show is being held at Alexandra Palace. It will feature the new B86W 36in. widescreen model with an HDTV compatible, 1,250 -line chassis. Other recent models from Ferguson include two 15in. FST colour portables, the A36R and A36F. The latter has Fastext. Prices are $£ 230$ and $£ 250$ respectively.

Bath-based satellite TV equipment distributor Longreach Ltd. has opened a London depot at Unit 13, Stirling Industrial Centre, Stirling Way, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 2AN (081-953 6116, fax 081-207 0430).

## What a Life!

## Donald Bullock

The other day I answered a knock on the workshop door to find Greeneyes entertaining a cove who looked like the Pied Piper in a scarecrow outfit. I took an instant dislike to him - perhaps because he was carrying a Fidelity CTV14S colour portable.
"This is Mr. Flighty" she said. "He wants you to look at his set."
"Thought you'd be a younger man" he said, surveying me. I gave him a look and he minced off.

## The Dead Fidelity

With his set on the bench and the back removed I saw that the 2A mains fuse had died violently. A check on the BU508A chopper transistor TR13 showed that it was dead short. So I replaced both items and tried again. The new fuse immediately departed this life. Further checks were clearly needed. It didn't take long to find that one of the bridge rectifier diodes, D19, had reverse leakage. When this had been replaced and another fuse had been fitted the set came to life. I put it on soak test.

## A Monochrome Portable

A smart chariot then pulled into the drive. Its owner had long legs and long blond hair - also a Ferguson 3845 monochrome portable ( 1690 chassis).
"Is your son, the television engineer, in? I want this set mended."
"Just leave it with me" I said. "I'll see that it's done. Name and address please."

On investigation the set was dead with only 2.4 V at the 2 A fuse in the feed to the series regulator transistor. Full of prejudice, I peered nastily at the T 6006 V line output transistor VT17. An in situ measurement gave a base-
emitter short-circuit reading. It's difficult to get the transistor out, so I consulted the circuit diagram to see whether there was a reason for this reading. There is. The emitter is earthed and the base goes to earth via the secondary winding on the driver transformer. Furthermore there's an efficiency diode connected across the transistor. So for a certain check it had to come out. This proved that it was all right. So was the diode. Other checks were made, but no shorts could be found.

I decided to adopt a different approach and went back to the supply source. This took me to the battery input socket. Was it I wondered open-circuiting the input to the regulator? Shorting across tags 31-2 would prove the point, and when I did this the set sprang to life. A replacement socket put matters right.

As I put it all together again I glanced at myself in the bench mirror. I looked ever so young. What was getting into people?

## Uncontrollable Brightness

Suddenly the picture on Flighty's Fidelity clicked off, leaving a brilliant screen. I checked the voltages around the TDA1365 colour decoder chip. They were way out. Since the chip had clearly failed, I wondered whether there was a particular reason for this, such as arcing in the line output stage. The transformer was corroded where the core projects from the windings. As I had a known good transformer I fitted it. Then, to make it easier, I slipped out the signals panel, replaced the TDA1365, refitted the panel and switched on. Would all now be well? No it wouldn't! In addition to uncontrollable brightness I now had no sound. After further tests I was no further forward and put the set to one side.

## Stuck in Standby

The next set awaiting attention was a Panasonic TC2205 (U2 chassis) that was stuck in standby. I looked through the Television faults indexes and found a reference to the problem on page 745 of the August 1988 issue. Check
rectifier diodes D852-3 it said. The latter diode, a BY298, was very leaky. It provides the 25 V supply. I fitted a replacement and got a purr of life, but there was no brightness. The BU208A line output transistor Q551 was short-circuit. A new one restored the set to full health.

## Severe Patterning

Then the workshop door opened and a tubby little woman came in with a 20 in . Triumph CTV8402 colour set.
"This set's faulty, I claim" she said, lifting her chin and shutting her eyes as she spoke.

When she'd gone I switched the set on and plugged in an aerial. Up came a picture that was covered with severe herringbone patterning. The sound was perfect. I spent some time checking through the r.f. and i.f. sections to no avail, then recalled a similar fault I'd had with a Toshiba set. Looking through my home-made card index (I no longer rely on my memory) I found that the set had been a Toshiba C2020, which is identical to the Triumph receiver. I'd cleared the fault by replacing the $120 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic C807 in the power supply. Sure enough this worked again. Why hadn't I remembered it in the first place?

It wasn't long before Mrs. Tubby returned. She walked up to me, lifted her chin, shut her eyes and spoke. "It wasn't much, I claim" she said while fumbling for her purse. "This repair is guaranteed, I claim" she said as she left.

## A Toshiba V83B

I glanced at Mr. Flighty's Fidelity and quickly turned my attention to something else - a Toshiba V83B VCR. The ticket said it did what it liked. I inserted a tape and pressed the play button. Instead of a picture there was a screenful of thick, horizontal lines. Then I pressed the record button and got a screenful of mush and noise. Were there several faults or just one? I decided to start by replacing the TDA6360 processor chip IC50I. Fortunately this did the trick.

## Dead Ferguson TX100

Heaving a sigh of relief, I glanced again at Flighty's Fidelity and quickly picked up a Ferguson 22G3 (TX100 chassis). It was dead, and when I checked through the TDA4600-2 chopper power supply circuit I found that the charging resistor R115, connected to pin 4 of the chip, had risen in value from $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. But a replacement failed to bring the set back to life. I next checked that the third pair of contacts on the mains on/off switch were providing the start-up pulse. They were. So I moved to the isolated part of the circuit and checked the 119 V and 20 V lines. Both were o.k. When I checked at the collector of the BC372 line driver transistor TR8 I found that the voltage was missing. The supply comes from the 15 V regulator IC9. The voltages were o.k. here, but there was no voltage at either side of the feed resistor R143. Examination of the print between IC9 and R143 revealed an open-circuit. When this was repaired however there was still no voltage at the collector of TR8. I took it out and fitted a TIP110, which I prefer in this position. The set then came to life. For good measure I resoldered the joints around the line driver transformer T2.

## Mr. Reever's Colour Portable

It was then that Mr. Reever brought in his Hitachi

CPT1476 colour portable. "I've got a bit of trouble with it - keeps going off. It's done it again. Gumboils and Snoddies have had a go during the last six months. Reckon it's now your turn!"

When he'd departed I soon found that the STR4211 power chip, which had been replaced before, had failed. So had the BU508A line output transistor Q703. Replacing these two items restored normal operation. The set performed perfectly on soak test before Mr. Reever called and took it off.

## Back to the Fidelity

Flushed with success, I decided to tackle Mr. Flighty's Fidelity again. Uncontrollable brightness and now no sound as well. If only I could go back to the start, when at least I had the sound.

Looking around the chassis for clues, I noticed that there was something odd about plug $A$ and its socket on the signals board. While the female half, moulded on to a tencore ribbon cable, was clearly a ten-pin one the male half, part of the signals panel, had eleven pins. This meant that they could be connected together in either of two positions, and in one of these positions all ten connections would be wrongly made. I'd pressed them together so that from my viewpoint they fitted snugly and properly. What would happen if I parted them and reconnected them one pin along? When I did this a perfect picture, with sound, came up.

As I boxed the set up I thought about the possibility of ending up with a severely damaged set because of this. I remembered that I had a similar scrap set in the next room and fished it out so that I could see if the plugs and sockets were the same. They were both ten-pin types. I wonder whether anyone else has come across this production quirk?

## Logik VR960A

A Logik VR960A VCR was soon dealt with. It was dead except that the display lit up. I checked the voltages at the STK5332 power supply chip and found that they were all haywire. A new chip restored normal operation.

## Return of Mr. Reever

I was just thinking of calling it a day when the door opened and a disgruntled looking Mr. Reever bowled in with his Hitachi CPT1476. "You put a faulty part in this set" he announced. "It lasted only an hour."
I waved him out, put the set on the bench and plugged it in. Up came a perfect picture. Half an hour later it failed, and no amount of heating and freezing would bring the fault under control. I eventually resorted to minute examination of the panel through my giant magnifying glass, while probing about. None of the solder joints looked dry, but one or two were sitting in little circles of brittle looking flux. While scraping at one of these with a watchmaker's screwdriver it lifted away from the panel, though it remained perfectly soldered to the component leadout wire. The connection was to the cathode of D950. Closer examination showed that there was a film of grey dust between the panel and the solder blob. I cleaned off and resoldered the joint, then similarly treated a few other nearby joints just in case. After a soak test I pronounced the set fit.
"I hope it's all right this time" Mr. Reever said when he returned, looking at me straight in the eyes.

# Servicing Philips DMP Series Decks 

Philip Blundell, AMIEIE

The aim of this article is to provide insight into the problems commonly encountered with VCRs that use the Philips DMP/IDM series deck. Philips VCR models include the VR202, 203, 6180, 6182, 6185, 6285, 6290, $6291,6362,6367,6390,6467,6468,6470,6561,6760,6761$ and 6870. I've seen clones in the Pye, Pioneer, Tatung, Tashiko, GEC, B and O and Finlux ranges.

## Information and Spares

A circuit description for the early models (VR6760) is available from Philips under part number 482272614069. It gives an in-depth description of the electronics and the mechanics. When you order a manual for a Philips model you generally get the electronics and cabinet sections: if you need information on the mechanics you have to quote the deck type number. When ordering parts it's important to look at the label between the left-hand side of the lift and the lift guides. This will tell you the deck model and the production week. Deck types in this series are as follows:

DMP2/0. Deck has two video heads only.
DMP2/2. Deck has two video and two hi-fi audio heads.
DMP3/0. Deck has two video and one perfect still head.
DMP3/2. Two video, one perfect still and two hi-fi audio heads.
IDM2/0. Two video heads only.
IDM3/0. Two video and one perfect still head.
The WD number is the week code.
Certain parts, particularly those in the lift mechanism, have been modified - some three times! Fitting the wrong lift causes problems with the COD3 switch not closing or the cassette door opening too late to miss the cassette on its way out. The IDM decks have strengthened lift mechanics. Although they look similar to the DMP types, not many of the parts are interchangeable.

If any of the moulded parts have broken off the chassis, a new subassembly is available. The half chassis comes complete with rack, coupling, scanner ring etc. ready to accept the original video drum, drum motor and top plate. You'll need to set up the tape path - don't forget the back tension as the assembly comes with this set at minimum. The part number for the half deck is 482269120465.

## Deck Design

The mechanical design of the deck is unlike anything seen before. It was designed for automated production - even the tape path alignment was automated. The deck is very simple and robust.

The chassis consists of a steel plate with the two sides bent square. Moulded guides that control the cassette lift as it is raised or lowered are located in the sides. There are three motors. The drum motor is of the direct-drive type. The combined capstan and wind motor is called the combi motor. The control motor is for threading and lift operation. Deck position is sensed by three switches which Philips call code switches, or COD for short. Switch COD1 is on the left-hand side of the chassis: it senses eject mode and cassette inserted. Switch COD2 is at the rear, by the
head drum: it's closed several times during threading or unthreading. Switch COD3 senses when the lift is down. There are three mechanism states - eject, stop out (threaded out $=$ wind/rewind) and stop in (threaded in $=$ play, record, visual search). The microcomputer control chip monitors deck operation by sensing the inputs from the code switches, the tape beginning and end sensors, the control track output, head, capstan and take-up reel. rotation and the presence of the record tab.

Figs. 1-3 illustrate various aspects of the deck.

## Cassette Lift Operation

The following things should happen when the cassette lift is in operation. The cassette should slide easily into the lift, which shouldn't move forward (tripping switch CODI) until the cassette is against the stops. The threading motor is then energised, rotating the gearbox. The rack moves backwards, turning the lift lever and pulling the lift forwards and down.

As we all know however, customers can insert cassettes askew, put stickers in the wrong places and so on. As a result the lift can begin to move before the cassette is fully home. There is then a collision between the cassette and the pinch roller. This means damage to the pinch roller, the lift lever, the rack or all three. In later production the problem was solved by adding a mechanical catch to the lift: it's released only when the cassette is fully home. The parts required are available as spares, but not all chassis have holes drilled where the fixed part should fit.

## Common Faults

Early racks (dated 1986) had a tendency to loose teeth. This causes a jam up, usually in the threaded position. Much used racks of any date tend to develop a wear ridge where the metal blocking lever rubs on the rack. As a result the rack jams, usually in transition from stop to eject.

A perished pinch roller is not uncommon. Problems with tape creasing, the tape path or varying sound volume could well be due to this. No visible signs of rubber cracking may


Fig. 1: Outline of the motor drive system.


Fig. 2: Outline of the loading/threading system.


Fig. 3: The cassette lift mechanism.
be seen in the early stages of failure. One cause of a snapped off pinch roller has already been mentioned. Other things to check are that the flap opening lever operation is free and the tension of the return spring.

The wind/rewind coupling can cause problems in the search modes. The usual problems are noisy operation in reverse search or the tape suddenly becoming tight during search operation. The latter may dirty the heads or stall the drum.

If you need to dismantle the deck to replace any of these items, buy a service kit, part no. 482231031803 , and fit all the things it contains. It's cheaper to buy the kit than to buy any two of the previously mentioned items, and once the kit has been fitted all the main trouble spots will have been dealt with. The deck will be a lot quieter in operation because of the new gearbox and pulley design. The rack components have also been changed - so don't re-use any of the old parts.

## Dismantling the Deck

The following deck dismantling description applies to Model VR6761. There are only minor differences with the other models.

To work on the deck the threading motor will have to be rotated. As access to the pully is difficult you can't turn the mechanism by hand as you would with say a Ferguson $3 V 30$. Instead, power the motor by connecting a 9 V battery or supply to it. Don't forget to disconnect the motor from the L293 drive chip, either by disconnecting one of the motor wires or unplugging connector L2 on
board P678, to prevent damage to the chip.
Remove the three screws that secure the chassis to the cabinet. Unplug and remove the erase oscillator PCB (if fitted). Very carefully remove the plug from the erase head - use too much force and you can break the head mounting. Unplug the other connectors, take off the cross bar (if fitted) and the cassette flap and remove the chassis from the cabinet.

## Removing the Lift

Next lift removal. The lift should be in the raised position. The gears on the left are under spring tension which can be retained if the plastic catch on the right-hand side is used to lock the gear teeth first.

Carefully lever the left-hand side of the lift inwards so that the projection on the lift is disconnected from the CODl switch cam. The lift is now free to be moved towards the flap, where there are holes in the gear track to allow it to come free. To retain the spring tension, lock the gear teeth with the catch provided. Raise the left-hand side of the lift free, then the right-hand side. If the spring tension is lost you'll have to turn the gear twenty turns anticlockwise looking from the right-hand side.

## Removing the Top Plate

The deck has to be partly threaded before the top plate can be removed. Power the threading motor while the lift lever goes down and the threading ring moves the tape guide (next to the pinch roller) out of the way. Stop the motor when the pinch roller begins to move. Then reverse the motor so that the pinch roller is back where it started.
The five red screws can now be removed - there are two countersunk ones, two raised-head screws and one TORX 10 screw. Bend the head amplifier's wire bracket to the left, then disconnect the loading belt and the pinch roller's tension spring. The top plate can now be removed, bringing the pinch roller with it. Hold the pinch roller in place to make reassembly easier. With the top plate removed you have access to the rest of the mechanism.

## Reel Idler and Rack Removal

Reel idler and rack removal. If the reel idler gear is unclipped it can be lifted clear. Remove the long spring between the two brakes and the connecting link that goes to the back-tension arm. Unclip the right-hand brake lever and raise the right-hand side of the brake bar. The latter can now be moved to the right, along the slot in the chassis, to where the slot widens. Then lift the bar clear. The coupling can now be lifted off the shaft. The latest type is made of blue plastic - earlier types were white or pink. To test the coupling, rotate the top and bottom gears clockwise and anticlockwise: the resistance should be similar in both directions. Reassemble the coupling and the brake assembly.

To change the rack, the belt pulley and gearbox will first have to be removed. In most models the pulley is held on by plastic clips that must be prised outwards before the pulley can be lifted up. The gearbox is not fixed: provided you've put the threading ring in the correct position the gearbox can be lifted off the shaft. On very early models the pulley was not fixed but the gearbox was - by means of a plastic split ring. In this case the gearbox must be dismantled in situ by unclipping the top cover to get to the retaining ring. Later models have the gearbox and pulley free on the shaft with no fixings. If there's a plastic washer
beneath the gearbox remove this as it's not required with the latest gearbox and pulley.

The rack teeth can now be seen. If the rack is lifted clear of the metal blocking lever it can be moved towards the rear of the chassis till the lift lever is vertical. The latter can now be carefully levered inwards so that it comes off the shaft. The rack is then free to be removed. The metal blocking lever and cover can be unclipped. Put the threading ring in the fully threaded position, then remove the spring under the deck. The control lever can now be prised up and removed.

## Reassembly

Next, reassembly. The new parts in the kit can now be fitted. Put a small amount of grease in the control lever's groove. Make sure that the threading ring is in the fully threaded position, then fit the control lever in place. Turn the threading ring back to the dismantling position. Fit the spring under the deck, the metal blocking lever and the plastic cover. The original covers were white, later ones were grey while the latest ones are black. The racks are date coded, with the year in a circle. The replacement can be fitted without modification. There's one exception: some very early racks didn't have the raised triangular piece on the side. With these only, you need to break off the triangular piece on the new rack.

## Rack and Lift Lever Timing

The timing of the rack and the lift levers needs some care. Put the rack on the plastic ridge, but don't at this stage fit it in place at the gearbox end. Offer up the lift lever, with it in the lift down position, so that the wedge-shaped tooth on the lever sits in the space between the spring-loaded bar and the rack's plastic teeth. Push the lift lever on to the shaft. Check the timing of the gears on the lift levers by moving the rack forwards and back. The lift levers should both move through their full travel. If the timing is wrong, the rack and the two levers won't move - so remove the lift lever and try again with it in a slightly different position. When this is satisfactory, press the rack into position next to the metal blocking lever and fit the rivet, gearbox and pulley. The gearbox will be easier to fit if the rack is moved to the right by hand to make more room for the gear teeth. Put the loading belt on to the plastic pulley.

## Refitting the Top Plate

Now to refit the top plate. Fit the new capstan belt, clean the capstan and lodge the new pinch roller in place on the top plate. Offer up the top plate and fit the pinch roller on to the gear (the threading gear should have been left so that the pinch roller gear is in the starting position). To help when fitting the two gears together there's a hole in the top plate so that the gears can be seen. The gears are correctly timed when the pinch roller can be moved diagonally no more than $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ relative to the top plate. If it moves more than this or not at all, try altering it one tooth then try again. Fit the left-hand countersunk screw loosely to hold the pinch roller in place. At the other end of the top plate, fit the tension spring into the hole in the control lever then, using a wire hook, pull the loading belt over the motor pulley. Bend the head amplifier's metal stay back into position and fit the rest of the red screws and the long belt under the deck.

Rotate the combi motor back and forth, checking that the brakes come on and spring off again. Lastly, turn the
combi motor anticlockwise to move the back-tension arm out of the way of the moving tape guide as it returns. Power the threading motor so that the deck threads up fully, then unthread it and leave the deck in the eject position. If all is well so far the lift can now be replaced.

## Refitting the Lift

Fit the right-hand side of the lift then the left, using the slots in the lift guides. Disconnect the catch from the gear while pushing the lift forward into the track. If a mechanical catch is fitted to the right-hand side of the lift this may have to be released to allow the lift to go far enough forward to enable the COD1 switch cam to be aligned with the lug on the lift. Check that the lift gears are parallel, with the same number of teeth showing at each side. Fit the cassette flap and spring, and plug the deck back in. Make sure that the cables are fitted into the plastic guides by the head drum, also that the wires to the erase head are out of the way of the tape in the play position. After fitting the deck retaining screws you should be ready for a trial run.

## Dealing with a Jammed Deck

If the deck is jammed with the lift down you won't be able to dismantle it until the lift is raised. Remove the deck from the machine and look at the rear of the chassis. You'll see a slotted hole in the metal by the threading motor. Push the rack by pressing a small screwdriver through the slot: this will often release the rack, allowing the threading mechanism to turn. In difficult cases the metal blocking lever will have to be removed, though this means that the lift will be raised before unthreading is complete.

## The Scanner Ring

As previously mentioned, if too much force is used when removing the erase head plug you can break off the erase head mounting. The bracket is part of the scanner ring the plastic moulding on which the lower drum fits. If you remove the scanner ring be careful not to lose the spring beneath it. This spring raises the scanner ring off the chassis at one side, allowing the tilt of the lower drum to be adjusted when the tape path is being set up.

## Lower Drum Earthing

As the lower drum is fitted on a plastic moulding it has to be separately earthed. This is done by means of a metal strap. Any problems that look like bad tracking could well be due to the lower drum not making good contract with this strap.

## Service Mode

For several years now Philips VCRs have had a service mode in which, if there's a deck fault that causes the machine to stop, the front display produces an "error code" to show what the microcomputer control chip has sensed is wrong. With this range the error memory is battery backed so that the fault code is still present when the mains supply is interrupted (so long as the NiCad battery isn't flat of course...).

To call up the service mode in early models, with the video showing E-to-E press store and set clock at the same time. The channel number will go off, being replaced by the error code. The left-hand digit shows which mode the
machine was in when the fault occurred. This varies from model to model. With the VR6761 the code is as follows:
1 record; 2 play; 3 play $+3 ; 4$ rewind; 5 wind; 6 play $-7 ; 7$ play $+7 ; 8$ stop; 9 still; dark eject; C play -1 .

The right-hand digit shows a number that indicates the fault, as follows: 1 loading/threading time too long; 2 capstan still; 3 head still; 4 right-hand reel not turning.

Only the last fault to occur is shown - a new fault overwrites any previous one.

On later models the reset button can be used to clear the memory, leaving it at 00 . Early models are more difficult to clear. Put the machine into the service mode with a tape inserted, then press rewind or play. This puts the machine into continuous test: it plays a tape to the end, rewinds back to the start, then starts playing again automatically. As the error memory is cleared each time the machine starts to play from the start, if you switch to standby at this point the error memory is set to 00 .

Newer models without a set-clock button on the front need the use of a remote control handset to get into the service mode. With these machines you press the remote control stop, then play on the VCR for four seconds or so.

I wish that Japanese manufacturers would incorporate a similar system. How many hours have you spent looking at decks waiting to find out what stops?

## Some Mechanical Faults

For wow on sound, suspect a twisted capstan belt or a faulty capstan motor. The best way to check the motor is by substitution. If you don't have one to hand a rough check can be done by free-running the motor from a 9 V supply. Connect a $10 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor in series with the motor and use an oscilloscope to measure the voltage across this resistor. With no load a good motor will produce regular voltage peaks of around 0.5 V p-p. A faulty motor will produce pulses of much larger amplitude.

If the cassette is ejected when play or one of the wind modes is selected, the machine probably thinks that the capstan isn't rotating. The capstan tacho signal could well be missing due to a crack by plug L2 on the small P678 PCB on the top plate. To prevent this happening, be gentle when removing plug L2.

If the machine shuffles the tray but won't come on to E-to-E it hasn't initialised properly. The usual cause of this is failure of the COD1 switch to open and close as the tray moves. In this case the service mode is of no help - as you cannot get E-to-E, the machine won't go into the service mode. Often however a visual check will show that the lift isn't connecting with the COD1 switch cam or the cam has fallen off.

## Electronic Faults

As with most modern VCRs, electronic faults are comparatively rare. The VR6290 and VR6291 have a chopper power supply that had a tendency for the BUT11AF chopper transistor to blow if the mains plug arced or the mains supply was faulty. Fitting the SBC7013 kit (part no. 482231031817 ) should cure this if the power supply can has a red label. If the label is green the modification has already been carried out.

VR6870s can go dead with a clicking noise coming from the power supply. The culprit is usually $\mathrm{C} 2011(33 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ but to be sure I change all three of the small electrolytics on the stand-up panel.

In the earlier models (VR6362 etc.) C2329 ( $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on the i.f. panel causes all sorts of trouble when it goes short-
circuit, depending on whether the overloaded supply switching transistors go open- or short-circuit. Likely faults are no test pattern, no E-to-E operation, a blank screen on play or being in record and play at the same time. This last one is tricky as it gives the impression that the video heads have failed though what's really happening is that the tape is being erased! Even more fun occurs if the engineer tries the faulty i.f. panel in another machine which fails in a different way...

## Faults List

Finally, here's a list of various faults we've encountered:
No display or keyboard operation: No +13a supply as R3509 is open-circuit.
Ejects when play or wind is selected: No capstan tacho signal as R3509 is high-resistance or C2206 is short-circuit.
Head drum not rotating: T7113 open-circuit.
Bad playback dropouts: DOC offset control 3304 broken or lower drum not earthed.
Takes in cassette then ejects it again: Wire to switch COD3 broken.
Intermittent clock or keyboard stops working: Dry-joint on crystal 1001.
Take-up spool stops intermittently in play: Dry-joint on brake electromagnet.
Power supply output voltage varies: Check 6012, the optocoupler, 7001 and 7004 (Model VR6180).
Low or no power supply output: 7001 (BD436) opencircuit, D6006 or 2007 short-circuit or 1004 open-circuit.
Patterning on playback colour: Power supply screening plate missing.
No E-to-E colour: PB 10c supply still present but 7304 on board P306 leaky.
No record picture but sound o.k.: +12 d supply missing. 7202 open-circuit.
No sound recorded (hi-fi models): Record level sliders at minimum!
Display shows wrong operation: Language option not set to English (later models only).
Smeary monochrome picture: Crack in track on on-screen display board by C2103 (Model VR6468).

Playback colour crosstalk: Faulty delay line 511 )2 (Model VR6180).

