## FEBRUARY 1993

## SERVICING.VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS



Servicing the Tatung 190 Chassis Tuners and the Superhet Principle Nicam on a Shoestring - DX-TV Philips 2B Chassis Servicing Notes Test Report - Storm Damage Effects TV Fault Finding - VCR Clinic

## ETY WILOWVALE ELECTRONCSLTO



0734876444

MANCHESTER 0616821415

NOTTINGHAM 0602870789


## COPYRIGHT

© Reed Business Publishing Ltd., 1993. Copyright in all drawings, photographs and articles published in Television is fully protected and reproduction or imitation in whole or in part is expressly forbidden. All reasonable precautions are taken by Television to ensure that the advice and data given to readers are reliable. We cannot however guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence regarding advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "Television", Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Editorial correspondence should be addressed to "Television" Editorial Department, Reed Business Publishing, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes to Vols. 39 and 40 are available at $£ 2.00$ from the editorial office (address above) Indexes to Vols. 37 and 38 are available at $£ 1.50$ each. Photostats of the indexes to Vols. 31-36 can be supplied at $£ 1.00$ each. Make cheques etc. payable to Reed Business Publishing Ltd.

Binders that hold twelve issues of Television are available for E 5 each from Television Binders, 78 Whalley Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn BB1 9LF. Make cheques payable to "Television Binders".

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

An annual subscription costs $£ 26$ in the UK, £30 overseas (by surface mail airmail quote on request). Send orders with payment to Quadrant Subscription Services Ltd., Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex, RH16 3DH.
Subscription hotline for 24 -hour ordering with Credit Card Telephone number 0622 721666 quoting INJ.

## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues are available at $£ 2.75$ each from Television Back Issues, Room L323, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Make cheques/postal orders payable to Reed Business Publishing Ltd. See box on page 250.

Leader

More on the Finlux 3000 Chassis
Chris Watton
VCR Clinic
Reports from Philip BlundelI, AMIEIE, Eugene
Trundle, Brian Storm, Nick Beer, Stephen
Leatherbarrow, Michael Dranfield, John Edwards,
Andy Gallagher, Mick Dutton, Mike Leach, Richard
Newman, Roger Burchett and Alfred Damp.
Nicam on a Shoestring
Keith Wevill, B.Sc.
Modifying a surplus Nicam panel and building an
interface to link with an external stereo amplifier.
Servicing the Tatung 190 Chassis
Duncan Grant
A detailed guide to faults and fault finding proce-
dures for the Decca/Tatung 190, 191, 195, 196 and
197 chassis.
Modern TV Receiver Techniques, Part 2
Eugene Trundle
This month tuning techniques and circuitry includ-
ing the double-superhet system used for satellite TV reception.

Test Case 362

Servicing the Philips 2B Chassis
Richard Newman

What a Life!
Donald Bullock

Camcorner
David C. Woodnott
Letters
CD Player Casebook
Reports from Mike Leach, P.J. Roberts, Nick Beer and Ricard Newman.

Satellite TV Fault Finding
Reports from Hugh Allison and Steve Cannon.
Repairs to Lightning-damaged Equipment
Steve Cannon
Next Month in Television
TV Fault Finding
Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Nick Beer,
Mike Leach, Steve Cannon, Chris Watton, Michael
Dranfield, G. Bakawala, Alfred Damp, Richard
Newman, John Edwards and Chris Avis.
Test Report: RA100 Desoldering Station
Donald Bullock
Answer to Test Case 362
Long-distance Television
Roger Bunney
Cowboys
Ed Rowland
Teletopics









ONE OF THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED MAIL ORDER SUPPLIERS, WE CONTINUE TO GIVE FAST, FAIR AND EFFICIENT SERVICE. WE HAVE STOCKS OF
$\star$ TELEVISION COMPONENTS
$\star$ VIDED COMPONENTS
$\star$ REMOTE CONTROLS

* CABLES, LEADS, PLUGS etc
* AERIALS AND ACCESSORIES
* HOME SECURITY PRODUCTS
* HOGAUSSING COILS! EVEN

FORGED NOTE SCANDAL:
Anyone excepting cash today must have our forged note detector
£25 plus
VAT READY IN SECONDS
BRAND NEW TV'S + VIDEOS ask for brochure 21" FST STEREO NICAM FASTEXT TV SET
$£ 206$ + vat
UPGRADE YOUR ASTRA DISH TO RECEIVE EUTELSAT II F1 $13^{\circ}$ EAST WITH THE LITTLE CANNON KIT
inc. cable/LNB/clips/connectors/tape etc.

+ VAT


## AND NOW SATELLITE SYSTEMS

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF FIXED AND MOTORISED SYSTEMS. ASK FOR FULL LIST AT TRADE PRICES INCLUDES LNB'S, DISHES, MOUNTS, RECEIVERS, ACTUATORS, POLORISERS etc.
RING FOR DETAILS ON WIRELESS SECURITY SYSTEM. 10 BAND WORLD RADIO $£ 16.95$ plus VAT

## VIDEOCRYPTDECODERS B GRADE

$\mathbf{E 6 9}+\overline{\text { VAT }}$
CALLERS WELCOME AT TRADE COUNTER NON. FAR O.SDM

## MAKE YOUR INTERESTS PAY! <br> Train at home for one of these Career Opportunities

Over the past 100 years more than 10 million students throughout the world have found it worth their while! An ICS home-study course can help you get a better job, make more money and have more fun out of life! ICS has over 100 years experience in homestudy courses and is the largest correspondence school in the world. You learn at your own pace, when and where you want under the guidance of expert 'personal' tutors. Find out how we can help YOU. Post or phone today for FREE INFORMATION on the course of your choice. (Tick one box only!)

| Electronics $\quad \square$ | TV, Video \& Hi-Fi Servicing | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Electronic Engineering (City \& Guilds) | Refrigeration \& Air Conditioning | $\square$ |
| Electrical Engineering | Car Mechanics | $\square$ |
| Elec. Contracting/ Installation | Computer Programming | $\square$ |
| GCSE/GCE/SCE over 40 examination subjects to choose from |  |  |

$\square$

|
P. Code

International Correspondence Schools. Dept. EGS23 $312 / 314$ High Street, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1PR. or 041-221 7373 (24 hours).

MICROWAVE CONTROL PANEL. Mains operated, with touch switches. Complete with 4 digit display, digital clock, and 2 relay outputs one for power and one for pulsed power (programmable). ideal for all sorts of precision timer applications etc. Now only 84.00 ref 4P151. Good expenimenters board
FIBRE OPTIC CABLE. Stranded optical thres sheathed in black
PVC. Five metre length $£ 7.00$ ret $7 P 29 R$ or $£ 2$ a metre
12 V SOLAR CELL 200 mA output ideal for trickle
charging etc. 300 mm squ
15P42R Gives up to 15 v .
PASSUVE INFRA-RED MOTION SENSOR
Complete with day light sensor, adustable lights on
timer ( 8 secs -15 mins), $50^{\prime}$ range with a 90 deg
coverge
coverage Manual ovende faciliy Complete wit.
anted. Now only 19.00 rel 19 P 29
Pack $\alpha$ two PAR38 bulbs tor above unit $£ 12.00$ ref 12P43R
VIDEO SENDER UNT Transmit both audio and video signals trom either a video camera, video recorder or computer to any 12v DC op $£ 15.00$ ret 15039 Sut (tune TV 10 a spare channel) SP191R. Turn your camcorder Suitable mains adapto
FM TRANSMITTERhoused in a standard working $13 A$ adapter (bug is mains driven) $£ 2600$ ret 26 P 2 R . Good range
MINATURE RADIO TRANSCEIVERS A par of walkie
takies with a range of up to 2 kilometies Units measure $22 \times 52 \times 155 \mathrm{~mm}$ Complete with cases and earpieces §3000 ret 30 P 12 R
FM CORDLESS MICROPHONE.Small hand heid unit with a $500^{\circ}$ rangel 2 transmit power levels Reqs PP3 battery Tuneable to any FM receiver Our price $£ 15$ ref 15P42AR
12 BAND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER. 9 shor THTN bands, FM. AM and LWDX/local switch, tuning 'eye' mains or eon battery. Complete with shoulder strap and mains lead. $\mathbb{£} 19$ ref CAR SIEREO AND FM All over the world
5 watts per channel. Signal to noise ratio cost stereo system giving wow and flytter iess than $35 \%$ Neg earth $£ 19.00$ ref 19030 LOW COST WALIKIE TALKIES. Par of battery operated Units with a range of about 200 : Our price $£ 800$ a pal
$8 P 50$. Ideal tor garden use or as an 7 CHANNEL GRAPHIC EQUALIZER
20.21 KHZ 4-8R 12.14 VDC negative earth a 60 watt power amp NICAD BATTERIES. Brand new top quality $4 \times A A^{\prime}$ ' $£ 400$ ret 4 P44R $2 \times \mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ ' $£ 4.00$ ref 4 P73R $4 \times$ D's $£ 9.00$ eef $9 \mathrm{P} 12 \mathrm{R}, 1 \times$ PP3 TOWERS INTERNATIONAL TRANSISTOR SELECTOR GUIDE. The ullimate equivalents book. New ed $£ 2000$ ret 20 P 32 A . GEIGER COUNTER KIT.Complete with tube, PCB and all componems to build a battery operated geiger counter $\{39.00$ ret 39P1R FM BUG KIT. New dosign with PCB embedded coil Transmits to any $F M$ radio $9 \times$ battery req'd $£ 500$ ret $5 P 158 R \quad 35 \mathrm{~mm}$ square
FM BUG Buit and tested supenor $9 v$ operation $£ 14.00$ ref 14 P 3 R FM BUG Buit and tested supenor $9 v$ operation $£ 14.00$ ref $14 \mathrm{P} 3 R$
COMPOSITE VIDEO KITS. These conven composite video into COMPOSITE VIDEO KITS. These conven composite video :
separate $H$ sync, $V$ sync and videc 12 VDC EB 00 ref $8 P 39 \mathrm{R}$. SINCLAIR C5 MOTORS 12 v 29 A ( $\mathrm{L} \| \mathrm{ll}$ load) 3300 rpm 6 " $\times 4$ " O/P shatt. New $£ 20.00$ ret 20 P 228 Limited stocks
 ELECTRONIC SPEED CONTROL KITTor c5 motor P
components to buik a speed contoller 10 es mor $P C B$ and all pulse width modulation $£ 1700$ ref 17 PBR Potentiometer control SOLAR POWERED NICAD CHARGER.Charges 4 AA nicads in 8 hours.
cell modet $£ 6.00$
ACORN DATA RECORDER ALF503 Made for BBC
computer but suitable for
book 11500 ref 15 P 43 B
book $£ 1500$ ret 15 P 43 R
VIDEO TAPES. Three hour supenor quatty tapes made under tcence from the famous JVC company Pack of 10 tapes Now low PHLIPS LASER
2MW HEUUM NEON LASER TUBE. BRAND NEW FULL SPEC 40.00 REF $40 P 10 R$. MAINS POWER SUPPLY KIT E20.00 REF 2OP33R READY BUIL AND TESTED LASER IN ONE CASE $£ 75.00$ REF 75P4R. 12 TO 220 V INVERTER KITAs suppled it will handle up to about 15 wat 220 but with a larger transiormer it will handte 80 watts. Basic kit $£ 1200$ ref 12 P17R Larger transtorme $£ 1200$ ref 12 P41R VERO EASI WIRE PROTOTYPING SYSTEM Ideal for designing propects on etc. Complete with tools, wire and reusable board Now low dargain price only $\mathbf{E 2 . 0 0}$ rel B2P1
25 WATT STEREO AMPUFIERC STKO43. With the addition of a handful of components you can build a 25 watt amplifier. $£ 4.00$ ret 4P69R (Circuit dia included).
BARGAIN NICADS AAA SIZE 200MAH 1.2 V PACK OF 1 54.00 REF 4P92R, PACK OF $100 £ 30.00$ REF 30P $16 R$ FRESNEL MAGNIFYNG LENS $83 \times 52 \mathrm{~mm} £ 400$ ref BD827R 12V 19A TRANSFORMER Ex equipment $£ 20$ but OK.
ULTRASONIC ALARM SYSTEM. Once agan in stock these units consist of a detector that phgs mito a 13 A socket in the area to protect. The receiver phys into a $13 A$ socket anywhere else on the same supply. Ideal for protecting garages, sheds etc. Complete system now only 119 !!
POWER SUPPLES Made for the Spectrum plus 3 give +5 @ $2 \mathrm{~A},+12 @ 700 \mathrm{~mA} 8 \cdot 12 @ 50 \mathrm{~mA} . \mathrm{E} 8$ ref Q8P3
UNIVERSAL BATTERY CHARGER.Takes AA's. O's, D's and ep3 nicads Holds up to 5 batteries at once New and cased, mains operated 5600 ref 6P36R
IN CAR POWER SUPPLY. Plugs into cigar socker and gives 3,4.5.6.7.5.9. and i2v outputs at 800 mA Complete with universal spader pug \&5.00 ref 5P167R
RESISTOR PACK. $10 \times 50$ values ( 500 resistiors) all $1 / 4$ watt $2 \%$ metal film $E 5.00$ ret SP170R
OUICK CUPPA 12 vimmersion heater with iead and cigar ighter plog $£ 300$ ref 3 P92R ideal tor tea on the movel
LED PACK 50 red 50 green, 50 yellow all 5 mm £8.00 ret 8P52 IBM PRINTER LEAD. (D25 to centronics plug) 2 metre paraliel E5.00 ret 5P186R. 3 metre version 5600 ref 6 P50
COPPER CLAD STRIP BOARD $17^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{4}$ of 1 " pitch "vero" board $£ 400$ a sheet rel 4P62R or 2 sheets tor 87.00 ret 7P22R
STRIP BOARD CUTTING TOOL 5200 er $29352 R$

WINDUP SOLAR POWERED RADIOI FMAM radio takes rechargeable batteries Complete with hand
142200 S Ser of $2 A A$ nicads $\sum 2$ ret L2P9 PC STYLE POWEIR SUPPLY Mace by 5A,-12@ 54.540 vinut $+5 @ 15 A+t 12$ 5A-12@ 5A, 5@ 3A Fulty cased with fan
on/oft switch. IEC inlet and standard PC fly


## AMSTRAD MP3

UHF/VHF TV RECEIVER/CONVERTER CONVERTS COLOUR MONITOR INTO A TV!