Microcomputer control chip crashes intermittently (timer or clock etc. stops intermittently): Check whether the 5 V supply is low.
E-to-E fades off: U744 tuner (Model VR6185).
Smeary E-to-E picture: 7951 (4053) faulty (Model VR6362).
Intermittent failure of head to rotate: Change C2040 from 100 nF to 10 nF (VR6290 etc.).
Noise bar running through picture: Low cortrol track signal due to internal leak at pin 13 of 7551 .
Wow on sound: C2326 ( $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) open-circuit (Model VR6470).
BUT11AF chopper transistor keeps blowing: C2127 opencircuit (Model VR202).

# Nokia's Approach to Widescreen TV 

George Cole

Nokia recently demonstrated to the trade its new 16:9 widescreen TV set. Philips already has a widescreen set on the market and Thomson will be launching a Ferguson model this month (Feb.). The big surprise with the Nokia receiver is that it's a basic, $625 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ PAL model. The company has decided for the time being to leave aside 100 Hz flicker-free operation, 1,250 -line pictures and the D2-MAC system. As a result, the set will sell for around $£ 1,000$ less than the Philips model. A briefing was given by Nokia's marketing director David Silver and technical sales executive Paul England. David Silver began by outlining the present conditions in the UK's TV/video market. Around 65 per cent of UK homes have a VCR: 35 per cent have two or more. He presented some interesting figures, see Tables 1 and 2, relating to the European TV market in 1991. It's intriguing that 30 per cent of the sets sold in France have stereo sound circuitry despite the fact that there's no stereo TV service there. Large-screen sets (27in. and above) account for around six per cent of the UK market, while in Germany the figure is thirty per cent. Mr. Silver said that because of our bias towards smallscreen sets the UK was regarded by some as a "low-tech., Mickey Mouse market". With its new widescreen set, Nokia will be going for that six per cent large-screen section of the UK market. According to Mr. Silver this sector of the market has been growing steadily and has not been affected to any great extent by the recession. Nokia sees widescreen TV as being an extension of an existing market sector rather than a new market in itself.

Why make the new set a 625 -line PAL model? Nokia thinks it best to separate the $16: 9$ and MAC developments. According to Nokia's market research, consumers welcome the prospect of widescreen TV. Thus Nokia feels that it's right to go for this market now rather than to wait for the MAC issue to be resolved. The company is not convinced about the benefits of 100 Hz pictures, and points out that 1,250-line transmissions are not due until 1995. What's more, a true 1,250 -line receiver would, according to Nokia, have to sell for around $£ 5,000$. Nokia's set doesn't incorporate a D2-MAC decoder because there are currently no D2-MAC broadcasts in the UK. Despite all this, Nokia's new set is "future proofed": there are three


Nokia's 36 in. widescreen $T V$ set which retails at $£ 2,650$.
input sockets that can be used for a D2-MAC decoder, a PAL Plus decoder or various audio and video sources.

## Initial Models

The first widescreen TV model from Nokia is the 36in. Salora 36F8C, which has a price tag of $£ 2,650$. The company will start test marketing a series of widescreen sets under the Nokia brand name this spring. April should see the launch of the 9291 Cinescreen 625 , a 36in. set, to be followed in May by the 32 in . 8291, at a price of around $£ 1,700$, and a 28 in. version in June, the 7291 at some $£ 1,000-£ 1,200$. These sets will all be fitted with Nokia's EuroDigi chassis rather than a new design, making them easier to service and cheaper to produce.

Nokia feels that widescreen pictures represent the biggest revolution in TV since colour, and points out that twenty per cent of BBC-2 and Channel 4 films are already broadcast in the widescreen, letterbox format.

The 36F8C incorporates an on-board stereo satellite receiver, a Videocrypt decoder (as a separate box) and an outdoor unit. There's a smart-card slot at the front of the set. Nokia says that the Videocrypt decoder is separate because Eurocrypt is the favoured EC system. Thus it's possible that Videocrypt users may eventually have to convert to Eurocrypt. Other features include the ability to expand letterbox and $4: 3$ pictures to fill the screen, a Nicam decoder, PAL/SECAM B, G, D, K, L, L' and I compatibility, one hundred programme memories and two

Table 1: European TV market 1991 - screen

| Country | Screen size (in.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 14 | 15 | $16 / 17$ | $20-22$ | $24 / 25$ | $27 / 29$ | $30+$ |  |
| UK | 39 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 1 |  |
| France | 26 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 16 | 14 | 2 |  |
| Germany | 22 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 13 | 29 | 1 |  |
| Italy | 26 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 2 |  |
| Spain | 44 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 1 |  |

Figures in columns are percentages.

Table 2: European TV market 1991 - features.

| Country | Mono | Stereo | Non-text | Text |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UK | 84 | 16 | 53 | 47 |
| France | 70 | 30 | 98 | 2 |
| Germany | 32 | 68 | 30 | 70 |
| Italy | 66 | 34 | 62 | 38 |
| Spain | 80 | 20 | 68 | 32 |

Figures in columns are percentages.
Table 3: Nokia's forecast UK large-screen TV market shares by value.

| Screen (in.) | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 22$ | 37 | 33 | 31 |
| $24 / 25$ | 42 | 43 | 39 |
| $28 / 29 / 33$ | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| $16: 9$ format | 3 | 7 | 14 |

Figures in columns are percentages.
hundred preprogrammed channels, Fastex, an on-screen menu system and picture effects. AV connections include three scart sockets (one full specification, the other two composite video and $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{C}$ switchable), three phono inputs, external loudspeaker sockets, phono audio output sockets, a DIN subwoofer/booster amplifier output and headphone sockets. Though the sound system is more basic than that in Philips' widescreen set it includes two 20W music power amplifiers and six loudspeaker drive units. The 36 F 8 C is 89 cm wide, 65.2 cm high and 58.7 cm deep, weighing 70 kg .

## The Demonstration

A variety of sources, including a VHS VCR with the Nokia ASO plus picture enhancement system, satellite and terrestrial TV transmissions, were used during the demonstration. Much to my surprise there was little flicker, despite the 50 Hz pictures. When a $4: 3$ broadcast is zoomed out, the top and bottom of the picture are chopped off. You don't really notice this unless you are
looking for it - or you're watching subtitles that disappear off the screen. To overcome the latter problem the set has a scrolling facility to lift the subtitles back on to the screen. When watching a conventional $4: 3$ picture there are black bands at each side of the screen. They can be used to display pictures from three external video sources, e.g. a security camera. Nokia calls this feature Picture Out of Picture (POP) - note that it can't be used to scan through the terrestrial channels. The set also has a picture-inpicture (PIP) feature.

TV-SAT now transmits regular 16:9 pictures, though the ones shown came from a VHS VCR. Incidentally a standard VHS deck can record 16:9 pictures but doesn't have an automatic switching system that detects whether the pictures are in the $4: 3$ or $16: 9$ format. The 36 F8C's onscreen menu system enables you to select the correct display mode however.

Overall I was very impressed with what I saw and can't help feeling that Nokia could be on to a winner with its "keep it simple" approach to widescreen TV.

# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

Though long-distance TV signals were received in the UK via all propagation modes, including F 2 , during December, reception overall was rather thin. Tropospheric propaga-, tion was active by December standards, the prolonged, stationary high-pressure system over Western Europe doing much to give good results. The collated Sporadic E log is as follows:

```
5/12/91 SVT (Sweden) ch. E3.
9/12/91 SVT E3; DR (Denmark) E3.
10/12/91 TVE (Spain) E2, 3.
14/12/91 DR E3;TVE E2,3.
15/12/91 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI (Italy) IA, B; MTV
        (Hungary) R1; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1.
21/12/91 DR E3.
22/12/91 SVTE3; DR E3.
23/12/91 TVE E2, 3, 4; DR E3.
24/12/91 NRK (Norway) E2.
25/12/91 SVT E2, 3; TVE E2.
26/12/91 TVE E3; DR E3.
28/12/91 DR E3.
    1/ 1/92 RAIIA; SVTE2.
```

F2 layer propagation, though much reduced in comparison to previous months, produced a couple of surprises - and for once the 13th was lucky! On this day Simon Hamer at his home in North Wales logged STARTV ch. 0 (Australia, $46 \cdot 172 \mathrm{MHz}$ ), New Zealand ch. 1 , RTM (Malaysia) ch. E2 (zero offset) and Thailand ch. E2 ( -8 kHz offset). The other opening occurred on the 21st, when Dubai and Iran ch. E2 and TSS-1 (Russia) ch. R1 were received.

There were several tropospheric openings, as follows:
5/12/91 French (TDF) and Swiss ( + PTT) Band III/u.h.f. signals were received in the south/east.
7/12/91 More extensive reception in the south east from NRK
(Norway), SVT (Sweden), ARD (Germany) and DR/TV2 (Denmark).
14/12/91 An excellent opening with signals from ARD, ORF/ORF-2 (Austria) chs. E5, 8, 24 and 36, +PTT, CST chs. R10 and 36 - all received by Simon Hamer in North Wales.
23/12/91 + PTT received in the south.
25/12/91 TVE chs. E30, 31, 35, 37 and 39 received in the south west.
27/12/91 TVE chs. E7, 9, 21, 37, 45 and 48, TDF and the Benelux countries - reception once more by Simon Hamer.
28/12/91 Similar to the 27th.
1/1/92 West German Band III/u.h.f. stations received over much of the UK.
2/1/92 Similar to the 1st.
A quiet month then, but nevertheless a wide variety of signals to end a none too successful year. Let's hope that 1992 will be better! Our thanks to Tim Anderson (St. Leonards), Cyril Willis (King's Lynn), Roger Fussell (Torpoint), Mike Gaskin (Caterham), Simon Hamer (Powys) and Brian Williams (Cardiff) for sending in reception reports.

In an interesting letter Mike Gaskin (Gibraltar) says that because of growing interference problems in Bands II and III and congestion throughout the u.h.f. bands he's decided to concentrate on Band I exclusively. Impressive results are obtained using a two-element, wideband Trumatch aerial at a height of 31 ft . Signal splitting is used to provide a feed for the popular AX700 scanner, a unique receiver with a panoramic display. Mike comments that the Geminids meteor shower over December 12-14th produced a lot of activity. This would seem to confirm that there's a link between MS and SpE propagation, as there was an intense SpE opening on the 15th. Mike is fortunate in having Band I clear: a mass of 49 MHz baby alarms here at Romsey makes it impossible to see anything on ch. R1, the interference spreading down to ch. E2 and almost to ch. IA.

## News Items

Czechoslovakia: The Czech and Slovak services have both been transmitting PAL coded signals on a test basis during programme hours. A change from the present SECAM to PAL could well occur in the near future. There has also been discussion about moving to the $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{G}$ transmission standard, i.e. with 5.5 instead of the $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound-vision


Left: Middle East Broadcasting test pattern, received via Eutelsat II F1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Frequency 11.554 GHz , polarisation horizontal. Centre: Can anyone identify this Arabic ch. E3 signal, received by Ryn Muntjewerff in Holland on June 11th 1991 via SpE? Right: An example of classic F2 layer reception, again by Ryn, from Dubaich. E2.
spacing of the present standard $D$, but it's felt that viewers would not be prepared to bear the cost of this in the near future. The new Czech Broadcasting Bill allows the start of commercial TV on a regional basis. Already NTV Praha, KF-Masseba TV and the Artepp company are seeking

## PHOTOSTATS SERVICE

Newer readers may have missed important servicing features published in Television over the past few years. We have therefore started a photostat service to make this information readily available. Photostats of the following servicing features, listed in alphabetical order, can be supplied at the prices shown. Please send requests to: Television Editorial Department, Room L323, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Cheques/POs should be made payable to Reed Business Publishing Ltd. There are two standard prices, see below.

## Feature

Price
B and O LLK2500/2800 chassis
Decca 80/100 chassis
Decca 120/130 chassis
Ferguson FV31R VCR
Ferguson TX10 chassis
Ferguson TX100 chassis
Finlux 1000 series chassis
Fisher FVH-P520 VCR
Mitsubishi CT2227
Mitsubishi Euro-4 chassis
Mitsubishi HS304 VCR
Panasonic D1 VCR deck
Panasonic G VCR deck
Panasonic NV333/366 VCRs
Panasonic NV370/830/850 VCRs
Panasonic NV730 VCR
Panasonic NV777/788 VCRs
Panasonic NV2000/2010/3000 VCRs
Panasonic U3 chassis
Panasonic U4 chassis
Panasonic U5 chassis
Salora F chassis
Salora G and H chassis
Salora J chassis
Salora K and L chassis
Sanyo CTP7130/1/2
Sony KV2252/2256/2752/2762
Prices, $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{£} 2.50, \mathrm{~B}=£ 3.50$.
channel allocations. It's likely that the new regional Czech broadcasters will share transmission facilities with the OK3/TA3 services. The franchises are to be awarded by June.

Sweden: Nordisk Television Ab, which owns the TV4 satellite TV channel, is to run the new Swedish terrestrial commercial service. Tests have already started from several Televerket PTT transmitter sites and the service is expected to start this month, with 60 per cent coverage by the summer and 95 per cent coverage by the end of 1993. The new Czech and Swedish networks should provide a lot of DX-TV potential during good conditions!

France: Though remaining on air for the time being the La Cinq channel has filed for bankruptcy. The Hatchette group, which has a 25 per cent stake, is to stop financing the service, which made a heavy loss last year.

Germany: The Pro 7 satellite TV service, which is intended mainly for cable distribution, is also being broadcast via a number of local terrestrial transmitters - some of them have been received in the UK. The following transmitter list has been supplied by the Benelux DX Club:

Bayern region: Munchen E45, Augsburg E26, Bayreuth E39, Nurnberg E21, Regensburg E24, Ansbach E35.

Bremen region: Bremen E46, Bremerhaven E8.
Rheinland-Pfalz region: Mainz E44.
Baden Wurttemberg region: Ravensburg E30, Friedrichshafen E35, Konstanz E60.

Hessen region: Kassel E60.
Saarland region: Eschberg E29, Dudweiler E35.
In addition the following stations are due to come into operation: Neu-Ulm E51, Wurzburg E41, Weilheim E57, Bamberg E30, Aschaffenburg E57, Rosenheim E38, Winterberg E56 and Deggendorf (channel allocation not yet made).

Switzerland: The movie-only Telecine Romandie channel, which uses a single transmitter at La Dole, is back in operation - it had closed down in May 1991 due to heavy losses. Programme coverage has been extended to include quiz shows, sports etc. The new owners are considering the lease of a satellite transponder to give national coverage. A new rival, the Huit Mont-Blanc regional TV service, is to start up just across the border from Geneva, in Annemasse, France.

In brief: TVE (Spain) has signed an agreement to revamp and expand the Bolivian Canal 7 service... An African

Canal Plus service has been started in Senegal, called Canal Horizons. It will extend operations to the Ivory Coast and Tunisia by April and Gabon by the end of the year.

## Satellite TV

The Eutelsat II F3 craft is now in operation at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ while the French Telecom 2A craft was successfully launched in mid-December.
Intelsat is promoting a 12 -month period of digital audio distribution via the Intelnet network, with discounted rates for six-month rental periods. Intelnet has been extended to Russia. Seven new Intelsat craft have been authorised for delivery starting in the autumn of 1995 . They will carry 32 C Band (4GHz) transponders, with two hemispheric, four zonal and six high-power global beams with a footprint e.i.r.p. of 36 dBW , also six Ku band transponders with an e.i.r.p. of 47 dBW . So far no type designation has been assigned to this new series of satellites. Intelsat has approved the establishment of the following new communications networks. ASETA will provide domestic and regional communications across the Andes, between Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia and Bolivia, with a total of 1936 MHz bandwidth transponders available later this year. The Regional African Satellite Communications project (RASCOM) is to expand transponder availability for pan-African domestic and regional communications. Launch of the new Intelsat K satellite into orbit at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is due this month. It will be co-located with the Intelsat V F2 craft.

Filmnet is now transmitting with D2MAC via the Astra and Eutelsat II F1 craft, including test scrambling with Eurocrypt. For the present Filmnet is maintaining its D2MAC Scandinavian beam in the clear.

The Italian state broadcaster RAI has developed an experimental digital audio/video satellite news gathering unit. Tests have already proved that the results are superior to those with standard analogue PAL. It should enable substantially lower powers and smaller dish sizes to be used.

The Japanese are concerned about the increasing number of satellites whose footprints include coverage of Japan. Several new satellite networks are due to come into operation in S.E. Asia in the next two-three years, all with regional rather than national coverage.

Cyril Willis has drawn our attention to the fact that the Super Channel transponder (Eutelsat II F1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) carries satellite news on page 270 . The news is changed each Tuesday and at the weekend. Readers' letters are included.

Finally some news briefs. CNN has signed a four-year deal with the Japanese broadcaster TV Asahi. The Australian government has sold the loss-making AUSSAT to Optus Communications. The final transponder on the C-Band ASIASAT-1 craft has been leased to the Chinese Ministry of Radio and TV for 32 radio channels and network distribution of the China Central Television 1 service.

## Book Review

A second revised and considerably updated edition of The Satellite Book - a Complete Guide to Satellite TV Theory and Practice, edited by John Breeds, has been published by Swift Television Publications, 17 Pittsfield, Cricklade, Swindon, Wilts SN6 6AN (telephone/fax 0793 750620 ). It starts with a clear outline of the theory - craft launch, geostationary orbiting, footprints, etc. We then come to the installation and mounting (both wall and

## AERIAL TECHNIQUES

## UHF Signal Strength Meter Model SSMU2



The SSMU2 is battery-powered and is for use in the setting up of aerials anc distribution amplifier systerns within the specified frequency coverage.
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Frequency range: Chs 21 to 69 ( 471 to 855 MHz )
Tuning method: Varicap tuning using decade and continuous decimal controis.
Sensitivity: $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 40 mV , $\pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$, in 3 ranges.
Meter indication: mV and dB , Scale accuracy, $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$
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stand) of equipment. The wall section includes wind loading and tensile, shear and oblique forces for safe fixing - that's how detailed the book is, it even tells you how and where to tie the ladder. Cables, scart connectors, customer care, signals, noise and f.m., energy dispersal, dish and flat-plate aerial theory and practice are all there. Numerous excellent line drawings, many illustrating practical points, are included. My test for any good satellite book is the inclusion of a section on the Polyrod lens - yes, it's there! Substantial sections cover SMATV, the Astra and Eutelsat operations, MAC and its variants and scrambling, including Eurocrypt technology (as it relates to the UK - no Filmnet here). The book ends with a good glossary of terms, an index and a very useful list of addresses. There are 26 chapters and the book is in A4 format.

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## TV Fault Finding

## Philips GR1-AX Chassis/Tashiko D14GP4

This set was reluctant to start up from cold. There was 15 V across zener diode 6613 and the chopper transistor had its supplies, but there was no 95 V output from the chopper circuit. I turned down the set-95V preset 3625 and tried again. This time the set started, but the overvoltage crowbar fired when the circuit was set for 96 V output. Zener diode 6638 (BZX79-B36) in the h.t. sensing network was leaky.
P.B.

## Grundig CUC 3400 Chassis

The colour would disappear intermittently, while at the same time the right-hand side of the picture would be blanked out. A scope check on the sandcastle pulse showed that it was misshapen when the fault was present. The TDA2579 timebase generator chip was faulty.
P.B.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

This set had been a long-term problem in the workshop. It blew the chopper transistor intermittently and would sometimes go dead with no chopper tahsistor drive. During a rare occasion when it stayed dead for some minutes I was able to establish that the TDA4600-2 chopper control chip had a supply and a reference voltage but no output was present while the voltage at pin 4 was higher than normal. This is the pin to which the famous $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or two separate resistors in some designs) resistor is connected. We've all in the past had trouble with this charging resistor. On this occasion however the associated charging capacitor C118 ( 8.2 nF ) had gone open-circuit. The value of the replacement capacitor should be $6 \cdot 8 \mathrm{nF}$ as in later production.
P.B.

## Philips 2B Chassis

Due to insufficient bias at the base of the chopper transistor this set refused to start. The start-up bias is provided by R3656/7, C2658 and R3686/7. We checked all these components and though they seemed to be o.k. we replaced them. Still the set refused to start. Many hours were spent on the power supply, checking and replacing the various semiconductor devices, all to no avail. Many wonderful theories were put forward and tested, but the one thing about which we were relatively certain was that the bias was being damped by something in the chopper transistor's quite complex base circuit. Eventually, when it seemed that the best thing to do was to hide the set, pretend it no longer existed or replace every single component in the power supply, we got around to checking C2670 ( 68 nF ). It read correctly and no leakage could be detected using our component tester. We nevertheless replaced it. When the on/off switch was operated a strange noise came from within the set - it was the rustle of e.h.t. The set was working and has continued to do so.
A.D.

## Ferguson SRA1

This satellite TV receiver had a hum bar on its picture and wasn't tuning correctly. You could tune to the correct frequency to remove the sparklies from the picture, but
when the store key was pressed the tuning reverted to the previous, incorrect frequency. We took a look at the power supply section and saw that $\mathrm{C} 2(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ and C 4 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ appeared to be somewhat stressed. Both were leaky. Replacing them cured both faults.
A.D.

## Panasonic Z3 Chassis

A fault we've had a couple of times with this chassis is reduced height with poor linearity. In both cases the faulty component was C404 ( $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's used in the feedback circuit between the field output and ramp generator stages.
S.C.

## Sony KV2092

The problem with this set was that the volume would alter of its own accord or wouldn't adjust at all. Unfortunately it was an intermittent fault. While the set was playing up we carried out a check at the base of Q015, the volume buffer transistor in the line from the microcomputer and DAC chips, to see whether the d.c. level changed when the volume was adjusted. It did, so this eliminated the circuitry prior to Q 015 , putting us in a much better position when the fault next appeared for a reasonable time. When the set faulted again we carried out checks around Q019, Q021 and Q017, which process the volume on-screen display information. Q017 turned out to be faulty. As we didn't have a Sony replacement we fitted a BC546 which did the trick.
S.C.

## Salora H Chassis

When the aerial was disconnected the field folded over. Very odd. Mind you, the picture wasn't too good - the focus was way out and the brightness was too low. Also, a low-pitched humming noise came from the speaker. Where to start first? Well, when I was an apprentice I was told always to start at the tube. It's one of the best bits of advice I've heeded. The e.h.t. was low at about 20 kV . I turned the set-e.h.t. potentiometer RTB700, only a tweak, and the meter needle went off the scale. I could picture sparks dancing from the e.h.t. cavity, up the meter and then my arm at any moment. I quickly switched the set off and checked my equipment, as you know what X-rays can do. Thankfully everything was intact. I then replaced the potentiometer itself, expecting a cure, but was disappointed. A replacement hybrid Ipsalo circuit control chip finally provided a cure.
S.C.

## Finlux 9000 Chassis

This set was brought to us because of low brightness. Curiously, when the tube's first anode voltage was increased the set developed a Hanover-bar effect then the colour-difference signals disappeared. After a great deal of head-scratching and unnecessary replacement of components the cause of the fault was found to be in the RGB output section, of all places. We disconnected the emitters of the RGB output transistors $\mathrm{Tb} 5, \mathrm{~Tb} 8$ and Tb 11 in turn. When the red channel transistor Tb 5 was disconnected in
this way the brightness and chroma faults cleared. After this it was a straightforward case of checking the components in the red channel. This led us to Tb6 which was short-circuit collector-to-emitter. Normal operation was restored when a new BF881 had been fitted. The faulty transistor must, in addition to affecting the red channel, have been loading the colour decoder section chip which then shut down.
S.C.

## Panasonic TX21T1

This was a brand new set, straight out of the box. After working for a couple of minutes picture sync was lost then the screen went blank, the power supply shut down and the set squealed. We turned the set off and allowed it to cool. The initial symptom was the giveaway: when the fault developed we squirted the TDA2579A line generator/sync chip IC501 with freezer. This restored normal operation for a couple of minutes. A new chip provided a permanent cure.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

This set had no picture. When the first anode control was turned up we got a faint, watery image on the screen. Voltage checks around the BC307B beam limiter transistor Tr 114 showed that its base was at 0.6 V instead of 5.8 V . The cause was eventually traced to the $143 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R231 which had gone open-circuit.
E.R.

## Fidelity CTV14S

The complaint with this set was no sound. We found that there was zero voltage at pin 14 of the TDA3190 sound chip. The source of the supply was traced back to D25 which was dry-jointed at its anode.
E.R.

## Network NWC1410R

There was no sound as both the sound output transistors Q652/3 had failed. We replaced them along with, for good measure, the two $1 \Omega$ resistors R659/660 which were looking distressed. This restored the sound.

## ITT CVC1210/1215 Chassis

The d.c. fuse Fu651 would blow at switch on. The culprit turned out to be $\mathrm{C} 701(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 350 \mathrm{~V})$ which was shortcircuit. If the problem is intermittent start up, replace C731, C733, C713, C703 and C701, also add a $1 \cdot 8 \Omega$ resistor in series with the cathode of D712.
J.E.

## Saisho CM16R

A dead set though with the standby indicator on was due to failure of the STK7308 chopper chip IC501. After checking all the components in the power supply - it takes only a few minutes - and also checking for shorts at the line output transistor a new chip was fitted and the set was switched on. A long soak test proved that all was o.k. J.E.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

This was a tricky fault. If the set was left alone it would work faultlessly all day and every day. If it was switched off and then on while hot however it would occasionally stay in the off mode. After many, many tests and component substitutions we found that D6670 (1N4148) was the cause.

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No fault could be found with it after removal, either when cold or hot, but a replacement cured the fault.
S.L.

## Contec KT8135

Field cramping when hot was found to be the result of C336 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) developing a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ leak.
S.L.

## Solavox 140

Field collapse was simply a case of the LA7830 output chip going short-circuit. Its $3 \cdot 3 \Omega$ feed resistor R122 had also failed. Replacements produced some scan, but with poor top linearity and some top compression. C108 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was responsible for this. We've seen these sets in Nikkai cabinets.
S.L.

## Saisho CT208TT

This teletext set displayed perfect text on all channels. Unfortunately when warm it would do so without being asked. We found that the culprit was the SAA5040B chip IC903. We've now had the fault several times. While it could be a batch problem, we feel that the position of the text panel could be a contributory factor. It's mounted horizontally, directly above the main chassis, at the top of the cabinet.
S.L.