TELEPHONE HANDSETS
BENCH POWER SUPPUEIES
Superbly made fully cased (metal) giving $12 v$ at $2 A$ pius a 6 V supoly Fused and short circuit protected For sale at less than the cost of the is E 4.00 ret 4 P 103 R
SPEAKER WIRE
Brown twin core
DISC DRIVES
Customer returned units mixed capacities (up to 1.44 M ) We have not sorted these so you just get the next one on the shelf Price is only 700 ref 7P1R (worth it even as a stripper)
Brand new complets mith shrimp hatchery, shrimps, prepared Brand new compiets with shimp he
slides, light etc. 52900 ref J29P4
slides, hight etc, 52900 ret
LGHT ALARM SYSTEM
Small cased alams that monitor a narrow beam erea for sudden changes in tight level. Complete with siren that sounds for a preset tree when unit is triggered $£ 700$ ref $\mathrm{J7P}$
JOYBALLS
Back in stock popular
joystick) $£ 5.00$ re $\ddagger 5^{\circ} \mathrm{P} 8$
AMSTRAD 1640DD BASE UNITS
BRAND NEW AND CASED
TWO BUILT IN 5 1/4" DRIVES
MOTHER BOARD WITH 640K MEMORY KEYEOARD, MOUSE MANUAL

OUR PRICE JUST

## £79!!!!

CAR BATTERY CHARGER
Brand new units complete with panel meter and leads 6 or 12 v CUSTOMER RETURNED SPECTRUM +2
Complete but sold as seen so may need attention $£ 2500$ ref $\mathrm{J} 25 \mathrm{P}_{1}$
or 2 for £ 40.00 ref J4OP4
CUSTOMER RETURNED SPECTRUM +3
Complete but sold as seen so may need attention $£ 25.00$ rel J25P2 SCART TO D TYPE LEADS
Standard Scart on one end, Hi density D type (standard VGa connector) on the other. Pack of
OZONE FRIENDL $Y$ LATEX
$250 \mathrm{~m} /$ botlle of liquid rubber sets in 2 hours ideal for mounting PCB's hxing wires etc. $£ 2$ CO Aach ref 2P379R
VIEWDATA SYSTEMS

## VIEWDATA SYSTEMS

Brand new units made by TANDATA complete witr 1200/75 built in modern infra red remote controlled qwerty keyboard BT appproved Prestel compatible, Centronics printer port RGB colsur and composIte output (works with ordinary television) complele with power supply and fully cased Dur pnce is only $£ 20.00$ red 20P iR
COMMODORE 64 COMPENDIUM Pack consisting of a Com modore 64 computer. power supply, data ecorder and software All for $£ 69$ Pef O69P1
PPC MODEM CARDS Made for the Amstrad PPC1640/1512 range these are plug in modules that operate at 2400 baud. No data £15 ret O15P5
AMSTRAD LO3500 PRINTER ASSEMBLIES Entre mechan cal assemblies including print head, platen, cables, stepper motors etc etc. Infactev
f10 rel Q10P3
AMSTRAD DMP4000 PRINTER ASSEMBLIES Entire printer assembles including pnnt head platen, cables, stepper motors etc Everything bar the electronics and case Our price just $£ 20$ ref Q20P2
TOROIDAL TRANSFORMER 146 VA whth tappirgs at $8 v 10 \mathrm{v}$ and 32 v will give 50 v at 3 A or 32 at 4 A etc Centre tapped primary E 9 ref O9P2 Fixing kit is $£ 2$ el Q2P1
AERIAL ERACKE TS Wall plate $75^{\prime \prime}$ sqcomplete with rawlbotts, $10^{\circ}$ stand off brackets with standard tube cla mps Will take up to 2" mask Substantial bracket (would take body weight) $£ 7$ ref Q7P1
TV SOUND RECEIVERS Popular units that with the addition of a as a sland alone unt or connecting into $\mathrm{H} \mid \mathrm{FI}$ ! $£ 12$ ret Q12P4

## BULL ELECTRICAL <br> 250 PORTLAND ROAD HOVE SUSSEX

 BN3 5OT TELEPHONE 0273203500 MAIL ORDEF TEFMS: CASH PO OR CHEQUE WITH ORDER PLUS\&3.0OPOST PLUS VAT. PLEASE ALLOW 7 - 10 DAYS FOR DELIVERY

FAX 0273323077
M13

CAMERAS Customer returned units 3 fo
STEAM EFtGINE Standard Mamod 1332 engine cirm
ref $30 \mathrm{P} 2: 00$
TALKING CLOCK
LCD display, alarm, battey operated Clock will announce the time at the push of a button and when the