## Hitachi G6P Chassis

Failure of the line output transformer has been a frequent fault with these sets. With this one however the symptom was red streaks that appeared at random, starting at the left-hand side of the screen. They would then merge into a
vertical red band at the left. This gradually broadened, with a ragged edge, filling the whole screen. The red raster would then brighten to the point at which flyback lines became visible. As a lot of work, with no success, had been carried out on the c.r.t. base and around the colour decoder chip, we decided to look elsewhere. The circuit diagram was consulted, and this gave us an idea. Maybe the graphics generator chip was at fault. A gentle puff of freezer on IC1104 (M50450-023P) proved the point. S.L.

## Hitachi NP6CQ Chassis

This chassis, since its production many years ago, has been plagued by the intermittently dead condition. There are still many of these sets around however, giving good results. While dry-joints loom large as the likely cause of the intermittently dead fault, these days you usually have to look a little deeper. This time C919 ( $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was going open-circuit when warm. Its associated with pin 4 of the CP901 chip. Use of freezer and a hairdryer provided a quick diagnosis.

## Grundig CUC70 Chassis

These nice sets produce very good pictures and are extremely reliable. This one's discrete power supply was delivering a low output ( 70 V ) however and was twittering badly. It did the same when it was used to power a 100 W bulb, proving that the power supply was the cause of the trouble. We eventually found that the 33 V reference diode IC633 had a reverse leakage of around $26 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
S.L.

## Ferguson TX10 Chassis

Here's a nice simple one for a change. A green screen was caused by the green output stage's $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load resistor R664 being open-circuit. Its replacement, along with its counterparts in the R and B output stages, has become a routine job.
S.L.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

This fault caught me the first time I came across it. The same thing happened a few weeks later. Both sets came in dead. Initial checks showed that there was normal h.t. right up to the line output transistor. But there was no 15 V output from the chopper circuit. I resoldered the various dry-joints you get around the chopper transformer and was rewarded with a good picture and sound. These disappeared as quickly as they had come. The cause of the problem is that L10 in the rectifier circuit that feeds the 12 V regulator has a habit of going open-circuit in an irregular manner before it fails permanently. What can sometimes be a little disconcerting is that in L10's highresistance condition the 12 V regulator still receives an input of $12-15 \mathrm{~V}$, yet the set remains dead. This can lead you to suspect the regulator etc.
S.L.

## Panasonic Alpha 2 and 3 Chassis

Faulty teletext was the complaint with a TX25A2 (Alpha 3 chassis). Sure enough the channel flag and bar graphs drifted aimlessly across the screen while the text was erratic with flashing white lines in the background. A check on the 6 MHz oscillator confirmed that it was running slowly, unlocked to the transmission. As the inputs to IC3501 seemed to be in order we fitted a replacement. No difference. We then carried out checks around IC3501 and
found that the 220 pF capacitor C 3511 in the 6 MHz phase control circuit was leaky. We've since had the same fault with a TX24A1 (Alpha 2 chassis) which has the same text circuit.
B.S.

## Ferguson 20E2 (TX90 Chassis)

We've had tuning problems with two of these sets. The first wouldn't search. We found that the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ safety resistor R986 in the tuning circuit on the remote control panel was open-circuit. This was in turn due to the 150 V tuning regulator supply being high because R56 on the line linearity/width panel had fallen in value from $2 \cdot 4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to less than $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. When this had been attended to we discovered that channels could be found but not memorised. A new M293B1 memory chip (IC902) put that right.

The second 20 E 2 found channels up to around number thirty, but anything higher produced motorboating and again there was no memory. That's right, the voltage across the ZTK33B regulator D909 was low at 25 V . But a different diode was to blame: D 908 , the 33 V zener diode that stabilises the voltage at the base of transistor TR916, was leaky.
C.A.

## Hitachi CPT2260/Salora Ipsalo 2

The mains fuse had blown, the filter resistor RB713 was open-circuit and the two BUW41B chopper transistors TB700/1 were short-circuit. After replacements had been fitted and the line scan coupling capacitor CB532 had been checked for dry-joints, the set produced nothing but a faint whistle. CB712 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, the coupling capacitor to the base of TB701, had dried up. We decided to replace its partner CB726 in TB700's base circuit as well to be sure.

I now make a point of changing these two capacitors whenever this type of power supply appears on the bench. As in many other contemporary TV designs that use similar electrolytics mounted near hot components in highfrequency power supplies, these little capacitors work hard and are becoming a common cause of supply failure or erratic operation.
C.A.

## Hitachi CPT2051

Field faults in these sets are usually caused by $\mathrm{C} 608(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 160 V ) which decouples the supply to the field output stage or dry-joints on the HM6251 field output module. Not this time however. There was still field collapse after the usual checks had been carried out. A limited amount of drive could be seen when the output at pin 4 of the module was checked with the scope, but it looked as though the output was heavily loaded. C609 ( 4.7 nF ) which is connected in parallel with the field scan coils had gone short-circuit, probably because it was mounted right against the hot h.t. feed resistor R607. We mounted the replacement capacitor under the PCB.
C.A.

## Philips NC3 Chassis

The owner of this set had rescued it from being scrapped by a national retail/servicing company and brought it to us because he knew where to come... The problem was reduced height with vivid horizontal ripples over the picture. We noticed that a replacement Hitachi picture tube had been fitted, with scan coils that were different from the original ones. The ripples went when the missing $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ damping resistor was fitted across the Hitachi field scan coils. Full scan was restored when the parallelconnected scan coils were rewired in series.
C.A.

## Philips CD160

These machines occasionally suffer from poor or no loading drive. This particular machine would open the tray but would then refuse to close it. Usually the cause of the fault is the loading motor drive transistors, which often get very hot and have a tendency to burn up. They are mounted on the front panel and should be replaced with similar types. The circuit reference numbers are 6059,6055 and 6056, all type BC328-40, and 6057/8, both type BC33818. The Philips part numbers are 482213041715 for the BC328-40, and 482213040892 for the BC338-16. M.L.

## Sony CDP-M20S

This player is part of a midi system and is powered by a separate 15 V a.c. supply from the amplifier unit. The fault symptom was interesting and, luckily, its cause was easy to find. No play was the complaint. When a disc was inserted the machine seemed to focus on it all right and the TOC was read, with indication in the display. Immediately after the total track and playing time appeared however a zero came up in the display: after that there was nothing apart from the zero. When I pressed play the machine tried to find track one but gave up after a few seconds, then the disc stopped spinning. Exactly the same symptoms were present when another disc was tried.
When I removed the bottom cover I noticed that two areas of the machine suffered badly from dry-joints. Most noticeable were the areas around the a.c. supply socket and the STA341M tracking drive chip IC6. A good solderup in these two areas provided a cure, the machine working very well afterwards. I've looked at a couple of similar machines since that first one. Both showed signs of drying up in the same two areas. One to watch out for.
M.L.

## Philips FCD562

The report stated that this machine didn't work properly. When a disc was inserted, the machine would go into play. If stop was pressed after several minutes' the music would stop but the disc would continue to rotate. Furthermore open/close had no effect and the machine wouldn't open its tray. The player would work normally again for several minutes after interrupting the mains supply. The cause of the trouble was the MAB8441-T014 control/display chip on the front panel. Various component suppliers provide an MAB8441-T018 as a replacement: no modifications are required.
M.L.

## Sony CDP-M35

The complaints were of skipping and taking a time to find tracks. Also the drawer would come back out after a disc had been loaded and there had been failure to read the TOC. The first item we replaced was the loading belt, which was worn. This belt operates the drawer drive mechanism and also the mechanism that lifts up the CDM to clamp the disc. The new belt cured the intermittent failure to read the TOC, but the unit still skipped and took a long time to find tracks. We tried a full alignment, but this didn't provide a cure. We eventually found that the tracking-coil driver transistors Q603 (2SC3666) and Q604
(2SA1426) and the focus coil driver transistors Q607 (2SC3666) and Q608 (2SA1426) were faulty. The 2SC3666 can be replaced with a BC639 while the 2SA1426 can be replaced with a BC640.

After replacing these transistors it's necessary to carry out both the focus bias (offset) and E-F balance adjustments. The machine should then be up to specification and should play the test disc. If it doesn't, the laser assembly is suspect. The drawer belt part number is 3 -653-387-00.
P.J.R.

## Pioneer PDM40

This six-disc multiplayer wouldn't read any of the discs not even the TOC. On closer examination, guess what? Yes, the spindle motor was at fault. Normal operation was restored after fitting a new motor. The part number is PEA1028. Don't use a PYY1109, because the motor spindle is too short. Also make sure that you use a PDM40 turntable height gauge, not the one for the PD-Z81M etc.
P.J.R.

## Denon DCD660

This brand new player came from the shop with the complaint that it wouldn't read the TOC and hence wouldn't play. The laser focused and the disc rotated, but as tracking lock wasn't achieved the disc scon stopped again. The cause of the trouble was that connector CB101 hadn't been pushed fully home.
N.B.

## Technics SLXP7

These early portable players are well built. This one was accused of cutting out at random whilst playing. We found that squeezing the lid down would produce the fault. The cause was the door/LD on switch. We also had to clean the copper hook on the door. One common fault with these players was also in evidence - intermittent failure to start to play due to a high-resistance traverse rest switch. Neither part is difficult to replace.
N.B.

## MATTERS ARISING

Correction: The l.t. rectifier diode on the live side of the circuit was omitted in Fig. 1, page 276 last month. Its anode goes to the transformer winding and its cathode to the positive side of the reservoir electrolytic.

February cover: We should have mentioned that the free signal diodes were type 1N4148.

Satellite TV receiver project (December/January issues): Several readers have experienced difficulty in obtaining the sound demodulator chip IC7. The correct type number is XR215CN. It can be obtained in one-off quantity, cash with order, from Sabre Advanced Micro, Mead House, Suit 4, London Road, Bentley, Farnham, Surrey. Telephone 042022 004, fax 042022008 . Phone for latest price and delivery details before ordering.

# Test Report: Beckman Industrial RMS225 DMM 

David Botto

My first impression when I unpacked the recently introduced Beckman Industrial RMS225 digital multimeter was that it's a ruggedly built though slim instrument which looks as though it will stand up to hard use. The instrument fits snugly and securely into the hand. Its grey case is made of high-impact, fire-retardant thermoplastic material. I would have liked to have seen some identifying colours on the test lead sockets, the selector buttons and the meter's case. Some TV/VCR/computer engineers do however prefer the RMS225's uniform grey finish. The RMS225 measures $173 \times 71 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}$ (without its holster). It weighs 160 z. with holster and PP3 or equivalent battery.

Precision test gear should be treated with care. It's a fact of life however that DMMs are sometimes dropped. To guard against damage when this occurs, the RMS225 is supplied in a tough, rubbery protective holster. It can be removed from the holster and reinserted face down to protect the display whilst being carried around in the van. There's also a flex-strap to enable the meter to be hung from a point that's convenient for eye-level viewing.

The holster also provides test lead storage, a useful twoposition tilt stand and clips to hold the probes on the meter (see the accompanying photograph) whilst making singlehanded measurements. I found this holster arrangement handy for field servicing: instead of needing three hands one to hold the meter and the other two to hold the test probes - the meter and its case together form a single probe.

## Ranges

The set-up procedure with some auto-ranging DMMs is almost like programming a computer. In this respect the RMS225 is definitely user-friendly. A simple menu selection method together with a full range of function annunciators removes the need for complex switching. I found it easy to select any of the four measurement modes - range lock, probe hold, relative and auto min/max using the three-button menu selector. A sturdy sevenposition rotary switch is used for on/off and function selection. A gentle beep is heard when a function or mode is selected.

Auto-range selection for maximum resolution is fully automatic. An auto-ranging DMM with a slow response

Table 1: Abridged electrical specification.

| D.C. voltage ranges: | 1V-1kV; resolution 0.1 mV ; accuracy 0.25 per cent ( 400 V 1 kV 0.4 per cent). |
| :---: | :---: |
| Current ranges-d.c.: | 10 mA -10A; resolution $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$; accuracy 0.75 per cent. |
| A.C. voltage ranges (r.m.s.): | $10 \mathrm{~V}-750 \mathrm{~V}$; resolution 1 mV ; accuracy 1.5 per cent. |
| Current ranges - a.c. r.m.s.: | $10 \mathrm{~mA}-10 \mathrm{~A}$; resolution $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$; accuracy 1.75 per cent. |
| Resistance ranges: | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega-40 \mathrm{M} \Omega$; resolution $0.1 \Omega$; accuracy 0.5 per cent ( $40 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range 1.5 per cent). |
| Diode/continuity: | Accuracy 1 per cent; maximum open-circuit voltage 3.3 V ; response time under 1 sec ; audible short-circuit indication. |

can be maddening to use, forcing you to lock in to one range. The RMS225's range-lock facility seems almost unnecessary however, since in the auto mode the RMS225 registered the measured value faster than my new manual DMM did.

Another time-saving feature is that, unlike many autoranging DMMs, you don't have to switch between volts/microvolts and milliamps/microamps - the meter does it for you. To use the high-current range you simply plug the positive test lead into the 10A socket.

## Digital Count

The RMS225 is a full 4 -digit instrument ( 10,000 count) with a maximum reading of 9999 that updates every half second. Until recently a DMM with such a specification cost a lot of money. The high-contrast readout digits are 12 mm high and jet black. This full 4-digit readout gives you two or three times the resolution of a conventional 3.5-digit DMM. As an example of this, if the RMS225 is being used to measure the voltage on a 418 V d.c. line it's possible to see a change as small as $0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$. This resolution would of course be of no use with a meter whose accuracy was, as with many of the cheaper $3 \cdot 5$-digit meters, 0.8 per cent.

The claimed accuracy for the d.c. voltage ranges except between $400 \mathrm{~V}-1 \mathrm{kV}$ is $\pm 0.25$ per cent. At the higher voltages it's 0.4 per cent. With a.c. voltages the accuracy is 1.5 per cent while the ohms ranges have an accuracy of 0.5 per cent (except the $40 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range where the accuracy is 1.5 per cent). For further details, see Table 1. Tests with precision voltage sources and accurate resistors showed that the above claims are justified.

## Bar Graph

The RMS225 has, in addition to its digital display, a 41segment, rapid-response analogue bar-graph pointer. This updates at twenty times a second, which means that it responds to measurement variations faster than a multimeter with a conventional moving-coil analogue pointer. I thought it a pity that the bar-graph scale isn't numbered. The RMS225 was tried with various peaking and nulling adjustments: no analogue meter could have done a better job.

The bar graph is also nice to use when checking diodes. It takes less than a second to get a response with

Right: The Beckman Industrial RMS225 digital multimeter in its holster, which provides protection, storage and enables the meter to be used single-handedly as a probe.



Fig. 1: Crest factor performance of the RMS225.
diode/continuity tests. In addition to the visual readout, a steady two-tone note is heard when a diode or semiconductor junction is short-circuit.

## Offset Measurements

The relative mode is indicated by a function annunciator. Once this mode has been enabled, the input level signal used as the reference baseline value is displayed as $0 \cdot 00$. If for example the reference value is set to 50 V and the meter probes are connected to a 40 V supply, the value displayed is -10 V . This mode is useful for zeroing out the resistance of the test leads when making low-resistance measurements and for making exact comparisons between components.

## Probe Hold

The probe-hold feature enables you to freeze a measurement on the display. This is handy when it's difficult to look at the readout whilst making a measurement. A cheerful beep tells the user that a stable reading has been achieved. Only the numbers freeze - the bar graph still responds to input changes. This is useful when carrying out checks with intermittent faults.

## Full-resolution Monitoring

If you suspect an intermittent voltage or voltage supply variation, you can connect the RMS225 and use its autoranging minimum/maximum record mode to monitor the suspect point - you can then get on with another job. If a new minimum or maximum reading is recorded, a beep note sounds to attract attention. By pressing the select button you can see both the maximum and the minimum recorded voltages. The recording period is unlimited.

## Protection and Safety

All the voltage ranges are protected to 1 kV and the resistance ranges to 500 V . The current ranges are protected by special 600 V fuses, which must not be replaced with standard fuses.

Beckman Industrial has obviously gone to a great deal of trouble regarding safety. The data says that the RMS225 meets the safety requirements of IEC348 class II and passes the strenuous IEEE 5876 kV transient test.

When a measured voltage exceeds 25 V , a dangerous voltage "lightning" symbol is displayed and the meter hiccups a double beep. This may not sound like a dangerous voltage. Under certain conditions however, for example if your hands are perspiring or the 25 V supply is backed by a large current reserve, it could be fatal.

When the input signal exceeds the selected range limit with the range-lock mode enabled the meter displays a dOL prompt, telling you to put the meter back into the
auto-range mode. Should the input signal exceed its maximum tolerance IOL appears, together with an insistent audible tone, warning you to remove the test probes from the circuit immediately.

The test leads have right-angled plugs at the socket end and finger-protection guards at the probe end. The input sockets could be improved however. Though the metal contact pieces are recessed and cannot be touched, it seems to me that it would be possible for an odd piece of wire, solder or a component lead to touch the metal of an unused socket. It would have been nicer to have had plastic insulated sockets of the type used with the Beckman Model DM27XL DMM.

## Guarantee

Check the guarantee before buying a piece of test gear. Beckman assure me that before an RMS225 leaves the factory in the USA it receives a complete "burn-in cycle and a thorough computerised testing on all ranges". The accuracy specifications are guaranteed for at least one year, and the meter itself has a three-year guarantee.

## On Test

During a thorough bench test I found that the RMS225 is convenient and easy to use. The fact that it measures true r.m.s. on the a.c. voltage and current ranges is a big advantage when you have to work with the spikey or digital waveforms encountered in TV/video/computer equipment. The readout digits could have been larger and the bar-graph scale properly numbered, even if these would have involved a slight price increase. But with the high contrast of both the analogue and digital displays I had no difficulty in reading the numbers.

The open-circuit ohms voltage measured across the test probes is 0.6 V . This is a little high for in-situ printed circuit resistance checking when semiconductor junctions are present. In practice however I found that in-circuit checking is possible except where the circuitry contains resistors that measure in the $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ range.

Battery life is 500 hours provided an alkaline battery is fitted. A little battery picture appears in the display when the battery life left is approximately fifty hours. Should you forget to switch it off, the RMS225 powers down automatically after one hour. On the resistance ranges the display blanks out after six minutes. Obviously the designers know something of the habits of TV/video/computer engincers!

## Conclusion

In conclusion, I really would have liked to have bought an RMS225 for myself, but as I already possess three excellent DMMs I couldn't think of an excuse to do so - not one that would convince my wife, anyway. Regretfully the meter had to be returned to Beckman.

The price of the RMS225 is $£ 120$ plus VAT, which is surprisingly low for a true r.m.s., 10,000 count instrument. The price includes the holster and test leads and a nicely printed, easy-to-understand operator's manual. It's available from Beckman Industrial Ltd., Astec Building, High Street, Wollaston, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 4PG - telephone 0384442393.

The TP850 temperature probe and a.c. and d.c. clampon current probes are available as extras.

My thanks are due to Sue Round of Beckman Industrial for the loan of the instrument for assessment.

| 15：804 | 3.72 | 2505583 | 0.28 | AN2140 | 1.13 | BC207 | 0.19 | box | 0．58 | Bu12 | 1.10 | Hal | 0.66 | MC133 | 1.75 | SAS560T | 2.06 | STR1996 | 3.9 | ${ }^{1818970}$ | 4.00 | roata 0 | 1.55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15858 | 3.72 | ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC1 }}^{251}$ | ${ }^{3.89}$ | ${ }^{\text {an235 }}$ | 4.65 | ${ }^{\text {BC2728 }}$ | ${ }^{0.268}$ | ${ }_{80}^{80 \times 6}$ | 1.51 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.58}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.36}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.26}$ |  | ${ }^{06}$ |  | 18 |  | ${ }_{1.00}^{0.57}$ | ${ }_{\text {To }}^{\text {ToA4 } 4500}$ | 4．185 |
| ${ }^{17052}$ | 3.10 | ${ }^{25 C 1678}$ | 1.21 | AN236 | 3.03 |  | ${ }^{0.03}$ |  | －1．98 | в ${ }^{\text {aram }}$ | －1．18 |  | 7.06 |  |  |  | 2.87 |  | 7 | so | 0.30 | $600-2$ | 1.88 |
| ${ }^{17} 78034$ | 230 | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | 2.26 | AN241 | 1.23 | BC225 | 0.40 | ${ }_{\text {B0YY }}$ | 1.18 | Buza | 0.72 | HA13 | 3.96 | MC1357P | 0.57 |  | 1.33 |  | 6.68 |  | 239 |  | 5.99 |
| 177089 | ${ }_{\text {j．28 }}$ | 25C1815 | 0.13 | AN245 | 5.7 | ${ }_{\text {BCL237 }}$ | 0.04 |  | 0.39 | Bu2 | 1.13 |  | 8.96 |  | 1.48 |  | 2.97 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.75 |
| 17127 | ． | 2 2S1826 | 0.69 | AN253 | 1.28 |  | 0.10 |  | 0.66 |  | 1.13 |  | 12.25 |  | 3.64 |  | ．33 |  | 5．7 |  | 1.89 |  | － |
| 1737 |  | ${ }^{25 C 1823}$ | 4.14 | AN262 | 1.37 |  | 0.08 |  | 0.67 |  | 1.12 |  | 2.73 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} .6$ |  | 1.08 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Na | 0.03 | ${ }^{25 C 1875}$ | 3.71 | AN271 | 1.79 | BC2398 | 0.03 |  | 0.25 |  | 1.38 |  | 4.95 |  | ． 10 |  | 2.21 |  | 0.40 |  | ． 05 |  | 7 |
|  | 0.06 | ${ }^{25 C 18933}$ | 3.25 | AN295 | 8.28 | BC2514 | ${ }^{0.33}$ |  | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {Bu2 }}$ | 1.75 |  | 1.45 |  |  |  | 1.1 |  | ． 26 |  |  |  | 50 |
|  | 0.03 |  | ， |  | ${ }^{\text {5．} 26}$ |  | ． 5 |  | 029 | 2326A |  | Ha137 | 1.59 | 3340 | 1．10 | SSAL | 11.76 | 1604 | 0.97 |  | 217 |  | 1.56 |
|  |  |  | ． 23 |  | 3 |  | －3 |  | 0.5 | B．Ja06 | 0.42 |  |  | MC5192 | ${ }^{21.94}$ | SDARO | 20.50 | 16045 | 1.20 | tcasmo | ． 60 |  | 98 |
|  | 0.05 |  | 2， |  | ． |  |  |  |  | 9060 | 1.24 | нА1389R | 2.05 | MC7244P | 3.4 | 50021122 | 2.96 | 15649 | 1.45 |  | 23 |  | 22 |
|  |  |  | d |  | ， |  | 0.26 | 157 | 0.33 | 407 | 0.54 |  |  | －5／6 | 1.56 |  | 9.37 | 16052V | 0.87 |  | 5.44 |  | 24 |
| INA | 0.03 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 S C 1 9 5 9}$ | O， 51 | ${ }_{\text {AN318 }}$ | 7.95 | bçata | ${ }_{\text {Diol }}$ | BF158 | 0.09 | U412 | 8.97 | HA1392 | 4.38 |  | 1.25 | SG6 | 13.50 | 16658 | 4.95 |  | 1.99 | teal 002 | 4.93 |
|  | 0.03 | ${ }_{2 S C 1953}$ | 1.93 | A 3120 | 1.65 | вс338 | 0.11 | Bf599 | 0.11 | buaza | 0.64 |  | 2.55 |  | 0.75 |  | 1.81 | 16059 | 4.22 |  | 1.65 | 1009 | 1.65 |
|  | 0.13 | 2 SC | 1.65 |  | 1.27 |  | 0.03 | 85160 | 0.31 |  | 1.11 | HA1397 | 2.55 |  | 0.26 |  | S |  | 1.2 |  |  |  | 1.48 |
|  |  | 2 S | 1.79 |  | 7.62 |  | 0.13 | Bf167 | 0.38 | Bu508A | 0.92 | наı | 2.55 | M66102 | 0.28 |  | 20.62 | \＄0 | \％ |  | 2.82 |  | ． 38 |
|  | 0.1 | $2 \mathrm{SC1} 98$ | 0.99 |  | 3.71 |  | 0.09 |  | 0.05 | 8us36 | 1.53 | HA1 | 2.07 |  | 0.45 |  | 1.25 | \＄0 | 2.42 |  |  |  | 46 |
|  |  |  | 0.60 |  | 1.53 |  | 0.11 |  | 0.55 |  | 1.54 | HA14 | 0.85 |  | 2.74 |  | 0.3 | 190 | ． 122 |  | 6.51 |  | ${ }^{6} .67$ |
|  | 0.1 | 2sc2009 | 0.33 |  | 1.65 |  | 0.09 | B6178 | 0.39 | Bu705 | 1.56 |  | 2.23 | мем94 | 1.65 |  | 0.3 |  | 1.25 |  |  |  | 12 |
|  |  | $25 C 2029$ | 0.33 |  | 1.50 | ВСС388 | 0.12 | Bf179 | 029 | 8u306 | 0.79 |  | 176 |  | 1.40 |  | 0．89 |  | 1.0 |  | ${ }^{2} 28$ |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ |
|  | 0.03 | ${ }^{25 C 22028}$ | 2.11 | AN370 | 3.95 |  | 0.08 | Br 180 | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {B }} \mathbf{8} 807$ | 0.49 | H0 | 5．7 |  | 2.36 |  | ． |  | 1.0 |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.55}$ |
| 1544 | 0.10 | ${ }^{2 S C 22033}$ | －．99 | ANS5120 | 3.43 | BC440 | 0.09 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 81}$ | 0.64 | ${ }^{\text {Blaza }}$ | ${ }^{2.31}$ | ${ }_{\text {H038880 }}$ | 12 | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | 0.06 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0} .98$ | 190 | ${ }_{9} .49$ | toaliosa | ${ }_{202}$ | IPP10 | 0.28 |
|  | ${ }_{0.29}^{0.05}$ |  | 0.49 | ${ }_{\text {AN5 }}$（32 | ${ }_{5.08}$ | ${ }_{8 C 544}$ | 0.36 | ${ }_{\text {BFF }}^{183}$ | 0.38 | BUX84 | 0.50 | H048801015 | 14.07 | mulis | 0.38 | SkE4610 | 0.54 | T9054V | 0.99 | ToAlom | 7.00 | IPP12 | 0.33 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ | 0.28 | 2285 | 0.62 | AN5250 | 5.04 | BC460 | 0.33 | BF184 | 0.39 | 8ux85 | 0.74 | HIS | 14.60 | M | 0.49 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2.15}$ |  | 3.4 |  | 0.95 |  |  |
|  | 0.85 | 2991 | 1.30 | AN5 | 1.02 | ${ }^{\text {BCC461 }}$ | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 85}$ | 0.39 | ${ }^{8 \times 126}$ | 0．14 |  | 14.5 | ${ }^{\text {M12328 }}$ | \％ | SL1 1 | 2 |  | ， 86 | Datiolia |  |  | e． 38 |
|  | 0.74 | ${ }^{25 C 2741}$ | 1.30 | Ans | 226 | BC462 | 1.12 | ${ }^{\text {Bras }}$ | 0.14 |  | 0.09 | H062 | 12.30 | ${ }_{\text {M12338 }}$ | ${ }_{1.95}^{1.95}$ | Sl4 | ${ }_{3.69}$ | iA7027 | 180 | foA 102 | 2.10 | TIP 132 | 0.41 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 N 3347202}$ | 1.12 | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 2216}$ | ${ }^{0} 0.92$ | ${ }_{\text {ans }}$ | ${ }_{3} 120$ | ${ }_{\text {BC478 }}$ | ${ }^{0.315}$ |  | 0.14 | By164 | 0.49 | HM6632 | ${ }_{5.7}$ | ML238 | 5.65 | SL432A | 3．4 | taposo | 1.14 |  | 2.17 | IP137 | 0.96 |
| $2{ }^{2} 37$ | 0.18 | 2562233 | 0.74 | Ans701N | 1.66 | BC479 | 0.41 | BF197 | 0.24 | ${ }^{\text {BY } 176}$ | 0.93 | HM625 | 5．69 | $\mathrm{ML}_{1} 923$ | ${ }^{3} 30$ | SL439 | 2.48 | taposi | 1.74 | toatios | 2.19 | 11P29 | 0.44 |
|  | 0.15 | ${ }^{23 C 2} 2$ | 0.24 |  | 1.75 | ${ }^{\text {Brc332 }}$ |  |  | 0.17 | 1799 | 0.7 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M M }}$ | \％ 3.15 | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {SL48 }}$ | 4.45 7.24 | ${ }_{\text {IAPO6 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2.55}$ | ${ }_{\text {dol }}^{\text {TDAA }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.50}$ | ITP2955 | － 0.79 |
| ${ }_{2} 2137706$ | 0.14 | c2278 | 1.14 | ${ }_{\text {ANE }}$ | 3.91 |  | －0．08 | ${ }_{\text {BFF200 }}$ | 0.37 | ${ }_{8 \times 187}$ | 0.79 | ${ }_{\text {HMMOO12 }}$ | 3.22 | MM5316 | ${ }_{3.50}$ | SL490 | 1.15 | IATOOCI | 0.64 | toAio | 2.05 | Hpreg | ${ }_{0.62}$ |
| $2{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 3$ | ．11 | ${ }_{25<2335}$ | 1．93 | AN6340 | 5.62 | ${ }_{\text {BC548 }}$ | 0.10 | BF218 | 0.36 | 814189 | 1.76 |  | 11.93 | mu53 | 3.11 | SL90 | 2.06 |  | 3.13 |  | 2.03 | TIPP9 | 0.33 |
| $2{ }^{2} 3$ | 1.33 | ${ }^{25 C 25551}$ | 1.23 | An6341 | 2.22 | BCS | 0.05 |  | 0.19 | By198 | 0.16 |  | 120 |  | 2.04 |  | ． 0 |  | 183 |  | 2.78 | IPrag | 75 |
|  | 1.40 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 c} 23555$ | 3.67 | An6333 | 16.00 | BCC50 | 0.12 | Br237 | 0.65 | $8{ }^{820} 2$ | 0.17 | Kaz2101 | 0.57 | MM | 1.99 |  | 1.61 | ${ }^{11977729}$ | 2.57 | JDA10596 | 0.44 | 11173055 | ${ }^{0} 0.69$ |
|  | 1.23 | 257 | 1.50 | AN6S | ${ }_{0} 2.69$ | ${ }_{\text {BC557 }}$ | 0.05 | ${ }_{\text {Br241 }}^{\text {Bra }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }_{\text {Br210－400 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.181}$ | ${ }_{\text {Kc5s82 }}$ |  | MN1400VL | 12.51 | SN29915N | 6．04 | TA7076P | 1.50 | JDA1092 | 4.51 | tirs30 | 0.40 |
| ${ }_{2}^{213839}$ | 1.17 | 25c2578 | 5.24 | AN6S | 0.68 | BC．558 |  | B5245 | 0.50 | BY210．600 | 0.35 | $\underline{200 C V}$ | 1.28 | mw1435VX | 12.75 |  | 7.19 | ta7899P | 3.10 | тDa | 0.49 | $1{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 0.34 |
|  | 0.09 | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ | 1.47 | AN6 | 0.74 | BCS | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {Br245 }}$ | 0.49 | BY210－6 | 0.19 | Latzol | 0.75 | MN14 | 12.44 | SN297 | 3.66 | ta70 | 8.63 | tDA1 | 1.27 | IPP318 | 0.28 |
|  | 1.73 |  | 1.70 |  | 1.1 | BC， | 0.20 | 246A | 2.67 | 年23 | t．98 | La12 | 1.04 | MP1 | 15.55 |  | ${ }^{6} 145$ |  | ${ }^{3.99}$ | DAA | 3.98 | 込 | ${ }^{0.35}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{~N}}$ | ${ }_{2.85}^{2.68}$ | ${ }^{253323}$ | ${ }_{0} 2.28$ | ANV | 1．175 | ${ }_{\text {BC637 }}{ }^{86635}$ | 0.24 |  | 0.28 | ${ }_{8}^{\text {BY226 }}$ | ${ }_{0} .9 .15$ | ${ }^{\text {Latra }}$ | 1.07 | Mc135s | 1.88 | SN27 | ${ }_{14.46}$ | IA1710 | ${ }_{1}^{1.78}$ | ${ }_{\text {TDAA }}$ | 4.15 | ${ }_{\text {H1P28 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.46}$ |
|  | 9．99 | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.09 | an7146 | 2.06 | BC638 | 0.20 | ${ }^{\text {Br25 }}$ | 0.34 | By27 | 0.20 | ${ }^{1 / 12357 N}$ | ${ }^{3.06}$ | MPP5356 | 0.60 |  | 2.50 |  | 0．64 | J0A1236 | ${ }^{3.60}$ |  | ${ }^{0.36}$ |
|  | 0.50 | ${ }_{25 c 333}$ | 1.33 | AN775 | 2.37 | BC639 | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {BrF258 }}$ | ${ }^{0.33}$ | ${ }^{\text {BYY228 }}$ | ． 138 | Lat363 |  | MPS53712 | 0．4 | SN2 | 711 | IAT72 | 23 | TDA1327A | ${ }_{6} .193$ | п1P33 | ${ }^{0.638}$ |
| ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{NS5}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.952}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.57}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ AN7156 158 | ${ }_{2.65}^{2.70}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { B6C60 }}}^{\text {BCx }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.05}$ | ${ }_{\text {Br262 }}^{8259}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.57}$ | ${ }_{\text {BY229800 }}$ | 1.87 | Lalibs | 0.70 | mb | 0.15 | ， | 5.75 | IA 1 |  |  | 0.74 |  | 0.95 |
| 2 N 5 | 0.50 | ${ }^{25 C 403 C}$ | 0.60 | AN7218 | 0.79 | 80115 | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {Br263 }}$ | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BY25s }}$ | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {L13385 }}$ | 1.53 | MPPAS6 | 0.11 | SN29 | 5．59 | ta7 | 0.62 | IDA | 1.58 | IIP34 | 1.20 |
| 2 N | 0.61 | ${ }^{25 C 458}$ | 0.08 | AN723 | 4.98 | ${ }^{80116}$ | 0.70 | ${ }^{\text {B27271 }}$ | 0.34 | 205－60 | 1.28 | La1388 |  |  |  |  | 2.58 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.89}$ | TDAA1470 | 2.45 |  | 0.29 |
| 2N6109 2N6 130 | ${ }_{0}^{1.55}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 5515 A}$ | ${ }^{0} .818$ | ${ }_{\text {AUl10 }}$ | ${ }_{5.69}^{7.72}$ | ${ }_{80131}^{80124}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bre274 }}$ | ${ }_{0} 0.24$ | ${ }_{\text {Bre99 }}$ | 0.11 | 403361 | 0.71 | MPSUL | 2.54 | SN29798N | ${ }_{5.56}$ | Ta71 | ${ }_{5.87}$ | TDA150 | 4.45 | TIPAIC | 0.31 |
| $2 \times 6133$ | 1.25 | ${ }^{25 C 536}$ | 0.13 | AU113 | 14.63 | B0132 | 0.19 | ${ }_{\text {Br3 }}{ }^{24}$ | 0.32 | ${ }^{\text {BY }} 407$ | 0.90 | La3390 | 5.52 | MPSUS6 | 1.25 | SNTTOON | 61 | ta71 | 2.31 | IDA 1515 | 4.50 | IPP42 | 0.29 |
| 2 N6292 | 0.60 | ${ }_{2}^{255337}$ | 0.54 | AY106 | 2.80 | ${ }^{80133}$ | 0.53 | ${ }^{\text {BrF336 }}$ | 0.29 | 409 |  |  |  |  |  | SNT7402N |  |  |  | TDA55515 | ${ }_{2.88}^{2.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {HP4 } 42 \mathrm{C}}$ | ${ }^{0.79}$ |
|  | 1.65 | ${ }^{25 C 5055}$ | 1.16 | Ba524 | 1.02 | ${ }_{80135}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BF338 }}$ | 0．38 | ${ }_{87713}$ | 1.12 | Lation | ${ }_{0}^{0.87}$ | MR854 | 0.75 | SNT7004N | 0.52 | TA7169 | 4.53 | tDA1522 | 1.23 | T1P47 | 0.65 |
|  | ${ }^{0.24}$ | ${ }_{25043}^{250623}$ | 1.54 |  | ${ }_{1.50}^{0.54}$ | ${ }_{80137}^{80136}$ |  | BrF35 | 0.45 | Brws | 0.19 | La4102 | 0.75 | MRS | 0.30 | SN7T10N | 0.27 | TA77172 | 1.41 | IDA1559 | 3.15 | IIS43 | 0.64 |
| 25877 | 0.96 | ${ }^{25 C 6688}$ | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {841320 }}$ | 1.38 | 80138 | 0.28 | BFF362 | 0.99 | BYY55－60 | 0.19 | LaA112 | 0.9 | MRt477 | 24.7 | SN7712 | 0.29 |  | 1.75 | T0A670 | ${ }_{2}^{2.31}$ | TIS90 | ${ }^{0.28}$ |
| ${ }^{2 S A}$ | 0.67 | ${ }_{2}^{2568681}$ | ${ }^{3.30}$ | ${ }^{81} 1332$ | 4.14 | 80139 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Lataliz }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.10}$ |  | 11.91 | $\xrightarrow{\text { SNNatalin }}$ | ${ }^{0.151}$ | ${ }_{\text {tavidap }}$ | 1．95 | TOA1905 |  | TL49CN | 1.65 <br> 1.12 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAOMOM }}$ | 0.0 | ${ }_{256884}^{25026}$ | 1.65 | ${ }_{\text {BA145 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.79}$ | ${ }^{80144}$ | ${ }^{0.515}$ | ${ }_{\text {Br391 }}$ | 0.25 | 8 B | 1.48 | La4140 | 0.70 | NE542 | 2.75 | SNi 7154 N | 1.27 | Ta7zzosp | 1.05 | IDAP908 | 4.83 | nora | 0.41 |
|  |  | ${ }^{256693}$ | 0.63 | вA | 0.11 | 80150 | 1.12 | B8419 | 0.62 | c20 | 1.95 | La4992 | 1.32 | NE555 | 0.21 | SN74175 | 1.52 | Tapzotp | 1.63 | TDA 1940 | ${ }^{3.89}$ | IMP4 | ${ }_{9.50}$ |
| $2541020 Y$ |  | ${ }^{256710}$ | 0.11 | BA15 | 0.33 | B0157 | 0.19 | ${ }^{81422}$ | 0.13 | ${ }^{1060}$ | 0.66 | Latz20 | 1.25 | NE556 | 0.33 | SN／4420 | ${ }^{1.35}$ | Iarza | 15 |  | 2.24 |  | 93 |
|  |  | ${ }^{25 C 711 A}$ | 0.25 | BA115 | $¢_{1.30}$ | 80160 | 1.60 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ 423 | 0.33 | ${ }^{\text {casaut }}$ | 0.82 | la420 | 1.12 | NESSSSN | 1.18 | SNT4200 | 1.51 | taziop | 1.45 | joras | 1.2 | 隹 |  |
| ${ }^{254473}$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{25 C 7777}$ | 0.19 | BM1 | 0.12 | ${ }^{801635}$ | 0.71 | BF／35 | 2.61 | Can089 | 1.24 | Lata22 | 1.07 | Oan | ． 11 | SN74 | 0.9 | AA7215 | ${ }^{3} 108$ | TDA2004 | 1.23 | ${ }_{\text {TMS374 }}$ | ${ }^{20.05}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S 51173 \%}^{254765}$ | 4.95 | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 7783}$ | $\stackrel{.135}{ }$ | Bal56 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{0.05}$ | ${ }_{\text {B01 }}^{185}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BF451 }}$ | 0.11 | Cazasd | 1.72 | 1 | 1.51 | 0491 | 0.14 | $\mathrm{SN}^{\text {N }}$ | 0.74 |  | 1.40 |  |  |  | 9．66 |
| ${ }_{2511474}$ | 1.25 | ${ }^{25 C 73904}$ | 3.65 | 8188 | 0.19 | 80179 | 0.30 | ${ }^{\text {Br4 } 47}$ | 0.41 | casilit | 3.12 | La4445 | 1.25 | 0995 | 0.16 |  | 1.53 | ${ }^{\text {TA7222 }}$ | 1.23 | idaza03 | 0.62 | IMS4034 | 1.00 |
| 2 Sc | 1.25 | ${ }^{25 C 828}$ | 0.28 | 8az22 | 1.15 | 80181 | 0.99 | ${ }^{\text {BF4 458 }}$ | 0.29 | CO400 | 0.13 | La4a60 | 1.38 |  |  |  |  | 1a72 |  |  | －1．23 | Hazaob | － 9.33 |
| ${ }^{2541099}$ | 5.71 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 c a b 6 7}$ | 5.19 | ${ }^{\text {Ba302 }}$ | 1.24 | ${ }^{80182}$ | 0.47 | ${ }_{\text {Brase }}$ | ${ }^{0.28}$ | ${ }^{\text {Coano }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0.24}$ | Lastirn | 1.38 | $0 \times 35$ | 7.58 | SN74 | 1.15 | Tarzzo | ${ }_{1} 1.30$ | TDR2150 | 4.48 | Tr6010e | ${ }_{2}^{2.97}$ |
| ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2} 81329$ | 0．40 | ${ }_{255930}^{25086}$ | ${ }_{0.30}$ | ${ }_{80312}$ | 1.48 | ${ }_{8}^{8018184}$ |  | ${ }_{85469}^{\text {Bra }}$ |  | COAO11 | 0.20 | LA7020 | 3.41 | OC44 | 1.95 | SN7 | 0.45 | Ia723 | 1.71 | TA | 4.18 |  | 8.50 |
| ${ }_{\substack{254469 \\ 25469}}$ | 1.17 | ${ }_{2}^{25 c 935}$ | 1.15 | ${ }^{8 / 313}$ | 0.75 | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{80197}$ | 0．870 | ${ }_{\text {Br471 }}^{\text {B47 }}$ | －0．26 | ${ }_{\text {coand }}^{\text {coanl }}$ | － 0.15 |  | ${ }^{11.97}$ | OCH5 | ¢0．18 |  | ${ }_{2} 7.55$ |  | 1．17 | TDA2 ${ }_{\text {TR21 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1.188}$ | UPCCI3600 | 2.36 <br> 1.48 |
| ${ }_{2}^{284}$ | ${ }_{2}^{0.65}$ | ${ }_{25099}$ | 9.97 | ${ }_{\text {B4318 }}$ | 0.03 | ${ }_{80190}$ |  | ${ }^{814472}$ | 0.23 | сая016 | 0.25 | la7040 | 1.32 | 0075 | 0.29 | SN76033N | 2.58 | TA2310P | 1.10 | toA2 | 2.88 | UPABIC | 0.64 |
| ${ }^{254662}$ | 0.13 | ${ }_{2}^{250355}$ | 0.64 | ${ }^{843323}$ | 2.23 | ${ }^{80201}$ |  |  | 0.62 | C04017 | 0.30 | ${ }^{177042}$ | 2.17 | ${ }^{\text {ONP26 }}$ | ${ }^{1.06}$ | ${ }_{\text {SNF }}^{\text {SNF610N }}$ | 1.19 |  | ${ }^{0} 5050$ | Tidation | ${ }_{2}^{2.06}$ | UPCCIO203 | cose |
| ${ }^{2} 5$ S5564 | 0.97 | ${ }_{2}^{2504689}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {8a／333 }}$ | 1．37 | ${ }_{\text {B0203 }}^{80202}$ |  | 491 |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.739}$ | La78800 | 1.23 | ${ }^{0}$ | 1.15 | SN76131 | ${ }_{0}^{0.66}$ | －1Az323P | ${ }_{3.15}^{3.15}$ | Tok2522 | ${ }_{19}^{19.78}$ | UPC1023 | ${ }^{2.90}$ |
|  | ${ }_{0} 0.35$ | 2501128 | 0.9 | ${ }_{8 \text { bas }}$ | ${ }_{1.23}^{1.29}$ | ${ }_{80204}$ |  | Bris06 | 0.43 | C04023 | ${ }^{0.16}$ | LA7820 | 1.51 | PT6042 | 3.58 | SN76227N | 1.08 | IA7325P | 1.63 | TDA2524 | 0.41 | UPCC103 | 0.82 |
|  | 0.62 | 2501138 | 0.71 | Bas | 1.43 | B0207 | 1.73 | BF532 | 0.45 | Co4022 | 0.28 | ${ }^{181274}$ | 1.90 | Pris5la | 5.65 | SNT62260N | 2.17 | taz33 | 2.50 | IDP2525 | 3.54 | UPCtiasac | ${ }^{1.29}$ |
| ${ }^{2} 546$ | 0.49 | ${ }^{2501273}$ | 0.79 | Bas | 1.00 | ${ }^{802222}$ |  | 8F596 | ${ }^{0.18}$ | ca4028 | 0.64 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{C} 78300$ | 1.58 | R11038 | 1.81 | SNTV228N | ${ }^{3.27}$ | iazaico | 5.5 | IDA23323 | ${ }^{0} .41$ | UPC， | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{0.68}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{254}$ | 0.06 0.28 | ${ }^{25011523}$ | ${ }_{2} 1.68$ | Bas 24 | 1.02 | ${ }_{\substack{80225 \\ 8028}}^{8025}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Brif94 }}^{\text {819 }}$ | 0.22 | ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ | 0.75 | L03150 | 2.75 | ${ }_{\text {R2008 }}$ | ${ }_{1.33}^{2.93}$ | ${ }_{\text {SNT} 72243}$ | 5.23 | 1177609 | 1.98 |  | 2.14 | UPC11 | 2.19 |
| 258 | 0.7 | 250198 | 1.84 | B4526 | 0.79 | BD229 |  | ${ }^{\text {87757 }}$ | 0.26 | С29049 | 0.21 | LM383 | 1.10 | ${ }_{\text {R2209 }}^{\text {R20 }}$ | 1．98 | SN763 | ${ }_{1}^{2.90}$ |  | 2．34 | Tide250 | 1.07 2.15 | UPCC1188H | ${ }^{0.719}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ | 1.18 1.95 | ${ }_{2}^{2502335}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.51}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bas32 }}^{\text {bas }}$ | ${ }_{1.20}^{1.55}$ | ${ }_{\text {Braze }}^{\text {Braz }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BFF69 }}$ | 0.43 | ${ }^{\text {couach }}$ | 0.29 | LM187 | ${ }_{1}^{1.38}$ | R2029 | ${ }_{1} 1.33$ | SNT765 | 3．09 | IAAB62 | 2．92 | TDA256 | 2.50 | UPC 1185 SH | 4.12 |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{258335}$ | 2.50 | ${ }^{25024}$ | 0.62 | 8as36 | 1.51 | ${ }^{\text {BiP234 }}$ |  | ${ }_{8762}^{8769}$ | 0.42 | c04069 |  | LM2838 | 5.94 | ${ }_{\text {R2230 }}^{\text {R23 }}$ | ${ }_{238}^{1.33}$ | SN76S | 2.37 |  | 1．151 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.95}$ | UPCCI128 | ${ }_{\text {coize }}^{2.88}$ |
|  | 0.49 0.44 | ${ }_{250313}^{25257}$ | 0.41 | ${ }_{\text {Babs5 }}^{\text {Bab }}$ | 0.80 | ${ }_{\text {B0238 }}^{1023}$ |  | ${ }_{88870}$ | 0.30 | C04081 | 0.14 | Lm324N | 0.29 | R2235 | 1.49 | SN765 | 3.08 | ${ }_{\text {latzza }}$ | 1.81 | TDA2 |  | W0． 1225 | 2.47 |
| ${ }_{2 S A B 72}$ | 0.13 | ${ }_{2}^{2503230}$ | 2.26 | 8a7100 | 1.79 | ． 80239 |  | ${ }^{\text {Brfas }}$ | 0.26 | ${ }_{\text {coans }}$ | O． 0.19 | LM | ${ }_{\text {10，}}^{10.65}$ | ${ }_{\text {R2323 }}^{\text {R236 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.75}$ | SNT6611 | ${ }_{2.59}^{2.59}$ |  | 2．15 | TIAP381 | 12．35 | UPCCI238 | ${ }_{1.38}^{2.14}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S A 3937}$ | 0.97 | ${ }_{250401}^{25030}$ | 1.40 |  | ${ }_{1.10}$ | BD241 |  | 8F970 | 0.68 | ${ }^{\text {co4528 }}$ | 0.52 | Lм3 | 1.14 | R2323 | 0.24 | SN76 | 2.55 | 1A76786P | 1.12 | TOA2 | 1.98 | UPC1278H | 2.06 |
| ${ }^{259940}$ | 0.76 | ${ }^{250414}$ | ${ }^{1.98}$ | Easta | 5.76 |  |  |  | 0.35 0.92 0 |  | 1.77 | LM3 | 1．50 | ${ }_{\text {Re3s48 }}^{\text {R23 }}$ | ${ }_{2.01}^{0.59}$ | SNTV6600 | 1.20 |  | 10.27 |  | 2.215 | UPCL35 | ${ }_{1}^{1.38}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S} \mathbf{2 S 9 9 5 1}$ | 1.70 | 2 25S60 | 1.50 | Bavi9 | 0.24 | ${ }_{\text {BD2 } 23}$ | ${ }^{1.39}$ | Brab 2 | 0.49 | CVI2E | 2.68 | $L^{\text {LW6415 }}$ | 11.08 | ${ }_{\text {R244 }}$ | 1.36 | SNT7678 | 486 | iamsoa | ${ }_{6.59}^{1.59}$ | ${ }_{\text {THAL593}}$ | ${ }^{1.23}$ | UPCII35 | －2．60 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.78}$ | ${ }_{25060018}^{25060}$ | $\xrightarrow{1.55}$ | ${ }^{\text {8arvo }}$ | 0．25 | ${ }_{\text {BD2 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{10.48}$ | ${ }_{\text {BrRat }}^{\text {Brfa }}$ | ${ }_{0.29}^{0.37}$ | ${ }^{\text {cxx }}$ Cxisi | ${ }_{8.7}^{3.14}$ | ${ }_{\text {Leme3so }}^{\text {Lem }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{0.74}$ | ${ }_{\text {R2540 }}^{\text {R241 }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0.25}$ | SN767 | ${ }_{\text {9．69 }}$ | ta | 0．25 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}^{2.12}$ | UPCCI | ${ }_{2}^{1.34}$ |
| 258186 | 0.40 | ${ }_{2} 250613$ | 0.61 | 8aw62 | 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {B0246 }}^{\text {B024 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.77}$ | ${ }^{\text {BrFRe9 }}$ | 1.63 | ${ }_{\text {cxios }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.59}$ | ${ }_{\text {LM336 }}^{1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.67}$ | ${ }_{\text {R23400 }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.85}$ | SNN | 2.97 <br> 54 <br> 1 |  | 0.95 |  |  | UPCCL 3 365C | 1.65 <br> 2.30 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S 888888}$ | 1．23 | ${ }_{2250639 . \mathrm{R}}^{25036}$ | －0．13 | ${ }_{\text {exa }}^{\text {eax }} 12$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.49}$ |  | 0.99 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.33}$ | ${ }_{\text {cxil3 }}$ | ${ }_{8.76}^{6.4}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{9.37}$ | ${ }_{\text {Recheose }}^{\text {R2615 }}$ | ${ }_{2.00}^{0.67}$ | SNT6380N | ${ }_{0.50}$ | TA6691 | 8.58 | Tokzri20 | ${ }_{6.58}^{1.62}$ | UPCC133 | 1.07 |
| ${ }_{258185}$ | 1.13 | ${ }_{2}^{2506}$ | 0.19 | ${ }^{\text {Eax } 18}$ | 0.94 |  | 1.140 | errx84 | 0.37 | ${ }^{\text {cx }} \times 135$ | 1.50 1.109 | ${ }^{\text {Lill }} 1141$ | 7.27 | ${ }^{\text {RGPOOP1－15 }}$ | 0.70 | SN76832N | 1.35 |  | ${ }_{436}^{2.37}$ | TDA2820 | ${ }_{1}^{1.65}$ | UPC1416 | 0．95 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S 884005}$ | 0.40 1.09 | ${ }_{2505651}^{25063}$ | 2．80 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.37}$ | ${ }_{\text {R03378 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2.72}$ |  | 0.36 | ${ }_{\text {cx }} \times 139$ | 11.17 | Lu52011 | ${ }_{15} 15.55$ | RGFrom | 0.29 | Sestira | 1.83 | taA970 | 2.83 | tDaza31 | 2.24 | UPCCII5 16 | 2.95 |
|  | 0.99 | 250731 | 1.95 | BCTO | 0.14 | B8330 | 0.39 | ${ }^{\text {brx87 }}$ | 0.55 | ${ }^{\text {cx157 }}$ | 5.52 | Lu03112 | 12.37 | RMMC | 0.85 | STAOO1 | 2.22 | IAG625－600 | 1.3 | Taszat | 3．880 | UPCP2022 | ${ }^{1.288}$ |
| ${ }^{2} 28854$ | 1.38 | ${ }_{20} \mathbf{2 S 0 7 3}$ | 0.21 | ${ }^{\text {BCOH }} 1$ | 0.14 | ${ }_{\text {B04 }} 8$ | －0．33 | Bra88 | ${ }^{0.3}$ | ${ }^{\text {cx }} \times 158$ | （10．45 | ${ }_{\text {M23C }}$ | 1．32 | ${ }_{\text {R12 }}$ | 5.34 | ${ }_{\text {Stantic }}^{\text {Static }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.22}$ | ${ }^{\text {tra }}$ | 0.85 | toa | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ | UPC | ${ }_{0}^{2.99}$ |
| ${ }^{285856}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 6$ | 250837 | 0.74 | ${ }_{8 C 126}$ | 0.11 |  | 0．28 | Brat | 0.33 | ${ }_{\text {cx }} \times 187$ | ¢．26 | M19281 | 2.4 | S2255AF | 3.41 | STkroza | 5.70 | ${ }_{\text {IBA }}^{\text {IBA }}$ | 0.40 | toaz | ${ }^{4} 76$ | UPC | 4.98 |
|  | 3.54 | 258841 250856 | 1.23 | ${ }_{\text {BCCI }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BDO435 }}$ | －0．36 | ${ }_{\text {Brema }}^{\text {Bry }}$ | 1.16 20 20 |  | $\underset{\substack{12.95 \\ 6.85}}{10 .}$ | ${ }_{\text {MS1 }}^{\text {M23 }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{14.15}$ | ${ }_{\text {S2818 }}^{5288}$ | \％ 2.85 | STKKO39 | ${ }_{7}^{5.17}$ | tBA1200 | 0.46 | Tida | 3.15 4.95 | UPCC | ${ }_{2.99}^{2.95}$ |
| － 28566313 | O．19 | ${ }^{2508570}$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{8 C 137}$ | 0.29 | ${ }_{\text {Broa37 }}^{\text {B0a38 }}$ | － 0.29 | ${ }_{\text {BR }}$ | 023 | ${ }_{1}$ E12222 | ${ }_{0}^{6.40}$ | ${ }_{\text {M5115P }}$ | 5.24 | ${ }_{5}^{5772025}$ | 5.21 | STK0050 | 7.88 | ${ }^{\text {rbabiza }}$ | 1.05 | IDAR740 | 10.14 | บpcass80 | 0.41 |
| ${ }_{2}^{258681}$ | 1.79 | ${ }_{2}^{25088829}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.28}$ | ${ }_{\text {BCCI38 }}^{\text {BC139 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.031}$ | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B441 | －0．69 | ${ }_{\text {BR103 }}^{\text {BRto }}$ | ${ }^{0.788}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { E5024 } \\ \text { E536 }}}^{\text {cen }}$ | 0.25 | ${ }_{\text {M51231P }}^{\text {M }}$ | 3.15 <br> 1.40 |  | （10．45 | STITK014 | ${ }_{12.48}^{4.48}$ |  | ${ }_{2.55}^{1.46}$ |  | ${ }_{1.4}^{1.98}$ | UPects |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2568774}$ | 0.4 | 250898 | 1.93 | ${ }_{8 C 140}$ | 0.30 | ${ }^{80509}$ |  | 888303 | 1.20 | G0243 | 5.03 | ${ }_{\text {M51312 }}$ | 4.53 | Scaion | ${ }_{3}$ | STK033 | 12.95 | TBA | 0.66 | TTA27991 | 4.43 | UPC5 | ${ }_{1}^{1.55}$ |
| 258819 2851099 | －0．46 | ${ }_{7}^{\text {2SK10．5H }} 1$ | O．23 | ${ }_{\text {BC141 }}^{\text {BC142 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.26}$ | B0510 | ${ }^{1.088}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { BRC84 } \\ \text { BRX4 }}}^{\text {end }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2.98}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.75}$ | ${ }_{\text {M513 }}$ | ${ }_{5.98}^{3.96}$ | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {SAA } 10202}$ | 5．90 | STKK0 | ${ }_{9}^{13.35}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { ¢PA3936 } \\ \text { TBAOO }}}{ }$ | 2.26 | ${ }_{\text {Toasas }}^{\text {Toas }}$ | $\underset{5}{13.25}$ | UPC587\％ | ${ }_{1.34}^{273}$ |
| ${ }^{25811099}$ | 3.25 | 7888 | 0.4 | ${ }_{8 C 143}$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{\text {Bros529 }}$ | ${ }^{0} 0.33$ | ${ }_{\text {Brx }}$ | 0.71 | ${ }^{\text {HA1．1211 }}$ | 2.53 | ${ }_{\text {M51333 }}$ | ${ }^{4.50}$ | ${ }^{\text {SMAM102 }}$ | 2.50 | Stiksos | 27.50 | ${ }_{\text {IBALAOC }}$ | 2.31 | ${ }_{\text {T }}^{\text {TDA4333 }}$ | 4.47 | บecsser | 2．201 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 11288}$ | ${ }_{5.06}^{0.66}$ | ${ }_{7815}^{7812}$ | 0．64 | ${ }_{\text {BC1488 }}^{\text {8C17 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ | ${ }^{\text {BL5 } 53}$ | 0.67 | ${ }_{\text {BRX49 }}^{\text {Brx }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.39}$ | ${ }_{\text {chalit }}^{\text {HA122 }}$ | ${ }_{2.15}^{1.12}$ | ${ }_{\text {M } 5142 P}$ | ${ }_{6.24}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{1.53}$ | ${ }_{\text {Stios }}^{\substack{\text { Strol }}}$ | ${ }_{5.29}$ |  | 1.07 250 | TDas301 | 5.50 | UPCS | ${ }_{2} 1.31$ |
| ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC} 1$ | 0.41 | 7905 | 0.41 | ${ }^{\text {BCCHAC }}$ | 0.11 |  | ${ }^{1} 1.40$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { BR3Y }}}^{\text {BrY4 }}$ |  |  | 1．15 | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {M154P }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.25}$ | SAM 1124 <br> SAA | 2．60 | STK2100 | 15.4 13 13 | ${ }_{\text {TBAS }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2.20}$ | TDAS500 | ${ }_{7}^{7.58}$ | UPbotsiac UPO2819C | 2．76 <br> 1.98 |
| ${ }_{2}^{25 C 5}$ | ${ }_{3.69}^{0.56}$ | ${ }_{\text {AD }}{ }^{\text {AD } 142}$ | ${ }_{1.93}^{2.03}$ | ${ }_{\text {BC123 }}^{\text {8C193 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ |  | 0．4．46 | ${ }_{\text {bes }}^{\text {Br94 }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }_{\text {HA1 }}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 4.29 | M51516L | 1.88 | S4M1174 | 5.98 | STK2240 | 10.4 | ${ }_{\text {TRA530 }}$ | 2.45 | T0a3520 | 9.11 |  | 18．43 |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {ADO } 145}$ | ${ }^{1.60}$ | BCC159 | 0.14 |  | 0．75 |  | ${ }_{6} 8.93$ | ＋14137\％ | 1．138 | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {M } 5159212}$ | ${ }_{3}^{0.54}$ | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {SAA } 12350}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.12}$ | STK¢250 | ¢ 18.80 |  | 1.40 |  | ${ }_{2.2}^{3.62}$ |  | 5．75 |
| ${ }^{2 \times 15114}$ | 3.02 | AD162 | ${ }_{0}^{0.99}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.39}$ |  | 0.55 | ${ }_{\text {BSTCO23 }}$ | 1.71 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ | M5194AP | ${ }_{6.27}$ | Ssal1351 | 7.98 | STKK3044 | 5.67 | TBA5700 | 1.60 | toa | 5.83 | хо0296E | 7.09 |
| 2－2C1 | ${ }_{0}^{1.185}$ | ${ }_{\text {ar }}{ }^{\text {AFP14 }}$ | 2， 27 | ${ }^{\text {BCCI63 }}$ | 0.28 | ${ }_{\text {Bbobeb }}^{\text {Big }}$ | $\stackrel{0.43}{0.49}$ | ${ }^{\text {BSTCOLIO43 }}$ | ${ }^{2} .85$ | HAA156 | 0.54 5.7 | ${ }_{\text {M532314 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{239}$ | SAA3327P | ${ }_{3}^{6.130}$ | STK4019 | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{13.87}$ | ${ }_{\text {TBAEA }}{ }_{\text {TBA }}$ | ¢ 1.71 | ${ }_{\text {Tidas3710 }}^{\text {Toash }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5} 5.278$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{SC}} \mathrm{Cl}$ | ． | ${ }_{\text {afr }}$ | 1.20 | ${ }_{\text {BCIC99 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0} 1.16$ |  | －0．45 |  | 1．94 | HA1166x | 5.71 <br> 6.73 <br> .8 | ${ }_{\text {MS54532 }}^{\text {M }}$ | 1.23 1.23 | SAA5 | ${ }_{3} 5.53$ | SIK4 | 537 |  | 0.66 | TDA | 2.17 | रооата | 5．52 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SCl}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { AFF } \\ \text { AF } 137}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.57}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { BCCIT0 }}}^{\text {BC17 }}$ | ${ }_{0.07}^{0.09}$ |  | 3．00 | cosk | － | ${ }_{\text {Ha11706 }}^{\text {Hal } 167}$ | ${ }_{3.61}^{5.60}$ | M 515444 L | 1.46 | SAA5OO | ${ }_{5}^{321}$ | STK435 | ${ }_{1}^{6.025}$ | ${ }^{\text {rapza }}$ | 4.32 | ${ }_{\text {TOA3S92a }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{6.45}$ | ${ }^{\text {xoOO24CE }}$ | 3.19 <br> 2.75 |
| 2 SCl | ${ }_{0}^{2.12}$ | ${ }_{\text {AFF } 178}$ | 0.41 | ${ }_{81} 81728$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{807700}$ | ${ }_{0}^{3} .479$ |  |  | Halt705 | 8．00 |  | ${ }_{5.7}^{8.7}$ | SMAS | ${ }_{6.33}^{5.31}$ | STK | 7.26 | 500 | ${ }^{3.55}$ | toass50 | B64 | X00556E | 5.02 |
| $2 \mathrm{SCl}^{2}$ | ${ }^{0} 1.90$ | ${ }_{\text {AFF }}^{\text {AF189 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.36}$ |  | 0.17 0.27 |  | 0.80 0.80 | ${ }^{81106}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Haltil }}^{\text {Has }}$ | ${ }_{2.98}^{3.37}$ | MABOO1 | ${ }_{0.82}^{5.7}$ |  | ${ }_{5} 1.58$ | STK46372 | ${ }_{5.69} 9$ | ibas80 | 1.08 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.98}$ | ${ }^{\text {xoOS }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.300}$ |
| －scm |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 18181$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.33}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  | －0．52 | ${ }_{\text {81120 }}^{8119}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {HA141710 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.45}$ | MAP4004 | 17.17 | ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 4.15 |  | 9．85 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.61}$ | TDA35619 | 1.81 1.40 108 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { x0074 } \\ \times 000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{18.35}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {AFF }}^{\text {AF23 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1.32}$ |  | 0．17 | 80880 | 0．45 |  |  |  | 1.17 | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {M } 377205}$ | ${ }_{1.85}^{1.98}$ | SAB | ${ }^{2.67} 10$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { STK4 } \\ \text { STK }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{10.10 \\ 6.32}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {lemabiol }}^{\text {Trabios }}$ | 1.71 |  | ${ }_{3.95}^{3.90}$ | K00 | ＋1．935 |
| ${ }_{2 S} \mathrm{SC} 13$ | ${ }_{0}^{2.45}$ | ${ }_{\text {Afer }}^{\text {AP }}$ | 0.33 | ${ }_{\text {BCO }}^{\text {BC182 }}$ | 0.07 | ${ }_{\text {B0909 }}^{\text {B089 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2.22}$ |  | 1.118 |  | ${ }^{30.19}$ | ${ }_{\text {me37 }}$ | ， |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.36}$ | STK502 | ${ }^{8.53}$ | tabas | 0.52 | Tidat230 | 4，710 |  | ${ }^{1} 7.26$ |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}$ | 1.15 | ${ }_{\text {AN }}$ AN 155 | ${ }_{1}^{3.98}$ |  | － 0.09 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {H4A17 }}^{\text {H417 }}$ |  | м133 | ${ }_{1}^{1.76}$ | ${ }_{\text {sabiser }}^{\text {SAB29 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5.21}$ |  | \％．488 |  | 0.41 3.50 | Tidata | ${ }_{2}^{2.06}$ | x01 | －13．61 |
| cosile | ${ }_{0}^{10.60}$ | AN2 | 2.58 |  | 0.13 | Bow | 1.35 |  |  |  | 18.26 13.50 13 | M 413002 | 2.47 | Safiniore Sar 1039 | ${ }_{2}^{4.27}$ |  | 4.55 | traso | 1.65 |  | 2.30 |  | （9．60 |
|  | ${ }^{0.788}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {BCB } 188}^{\text {BC8 }}$ | ${ }^{0.28}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { cox } \\ \text { B0x } 323}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{18.95}^{13.60}$ | MC1310P | 1.85 | Sass | 8.39 | ${ }_{\text {STK7272 }}$ | 5.19 | teas ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{3.30}$ | T0444275 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} .65$ | C |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C} 15730$ |  |  | 3.25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.1 | MC1327P |  |  | 1.91 | STK72 | 3.71 | tbaso | 1.63 |  | 1.98 |  | 1.52 |