HANDHELD TONE DIALLERS
Small urits that are designed to hold over the mouth prece of a telephone to send MF dialling tones Ideal for the remote comtrol of answer machines $£ 5.00$ ret 5P209R
AMAZIHG TALKING COINBOX
Fully pragrammable talking. lockable conbox BT approved, retail
orice is $\Sigma 79$ ours is just $\Sigma 291$ ref $J 29 P 2$ price is E79 ours is just E291 ref J29P2.
ANSWER PHONES $£ 15$
ustomer raturned units with 2 faults one we tell you how to fix the other yous do your sett! $£ 18$ ref J18P2 or 4 for $£ 60$ ref J6JP3 BT COMMODORE 64 MICRODAIVE
COMMODORE 64 MICRODRIVE SYSTEM
Complets cased brand new drives with cantidge and sottware 10 mes fatier than tape machines works with any Commodore 64 otup. Tie orginal pnce for these was $£ 49.00$ but we can ofter them o you ar onty $£ 25.00$ Ret 25P1R
90 WATT MAINS MOTORS Ex equipment but ok Good general HI FI SPEAKER RAR
HI FI SPEAKER BARGAIN Onginally made for TV sets they consist ef a 4"10 watt 4R speaker and a 2" 140 tweeter. If you want
two of e.dch pius 2 of our crossovers you can have the iot for $£ 5.00$ two of each plus 2 of our crossovers you can have the iot for $£ 5.00$ F5P2
EMERC ENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM
Fully cased complete with 2 adjustabie flood hights All you need is a standard 6 v lead acid battery Our price is just $£ 10$ ref $\mathrm{J} 10^{2} 29$ AMSTFAD 464 COMPUTERS
Customer returned units complete with a monitor for just $£ 35$ ! These uniss are sold as faulty and are not returnable
WOLSE Y DMAC DECODERS
WOLSE Y DMAC DECODERS
Made for instanation th hotels etc as the main sat recerver nu data but fully cassd quality unit $£ 20$ ret K20P 1 Sutable psu $£ 8$ ref KBP3 SWITCHED MODE PSU
Fully ca sed unit $215 \mathrm{~mm} \times 145 \mathrm{~mm} \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ giving $+5,+12$ and +20 v well made case compiete
REMOIE CONTROLS
Brand new infra red CONTROLS originally made for controling WOLSE $\%$ satell te receivers $£ 2$ ea ref K2P1 or 20 for $£ 19$ ref K19P1 TELEPHONES
Modern 1 piece phones BT approved Last no redial. $£ 8$ ref KBP4
386 TONER SYSTEMS Tow ThYSTEMS
Tower case $52 \mathrm{~cm} \times 40 \mathrm{~cm} \times 20 \mathrm{~cm} 2$ fans, speaker, 275 w psu. IEC I: and OH 386 m board with onboard disc controller, ethernet display driver, paraliel and senal ports. There are several IC's missing
from th +m board plus no datal $£ 79$ ref $\mathrm{K} 79 \mathrm{l}_{1}$. from th $\boldsymbol{m}$ board plus no data! F 79 ref K79P1.
DOS PACKS DOS PACKS
Complete set of PC discs with MS DOS 32. Locomotive basic, gemdesktop and gempaint. No manuals, $51 / 4^{4}$ discs $£ 10$ refK 10 P 2
CORDLESS TIE CLIP MICROPHONE CORDLESS TIE CLIP MICROPHONE
transmist between $88-108 \mathrm{MHZ}$ FM $52 \mathrm{~cm} \times 2 \mathrm{~cm}$, uses LR44 watch battery, Complere with wire aerial \& battery $£ 16$ ret K 16 P 1. CHASSIS MOIJNT TRANSFORMERS
240 v prinary, $12 v$ secondary 20 VA £2 ref K2P2
240 primary, 16 V secondary 10 A (spht winding) $£ 10$ ref L10P1 100 RED LED PACK (5MM) I5 REF K5P2
$12 V$ STEPPER MOTOR ideal for models etc $3^{\prime \prime}$ dia £2 ref J2P14 INFRA RED BEAM SWITCH $24 \vee$ DC 5 m range source \& sensor housed in plastic case e12 ref Ji2Pi
CAPACITOR BARGAIN PACK 100 CERAMICS $£ 2$ REF J2P2 SPECTRUM JOYSTICKS TWO FOR £5 REF J5P2.
AMSTRAD PC CASE, POWER SUPPLY AND 1.44 MEG
FLOPFY DRIVE ALL THIS FOR E44 REF L44P1

## BUMPER PACK NO 110 ot our popular f1 packs for iust C5

BUMPER PACK NO 225 of our popular $£ 1$ packs for just $£ 12$ Our chorce of contents
LCD $1 \times 32$ DISPLAY Bargain price of just $£ 3$ complete with loads of data hor a similat display. £3 ret L3P1
USEFUL POWER SUPPLIES. 18 v 900 mA dc output (requlated) Uuly cased with mains cable and DC out cable 56 ref K 6 P
case fan etc. Good for spare or low cost PC: §4 PC L4P6
RADAR DETECTORS Detects $X$ and $K$ bands (le speed traps) Not legal in the UK soonly avallable if you intend to export'it. ©59 ref J59P 1
100 WATT MOSFET PAIR.Same spec as 2Sk343 and 2SJ413 ( $8 \mathrm{~A}, 140 \mathrm{~V}, 100 \mathrm{~W}$ ) 1 N channel and 1 P channel $£ 3$ a par ref J3P9 LOW COST CAPS. 1,000 capacitors $£ 3$ ( $33 \mathrm{ut}, 25 \mathrm{v}$ ) ret J3P10 VELCRO 1 metre length 20 mm wide blue $£ 2$ ref J2P16 JUG KETTLE ELEMENTS. Good general purpose heating ele ment just £3 ea ref £3P8 or 5 for £10 ref JIoP3
VERY 3IG MOTOR. 200v induction 11 kw 1410 pm 10 " $\times 7$ " GEC BIG MOTOR. $220-240$ \& 1425 rom 28 A St
 $x 8$ " conplete with mounting plate $£ 38$ ret J 3 BP ;
SMALL MOTOR. Electrolux 160 watt $3,000 \mathrm{rpm}, 220-240 \mathrm{v} 5 / 8$ shaft Frecision built $£ 18$ ref Ji8P 1
EPROUS 27C256 PACK OF 10 RA REF MPP1
EPRONS 27C256 PACK OF 10 ᄃ9 REF M9P1
EPROMS $27 C 512$ PACK OF 10 ᄃ10 REF M10P
MODEMS FOR $\mathrm{E1} .25$ ? These modems are suitable for sinpping only hence they are only 4 for $£ 5$ re ${ }^{\text {S }} 3$
SOLAR POWERED WOODEN MODELS
SOLAR POWERED WOODEN MODELS. Complete with solar panel, motor and full instructions. $£ 9$ ref J9P2 3 diff £20 ref J20P3 TV SOUND RECEIVER Fully cased, mains powered, that need a
speaker for stand aloneuse or couid be wired into hifi $£ 12$ ref $12 P 22$ speakeif fer stand alone use or couid be wired into hifi $£ 12$ ref $12 P 22$
SOUND OPERATED LIGHT. Clap your hands and ligh comes SOUND OPERA IED LIGHI. Clap your hands and lig
on Tums after preset delay. ( 4 AA 's rec'd) $\Omega .2$ rof J2p3 on Tums after preset delay ( 4 AA 's reG'd) $\kappa 2$ ref J2p3
FERGUSON SRB1 REMOTE CONTROLS. Brand new units
in SUSSEX? CALL IN AND SEE US!

TEL: (0228) 39693/20358 Fax: (0228) 515127.


AKAI VIDEO SPARES

## VS BELT Pl R T T $T$

ALBA VIDEO SPARES VCR4000
BELT KIT...............
CAPACITORBAC
PINCH ROLLER.
REEL IDLER. REEL IDLER...
REPAIR KIT.......
VIDEO HEAD
VCR5000
BELT KIT
PINCH ROLLER.
REEL PULLEY
TENSION BAN
VIDEO HEAD

## VCR6000

BELT KIT ...............................9.95
CLUTCH ASSEMBLY............ 4.50
PINCH ROLLER ............................ 3.95
REEL IDLER...
TENSION BAN
VIDEO HEAD.