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| ${ }_{\text {A I W A }}$ | Parme． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vroeo Head | VID $2546 \mathrm{Ec6.95}$ |
| Pract Roler | V10 1755 |
|  | （10） |
| 1 lder I | VID 1005 E1．81 |
| Capstan Motor | Y0 $2160{ }^{51.4 .27}$ |
|  | 1423 c9．54 |
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| Video Head | V10 2676 c20．94 |
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| Rubber Iyre | 101293 | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ |  |
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| HA－D110／11／120／12 | Parl Ko． | Price | NV-300/333 Video Head | Part Mo， VID 2520 | Price 99.95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Video Hea | VID 2647 | £9．81 |  |  |  |
| Panch Rolier | VID 1813 | ¢． 05 | Bell Kil | ViD 7521 |  |
| Bell kit | ViD 7543 | 50.99 | Play Idier | VII 1048 |  |
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| Take Up idiler | VID 1038 | \＄1．56 | ${ }_{\text {dider Amm }}$ | VID 1220 | 8120 |
| Heeilder | VID 1039 | ${ }^{51} 30$ | Cam Gear |  | c1．08 |
| Brake Pad | VID 1361 | c0．36 | Intermediate Gazi | VID 1216 |  |
| Capstan Motor | VID 2165 | ［2． 87 | Drmi | VD 1217 | 20．99 |
| Loading Moto | VID 2168 | ¢9．30 | Reel Motor | VID 2158 |  |
| Front Loading | VID 2168 | c9．30 | Capstan Mota | VID | ${ }_{539}$ |
| Cassette LED | VID 1981 | ${ }^{51.48}$ | Casseme LED | V10 $\$ 982$ | 51.62 |
| ension Band | VID 1389 | ¢1．73 | Tension Band | V10 1399 | 64 |
| Repar Kit | V10 7918 | ¢18．09 | Repar | V0 7903 | £10．42 |
| Masins Transformer | VID 2223 | E21．61 | Take Up Reel Tabe | V10 1312 | 0.12 |
| Akup Tyre | VID 1080 | ${ }^{50.66}$ | PWIL |  |  |
| Supely Reel Table |  |  | Video Head | VID 2526 | 70．87 |
| Aubher Tyre | VID 1080 | c0．66 | Pincti Roller | VID 1757 | 53.21 |
| Cassette Howsing | VID 1099 | 20.61 | Beth Kit | VII 7530 | c． 32 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1.98$ |
| matsui |  |  | Lotidirg Gear | VID 1222 VID 1370 | ci． 2.98 |
| X－850 |  |  | lider | $\checkmark 10137{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {c．}}$ |
| Mach Roler | VID 1815 VIT 7565 | ${ }_{5 \times 1}^{25.19}$ | Limiter Roter | VID 1440 | ${ }_{8}$ |
|  | VII 1316 | 5.47 | Cassente Led | VID 1981 | F1．48 |
| dlet | VII 1317 | 5 | Tension Band | VID 1400 | ¢．55 |
| Cassente LED | VID 1981 | 51.48 | Repair KR | V10 7906 | 88.92 |
| antsubi |  |  | VR－654 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Video нead | VID 2537 | ¢99．61 |
| dieo Head | VID 2606 | 56 | 隹 | V0 185 | 2． 19 |
| Anch Poller | VID 1808 | ${ }^{\text {c．}} \mathbf{0} 5$ | Kr | ， 10 | ${ }^{6} .90$ |
| ell Kit | V10 7542 | c1．58 |  | V10 1000 | \％ |
| Reel Idier Unit | VID 1040 | c8． 48 | master Cam | V12127 |  |
| F ldier Rubber Tyre | VID 1081 | 50.74 | Loading Moto | VID 2142 | ¢14．35 |
| Capstan Rubber lyre | VID 1264 | ¢1．32 | Casseme IED | $V 109$ |  |
| Cam Gear A | V10 1274 | ¢1．20 | Tensiot Band | VID 1420 | 55.10 |
| cear 2 | ViD 1275 | ก．20 |  |  |  |
| am Gear B | ViD 1276 | c1．27 | PYE |  |  |
| cear 1 |  | ก1．27 | DV－761 |  |  |
| Casserte LED | VID 1981 | ¢1．48 | Video Head | VID 2621 | 88.18 |
| ，ension Band | vil 1393 | ©．55 | Panch Roller | VID 1827 | 57．00 |
| Take Uo Reel T | V10 1307 | \％． 92 | Bel！Kit | Vid 7588 | ก1．56 |
| Supoly Reel Table | VID 1299 | ［2．70 | Iditer | VID 1252 | 8.97 |
|  |  |  | Loading Gear | $V 10125$ | E6．37 |
| Hs－318 |  |  | Modilitation | v10 1254 | ${ }^{1.27}$ |
|  | V10 1808 | 2．37 | Tension Band | VID 1431 | A． 27 |
| elt Kit | VID 7559 | $7^{2} .85$ | Sus |  |  |
| dier Unit | VID 1040 | 58.48 | VR |  |  |
| dier Rub | 81 | co 7 | Pach Roller | VID 1815 | 55.19 |
| tapstan Rubber | W0 1284 | ${ }^{13}$ | Bell Kit | VID | ¢1．07 |
| Camplan Rubas A | V10 127 | ¢120 |  | 1060 |  |
| Gear 2 | V10 1275 | \％ 2 | Ree Motor |  | £14．24 |
| Cam Gear B | VID 1276 |  | Casseta LED | VID 1981 | ¢1．48 |
| Gear 1 | VID 1277 |  |  |  |  |
|  | VID 1981 | \％．48 | SAlO |  |  |
| Tension Band | VID 1393 | $\underline{925}$ | Prnch Rol | VID 1808 | 3.05 |
| Take Up Reel Tab | ViD 1307 | ［2． 92 | Belt Kit | V10 7600 | 13 |
| supply Reet Table | VID 1299 | $\underline{\square} .70$ | Ftrew idier Arm |  |  |
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| +830 EG／831／R32\％ |  |  | Cassete LED | vo 1981 | \％1．4 |
|  | VID 2647 | c9． 81 | Tension la | V10 1394 | $\underline{\square} 92$ |
| Pinch Roller | VID 1813 | $\mathrm{EB}^{105}$ | Take Up Reet Ta | V10 1308 | E4．72 |
| Bell Kit | V10 7543 | ${ }^{\text {mon }}$ | Supply Reel Table | V10 1305 | \＆4．12 |
| ake wo Clutch | VD 1031 | E． 21 |  |  |  |
| ake Up lolier | V10 1038 | ¢1．56 | V－510／520\％ |  |  |
| Reell lider | VID 1039 | ¢3．30 |  |  |  |
| rake Pad | VID 1361 | 50.36 | Video Head | no 2648 | ［23．80 |
| Capstan Motor | VID 2165 | ［27．87 | Prach Roller | VID 1815 | ¢5． 19 |
| oading Motor | VD 2168 | ${ }^{29} 30$ | Bell K： | VD 7598 | ${ }^{\text {c．} 73}$ |
| font Loading Motor | VID 2168 | 20．30 | Idater | V10 1232 | 48 |
| Cassente Le | VID 1981 | ¢1．48 |  | VD 1346 | ¢ 3.3 |
| ension Ba | YVD 1369 | ¢1．73 | Reet Mo | V10 24008 |  |
| Manins Transiormer | V0 | \％181 | Laading Motor |  | \＄14．35 |
|  | V0 222 | 1，61 | Cassetie LED | V0 1981 | ${ }_{61.48}$ |
| Rubber Tyre | VID 1080 | 50．56 | vx． $710 / 720$ |  |  |
| Supply Reel Table |  |  | Video head |  |  |
| Rubber Tyre | YD 1080 | $\underline{80} 60$ | Pinch Rodler | V10 1759 | ${ }_{5}^{105}$ |
| Cassette Housing | VD 1089 | 520.61 | Bel Kt | V10 7608 | 81.12 |
| N－895 |  |  | Cassene LED | VID 1981 | 51.46 |
| Video Head | ViD 2514 | ${ }^{149.68}$ | SANYO SH 1100 EXEEG |  |  |
| Pinch Rolier | VID 1813 | ${ }_{505}$ |  |  |  |
| Bet kil |  | ${ }^{80.66}$ | Video Head | V0 2583 | ${ }^{25} 56$ |
| Cluctit Mectianism | V1D 1082 | §15， 37 | Pinch Roller |  |  |
| Capstan Motor | VDO 2166 | c50．43 | Bell Kit | Vio 7558 | 2.49 |
| Loading Motor | VID 2167 | ¢13．69 | Reel Orive Rotiel | ViD 1076 | ${ }^{88.27}$ |
| Front Loadiring Motor | V0 2168 | ${ }^{¢ 9} 30$ | Reel Motor | Vo 2198 | 51304 |
| Cassente LED | VID 1981 | ${ }^{\text {c1．} 48}$ | Cassette LEO | Vo 1981 | 51.48 |
| Tension Band | V01387 | $\underline{52.25}$ | Tension Band | VD 1411 | ［2，40 |
| Remote Control | 1R 8947 | ${ }^{2} 20.37$ | VHP－1500 ENG |  |  |
| Repair Kin | W0 7919 | 22． 18 |  |  |  |
| Cassetre Housing | V10 1315 | $\underline{20.61}$ | Video Head | VID 2585 | ${ }_{6}^{46.87}$ |
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| N－90139014，9033／9034 |  |  |  | $V 101076$ | ${ }_{68} 27$ |
| Video Head | VID 2 | ［21．34 | Reel Motor | VID 2198 | E13．04 |
| Panch Roller | V11 1828 | c8．00 | Cassette LED | VID 1981 | ¢1．48 |
| Belikit | V10 7601 | ¢． 13 | Tension Rand | VO 1411 | $\underline{2} .40$ |
| Reel Drve Pulley | V10 1265 | ${ }^{\text {c．}} .5$ | VTC－M10／1120／2 |  |  |
| Cassente LED | VID 1981 | ¢1．48 | Video Head | V12 2530 |  |
| Panasomic |  |  | Pinch Rotler | VID 1758 | ${ }^{83.05}$ |
| NV－20002010 |  |  | Betikit | V10 7078 | ${ }^{20.45}$ |
| Video Head | VO 2520 | c9． 81 |  | ViD 1219 | ¢1．90 |
| Pincon Roller | VIP 1787 | ${ }_{9}^{23} 121$ | Reel Motor | V102179 | ［17．39 |
| ${ }_{\text {dater }}$ | VID 1054 | c0． 85 | Tension Band | VID 1408 ViO 1319 | ${ }_{\text {c1．}}^{51} 5$ |
| thater | ViD 1055 | ¢0． 85 | Supply Reel Table |  |  |
| Cam Ge | vio 1221 | ${ }^{91} 12$ | SENTRA |  |  |
| Intermediate Gear | V10 1216 | ${ }_{6}^{1} .23$ | Vx－5000rs000 ${ }^{\text {Video Head }}$ Vio $2713 \mathrm{Ez3} .74$ |  |  |
| Dimng gear | no 1217 | 20． 98 |  |  |  |
| Cassene Lamp | VID 1948 | m． 24 | Prnch Holler $\quad$ ViD $1787{ }^{513.63}$ |  |  |
| Tension Band | VID 1397 | ［9．38 | beth ${ }^{\text {bit }}$ | VD7596 | ${ }^{23.63}$ |
| Repair KR | V10 7901 | ¢99．35 |  | VID 1049 | 8．05 |
| Take Up Reel Table | VID 1312 | ¢0．12 | Cassette LED | VD 1981 | ${ }^{\text {c1 }} 48$ |
| Supply Reel Table | VID 1310 | $\underline{51.62}$ | Tension Band | VIO 1399 | 92．64 |


| NEW IN STOCK，A LARGE RANGE OF SLIMLINE REMOTES． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JUST SUPPLY MAKE，MODEL \＆PART NO．FOR AN |  |  |  |

# Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Eugene Trundle, John Edwards, Brian Storm, Michael Dranfield, Stephen Leatherbarrow and Brian Davidson 

## Ferguson 3V59/JVC HRD180

The fluorescent and LCD displays would go off intermittently though the machine still worked. A look at the Ferguson fault diagnosis pocket book suggested that the timer chip IC101 was suspect in this event, so a replacement was fitted. Unfortunately the fault persisted. Interrupting the mains input would bring back the supplies, so it seemed that something was causing the timer chip to freeze - but what? A scope was left connected to the 5 V supply line. This showed that the voltage dropped momentarily. We traced back to the 12 V supply and found that this also dropped occasionally. The STK5481 regulator chip was faulty. I suppose I had to come across an intermittent one sometime!
P.B.