## AMSTRAD VIDEO SPARES

## VCR4500

GEAR ASSEMBLY..............................9.95 MODIFICATION KIT................. 6.50
PINCH ROLLE
VIDEO HEAD. VIDEO HEAD. CEAG ASELT KIT PINCH ROLLER ............................ 6.50 VIDEO HEAD. VC R7000 BELT KIT PINCH ROLLE REEL IDLER. VIDEO HE
VCRGOOO
BELT KIT.
VIDEO HEAD

| TDAT908A..... ............................1.95 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | TDA2004 ... .............................1.85 |
| TDA2005 ........ . . . .n. |  |
|  |  |
| IDA2170 .................................2.95 |  |
|  | IDA2270 ........ ........................ 2.75 |
| TDA2576A ..... ... ...... .......-......350 |  |
| TDA2577..... |  |
|  |  |
| 1OA2578A................................ 2.9 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| IDA2582 ................................2.50 |  |
| TDA2595 .................................... 5.95 |  |
|  | TDA2600 ................................6.50 |
| IDA2653AO .............................. 3.50 |  |
| TDA3560 .......................................4.9.95 |  |
|  |  |
| 1DA3561A. . ............................... 4.95 |  |
| TDA3562A (TFK)........................ . 4.95 |  |
| TDA3565 .................................. 3.95 |  |
|  |  |
| TDA357180........... .. ..................... 8.95 |  |
| TDA3640 ..................................6.75 |  |
| TDA3650 ........................................ 8.95 |  |
|  |  |
| TDA3651AO............................ 4.75 |  |
| TDA3653A.................................... 3.50 |  |
|  |  |
| TDA3654A .................................... 2.95TDA4500 |  |
| [DA4501H................................... 3.95 |  |
| TDA4503 ...................................4.95 |  |
| TDA4505E................................6.95 |  |
| TDA4600 3.................................2.95 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| TDA4601 DIL............................. 3.75 |  |
|  |  |
| TEALO18A................................2.50 |  |
|  |  |
| TMP47C434N $3415 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .13 .959$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| IMP47C434N 3559 ..................... 12.95 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| CIRCUIT PROTECTORS |  |
|  |  |
| EXTENSIVE RANGE OF NEW |  |
| MiCROPROCESSORS |  |
| NOW AVAILABLE |  |
| PLEASE REQUEST |  |
| DETAILS |  |

HITACHI VIDEO SPARES

## FERGUSON VIDEO SPARES





| ANASONIC VIDEO SPARES |
| :---: |
| 0/43 |
| REPAIR KIT GENUINE ......... 11 |
| BELTKIT ...............................1.95 |
| MODE SWITCH. |
| PINCH ROLLER.................... 3.95 |
| REEL |
| VIDEO HEAD NV230 ............17.50 |
| NV333/366 |
| NP |
| IT |
| PINCH ROLLER.................. 3.95 |
|  |  |
|  |
| VIDEO HEAD NV333 ............. 8.95 |
| VIDEO HEAD NV366 .............19.95 |
| NV370 |
| REPAIR KIT GENUINE .......... 11.75 |
|  |  |
|  |
| PINCH ROLLER.......................3.95 |
| REEL IDIER GENUINE ...........2.95 VIDEO HEAD ............................9.95 |
|  |  |
|  |
| REPAIR KIT GENUINE ..........10.95 |
| BELT KIT ...............................1.95 |
| MODE SWITCH......................3.95 |
| PINCH ROLLER $\qquad$ . 3.95 |
|  |  |
|  |
| VIDEO HEAD ...................... 18.95 |
| NV777 |
| REPAIR KIT GENUINE ..........11.95 |
| BELT KIT ..............................1.95 |
| PINCH ROLLER.....................3.95 |
| REEL IDIER GENUINE ........... 3.95 VIDEO HEAD ......................... 18.95 |
|  |  |
|  |
| REPAIR KIT GE |
| BELT KIT............................1.95 |
| PINCH ROLLER .....................3.95 |
| PLAY IDLER GENUINE .......... 1 |
| REEL IDLER GENUINE ..........1.25 |
| VIDEO HEAD NV7000/7200 |
|  |  |
|  |
| BELT KIT.............................1.95 |
| PINCH ROLLER.................... 3.95 |
| PLAY CLUTCH GENUINE ......4.95 |
| REEL IDLER GENUINE .....................................VIDEO HEAD |
|  |  |
|  |
| REPAIRKIT GENUINE ...........9.95 |
| BELT KIT.............................. 1.95 |
| MODE SWITCH......................3.95 |
| PINCH ROLLER...................3.95 |
|  |  |
|  |


| SERVICE MANUALS | IX9 10 REMOTE ........................1.75 |
| :---: | :---: |
| AMSIRAD 4500 ....................... 9 | T $\times 90 \% 00$ STANDARD ................1.50 |
| AMSTRAD 6000.........................9.95 | TX90 100 REMOTE ...................1.75 |
| FERGUSON TX85 .......................9.95 |  |
| FERGUSON 3V55 .......................11.95 | SATELLITE LNB'S |
| FFRGUSON 3V58....................11.95 | KU BAND 10 Odo max ................39.5 |
| FERGUSON 3V59....... .............11.95 | KU-BAND 09 db (max |
|  | KU BAND 0 8db (max) .................54.95 |
| FERGUSON FV11 ... ... ............ 9.95 | KU BAND 0 PDBiMAX) ...............59.95 |
| FERGUSON FV12....................9.95 | DUALBAND 1 1 db (max).......... 74.95 |
| FERGUSON FVP0 ......................9.95 |  |
| FERGUUSON FV26.....................9.95 | DPS 70 VOL TAGE SWITCHED 12 dd |
| FERGUSON FV32 ......................9.95 | SUITABLE FOR AMSTRAD......... 39.95 |
| FIDELITY AVS 1600 .....................7.95 | AlL LNB S ARE JAPANESE MADE) |
| FIDELITY AVS2000 .....................7.95 |  |
| FIDELITY CTV14R..................... 7.95 | TRANSISTORS |
| PANASONIC NV370 .-..-.-.......... 14.95 | BC307 ...............-- |
| PANASONIC NV730.................24.50 | ВС327 .-....................................... 10 |
| PANASONIG NV870.................25.95 | BC337 ......................................... 10 |
| PANASONIC NVG7 ...................24.95 | B6547 ........................................ 10 |
| PANASONIC NVG $10 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .24 .95 ~$ | BC548 ........................................ 10 |
|  | BC639 .......................................... 20 |
| PANASONIC NVG40 ................17.95 | BC640 .......................................... 20 |
| PANASONIC NVL25................. 16.95 | BD238 ....................................... 40 |
| PANASONIC TX1.....................9.95 | BF458......................................... 35 |
| PANASONIC TX3......................9.95 | BF 460 .......................................... 95 |
| NASONIC TX24A1 ...................995 | BF871......................................... 70 |
| PHILIPS KT4 40..........................9.95 | BU208A ......................................1.45 |
|  | BU208D...................................1.95 |
|  |  |
| LY | Bu500 ........................................ 2.00 |
| MANUALS FOR: | BU508A....................................1.50 |
| LOGIK, MATSUI,NEC, |  |
|  | BU5080F....................................2.50 |
|  | Bu508V...................................2.75 |
| SHARP | BU526 .....................................1.95 |
| PLEASE RING FOR | BU536 ........................................2.25 |
| PRICES | BU807 .......................................1.75 |
|  |  |
| SWITCHES | BUT56A....................................2.75 |
| AMSTRAD CTV2210................. 3.75 | BU×84...................................... 80 |
| FIDELITY CTV140 .................... 1.50 | R4050......................................2.95 |
| FIDELITY CTV14R...................... 2.95 | A405t ..................................... 2.50 |
| FIDELITY CTV14S..................... 2.95 | T9053V.....................................3. 30 |
| GRUNDIG CUC731......................3.50 | T9054V....................................3.50 |
| GII STANDARD.........................1.35 | T9064V..................................1.95 |
| G11 REMOTE...........................1.75 | TIP29E (TO168V).......................... 75 |
| ITT TX SERIES ..........................4.95 | TIP41C..................................... 50 |
|  | TIP42C.................................... 50 |
| KT3 REMOTE ...........................1.75 |  |
| KT4'CTX REMOTE ...................... 1.75 | TIPL791A ................................1.95 |
| SAISHO FST2130......................6.95 | 2SC3156 ..................................4.50 |
| SOLARA PCB REMOTE...............3.95 | 2SD 1398 ................................. 2.50 |
| SONY KV1612 REMOTE.............3.95 | 2SO1453 .................................2.95 |
| SONY KVZO22 REMOTE.............3.95 | 2SD 1497 ................................3.95 |
| TATUNG 140..............................2.50 | 2SD1497/02 ................................5.95 |
| TATUNG 161..............................1.50 | $7805 . . . \cdots$.................................. 50 |
| TATUNG 165 REMOTE.................1.75 | 7812 ...................................... 50 |
| THORN UNIVERSAL..................1.00 | transistor equivalent books |
| IX9 10 STANDARO ....................1.00 | TVTA. 2 \& $2 \mathrm{~N}-2$ SD......................26.50 |

## PHILIPS VIDEO SPARES <br> SHARP VIDEO SPARES

VR6185/6291
BELT KIT................................ 2.50
PINCH ROLLER......................3.95 REEL IDLER GENUINE ..........3.95 REEL MOTOR GENUINE ...... 12.95
TENSION BAND....................2.95
VIDEO HEAD ................. 14.75 VC481/482
BELTKIT.
2.50PINCH ROLLER ................. 3.95 REEL IDLER GENUINE.................3.95 REEL MOTOR GENUINE ...... 19.95 TENSION BAND.................................... 145 VC581/582
BELT KIT ................................2.50 REEL IDLER GENUINE ..............35 VIDEO HEAD ... VC681
BELT KIT
BELT KIT ............
PINCH ROLLER.
REEL PULLEY GENUINE ......................95 VIDEO HEAD....
VCA 40 VC T72
VCA140/VCT72
BELT KIT ..........
BELT
PINCH ROLIER
REEL PULLEY GENUINE ......... 7.95
TENSION BAND........................3.50
SONY VIDEO SPARES C516/7 BELT KIT C5/7 ............................ 2.50 BELT KIT C6 ............................. 95
PINCH ROLLER................ 4.50 REWIND KIT C5/7.............................95
REWIND KIT C6................ 35
VIDEO HEAD ................... 14.95

## VIDEO BELT KITS

 HINARI VXL3/20.. HINARI VXL8/9........MITSUBISHI HS MITSUBISHI HS 302 .
MITSUBISHI HS306 MITSUBISH
NEC $9053 \ldots$
SAMSUNG V×520
SAMSUNG VX
SHARP 7300 .
SHARP 7300.
SHARP 8300.
VIDEO LAMPS

FERGUSON $3 V 00 / 22$ | ..... .50 |
| :--- |
| ....$~$ |
| .1 .95 |
| 1.95 | FERGUSON $3 V 29 \ldots$ FERGUSON 3V35 LED........... 1.95 HITACHIVTG3E END SN