## Philips VR6670

This machine had no colour in either the E-E, play or record modes. The dealer had already changed the TDA3760 and TDA3755 chips. As the play/record switching voltages were correct I used a scope to trace the chroma signal through the TDA3760. It went in at pin 2, came out at pin 27 but was missing at pin 23. The BC548B emitter-follower transistor 7102 was open-circuit.
P.B.

## GoldStar GHV1246I

With most VCRs poor rewind means a worn idler or slack belts. With this machine however the brakes weren't coming off in the wind modes, though they did in play. They are operated by a shaped steel plate whose hook was worn. A new slide plate (AY) was required - part no. 256218B.
P.B.

## Philips VR6870

When play was selected the drum turned only very slowly. Then, after a few attempts, the cassette would eject. The drum drive transistors all tested o.k. and the loom to the motor was intact, so another motor was connected temporarily. The drum motor was faulty.
P.B.

## JVC HRD520

There were tracking lines when prerecorded tapes were played. On inspection you could see that the tape wasn't riding along the knife edge on the lower drum. As the rotary guide locking screws were loose the guides were adjusting themselves as the tape played. All that was necessary was to reset the guides and tighten the screws. Had the phantom fiddler passed this way?
P.B.

## Akai VS23

This machine came in with a crunched tape and a rude note - rental customers very often send rude notes with their gear. Inspection showed that the mechanism was at odds: the FL cradle was in the fully-ejected position while the tape guides were in the loading complete positions. Yet they are all driven by the same motor! We rephased the deck mechanics, tested the machine and returned it. With hindsight this was a foolish act...

A week later the machine was back with another chewed
tape and an even ruder note threatening rental termination. The mechanics were in the same contradictory state as before. After much testing and headscratching we found the cause of the trouble. On the front left-hand side of the deck there's a vertical steel plate which carries the plastic cogs and pinions that drive the FL cradle. The plate had bent to the left, the result being that the FL pinion could - maybe once in fifty loading operations - jump out of phase.
E.T.

## JVC HRD230/Ferguson FV12L

There's a well known weak spot in certain JVC VCRs. It's cured by fitting a shakeproof washer to the under-deck PCB fixing screw to ensure a good electrical earth connection. This is not relevant to the HRD230, but we had one whose play or record would be suddenly interrupted at random times, reverting to the stop mode. It was because the reel pulses disappeared. To obtain a reliable earth connection for the optocoupler we had to fit a tiny shakeproof washer to the reel sensor PCB assembly's fixing screw.
E.T.

## Hitachi VT63/64

The problem was failure of the deck functions, though cassette and tape loading worked all right. The drum motor didn't turn at all, and the capstan motor ran only during tape loading and unloading - which at least prevented the tape from being chewed! The cause of the fault was failure of the 12 V regulator within the STK5451 power supply chip. Its output was down at 2.7 V except when boosted during the motor-start phase (while the tape guides are on the move).
E.T.

## Ferguson 3V43/JVC HRD725

Tape playback was normal but there was no E-E audio. The cause was traced to circuit protector CP3 on the FMA board being open-circuit. It's in the 12 V feed to the f.m. circuit and seems to fail for no apparent reason.
J.E.

## Osaki VCR31

No E-E, just snow, with the channel indicators working o.k. were the symptoms with this machine. Q755 was open-circuit base-to-emitter.
J.E.

## Lloyd LV44

The channel indicators were o.k. but there was no picture or sound in the E-E mode. The cause was traced to R21 ( $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) on the tuner/i.f. board being open-circuit. It supplies the 30 V tuning voltage.
J.E.

## Akai VS1

In both the E-E and playback modes the monitor screen displayed a rectangular box that contained rows of letter As. The box flashed on/off at the clock rate. Outside the box there was just a blank raster. The character generator chip is IC2, type MB88303M. It's mounted on the front
clock/timer board. Voltage checks at its pins produced correct readings as per the manual except at pins 12 and 13, which were at 5 V instead of $0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$. Replacing IC2 cured the problem.
J.E.

## Panasonic NV-M7B

The complaint with this camcorder was no drum drive. All the drum drive and power supply chips had been changed by the dealer to no avail. Careful voltage checks revealed nothing unusual except that when play was selected the drum power dropped momentarily to almost nothing. Although the power chips had been changed, suspicion was heading towards them. So a bench power supply was hooked to the drum power line. The drum then sprang to life.

In this camcorder feedback from the drum and capstan drive chips to the power supplies regulates the operation. The drum feedback is applied to the regulator chip via a $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor which is decoupled by a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. When I eventually managed to remove this surfacemounted capacitor from beneath a crystal and coil I found that it was leaky, reading about $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. A replacement restored normal working.
B.S.

## Panasonic NV-FS100/NV-F70

Just as I was beginning to believe in my VCR repair ability along came this all-singing, all-dancing NV-FS100. The dealer said that the power supply would intermittently shut down, though it wouldn't do so for him! So we put the machine on the soak test bench, where it worked perfectly for days, until I left a tape in it overnight. When I came to switch it on next morning, it wouldn't power up. The timer flashed its zeros as normal, but when the operate button was pressed the channel display appeared briefly, the VU meters didn't light up then the machine shut down. This happened three times, until the VU meter lit, the mechanism shuffled and the unit powered up. It then worked perfectly until next morning when the ritual was repeated. After a few days of fruitless early morning checks I realised that with no tape in it the machine seemed to work when first asked. So the fault was evidently in the sophisticated system and servo circuits, to do with the tape control.

One morning, after my usual fruitless ten minutes' checking the NV-FS100, one of its smaller brothers, an NV-F70, appeared with the comment "no rewind" on the attached label. I cautiously plugged it in, offered it a tape and pressed rewind. The machine powered down and sulkily refused to return my test tape. Though already fairly low, my heart sank. After removing the bottom cover, I wound the tape out. On next inserting the tape I pressed play. So far so good: picture, sound and locked servos. I then tried fast forward. After a few seconds the unit powered down again. Once more to the bottom cover to reclaim my tape.

Now on this more sophisticated version of the $G$ mechanism there's a reel motor which is mounted above the deck mode switch. It's used for the instant jog-shuttle cue/review functions that these machines have. Although the normal capstan driven functions still worked, when the reel motor was called into action the syscon realised that there was a problem and powered down to prevent tape damage. So I disconnected the reel drive plug and applied a small external voltage. The supply spool rotated healthily. Checks were next made around the reel motor drive chip, where a blackened resistor gazed sorrowfully
up at me: R6035 ( $0.9 \Omega$ ) was in a state of some distress. Replacing this resistor restored normal operation. But why had it burnt? The unit worked perfectly for a week with R6035 not even getting warm.

On an impulse I stared accusingly at the NV-FS100. Reel drive problems? I lifted the main board and there was R 6035 , blackened and reading about $5 \Omega$ on my meter. Needless to say the correct resistor restored normal operation, even first thing in the morning. Both machines were too new to have had a worn reel motor. Perhaps the motor can be intermittently stalled by the mechanism? Perhaps the reel drive chip can fail intermittently? Does anybody out there know?
B.S.

## Panasonic NV-G25

The symptoms were alarming: there was patterning on EE, sluggish operation of the drum motor and, when the machine did play back, no colour. The dealer who brought it in said that the luminance/chrominance pack, the head amplifier module and the head drum motor had been changed. After that his technician left, suffering from nervous exhaustion... Fortunately the problem was not as bad as it seemed. C1023 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), the 14 V supply reservoir capacitor in the chopper circuit, was faulty. B.S.

## Panasonic NV-M1

The request with this vintage camcorder was for an estimate for fitting a new vidicon tube and battery. Out came the dusty old connector to my monitor. On test, the camcorder produced a bright green picture. As it was clear and well focused my attention turned to IC401. It's not uncommon for this chip to fail in these machines - in the NV-M3 it's provided with a heatsink. Replacing this colour-difference matrixing chip produced more normal colours. Quick adjustment of the red/blue gain, electronic focus and beam current controls then produced a good camera picture. A new VWVBM3 battery, still available from Panasonic, completed the repair.
B.S.

## Sharp VC400/581/582/583/584

A fault we've had with a number of these machines is that the mechanics go out of sync, producing all sorts of strange symptoms. It's caused by the white plastic $\operatorname{cog}$ on the mode switch cracking around the spindle. As a result the cog still turns but the mode switch doesn't move. Thus the machine gets confused. The switch is part no. QSW-R0014GEZZ. It must be fitted exactly as laid down in the manual. The reason for this is that inside the switch there's a 5 -to- 1 reduction drive. So the cog on the outside turns five times before the switch has turned once. Although the old cam switch can be glued, a replacement is the best solution.
M.Dr.

## Ferguson FV32L

This machine came in dead. A quick check showed that the mains fuse F1 was open-circuit. As no fault could be found and the fuse wasn't blackened a replacement was fitted. At switch on the new fuse flashed violently. There was still no readable short-circuit, so the chopper transistor was removed from the board and another new fuse was tried. It again blew straight away. The only likely causes of the fuse blowing were the mains rectifier diodes and the $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 385 V reservoir capacitor CP07. The latter wàs our first suspect and when it was removed a new fuse held. When

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tested on our capacitance meter the old capacitor seemed to be all right, but a replacement cured the fault. The old one must have been flashing over internally when the mains voltage was applied.
M.Dr.

## JVC HRD400

A recent case of intermittent record and playback pictures was caused by dry-joints within the luminance module. Although it bristles with surface-mounted components, it's possible, with care, to provide a cure by resoldering. S.L.

## Samsung VI510

These are likeable, basic machines. This one was dead with a blown $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{AT}$ mains fuse. A replacement didn't blow until a cassette was tried in the carriage. As those familiar with these machines will know, the cassette carriage is driven directly by the loading gears, having no separate motor. When turned, the loading motor was found to be very stiff and notchy. It wouldn't operate even from a separate supply. Replacement put matters right. Incidentally, linking pins 1, 2 and 3 of the carriage plug enables the deck to be operated without the hindrance of the carriage.
S.L.

## Ferguson FV11R/JVC HRD170

This machine would accept tapes and perform deck functions normally but there was no clock and no timer operation. IC1 (UPD75208CW-097) on the front panel seemed to be a logical place at which to start. Supplies arrive at CN1: the -30 V and filament supplies were both
correct. Unswitched 12 V was present at pin 1 of CN 3 and was being converted to unswitched 5 V by IC2 to feed pin 64 of IC1. The reset line at pin 39 of this chip twitched normally at switch on, and the clock oscillator across pins 30 and 31 was o.k. There was little to show by way of data output however, despite various requests being made of the chip. A new chip restored normal operation.
S.L.

## Amstrad VC6100/Tashiko VVF934

The lady customer who brought in this machine said there was no playback colour. She also said "my husband thinks it's just a wire off' - that kind of comment can put a tenner on the bill! On test there was just a slight green haze on the playback picture, but the machine's recordings were o.k. when played back on a good machine. After trying all the usual things that cause this fault, i.e. the $4 \cdot 43 \mathrm{MHz}$ crystal, various filters and the HICl 101 chroma module, I retired the scope and engaged the meter. A check on the 9 V supply at fuse F602 on the power supply produced a reading of 6.5 V . This 9 V supply goes to several i.c. regulators on the video/chroma board. Disconnecting various lines brought the voltage up slightly, but the fault wasn't being caused by shorts or leakage. What had happened was that some smart person had fitted a 200 mA instead of a 500 mA fuse in the F602 position. The internal resistance of a 200 mA fuse is higher of course, hence the voltage drop. A new 500 mA fuse restored playback in living colour. So next time one of these machines comes in with no playback colour, remember that it's not a wire off but probably just a fuse! For those interested in the charge, it was seven times more than that for the lady's comment!!
B.D.

# Overhauling Valve Radio Receivers 

Stanley Jackson

As time passes there's increased interest in vintage radio receivers, both because of their historical and their antique value. At the same time technology marches on relentlessly, leaving the technology of yesteryear as a specialist subject. The difference between an ancient valve wireless set and the present-day radio is so great that they could have originated on two different planets! A contemporary technician would probably have had a brief look at the theory and construction of valve radios on his way to acquainting himself with modern i.c. technology, but he wouldn't have dwelt on it for long. The purpose of this brief article is to cover the main aspects of servicing a treasured antique wireless: I hope that the advice given will be of some constructive use.

## Universal Receivers

Mains-powered vintage radios fall into two categories, a.c. only and a.c./d.c. or universal. We'll deal with the universal type first. With this type of receiver the valve heaters and pilot or dial indicator lamps are wired in series. Thus in the event of the receiver not lighting up, the continuity of the series chain must be checked. Start from the live side of the mains input and continue via the on/off switch, the fuse (where fitted), the mains dropping resistor, the series valve heaters and the pilot lamps, returning via chassis to the second pole of the on/off switch. This assumes that a double-pole switch is used. The switch may be of the single-pole type: in this case the negative side of the mains supply is taken straight to chassis. One item worth mentioning here is the "line-cord" resistor used instead of a mains dropper in some earlier sets, especially of the American portable variety, in order to save space. This line-cord resistor is integral with the mains lead. It often goes open-circuit. You could replace it with a ceramic resistor fitted into the cabinet area, where space for heat dissipation allows. This must of course be of the correct calculated value and wattage. A single-pole on/off switch could be replaced with a double-pole type. Take great care to insulate all screws and fittings that are accessible at the outside of the cabinet and may reach through to a live chassis. Check the continuity of the mains dropper or line cord resistor, the switch, the valve heaters, the pilot lamps and of course the mains power lead itself, which may have corroded with the passage of time.

## AC-only Receivers

With a.c. only arrangements the valve heaters and dial lamps are connected in parallel and are fed from a transformer. Thus a "no joy" condition here indicates either an open-circuit mains lead, switch, fuse (where fitted) or mains transformer primary or secondary winding. With a parallel arrangement, if the heater of one valve goes open-circuit the situation will be quite obvious because it will be the only cold valve.

## Voltage Checks

Whereas the valves in a parallel system operate at a heater voltage of generally 6.3 V , with a series chain the
valve heaters can operate at 12 V to 35 V or even 50 V . The h.t. voltage is much higher, often around 250 V , a rectifier valve being used to obtain this supply.

Assuming that all the valve heaters are intact and that the valves are thus warm, the next thing to do is to check that the h.t. voltage is being generated - check at the cathode of the rectifier valve - and that all the valves are receiving their anode and screen grid supplies as appropriate and developing the correct cathode voltage where a bias resistor is included. Absence of anode or screen grid voltages should lead to a check on whatever is between the relevant electrode and the h.t. line. Load resistors can go open-circuit, so can the primary winding of tuned transformers in the mixer and i.f. stages.

## Signal Injection Testing

Assuming that the voltages are roughly what you'd expect but there's no sound, signal injection is a simple way of finding the faulty stage. In most sets the i.f. is 465 kHz . Thus a modulated 465 kHz signal injected at the i.f. amplifier's grid should produce sound from the loudspeaker. A modulated r.f. signal applied to the aerial input and the mixer stages should likewise groduce an audio output. If not, there could be a discontinuity in the signal path or the oscillator might not be working.

## Common Defects

Apart from dud valves and faults in the heater supply, here are some common defects. The reservoir and smoothing capacitors in the h.t. supply can go open-circuit or low in value, the result being mains hum from the loudspeaker. If they are leaky the h.t. voltage will be low. The two capacitors are often contained in a single can or, in earlier sets, sometimes in a waxed cardboard container. Coupling capacitors in the audio stage(s) can become leaky or open-circuit, causing distortion or loss of signal respectively. Anode load resistors can increase or decrease in value. Where distortion is the problem, particular attention should be paid to the condition of any cathode decoupling capacitors used in the audio stages. They have a habit of going open- or short-circuit. Alternatively, as often happens, the associated cathode bias resistor may have changed value.

Where ancient valves are suspect and replacements are not readily available, the use of a similar valve with a different base can be considered. The best course is to remove the old base and connect up the new one. The values of biasing and other components may need to be adjusted.

The oscillator triode is usually contained within the same valve envelope as the mixer. A valve voltmeter can be used to check it - check for grid current, grid voltage and oscillation at the anode.

Suspect valves should be checked for interelectrode shorts between the appropriate pins, and of course shorted or open-circuit heaters.

A valve's mutual conductance (gain) can be tested by taking a current reading from a meter connected in series
with the anode feed components and referring to the valve maker's characteristics data. This assumes that the operating conditions (electrode voltages) are correct.

## Cabinets

A word about cabinets. The wooden variety can be cleaned with a little meths to remove heavy deposits of grease, then French polished. Bakelite cases can be cleaned with warm detergent, dried and, where the surface
has lost its sheen, treated with a light coat of clear resin varnish. Metal speaker grilles can be removed and sprayed with a suitable aerosol. Silk mesh is best replaced.

## Source of Components

A good source of genuine vintage components is The Vintage Wireless Company Ltd., Tudor House, Cossham Strect, Mangotsfield, Bristol BS17 3EN (0272 565 472). Happy renovating!

## Letters

## WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS

Every week for the past two-three years we have received calls from the public requesting a service visit to set up equipment that has just been purchased. In addition, many of our customers with whom we've done business over the years have asked us to replace their new VCR/TV set with "something simpler to use". When setting up a machine in someone's home after carrying out a repair it's very common to be asked how to set up the timer, or "what does this button do?". This can happen even when the owner has had the equipment for some time - in some cases years!

On many occasions customers have decided to buy reconditioned rather than new equipment simply because of the operational complexity of the latest machines. They often come out with comments like "I'm not bothered with a 14 -event, one-year timer, I just want to be able to playback or record a programme."

Now you might think that being called out to set up modern equipment must be a nice little earner. But consider this. One day the machine might come in for repair. Though of complex design, it didn't cost much to buy. Now over complexity at low price does nothing for the repair trade especially, as is sometimes the case, when the machine turns out to be beyond economic repair simply because the repair bill, though fair, represents too high a percentage of the purchase price.

How many times have you spent ages explaining to a customer how to use the machine after setting it up, only to be told "I doubt whether I'll ever use that facility - it's too complicated"? No wonder that when the cash and carry outfits deliver a sale they just dump it and run!
Manufacturers seem to believe that the only way to compete with each other is to add to their equipment more and yet more high-tech facilities. I believe that they are wrong, and that what the public mostly wants is a nice looking basic machine. One that's "just like the one we had years ago, easy to use but maybe smarter looking".

So my message to the manufacturers is simply this. We know, and the public knows, that you have the technology. But in the main the public isn't interested in how high-tech your machines are. They are more interested in easy-touse, basic machines, which must be good news to your research teams and costs. There will always be some customers who require everything to be high-tech, but they are a minority and are prepared to pay more. Try an experiment. Commission a street poll to discover what the public wants from its video and TV equipment. I bet the result will make you scrap most of your high-tech research plans. And remember this. Every time that a customer considers a repair to be expensive in comparison with the purchase price, his next purchase will be something
different, usually a different make, "with less to go wrong".

Finally, don't think that we're a struggling service company that's frightened of tomorrow's technology. We service top of the range equipment and are doing fine thank you. My comments above are based on customer feedback, which we should all take seriously all the time.
John Edwards,
Bromley, Kent.

## FERGUSON 3V29/BETA VCRs

With reference to Joe Cieszynski's excellent article on Ferguson 3V29 VCRs in the January issue, I find that there's no need to remove the loading motor when replacing the belt. Release the circlip and push in the spindle by quarter of an inch, making sure that the black thrust washer is retained. The nylon end plate is quite springy and can be prised away slightly to allow the belt to be removed. At this point it's easy to give the pulleys a good scrub with a small toothbrush soaked in methylated spirits. This method is quick and ensures that the alignment of the loading ring remains undisturbed.

Incidentally, is there a Beta fraternity out there? I have several good Sony machines that give excellent pictures. There must be someone who can write a few articles and give us the benefit of their experience. Any offers?
Pete Hills,
Wembley, Middx.

## SCART INTERFACING PROBLEM

I wonder whether a problem I encountered recently is just run of the mill to those in the trade? I bought a Hitachi VT-F770E VCR that incorporates hi-fi sound and Nicam. At the same time I bought a scart lead to connect the VCR to my Sony KV-X2521U TV set. All was well until I played a prerecorded tape (Fantasia). The sound suffered from terrible ripping distortion at the lower frequencies. The bar-graph indicators on the VCR regularly went into the red.

Being somewhat disappointed, I tried connecting the VCR's audio output to my hi-fi system. The sound was good. So I decided to attenuate the VCR's output by incorporating -6dB networks (see Fig. 1) into the scart lead. This cured the problem. Now according to the specifications the TV set's audio input level at the scart socket is 500 mV r.m.s., while for the Hitachi VCR an output of $-3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{dBm}$ is quoted. I don't know why Hitachi express it this way. 0 dBm is the r.m.s. signal that causes 1 mW to be dissipated in a terminating load of $600 \Omega$, i.e. 775 mV . A level of $3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{dBm}$ down from this is 500 mV . The use of dBm relates to $600 \Omega$ line applications, e.g. telephones, and isn't really relevant in the case of a VCR. It's better to express dB levels relative to 1 V , i.e. dBV . 500 mV is then -6 dBV . Anyway, I would have expected the VCR and the TV set to be compatible, since 500 mV and

$-3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{dBm}$ are the same level.
Because of the modification to the scart lead, the audio level with the VCR's own recordings is lower than that from prerecorded tapes. My conclusion is that the Hitachi VCR was set up to give its specified output at a lower modulation/demodulation level than that used with prerecorded tapes. Nevertheless the results are now good, though I need to turn up the volume a bit when playing the Hitachi VCR's own recordings.

Some readers may recall my article on adding Nicam in the April 1991 issue. Although everything had worked well


Fig. 1: Added -6dB attenuator networks.


Fig. 2: The same attenuation applied to the Nicam interface circuit - compare with Fig. 1, page 413, April 1991 issue.
for nearly a year, suddenly the TV sound became distorted when there was a sustained bass note. This occurred with Ch. 4 Nicam, and the distortion was much the same as that encountered with the Hitachi VCR. I concluded that the TV set's audio input circuits were intolerant of being overdriven, lacking "headroom". As the Maylin Nicam decoder delivers a IV r.m.s. audio output I considered it prudent to reduce this by 6 dB and modified the circuit of the add-on decoder unit as shown in Fig. 2. Note that the modification - adding two $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors - keeps the output impedance low and doesn't attenuate the phono outputs. After making this change the volume with TV sound and the VCR's own recordings has been brought to the same level.
Thus ends this convoluted story. The sound is now fine, just needing to be turned down with prerecorded tapes. I had thought, perhaps naively, that the scart standard enabled units to be interfaced painlessly. Does it usually work all right, or was I just unfortunate?
Keith Cummins,
Holbury, Hants.

## EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE

There have been numerous references in past issues of Television to the fact that consumers have difficulty in operating VCRs because of the relatively high-tech way in which the controls have to be interpreted. It seems to me however that the problem of customer education goes deeper than how to operate the equipment: many consumers, and sales assistants, don't seem to know what is correct and what is incorrect performance. A recent experience of mine suggests that customers often accept
incorrect performance with cheaper equipment, even where there's an obvious fault, so long as it doesn't affect their main use of the equipment. Presumably the maxim "you get what you pay for" is assumed as long as the basic functions perform to order.

I attempted to buy a new VCR at the bottom of the high street price range - $£ 200$ or thereabouts. My attempt was thwarted because the six machines I tried all had faults that readers of Television would immediately spot and question. I was assured however that customers who had bought these machines had no problems. The first four machines were all Samsung SI1260s. Three had no colour in SP picture search (LP search was o.k.) while noise bars covered 60 per cent of the picture in the pause mode. These are conditions that could possibly be accepted by non-technical customers as being normal, yet the instruction book didn't refer to any loss of colour. The fourth Samsung machine had poor definition with its own recordings. This dismayed the sales assistant, so I turned my attention to two samples of the Hinari HI2V, which is also a two-head, LP/SP model. With both of these machines there were excessive noise bars and no colour in pause. One had noisy drum and reel motors while the other wouldn't function at all in rewind.

The high street multiples involved sympathetically exchanged the machines, and routinely returned my cheque, when they felt that they couldn't help me further. Feeling satisfied with the standard of customer care, I ended my technical frustration by spending an additional £60 in the high street on a JVC HRD540EK. This worked correctly first time, but has no LP mode. Well, you get what you pay for, don't you?
Ray Porter, M.Sc., C.Eng., MIEE,
Stourbridge, West Midlands.