PANASONIG NV2000 .... SHARP 8300 SHARP 9300 SHARP 9300
UNIVERSAL

| 5 | FERGUSON TX10 | MATSUI 1440....................13.95 | PIONEER 505525. | VIDEO HEADS | PANASONIC NY366. 19.95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MATSU1 1465.................18.50 | phogrammable ...-. ${ }_{\text {a }}$. 22.50 | akAl VS1 5 |  |
|  | FERGUSON TX10 TEXT - .-..11.95 | MATSUI2890 - |  | AKAI VS4....- -- | PANASONIC NV430 -......19.25 |
|  | FERGUSON T $\times 10$ SIEREO..15.95 | NEC N 83133 C . |  |  | PANASONIC NV688 - --..........2770 |
|  | FERGUSON TX100 TEXT .....11.95 |  |  | AlBa 6000 C : | PANASONIC NV730 ...........18.95 |
|  |  | NIKKAI NTI4:2021 --- | RANK T524A....-..............13.95 | AMSTAAD 55009000 .......14.95 | PaNasonic nvi:- |
| 12 | FERGUSON $3 \vee 32$ 235_-119, $\quad 11.95$ | ORION VH1204 | RANK T588A....-..............19.95 | AMSTAAD :600 $4700 . . . \quad$-1. 14.50 |  |
|  | FERGUSON 3V433....- | ORION VH3050,60RC..........21.95 | REDIFFUSION M*IV..........12.95 | AMSTRAD 5000....).-........17.95 | PANASONIC NV8:0.........3730 |
|  | FERGUSON 3V55....-- | ORION VR2949 2957...........21.95 | REDIFFUSION MKIVA.......12.95 |  | PANASONIC NV2000 7000 ... 8.95 |
|  | FERGUSONSRA1. .-. | ORION VSP20. - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - 19.95 | SABAFS602 - -- | FERGUSOR 3V00 39.............7.75 |  |
|  | FIDELITY CTV14S FIDELITYCTV22T |  |  | ferguson 3 V32 | PANASONIC NVG10 $12 \ldots \ldots . .17 .30$ |
|  | FIDELITY CTV22 - FIDELTY | PANASONC EURS 120)......14.95 | SAISHO CT142R..............14.50 | FERGUSORA 3 4 $4255 . . .1$. | PANASONIC NVG18......... 28.70 |
|  | FIDELITY CTV2210_- | PANASONIC ELP5 1142.....36.50 | SAISHO CTI 1997\% | FERGUSOR 3 V59 FV $12 \ldots \ldots . .126 .95$ | PANASONIC NVG20 21....... 24.95 |
| TOP TEL | FINLUX 1000 SERIES..........22.95 | PANASONIC EUA64142? | SAISHO VR1000 1100..... 15.25 | FERGUSOR 3V65 FV11 .......17.95 | PANASONIC NvG30 10...... ${ }^{24.50}$ |
| PREPROGRAMED REMOIE CONTROIS 5 INOIVIUIAL | FINLUX RC3001...........19.95 FISHER FTS 5610TX |  | SALORA $16 J 10$ <br> SALORA | FERGUSOOL FV12 | PAAASONIC NVG45...........34.50 |
| CONTROLS 5 INDIVIDUAL | FISHER FTS S610TX | PANASONIC INO14112......14.95 | SALORA 20.J2030 $40 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .15 .90$ |  | PANASONIC NVL25...-. 38.50 |
| APPLIANCES | FISHER FIS 6310TX ...........22.95 | PANASONIC TNO1419.......13.95 | SALORA 86173................16.50 | FERGUSOM FV26.............28.50 | PHILIPS VR6185..... ........42.50 |
| VCR \& SATELLITE ETC . 24.95 |  | PANASONIC TNQ1621 -......17.95 | SALORA C20XI $1 \ldots \ldots$ | FERGUSON FV31............... 26.50 | PHILIPS VR6367...............40.70 |
|  | FISHER FVHP 905910........22.95 | panasonic |  |  | PHILIPS $64606520 . . . . . . . . . . .9 .95$ |
| \% "** | GOIDSTAR OTMF 7110.....17.95 | GENUINE ....- | SAMSUNG SV715..............15.50 |  | PHILPS 61626560 |
|  | GOA.OSTAR 105 5200......... 24.95 | PANASONIC TX2200...........21.95 | SAMSUNG SV717.............15.50 | FISHER FWW615910..........15.95 | GENUINE .-. 44.95 |
|  | GOLDSTAR 105 523C.........24.95 | PANASONLC IX2234.......... 21.95 | SAMSUNG V $\times 615617 \quad 15 . \quad 15.50$ | FISHER FVG725 .................34.50 | PHILIPS 6467 Genuline .....40.70 |
|  | GOLOSTAR GHV 1221.......21.95 | PANASONIC TX2244..........21.95 |  | FISHER FVH906'916 ......... 24.50 | PHILPS 6760 GENUINE .....4170 |
|  | GOODMANS TX11001200...18.95 | panasonic tx2464 | SAMSUNG VX627 629.........15.50 | GOLDSTAFi Vi221 1290 .... 15.95 |  |
|  | GRANADA UNIVERSAL ......12.95 |  | SANYO CPT3144............17.95 | GRUNDIG VS400 500........17.30 |  |
|  | GRUNDIG TP400 TEXI........12.90 | PANASONIC TX2470:72.......21.50 | SANYO E2 SERIES ............17.95 | HINARI VTR200 ...............17.95 | REDIFUSIION 620 ............ 14.75 |
| mutes - -mat | GRUNDIG TP650 TEXT........14.25 | PANASONIC $\mathrm{T} \times 2482 \cdot 92 . . . . . .21 .50$ | SANYO VHR 11001200 .....1595 | HINARIVXIL 242035 ...........17.95 | SAISHO VR705 $805 . . . . . . . . . . .15 .15 .25$ |
|  | GRUNDIG TP660 .................. 21.95 | PANASONIC TX3300 <br> PANASONIC NX230 <br>  |  | HINARI VX16. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | SAISHO VR3200...............17.50 |
| PHILIPS UNIVERSAL | HINARICT7......................... 19.95 | PANASONIC NV230 | SANYO VHR 27003100 ......15.95 |  | SAISHO VR3500.............17.50 |
|  | HINARI CT 18 .......................... 23.50 | GENUINE | SENTRA VCR80000 $8100 . . . . .17 .50$ | HINARIVX_10 $1119 . . .{ }^{\text {a }}$ - | SAISHO VR3600.... .-....... 19.50 |
| foll CARD SIZE ....................9.95 WORKS MOST PHILIPS SEIS | HINARI VXL 7/8...................... 18.95 | PANASONIC NV430 GENUINE |  |  |  |
| basic functions | HITACHI CLE862F ..............19.95 | PANASONIC Nv730 ... --....15.25 | SOLAVOX 20T1G...............14.95 | HITACHI VT11 <br> HITACHI VT1 <br> 19...................... 15.70 <br> 24.70 | SANYO VHR 1100 1300 $\ldots$.....17.95 |
| engineers mus | HITACHICLE871A - | Panasonic nv870 | SOLAVOX 26 Rog ...............15.95 |  | SANYO VHR1110 1200 .........21.50 |
|  | HITACMICLE874A............1795 | GENUINE ......) | SOLAVOX CML14..............15.95 |  | SANYO VHR 23003200 -..... 23 |
|  | HITACHI CPT 1446 ................. 17.50 | PANASONIC NVG10 ${ }^{\text {GENUINE }}$ - 28.95 | SONY RM604i606..............14.95 | HITACHIVT 120E .....) | SCHNEIDER SVCZ20.........21.50 |
|  | HITACHI CPT 1556 ................. 17.95 | GENUINE $\qquad$ 28.95 | SONY RM613._- $\quad 29.50$ | HITACHI VT 130E............... ${ }^{24.95}$ | SCHNEIDER SVC246 ......... 21.95 |
|  | HITACHI CPT2038 ................. 14.95 | PANASONIC NVG12 | SONY RME15:632..........14.50 | -ITACHI VT150E - - - | SENTRA 8000.................16.95 |
|  | HITACHI CPT2174 HITACHI CPT 2188 | GENUINE PANASON | SONY RM650:651 652.........17.95 |  |  |