## LADY ENGINEERS

I read with interest the article (December, page 125) that mentions the lady in the workshop since I'm also a fully qualified engineer, with City and Guilds and qualifications at HNC standard. For the last three years I've won the Sharp Southern Region Junior Technician Award and do all repairs, though I prefer VCRs and camcorders. At the company where I worked two years ago I managed the workshop and trained apprentices. Now I'm at CRS Ltd. as a bench engineer, hoping to specialise in camcorders. I've been an engineer for five years.
Estelle Sandford,
Weston-Super-Mare.

## GRUNDIG POLICY

In response to John Hopkins' letter (January 1992) on "setmakers' feedback", I must make the point that the policy of manufacturers' service data being provided only to a manufacturer's dealers is absolutely correct. As a manufacturer service, I'm here to support our dealer network which is out there servicing our products and has made a commitment to the brand. Those who don't have an account have made no such commitment and should not therefore expect free service data and technical support.

Non-Grundig dealers can purchase service data from our distributor Willow Vale Electronics as and when they need it. For automated reception of all service data and technical bulletins as released by us, non-Grundig dealers can apply for a Technicover account which carries an annual ( $1 / 4-31 / 3$ ) premium of $£ 50$ for the data subsequently issued. A Technicover account holder is also
entitled to advice from our Technical Liaison engineers at Rugby. Applicants for a Technicover account should expect a visit from our TLO.
Paul F. Goldring, General Service Manager,
Grundig International Ltd., Mill Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1PR.

## BUILT-IN FAULTS

I find that I have coming into the workshop in ever increasing numbers TV sets and VCRs a few years old all with faults created during manufacture. I'm talking about the great big blobs of glue that seem to adorn PCBs old and new. With heat and age this glue seems to carbonise, especially when it has seeped under an i.c. or a heat producing component. The results are amazing, with unusual and illogical faults.

Two VCRs seem to come top of the list of models affected, though they are by no means the only ones. The two are the Sentra 8000 and 8400 and their clones.

The fault on the 8000 is a right weirdo, and to be honest a head-banger when first encountered. The machine just seems to do what it wants. It might accept tapes or it might not. If it accepts a tape it might lace up on its own, it might go into rewind or fast forward, or it could just power down. The machine might have all these faults or just one. The cause is glue under and around the front-load motor and loading motor drive chip IC605. Remove the chip and clean off all the burnt glue. When the chip has been reinserted you'll usually find that the fault has cleared.

The fault with the 8400 is also caused by glue but is of a different nature. The customer complains of tuning drift. Remove IC103 and clean off the glue. Also clean around the following components, Q108, C133, C134, C135, R159, R160 and R161, which form the digital-to-analogue filter for the tuning voltage.
Graham Rees,
Walkden, Worsley.

## THE MATSUI 1440A

As a regular reader and someone who has served twenty five years in the trade I really must protest at the hamfisted bodgery written up by Donald Bullock. His latest gaff (February) really does it. D508 in the Matsui 1440A is an SR2M avalanche diode that's used to provide protection against excessive h.t. If he uses a BY127 instead he's contravening the safety code of practice.
Andy Norman, Harvies Service,
Tonbridge, Kent.

## SMOKING SETS

It was about 10 or 11 o'clock on a Sunday night when the phone rang and a voice said "is that the TV man?". Wondering whether it was the football pool letting me know that I'd won the first dividend I eagerly replied that it was. "Well I'm sorry to phone you so late, but my television has caught fire and I didn't know who else to call".

After making sure that the caller had unplugged the TV set and that no smoke remained, also that the caller didn't want me to take the set away that night, I arranged to make it the first call in the morning. That night my mind went back to the occasions in the past when this sort of thing had happened. There was the Pye 169 back in the Seventies that had caught fire and melted the tube, the Philips G9 sets with the capacitors that exploded on the
line timebase panel and, come to think of it, the ITT CVC5s that used to smoke a lot from the front panel. So I think I worried more that night than the customer.

First thing in the morning I was waiting outside the customer's house with the cat and the milkman. On entering I found that the TV set was in one of those large cabinets that were made for traditional sets before the FST and black became fashionable. I was told that the set had started to smoke from the right-hand side at the back, while London's burning was on! After saying that this model was not designed to watch London's burning and that it was probably the special effects, I was told "it's lucky then that I wasn't watching Rawhide, isn't it?". I know when I'm beaten, so I heaved the 26in. Philips K30 back to the shop.

With the set on the bench I removed the back and discovered, well nothing really. Just the usual dust and slight discolouration, but nothing that differed from many other sets of the same age. When I switched on the picture appeared. Field, line, colour, brightness, contrast and sound were all o.k. What to do next? Well even if we do live in Suffolk not all our customers are silly. So I cleaned the dust off the circuit boards, paying particular attention to the capacitors in the line output stage and the power supply. While doing this I found that C6291 had a small dark hole in it. The quick-thinking customer had made it more difficult for me by switching off before the smoke and burning made my job too easy.

So, all you readers, remember the CVC5 and the old monochrome sets, because this is the same old faulty filter capacitor across the mains switch. It might be coming back as a stock fault.

## John Hopkins,

Felixstowe, Suffolk.

## HELP WANTED

We are trying to restore a Bush TV22 TV set and require the following: a line output transformer; an on/off/volume knob; a photostat of the circuit diagram. If anyone can help, please phone or write with price etc. to Steve Westell, Westacre, Whiteacre Lane, Whalley, Blackburn BB6 9BJ. Telephone 0254822222.

Could anyone supply a quantity of Labgear Televerta CM6022 mains-operated v.h.f./u.h.f. converters with preamplifier gain, or an equivalent? G.H. Jones, Einion Electrics, Bridge Street, Llanfair Caereinion, Powys SY21 0RZ. Telephone 0938810539.

I have a Condor VCR8120 whose sweep tuning won't stop at stations. It's a VHS machine produced by Daewoo who are unable to help. Apparently there are equivalents in the Alba and Goodmans ranges. I'm unable to obtain the DMB5210VP chip which may be responsible. Can anyone help? M.B. Wilson, 1 Playwell Court, Glanton Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 4BL. Telephone 066578437.

Can anyone supply, new or secondhand, a 10 Cl valve which I require to restore an old Murphy radio? G. Upton, 10 Sycamore Close, Springfield Grange, Hull HU5 5FO. Telephone 0482565744.

Can anyone supply a service manual for the Hitachi Model VK-C800 colour video camera? All expenses would be met. G. Truelove, 42 Artillery Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4NW. Telephone 0483505134.

## next month in



## - THE FERGUSON TX80 CHASSIS

The recently introduced Ferguson TX80 chassis used in small-screen colour portables could be the last incigenous UK TV design. While showing some Thomson ir fluence, its Enfield origins are stamped plainly on it. This is particularly the case with the combined chopper/line output circuit that recalls the Syclops system used in the 9000 series chassis. The design is not old hat however: in fact it's full of innovation. There are microcomputer remote control, on-screen graphics with a simple menu system to make adjustment of the controls easy, a sleep timer and a child-lock facility. Considerable integration is present in the low-leve stages, where a single l.s.i. chip combines the i.f. section (sound and vision), the PAL colour deccder and the timebase generators. J. LeJeune describes the operation of the circuitry.

## SOLDER AND FLUX

Soldering is a basic, everyday job. Probably most people give it little thought. All you need is a reel of flux-cored solder, a hot clean iron and the sense to apply them properly. That may have been the case at one time, but the demands of today's electronics have changed matters considerably. What about metals other than copper, the needs of hot-running components, satellite TV waveguides and surface-mounted assembl ies? They all have different requirements, which means that there's a lot to know about solder and fluxes, their forms, applications and properties. Eugene Trundle has carried out a thorough investigation of the lates developments. Next month's feature on the subject includes a glossary that explains some of the specialist jargon in use.

## - AC/DC HIGH-VOLTAGE TESTER

Microwave ovens are appearing on the workbench in ever-increasing numbers as their popularity and age increases. Faced with an oven whose light is on and the fan runs but nothing heats it would be nice to be able to check the high-voltage supplies. Ian Rees has devised a simple probe with a calibrated control and neons to do just that. Easy to build and a great time saver.

- FAULT GUIDE TO THE FERGUSON 3V38

John Coombes provides a fault run-down on the Ferguson 3V38 and associated VCRs - the 3V39, JVC HRD110, Toshiba V55 etc.

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# Satellite Notebook 

Nick Beer

Due to my colleagues' alleged aversion to heights and lack of technical knowledge I find that I've been attending to a lot of satellite TV service calls, especially when an outside fault is suspected. I don't mind: it gets me out of the workshop and I get a breath of fresh air. The reliability of satellite TV systems seems to vary tremendously depending on which dealer has carried out the installation, even when the equipment is the same. This can of course be attributed mainly to installation standards. Anyway, some recent experiences may be of interest.

## Ferguson SAP4 System

The Ferguson SAP4 system comprises the excellent Pace made SRV1 integrated receiver-decoder (IRD), a mesh dish and compact Marconi LNB. Since Ferguson has dropped the SRV1 but not the appalling SRD4 we have to obtain the original Pace unit from elsewhere.

We've had a number of cases of sparklies with these systems. The performance of the SRV1 is, here in North Devon at any rate, much better in this respect than that of the SRD4 - in fact the difference is so great that we won't stock the latter. The complaints we've had have arisen some time after the original installation, the performance to start with being perfect. Initially I found that resetting the i.f. offset cured the problem and assumed that either the installer didn't set it or did so with a cold LNB - weight was added to this view when one installer admitted to this practice. Further calls have however had to be made to a few installations, and the cause of the problem has now definitely been identified as low output from the LNB (don't confuse it with lack of signal). To cure the problem Ferguson has introduced a higher-gain LNB - a gold spot identifies it.

I had one case where the output from one of these LNBs disappeared completely. It occurred one night when there was a very sharp frost, though whether this had anything to do with it I won't venture to guess.

## Multi Systems

We've had several enquiries about running one or more extra receivers from an existing dish. When customers realise that more is involved than running a lead to the bedroom they usually settle for an r.f. feed to a second set. Others may use a second receiver with a split i.f. feed. In this case there's a polarity restriction, but at least there's a limited choice of channels. You can do this at a reasonable cost - Labgear for example can supply good i.f. splitters/ combiners at a very reasonable cost.

## An Interesting Installation

An interesting installation we carried out recently involved two neighbouring cottages that were both owned by the same businessman. One cottage already had a 60 cm mesh dish that was being used with a Ferguson SRV1 receiver. Because of planning restrictions it was not possible to install two dishes. So a dual-output LNB with a global switch was required. We discovered that the Protel dual-
output LNB can be mounted on the black mesh dish fairly easily despite the fact that it needs an MTI type mount, which means that its viewing angle is completely wrong unless you invert the arm so that the kink looks down instead of up. Things work pretty well when this is done. An MTI mount can be obtained from those cheap Amstrad dish kits that come with several clamps.

That's how we did this job, but our installer hit a problem. One receiver wouldn't control its own polarity. When I called to check it out I found that the global switch had had to be installed in a loft to which the only access was through a two-foot square hole in a wall with a water pipe running right across the middle! Fortunately the cause of the problem wasn't here. In the cottage affected a Georgian brass coaxial outlet was used for the i.f. connection. It was isolated of course.

## Ferguson SRV1 IRD

The only stock fault we've had with the Ferguson SRV1 has been a decoding or vision problem - typically no vision on a decoded channel or no decoding (with the on-screen graphics missing). The usual cause is tarnished pins on the Videocrypt PCB connector - clean the pins and socket thoroughly. I've even had the problem with brand new units. It's a fairly crude connector and I think that things would have been done rather differently - a ribbon for example - if a traditional brown goods manufacturer had been responsible for the design.

From the servicing point of view the unit is superb, with the Videocrypt PCB entirely separate and plugged. All the connections to the receiver, across the back, are standard with plugs/sockets - this is even the case with the mains lead. So collecting a set and supplying a loan is a peach should it be necessary.

## Patterning

One widespread problem we've had with Videocrypt decoders, whether in separate or IRD form, has been patterning due to radiation. With the original hump-back unit we've had complaints ranging from severe patterning to complete obliteration of the u.h.f. channels in the range $30-35$. Quite a few customers in our area have been involved - there are several group A and B relay transmitters on our patch, and Channel 4 from the main Caradon Hill transmitter is on channel 32. The effects have varied with signal strength and decoder proximity to the incoming u.h.f. signals.

We took the matter up with Ferguson's Regional Technical Manager Bernie Hinton, who said he'd had great success in curing such problems by using twin screened coaxial in place of all coaxial leads and keeping them as short as possible. Whether we should get involved with such problems was at the time debatable, since the units that caused the trouble were being rented from Sky direct. A couple of cases did however prove that Bernie's approach was very effective.

The problem has altered slightly with the introduction of IRDs - it now occurs on various channels across the band, in particular on channel 55 which is used by BBC-1 from the main Huntshaw Cross transmitter. Since we supplied these units ourselves we got busy and solved all the problems with twin screened leads. When you consider the standard of the coaxial lead actually supplied with the IRDs it's no wonder that radiation occurs.

Radio Rentals have put out a fair number of these IRDs in our area and have experienced the same problems.

# More on the Finlux 1000 Series Chassis 

Chris Watton

The Finlux 1000 series chassis was introduced in 1985 and has proved to be very reliable. Tube life is good, and large numbers of these sets are still going strong. There are stereo versions and teletext comes in various different forms such as basic text and one-page or two-page memory - all have colour inversion capability.

There's an efficient TDA4600-type chopper power supply. Tuning is of the frequency synthesis type. The sound quality is good, with panoramic distribution - split between the two speakers. Stereo models can use satellite TV or a stereo video tape as a source or the set can be used in the audio only mode with a suitable input from, for example, a tape deck connected via the scart socket to facilitate use of the remote-controlled audio amplifier. There are full connections to the scart socket, which can therefore be used with RGB signals from BSB equipment or a computer.

In a recent article (December 1991) Steve Cannon dealt with common faults. The present article describes our approach to tackling a faulty set. One thing to note is that the set will switch off after five minutes when it's operated without an input signal.

## The Power Supply

The logical thing to start with is the chopper power supply. This is the test order I follow, after checking the on/off switch, which is of a type used in many Continental sets and is made by Preh. This switch is responsible for a fair share of failures. If the switch is o.k. and the fuses are intact I put the meter clip on the TDA4600 chip's heatsink and check for 320 V at the bridge rectifier's output. Next I check the voltage at the TDA4600 (actually type TDA4600-2D) chip's l.t. supply input pin 9. The voltage here should be at least 9 V . If it's low, check the four $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors ( $\mathrm{Ru} 3 / 4 / 6 / 7$ ) and the posistor ( PTCu 2 ) in the startup circuit. If the voltage at pin 9 is high, above about 20 V , you can be sure that the chip is open-circuit. In addition to a new chip replace the two resistors ( $\mathrm{Ru} 22150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and Ru21 $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the charging circuit, connected to pin 4 of the chip, even if they test all right. Otherwise you'll probably be replacing the chip again soon, along with the chopper transistor. This is prudent with any TDA4600type circuit - sometimes there's a single resistor with a value of around $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. The voltage at pin 9 of the TDA4600-2D chip should be 13 V , but $9-10 \mathrm{~V}$ will get it started. If necessary then check at pin 1, where the voltage should be $4 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$. If the reading is very low, $\mathrm{Cu} 4(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is probably short-circuit.

In my experience the electrolytics are the most common cause of faults in the primary side of the power supply. In order of likelihood, check $\mathrm{Cul}(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ which couples the drive to the base of the chopper transistor, Cu 2 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ which is the l.t. supply reservoir capacitor, $\mathrm{Cu} 4(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which is the reference voltage smoothing capacitor and $\mathrm{Cu} 8(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ which smooths the negative feedback voltage. I've never had a diode in the primary side of the supply fail. They probably do however, as with other makes that use this type of power supply it's usually the diodes rather than the electrolytics that fail.

The secondary side of the power supply is a simple
affair, consisting of four rectifiers and their associated components. The most common fault here is failure of the BY299 138V h.t. rectifier Du18, giving the dead set symptom. I like to check this by connecting the meter on the ohms range between chassis and Du18's cathode: if the resistance reading is less than $1 \Omega$ the diode is short-circuit; if the resistance is $1.5 \Omega$ or slightly higher the BU508A line output transistor Tz4 is short-circuit. Failure of either item produces the same symptom. Use voltage or resistance tests to check the other diodes and safety resistors as necessary.

## Line Timebase

We'll consider the line output stage next. This uses a diode-split line output transformer with the focus and first anode supplies built in. As mentioned above, the line output transistor can fail. It usually does so for a reason. As with so many sets the reason is good old Mr. Dry-joint. You can find dry-joints at the line output and chopper transformers, the scan coils plug and the chopper and line output transistors. So a good solder up is called for when working in this area.

Line output transformer failure is not common. Sometimes the first anode control goes high-resistance however. Thus the tube's first anode voltage rises. The picture goes bright and the set trips. You may suspect a fault in the video section, but what is usually happening is that the first anode voltage is varying so much that the auto grey-scale system goes crazy in an attempt to keep up with the rapidly changing tube current. When the first anode voltage rises above a certain point the power supply trips due to the excessive beam current.

The scan coils plug modification in the $1000 / 2000$ series chassis was mentioned by Steve. You solder two rivetshaped sleeves to the pins that carry the line scan current. The reason for this is that they get hot and the solder joints deteriorate. The plug's internal contacts can deteriorate however, and I think that's why they get hot. When this trouble arises it will soon be time for a new line output transistor. The customer will probably complain about e.h.t. flashing, or line tearing at least, before the transistor fails. Removing the plug and soldering the wires direct to the panel takes a bit of beating as a cure for this trouble.

A couple of other faults in this area are not uncommon. First the BC637 line driver transistor Tz3 can go open- or short-circuit. Secondly either of its two $15 \Omega$ feed resistors Ru42 and Ru43 can go open-circuit for no apparent reason. A clue to the no line drive fault is that when switched on the set will come on with channel one and there will be a faint hum at about 200 Hz from the speakers. On more than one occasion I've found that the line output transistor was open-circuit.

## Tube Base Panel

There are only a few components on the tube's base panel. The only trouble we've had here relates to the wiring to the other two panels. There are two ribbon cables. One has five wires of which only three are connected. It comes from the signals panel and can be responsible for intermittent loss of one or more colours. The other cable comes from
the power/line scan panel. It can be responsible for the same symptoms as when the first anode control goes highresistance, i.e. the brightness increases and the set trips. So don't get caught out here. It can be embarrassing if you replace the line output transformer when all that's wrong is a wire off. Where have I heard that before? - but in this case it can be true. The wire actually breaks, but you can't see this as the other wires hold the thing in place.

## Field Timebase and EW Modulator

A TDA3652 chip, ICk1, is used in the field output stage. It's powered by the line output transformer derived 26.5 V line which also feeds the EW modulator drive circuit and the field hold control. The first problem here is that you'll seldom see a field fault as the sandcastle pulse that's fed to the colour decoder chip will be incorrect. You can easily overcome this problem by connecting an Avometer on the 250 V range between any of the RGB outputs and chassis. You will then usually see a faint single line in the relevant colour. As an alternative you could turn up the first anode control setting to get some brightness, but the control will have to be reset properly, which calls for the use of a scope, so it's best left alone.
In the event of field collapse the first check should be for 26.5 V at the junction of the two parallel-connected $1 \Omega$ surge-limiting resistors $\mathrm{Ru} 11 / 12$ and the $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{Cz7}$. These items are just to the right of the line output transformer. Like other safety resistors, Ru11/12 can fail for no apparent reason. Often however the field output chip fails. When this has to be replaced I also change the supply decoupler Ck4 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) for good measure.
The EW modulator is very reliable. I've not had a single fault in this area - not even a dirty control.

## Signal Circuits

The signals panel is on the left-hand side. It contains some more power supply circuitry, the RGB output stages, the audio, colour decoder and i.f. sections and the frequency synthesizer. There are subpanels for teletext and panoramic sound, and one or two spare sockets for things like SECAM etc.

The tuner unit has the aerial socket fixed to it directly (no need for isolators with this type of power supply). It's soldered into the PCB. I had my reservations about this originally, but the whole thing is much stronger than it looks. It's a different matter inside the tuner however. The green PCB seems to come adrift with ease where it fastens to the frame of the can and the earthing struts. A good hot iron and a steady hand (I've got neither...) will soon put matters right. The usual faults caused by the tuner are one or two channels missing or the picture going off with the slightest tap on the set.

The only faults I've had in the tuner control system have been caused by the SDA2112 chip ICt1. In one case there was no tuning voltage output at pin 11 . The other fault was intermittent no tuning when hot - a shot of freezer confirmed that the chip was responsible.

From the tuner the i.f. signal passes via the BF959 driver transistor Til to the dual-output SAW filter Fi1. The sound and vision signals then follow separate paths. Signal separation at this early stage removes any possibility of vision buzz. The vision i.f. section is contained in ICi1, which may be a TDA4443 or a TDA3541 depending on chassis version. The output goes to the TEA2014 video switching chip ICi3, which is controlled by the microcom-
puter chip ICt2. When the AV mode is selected external video from the scart socket is routed through to the output pin 6 . The video path is then via the teletext panel to the colour decoder. The arrangements vary here, later versions incorporating a colour transient improvement chip. Faults in this area are fortunately very few and are usually caused by incorrect sandcastle pulses or cracked print. The usual fault is no picture. The video signal and the brightness, contrast and colour control voltages all seem to be right but there are no outputs from the colour decoder chip. Any discrepancy in the sandcastle pulse will cut off the video. It's always worth checking the video input however as text faults in sets with a teletext panel can cause no picture in the TV mode.
The main fault on the teletext panel is dry-joints. The panel has print on both sides, the component side being connected to chassis. There are pins that go through the panel to connect various parts of the circuit to the other side. Different versions of the text panel have a different number of pins. They look like test points but they aren't. Most faults can be cured by ensuring that the pins are soldered on both sides of the panel. Poor joints can cause all sorts of faults, such as intermittent loss of picture, no text, some text lines appearing on the normal picture, and chessboard effects.
Here are some faults we've had on the signals panel. Tbl (BC557B) being leaky will remove the raster. Failure of Da1 ( 1 N 4007 ) will remove the raster or switch the set to standby. Similar faults can be caused by Ta8 (TIP41), which can also make the colour vary and trip the set. When you look at the print side of the panel you'll see that various bits of the print have been cut. This is done to cater for various options. The problem is that in carrying out the cuts adjacent tracks are sometimes caught. The set can work normally but eventually tiny cracks appear. This can cause some strange faults such as the local controls not working correctly or, when text is selected, the channels change as you try to key in a page. These problems occur around the microcomputer chip at the bottom. A manmade fault can occur at the top of the panel: the chrominance delay line can become dry-jointed when the board is hinged out, or the delicate print can crack if the delay line is grasped when the board is opened. On one occasion a resistor shorted to the body of the tuner, shorting the 5 V line to chassis. As a result the power supply started up without the momentary switch on (from the mains switch) or a remote control signal. The symptoms were no picture and no channel display.

## Miscellaneous Points

The chassis is not too good to work on as the leads always seem to be about an inch too short. If the bottom panel has to be withdrawn to the service position, the speaker sockets on the plastic frame have to be unplugged. If they are pulled very much they will come off the speakers within the enclosures. Thus when you've repaired a power supply fault you may think that there's a sound fault. So check the speaker leads. When the bottom panel is out of the set the mains switch is easily caught and the set can come on. Beware of this - unplug from the mains if the panel is propped up.

Lastly the remote control unit, which also gives trouble occasionally. Sometimes the chip packs up or the resonator breaks away from the panel. The most common fault however is that the $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor falls out. As a result the unit will be capable of only very short-range operation or won't work at all.

Trade customers can obtain spares and technical help from Lohja UK Ltd., Valley Farm Way, Stourton, Leeds LSI0 1SE. Telephone 0532716 311, fax 0532706622.

## TRST CASE

Each month we provide an interesting case of $T V / v i d e o ~ s e r v i c i n g ~ t o ~ e x e r c i s e ~ y o u r ~ i n g e n u i t y . ~$ These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

There have been few truly British TV chassis designs in the last few years. The Ferguson TX98 and TX99 chassis are amongst the few. In terms of performance and reliability they have proved to be good, but this is not to say that they never go wrong. Sherlock had a TX99 on his bench recently. Its fault took him rather longer than it should to resolve. Could you have dealt with it quicker?

The set was a Model 51 J 8 , which is a 20 in . monitor-style set with remote control. Its problem was excessive brightness, with the brightness control having very little effect. In all other respects the picture was fine: the focus, colour and scan amplitudes were all correct. The sound too was present, correct and controllable. Not a difficult one to sort out Sherlock thought as he removed the back cover. At least the fault was a permanent one, unlike those in the soak-testing sets on the shelves that surrounded him.

He made a start by checking the tube's first anode voltage. The adjustment potentiometer on the line output transformer assembly was set at about half way. Turning it down reduced the picture's brightness, but the picture didn't look "right" and the user brightness control still had a relatively small control range. Sherlock reset the first anode preset for 830 V at pin 7 of the tube, having consulted the manual for the correct voltage. The potentiometer was back where it had started. Time to look at the tube's cathode voltages then. They should be at around 116 V , but were all under 100 V . This would explain the excessive brightness. Since the RGB output stages have separate inputs and outputs, Sherlock reasoned that the cause of the problem must be associated with the TDA3301B colour decoder chip IC3.

The brightness level is set by the voltage applied to pin 30 of this chip. According to the circuit diagram, the normal range here is $0.8-3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~V}$. In fact a variation of 1 3.72 V was measured as the user brightness control was taken from one extreme to the other, the switch-on/reset level being $2 \cdot 17 \mathrm{~V}$. This seemed right enough to Sherlock, who saw no reason to investigate further the various items in the brightness control circuit. Could the voltage at the tube's control grid have wandered? No, pin 5 was at 0 V and the only item here, the flashover protection resistor R228, was intact. Could the heater or the e.h.t. voltage be
too high? Again no - the heaters glowed normally, and the h.t. voltage at the smoothing capacitor C104 in the power supply was about right at 112 V .

Advice was sought around the workshop. Television Ted suggested that the l.t. voltage should be checked, pointing out that it's critical. Sherlock confirmed that the voltage at pins 39 and 40 of the colour decoder chip was 11.7 V , as specified, and that the 12 V supply was correct at the tube's base panel. Low video h.t. voltage could have been responsible, but there was 180 V at pin 3 of PL11 on the tube's base panel. As no more ideas were forthcoming from the workshop fraternity Sherlock decided to replace the TDA3301B chip. When he'd fitted the replacement he found that it had no effect whatsoever on the fault! Sherlock had been assuming that the cause of the problem was excessive voltage at the RGB output pins ( 14,17 and 20) of the colour decoder chip. He figured that this would result in excessive current flow in the RGB output transistors, thus pulling down the c.r.t.'s cathode voltages. When he finally got round to checking the RGB outputs from IC3 - they should normally sit at around $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$ - he was surprised to find them on the low side. It took him a while to grasp the significance of this, but once the penny had dropped the cause of the fault was soon found. What was causing the trouble? What had Sherlock missed during his initial diagnostic checks? See next month for the answer and another test case item.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 350 - page 282 last month -

When a highly intelligent microcontroller chip is combined with a very complex collection of mechanics and something goes wrong, you need a highly intelligent technician to sort things out. Normally Sage is one of our best men, but he came to the brink of defeat when confronted with an oscillating VCR deck mechanism in a six year old Mitsubishi machine that masqueraded as a Luxor model. Poor Sage!

Within a VCR a closed loop is formed by the mode switch, the loading motor and the microcontroller chip in the mechacon department, the deck's mechanics being controlled by the inputs to this chip and the program in its ROM. Such diverse things as drive chips, plastic cogs, plugs and print tracks all form part of the loop. When the loop is complete and the setting of the mode switch agrees with the physical positions of the sliders, levers and cams, the mechanism behaves itself. All these things had been checked by Sage in his attempt to diagnose the cause of the oscillation - well, almost all.

The mode switch has four connections, /P0, /P1, /P2 and $/ \mathrm{P} 3$, which are linked to the main PCB via plug/socket MM. They go to pins $45-8$ of the microcontroller chip IC5A0. Further investigation showed that the /P3 print from MM12 to pin 45 of this chip was open-circuit due to a hair-line crack at the front right-hand side of the PCB. The crack was buried beneath a jumble of glue and components added as factory modifications. Yes, Sage should have discovered it sooner but who, hand on heart, could say that they would have gone straight to it?

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| AN5750 ．．．．$\quad$ M2． 50 | BA6208 | ${ }^{[27} .75$ | LA1403＿\％$\quad$ \％ 75 | M51381P ．．．．．． 51.50 | SAA 1250 $\$ 4.60$ | STK5421． | $¢_{56.50}$ | TA7313 | ${ }_{9} 9.90$ | TOA1365 | ${ }_{4}^{4.90}$ | TDA3651 3.00   <br> TDA3651AO    <br> 6.50    | UPC1378H | ．12．00 |  | \％ 1.0 |
| AN5760 ．．．．．．．．． M \％ 00 | BA6209 | $\ldots 3.20$ | LA3160 ．．．．．．．．57．90 | M51393［－¢4．25 | SAA1251 $\quad . \quad . \quad 58.50$ | STK5422 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 500$ | TA7313AP | 51.40 | TDA1412 | ${ }^{181} 100$ | TDA3651AQ | UPC1379 | ［20 | 2 2S01275 | \％ 1.3 |
| A $15900 \quad$ I 51.50 | 8a6219 | ¢1．95 | L43210＿ 51.90 | M51513 ．．．．．． 510.00 |  | SIK5434 | ${ }_{66.50}^{65}$ | TA7314 | 5 | TDA1470． | ${ }^{5} .00$ |  | UPC1382 | 51．50 | 2SD1238 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| AN6326．．．．．．．． 54.00 | 846222 | 9.10 | LA3220 ．．．．．．． 17.00 |  |  | STK5451 | ${ }_{\substack{£ 5 \\ £ 5.20 \\ \hline}}$ | TA7323 |  | TDA1501A | ${ }^{2} 8.50$ |  | UPC1394． | $¢ 1.70$ | ${ }_{2 S 0138}$ |  |
| AN6．332 ．．i． $\mathrm{C4} 4.40$ | 846229 | ${ }^{\text {c1．}} 1.85$ | LA3350＿．． 71.50 |  |  | SIK5471 SIK5476 | $.{ }_{c \in} .25$ | TA7325 | $\begin{gathered} \text { y2.00 } \\ .81 .50 \end{gathered}$ | TDA15 | ${ }^{68.50}$ |  | UPC1420A | ¢7．00 | 2SD1391 | 44．2 |
|  | 846238A | 51.95 | LA3361 …．．．．51．50 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { M51903L } & \text { §．50 } \\ \text { M5213L } & \\ \mathbf{Y . 1 0}\end{array}$ |  | STK5476． STK5481． | ¢5．00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA7325P } \\ & \text { TA7328 } \end{aligned}$ | 5.50 | TDA1510 | E3．20 | TDA3810 $\ldots$ ．．．．． | －UPC1458 <br> UPC1513HA | $\begin{aligned} & \{1.95 \\ & \{2.00 \end{aligned}$ | S0C1397 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BA6239. } \\ & \text { BA6259. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots .75 \\ & . . .00 \end{aligned}$ |  | M52184 …．．．．．．．．00 | SAR5010 ．．．．．．．55．80 | STK5482 | 55.20 | TA7335 | 51.50 | TDA 1512 | ． 11.00 | TDA440 ．．．．．．．． M \％ 00 | UPC1520CA |  | 2SD1398 | 52.2 |
| AN6346－$\quad$ ¢4．50 | BA6301 | 0.00 | LA4100 ．．．．．．．．．Et． 90 | M52314 …．．．．$¢ 1.10$ | SAA5012 ．．．．． 56.60 | STK5720 | £7．00 | TA7335P | ¢4．20 | TDA1515A | $\underline{82} 50$ | TDA4420 ．．．．．${ }^{3} .45$ | UPСЗ39С． | ca． 70 | ${ }_{2 S D 1426}$ |  |
| AN6359 ．．．．．．．．．55． 50 | BA6302A | \＄7． 80 | LA4102 …．．．． 51.20 |  | SAA5020 ．．．．．．．55．80 | STK5730 | ${ }_{5}^{65} 25$ | TA7342． | ¢2． 10 | TDA1520 | ${ }^{\text {E3．}} 95$ | TDA4422 …．．．3． 35 | UPD4011 | 97.75 |  |  |
| AN6360－$\quad 9.75$ | B46304 | 51.70 | L44125 ．－．．．$\quad$ ¢ 200 | M 54543 ．$\ldots$ ¢1． 75 | SAA5030－$\quad$ C9．00 | STK6962 | £3． 20 | TA7343 | £1．75 | TDA1670A | 98.60 | TDA4500［3．80 | UPD4066 | \＄1．95 | 2 2SO1455 |  |
| AN6362 ．．．．．．．．．84．25 | BA6305 | 9.75 | LA4140 ．．．．．．．．．£0．70 | M54544L＿El． 85 | SAA5040A－．．． 55.00 | STK6972 | £6．00． | TA7355 | $\underline{9} 5$ | TDA1701．． | ${ }_{3}^{3} .00$ |  |  |  | 2S01 |  |
| AN6387 ．．．．．．．．55． 50 | BA681 | E0．90 | LA4160 ．．．．．．．t1． 25 | M5454BL．．．．．．．£4．50 | SAA5040B $\quad . \quad \begin{gathered}\text { c9．90 }\end{gathered}$ | STK7216． | ¢6．10 | TA7358 | ¢\％． 50 | TDA1770A | ${ }_{9}^{3.00}$ | TDA4503 C4． 50 <br> TDA4505 c6 <br> 15  | TRANSI |  | 2 SD1497 |  |
| A 46612 ．．．．．．．．92． 20 | ba7001 | ¢1．90 | L44182 ．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {m．} 10}$ | M58478P $\quad$ ¢ 4.75 | SAA5041 ．．．．c9．50 | STK7308． | 95.75 | TA7607 | ${ }_{9} 9.50$ | TDA1870A | \％ 9.60 |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SO1497}$ | ［5．9！ |
|  | BA718 | \％1．80 | ${ }_{\text {L } 44183}$ | M58655P |  | STK7309． STK7348 | $57.00$ | TA7607AP | 9.40 | toal905 TDA1908A | ¢1． 70 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SA1095. } \\ & \text { 2SA110. } \end{aligned}$ | ． 55.50 | 2SD1497－0 |  |
|  | BA7767S | ¢5． 18 | LA41922 ${ }_{\text {a4422 }}$ |  | SAB3013 $\quad 1 . \quad 14.50$ | SIKT356 | ${ }_{\text {E5．} 50}$ | TA7614 | \％ 50 | TDA1940 | 97.80 | TDA4600－2 ．．．．． | 2SA1112 | ． 11.90 | 2 2S1650 | 3 5 |
|  | B76018 | 9.50 | L4440 …．．．．．．7． 70 | M709 …．．．．．．$£ 4.75$ | SAB3037．．．． 511.00 | STK7358． | 16．50 | TA7628P | ． 22.40 | TDA1950 | \％2．50 | TOA4601 ．．．．．．．E2． 10 | 2SA1124 | c0． 35 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SO1877}$ |  |
| AN6912 ．．．．．．．． M .00 | HA11215A | E3．50 | LA4445 ．．．．．．．． $\mathrm{C2} .50$ | MA150－E ．．．．． 22.20 | SAF1032P $\quad$ C6．00 | STK772B | ［4．75 | TA7629 | 54.00 | TDA2002 | E1．40 | TDA4610 ．．．．．． 54.50 | 2SA1220 | F7． 10 |  | c0．3 |
| AN7111 ．$\quad$ IT． 50 | HA11223 | $\ldots 3$ | LA4460 ．．．．．．．E1．70 | MB3106 ．．．．．．． 57.00 | SAF1039P … ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ． 00 | STR1096 | 15.60 | TA7629P | c\％ 75 | TDA2003 | 81.30 |  | 2SA1386 | E4．70 |  |  |
| AN7112 ．．．．．．．．．53．00 | HA11225 | 9.10 | LA4461 ．．．．．．．．51．80 | M 33730 ＿．．．．．． 21.75 | SAS560 $\quad . \quad 3.50$ | STR3125 | c5．50 | TA7630P | c2．00 | TDA2004 | 9.70 |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA564 | ¢0．40 | ${ }_{2 S 0787 E}$ |  |
| AN7116 $\quad$ \％ 2.20 | hal1226 | E．75 | L44500 ．．．．．．． $\mathrm{Y}_{2} 70$ | M83731 ．．．．．． $\mathrm{E}_{\text {¢ }} .25$ | SAS570 ．．．．．．．9．00 | STR40090 | 18.00 | TA7640 | 52.00 | TDA2005 | 81.70 | TDA7607AP ．．．． 57.40 | 2 24673 | ¢0． 20 | 2 S 0811 |  |
| AN7143 ．．．．．．．．51． 65 | hal1235． | c3．10 | LA4570 ．．．．．．． M .20 | MC13002P ．．．． 55.00 | SAS580 $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { E3．50 }\end{gathered}$ | STR4211 | ${ }_{5} 5.95$ | TA7658 |  | TDA2005S | ${ }^{9} 9.95$ | TDAB180 | $2 \mathrm{SA942}$ | £0．35． | 2S0836 |  |
| AN7148 ．．．．．．． 51.70 | HA1124A | 91.75 | LA5522 ．．．．．．．．．． 2.20 | MC1310 ．．．．．．． 51.25 | SAS590 ．．．．．．．．E3．50 | STR440 | £5．00 | TA7668 | $\underline{22.00}$ | TDA2006V | ccr ${ }^{\text {c／}} 5$ | TOAB190 $\ldots \ldots \ldots 3.80$ | 2SA985 | £0． 95 | 2 20837 |  |
| AN7158．．．．．．．． $\mathbf{8 4 . 0 0}$ | HA11414． | 92.50 | LA5527 ．．．．．． 51.95 | MC1330P |  | STR441 | \｛5．00］ |  | ${ }_{54}{ }^{\text {c }} 8$ | TDA2020 |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ SB1016 | ． 51.50 | 250845 |  |
| AN7160－ 5 C6．00 | HA11701． | ¢． 9.10 | L46358 …．．．55．00 | MC1400\＆BCP MC14093B FY． F10 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { SL1431 } & \text { cill } \\ \text { SL1432 }\end{array}$ | STR451 STR454 | ${ }_{¢ 4}{ }^{54.95}$ | TA7681AP | ¢5．75 $¢ 7$ | TDA2030 | ． 91.10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 S 8772 \\ & 2 S B 775 . \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{25066 B}$ | $\underline{3}$ |
| AN7169．．．．．E． 50 AN7171K | HA11713 HA11714 | ${ }_{5.50}^{28.90}$ | LA7016 ．．．．．．．Y． 5.50 | MC14426P $\ldots . . . .18 .50$ |  | STR50020． | $\underline{74.90}$ | TA7698A |  | TDA2030V | \％1．75 |  | ${ }_{2 S 8819}$ | ¢0． 51 | 250869 |  |
| AN7205 ．．．．．．．c81． 95 | HA11715 | £3． 20 | LA7210 ．．．．．．$\quad$ ¢3． 10 | MC14429P ．．．． 52.20 | SL480 $\quad 13.30$ | STR50103A | ¢5．50 | TA7698AP | 27.50 | TDA2040 | 92.00 | TEA1014 …．．． F 2． 00 | 2SB965． | $\underline{21.30}$ |  |  |
| AN7213 ．．．．．．．．57． 10 | HA11747A | 512.75 | LA7305 ．．．．．．ec6．90 | MC14497P |  | STR5412 | $\{5.95$ | TA7705P | ． 51.50 | TDA2151 | ${ }^{2} .80$ | TEA1039 …．．．．3．${ }^{\text {coo }}$ | 2SC1413A | c2． 50 |  |  |
| AN7218．．．．．．．． 51.20 | Ha17749 | 77.00 | LA7309 ．．．．．．．．． $\mathrm{E}_{3} .75$ | MC14511BCP［2．00 | SL．9018 | STR58041 | ¢6．75 | ta7709 | 2.50 | TDA2161 | ¢1．75 | TEA2018 ．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {M }} 10$ | 2SC1826 | ¢1．80 | 2 SO |  |
| AN7220 ．$\quad 57.60$ | HA11750 | 9.50 | LA7507 $\quad$ ¢4．00 | MC145168CP ${ }^{\text {c2．}} 00$ |  | STR6020 | ¢4．90 | TA7738． | $\underline{9} 50$ | TDA2170 | \％． 00 | TEA2018A ．．．．．M． 10 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC1942 }}$ | ［2． 10 | ${ }_{2 S 08988}$ |  |
|  | Hal2005 | ${ }^{5} .80$ | LA7520 ．－．．．$\quad 3.25$ | MC1458 UPC1458 | SN766704 $\quad 17.25$ | STR8050 | 574.15 | TA781010 | ¢5．75 | TDA2270 |  | TEA5101 $\ldots$ ．．．．．86．00 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC1983}}$ | ．c1．30 | 2S0900日 | ${ }_{54}$ |
| AN7223－$\quad 57.60$ | HA12017 | ${ }^{92} .00$ | LA7800 1.50 <br> 1.501  | MC3359 ${ }^{\text {F1．}} 1.95$ | SSA1075 $\ldots$ <br> SSA1250 $\ldots 5.90$ | SVM 993 C <br> TA4180 | ${ }_{\xi 3.00}^{1.00}$ | TA8101N TAB102P | ．$£ 4.25$ | TDA23 | ． 54.90 |  | ${ }_{2 S C 2003}^{2 S}$ |  | BC1078 |  |
| AN7224．．．．．．．． 51.40 | HA12026 | 9.00 | LA7801 ．．．．．．．． 21.25 | MC3359 $\quad$ ．．．．． 51.10 | S51082－¢12．00 | TA4193 | ${ }_{55} 500$ | TA8644 | －5．50 | TDA25213 | c9． 75 | TMM 2114AP | ${ }_{2 S c}{ }^{\text {SCO27 }}$ | ¢4．50 |  |  |
| AN7225 rin $\quad$ Y1．90 | HA243001 | ${ }^{51.80}$ |  | MDA2061 ．．．．．．． 77.00 | ST1195 $\quad 55.50$ | TA4194 | $\underline{55.50}$ | taA310A | $\underline{2} 200$ | TDA25220 | E10．75 | TMS1944AN2L $£ 2.00$ | ${ }_{2 S C 2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | BC1088 | $\mathrm{CO}_{1}$ |
| AN7310．．．．．． $\boldsymbol{5 1} 10$ | HA13402 | c8． 20 | La7913 ．．．．．．cm． 30 | MDA2062 $\quad$ E3．50 | STA401A ．．．．．．3． 75 | TA4301 | ［4．50 | TAA550 | $\underline{5} .10$ | TDA25300 | ¢4．25 | TMS1952．．．．．．E2．50 | 2SC2331 | F1．00 | ${ }^{\text {BC115 }}$ |  |
| AN7311．．．．．．．． 51.75 | HA13403． | ¢4．00 | LM1011N ．．．． $3^{3} 00$ |  | STA441C $\quad 3.00$ | TA4345 | 23.40 | tBA120S | c0．50 | TDA2532 | 9.00 | TMS1956．．．．．． | ${ }_{2 S c}{ }^{\text {S }} 335$ | ． 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {BC118 }}$ |  |
| AN7315 ．．．．．$\quad$ Y1． 75 | HA1350 | 59.00 | LM1017M19281 | MEA2901 E3．00 | STK0029 ．．．．．¢4．30 | TA4350 | £6．00 | TBA530 | 51.00 | TDA25320 | E3．00 | TMS1965 LL $\quad$ M2． 00 | 2SC2531 | ¢0．26 |  |  |
| AN7324 ．．．．．．．．¢4．50 | HA1368R． | 9.55 | $\underline{9} 30$ |  | STK043－F10．00 | TA7120 | c1． 25 | TBA560 | 51.00 | TDA2540 | $\mathrm{c}_{5} .75$ |  | 2SC2564 | 93.04 |  |  |
| AN7410 ．．．．．．．．9． 10 | HA1374． | ¢6．00 | LM1035 ．．．．．．．¢5．75 | ML2328－¢4．50 | STK082 ．．．．．．．512．00 | TA7137 | 51.25 | TBA7500 | £4．20 | TDA2541 | ¢2．00 | TMS3615．．．．．． 51.75 | 2SC2570 | ． 20.55 |  |  |
| AN7415 ．．．．．．．．51．40 | Ha1377． | 9.00 | LM1036N ．．．．． $\mathrm{E}^{\mathbf{3} .70}$ | ML237（8760 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ ） | STK2029 $\quad$ ¢8．50 | TA7176 | 92.50 | TBA800 | ¢0． 85 | TOA2543 | ${ }_{5}^{5} .25$ | U4108 $416 . \quad 51.60$ | 2SC2577 | ． 5.50 | BC172C |  |
| AN7420＿E3． 20 | HA1388 | 54.00 | LM112CN ．$\quad$ \％30 | 9.50 | STK2125 ．．．． 512.00 | TA7176AP | 9.40 | TBAB20M | ¢0． 45 | TDA2560 | \％1．75 | U4168．．．．．．．．51．60 | 2 2SC2592 | ． 50.95 | BC．182L |  |
| AN7818F．$\quad . \quad 19.60$ | HA1392． | 23.00 | LM13600．．．． 55.00 | ML238B $\quad 1 \begin{gathered}7.50\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { STK2250 } & \text { cr } \\ \text { STK3041 }\end{array}$ | TA7193AP | ${ }_{56} 84.00$ | TBA920S |  |  | ${ }_{¢ 61.00}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2621}$ | ． 51.25 | BC 183 |  |
| 81403 …．．．． 57.00 | HA1394 | 14.00 | LM1868N ．．．．ct．50 | M293 ．－$\quad 14.00$ | STK3041．．．．．． 55.70 | TA7193P | ${ }_{56} 6.00$ | TCAb40 | ${ }^{〔} 3.75$ | TDA2576A | ${ }^{\text {c¢．}} 800$ | UA7810 ．．．．．．．．E．00 | 2SC2631 | £0． 30 |  |  |
| BA1320 ．．．．．． 51.50 | HA1397 | ${ }^{5} 5.40$ | LM1894N ．．．．．．55．75 | ML923 ．．．．．．． 54.50 | STK40090－ 58.00 | TA7205 | c． 75 | TCA650 | c． 95 | TDA25771． | ${ }_{2} 8.80$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA1332 $\quad 18.00$ | HA1398 | \％． 50 | LM317T ．．．．．．．¢1．00 | ML9230P … 14.50 | STK412111 | TA7205AP | 11.25 | TCA6608 | c． 50 | TDA2578． | ${ }^{\text {c／}}$ ． 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ВАа3018 ．．．．．．．．77． 50 | HA1406 | 5.00 | LM324 ．．．．．．．．．50．80 | ML926．．．．$\quad .84 .20$ | STK414111 ．．．e．6．90 | TA7222 | 92.25 | TDA1005 | 9.50 | TDA2578A | 92.80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA318 …．．．． 22.50 | HA1457 | 9.10 | LM339＿．．．．．．． 50.80 | MM314APL ．．． 51.75 | STK414211 ¢ ¢10．00 | TA7223． | $\underline{5250}$ | TDA1010A | ¢7． 10 | TDAP | 9.50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ВАЗ28 $\ldots$ …．．．．77．10 | ha42 | 12.70 | LM339N ．．．．．．．c0．75 | MM53108N ．．． 51.25 | STK4151．．．．$£ 11.50$ | TA7227P | 9.30 | TDA1011 | ． 11.20 | TDA25810 | $\underline{92} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HD14081 } \\ & \text { HD4539. } \end{aligned}$ | c0． 25 50.70 | LM384 LM386N | MM 5387 M 5402 $\cdots$ | STK417111．．．．． 59.00 | TA7230P | \％1．65 | TDA1013 TDA1013A | － 41.75 | TDA 25929 | \％${ }^{2} .5 .50$ |  | DRE |  | TAlLS |  |
| BA3416L $\ldots$ ．．．．．． Cl .75 | kA22 | 9.30 | LM556CN8 $\quad . \quad$ \＃． 50 |  | STK4311 $\quad$ ¢ 10.20 | TA7233P | $\underline{2} 10$ | TDA1015 | c1． 20 | TDA2591 | $\underline{92} 70$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA343 $\quad 17.180$ | L7805． | ¢0．80 | LM6402G－2003 | MN5456 ．．．．．$\sum 口_{2} .25$ | STK433＿．．．．．$£ 7.50$ | TA7240 | G． 50 | TDA1020 | ． 92.50 | TDA2593 | 95 |  | NE |  | E |  |
| 8A3505F ．．．．．．．． 52.75 | 17806 | 10.80 | 510．00 | MM5457N ．．．．$£ 2.50$ | STK435＿．$\quad 18.00$ | TA7241 | $\underline{\square} .50$ | TDA1022P | £4．50 | TDA259 | ๕． |  | NE |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aerial Techniques | 343 | Hockley Discount Televisions | 366 |
| Antex Electronics Ltd | . 365 | Hussain Central TV Ltd | 374 |
| AS.J Electrotechnik. | 366 |  |  |
| Audio Electronics | 366 | ICS-Intertext Group Ltd | 365 |
| Audio Vision (UK) Ltd | 364 | JJ Components | 357 |
| AWI LTd .: | 364 | KSA Whors ......... | 357 |
| A-Z Electric | 368-369 | KSA Wholesale Components | 370 |
| Beechwood Electronics | 366 | Manor Supplies | 331 |
| Bi-Tel .................... | 366 | Marapet. |  |
| BK Electronics | 325 | NGT Electronics. | 368 |
| Broughfame Ltd | 368 |  |  |
| Bull Electrical.... | 367 | Philex plc PV Tubes. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{IBC} \\ 324 \end{array}$ |
| Campion Wholesale Ltd. | . 391 | Reed Exhibitions | 321 |
| Central TV Wholesale Distribution Ltd | 376 |  |  |
| Centrevision ........................... | . 375 | Satellite Solutions (UK) Ltd | 327 |
| Chromavision. | . 370 | Semple Service..... | - 388.1 BC .380 |
| Coastal Aerial Supplies . | 371 | Sendz Components | 388, IBC, OBC |
| Coloutrade of Birmingham | 379 | Southern IV..... | 364 |
| CPC Ltd. | 323 | Stewart of Reading | 326 |
| Crewe Wholesale TV Ltd | 391 | Supervision ........ | 378 |
| Cricklewood Electronics Lidd |  | Supreme Satellite Swift TV Publications | 326 366 |
| Devon TV \& Video | 372 | Swiftpark Components | 368 |
|  |  | Teleprice Ltd. | 377 |
| East London Components | . 324 | Thunderbird Electron Management. | .... 345 |
| Economic Devices | . 350-351 | Tidman Mail Order Ltd | 365 |
| EEC Satellite Services | . 320 | Tristar Manufacturing | 328 |
| Electronics World ...... | . 328 |  |  |
| Euras International Ltd | . 323 | Vista | $\begin{array}{r} \\ -380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Express TV Supplies... | . 326 | Vista Electronics | .... 364 |
|  |  | W T Shipping | 371 |
| GGL Components. | 322 | West Midlands TV \& Video Wholesale | 379 |
| Grandata Ltd. | 314-318 | Willow Vale Electronics | 319 |
| Guild of Master Craftsmen. | -.... 365 | Wiltsgrove Ltd. | 373 |




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