|  | HITACHI CPT $2218 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .17 .5$ | GENUINE .-.-. | SONY RM662:663..............21.95 |  |  |
|  | HITACHI CPTT246.............15.25 | panasonicn |  |  | SHARP VC581 $681 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .14 .75 ~$ |
|  | HITACHI CPT 2508 .............. 15.95 | GENUINE --- ${ }_{\text {- }}$ |  | JVC MR0540 . - - - - - |  |
| BPOWERM | HITACHI CPT2596....- - - - - 17.95 | panasonic nvg40 | TASHIKO 140962..............16.95 |  | SHARP VCAIAO. |
| NO WIRES. JUST PLUG IN AND | HITACHI CPT2888.............15.25 | GENUINE....) | TASHIKO 140963...............16.95 | JVC HRDT55.....................34.50 |  |
| ANSMIT BY Y OUR REMOTE | HITACH VT8000................17.50 | PANASONIC NVG45 | TATUNG RC40'45...._- | LOGIK VR450 955....- - - - - . 22.50 | SONY C5;6; .... |
| CONTROL TO ANY ROOM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1) YOUR HOUSE, | HITACHI VT9300................17 | GENUINE .-.). | TATUNG RC60...- | LOGIK VR460......- - - - - . 17.95 |  |
| YOUR HOUSE ' -.._-_-_-.....44.95 | HITACHIVT17................15.9 | PANASONIC NVIL28 | TATUNG RC70... |  | SUSUMI XR5.....)- |
| REMOTE CONTROLS | HITACHIVT63364...........13. | GENUINE....-........... 44.50 | TATUNG RC90...... | MatSul ve730...-- | TASHIKO WVEE2 2.1 .19 .19 .95 |
|  | ITT FS9/10 DIGIVIIIIN.......13.95 | PHILIPS KT333 NON TEXT. 1295 | TELEFUNKENFS170......-...27.50 | MAISU VX735A....-- --1.-17.50 | TASHKO VVEG32 |
| FERGUSON T725..............11.50 |  | PHILIPS KT3/30 TEXT ........12.50 | TOSHIEA CTI9s56...- |  |  |
| FERGUSON T732 | ITT RG306._- | PHILIPS RC5991...... | TOSHIBA CT9188.....- | MITSUEISHIH HS303 $305-\ldots . . . .21 .50$ | TOSHIBA V7383B.............14.95 |
|  | ITT TX3126...- | PHILIPS RC5903 GENEINE..12.95 | TOSHIBA V55 .................11.95 | MITSUBIS | TOSHIBA V938-_- |
| FERGUSON T733...............11.95 |  | PHILPS 3 A .-...) | TOSHIBA T534AB............... 15.95 | MITSUEISH1 HS318....-........ 24.50 |  |
| FERGUSON T742 ............ 13.70 | ITT VSS TEXT ..............-. 15.95 | PHILIPS SIMPLE..............-10.95 |  | NEC 9034 3053 .....). | VIDEO HEAdS ARE OF The |
| FERGUSON T785 | JVC HRC540 GENUINE....... 32.95 | PMILIPS MINIATURE....-_-...9.95 | REmotes supplied are | 50 | best quality and are |
|  | JVG HRD750 GENUINE.-.... 32.50 | PHILIPS VR63627........-....13.25 | ER "KOHIG", "CME" OR | ORION VH3 - | BRANOED OR |
|  | JVC HRD755 GENUINE.......... 34.50 <br> MASPRO SE E GOIS $\quad 15.95$ | PHILIPS VR6462 ....... ............ 14.50 | manufacturers own | PANASONIC NV230 ............. 17.50 | manufactureas own |
|  | MASPRO SE E gOIS $\qquad$ 15. | PHILIPS VR6467.................... 13.25 |  | IC NV333 ................8.95 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASSETTE HOUSINGS |  | - 30 METRE PAPER ROLI |  | We jffer a range of |  |
| FERGUSON 3V65FVI1R 22.50 |  | mercury button to take |  | MGBLE PHONES INC | NOKIA 101 800MAH ...........33.50 |
| FERGUSON F F311F.F31R 36.45 |  | antage of cheaper |  | motorola panasonic |  |
| FERGUSON FV37iFV37H 17.50 |  | TELEPHONE COSTS |  | NEC NOKIA MIT SUBISHI \& | NOK1A 1320 .-. - - - - - - . 37.50 |
| HITACH VT11E 16.50 <br> HITACHI VTG4E 14.70 |  | PHOTOCOPY FACILITY <br> MSUNG SF1700 .......£275.00 |  | TECHNOPHONE | PANASONIC D SERIES ...... $\mathbf{3 2 . 5 0}$ PANASONIC E H SERIES ... 32.50 |
| PANASONIC NV333/366 18.20 |  | 5 Sheet automatic |  | FROM New \& USED HAND | PANASONIC F1 700 MAH ....29.95 |
| PANASONIC NV230 .. 32.85 |  |  |  | portables to | TECHNOPHONE TP2 STD..34.50 |
| PANASONIC NV730 34.50 | SCART SWITCHING |  | SECOND | MOBILES AND | TECHNOPHONE TP $\mathrm{HCD} . . .45 .00$ |
| SERVICE AIDS | KIT ........................ 16.95 |  | YWHEEL PRINTING CHECK FACILITY. | Ransportables | TECHNOPHONE TP305 800MAH ............................... 33.50 |
| ALLEN KEYS (8 METRIC) $\quad 4.95$ | SCART LEAD TO 6 PHONO. 4.95 |  | TEXT MEMORY | nolong term conthacts 8 |  |
| ANTEX ITWIRON 8.50 | SCARI COPYING KIT .........5.95 |  | O Bold Print 8 |  | BATTERY CHARGERS |
| ANTEX 2SW IRON. 8.75 | SCART TO 2 SCART SKT. ....5.95 |  | underline faclitit | TO-SUITE EVERYBODY | MOTOROLA T PORT....... 39.50 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ANTEX IRON STAND } & 4.95 \\ \text { CIRCLIP KIT.. . } & 5.95\end{array}$ | SCART TO 5 SCART SKT .....6.95 | DOCUMENT FEEDER S | 10 12. 15 Character |  |  |
| CIEAR TESTITAPE $\quad 7.95$ | VIDEO COPYING KIT ............95 | - SIMPle Control seting |  | CONNECTIONS ARE | NEC P3 - - |
| COLCIENE WIPES $\quad .95$ |  | - 10 autodals for ease of | - 50K MEMORY | WELCOME | PANASONIC F..............77.95 |
| FIBRE CIEANING PEN HEATSINK COMPOUND | VIDEO REPAIR KIT |  |  |  | TECHNOPHONE TPP $2.1 .15 . .59 .50$ |
| ONYX SOLDER PUMP ${ }_{9}$ |  |  |  |  | BATTERY ELIMINATORS |
| ONYX FIPS $\quad 1.50$ | FERGUSON 3V29,30..........12.95 |  |  | CELLULAR SPARES | MOTOROLA $8000 / 8803 \times$....14.95 |
|  | FERGUSON 3V31132........15.95 |  |  | ANTENNAE | MOTOROLA MICRO TAC _-. 14.95 |
| PORTASOL STD PORTASOL 15.95050 | ferguson 3v35/39........12.95 |  |  | 3DE BCDY MOUNT - .-...... 14.25 | NEC P3....- |
| PORTASOL PROFFESSIONAL | FERGUSON 3V44445..........14.95 |  |  | 30B Glass M OUnT ...... 15.95 | CP4, - |
| POATASOL TIP......- - - . 3.95 | FERGUSON 3V6465.........11.95 |  | - | 5 5B PASSIVE REPEATER..28.50 | PANASONIC D SERIES ......14.95 |
| SELF AMALGAMATING | FISHER FVH905...............12.95 |  |  | 1,4 WAVE ON GLASS ......14.95 | PANASONIC F SERIES...... 14.95 |
|  | GOLDSTAR GVH1221....12.50 |  |  | 14 WAVE SHARKS FIN ...... 15.95 | TECHNOPHONE TP2.........18.50 |
|  | GOODMANS VCR1000 .....12.95 |  | PITCH | MAGNE TIC MOUNT 3DB .... 22.50 |  |
| SOLDER O 5 KG : 8 SWG........8.50 |  |  | WORO | MOTOr.JLA | P/p Charges: |
| SOLDER 0 SKG 22SWG.......8.75 | HITACHI VTT 11/33E............14.95 | 10 Sheet Automatic | 相 |  | COMPONENTS 1100 PER |
|  | HITACHIVT120130E.......15.95 | DOCUMENT FEEDER | - 15 Chaiacters per | MOTOROLA B500X | ORDER UK |
|  | MITSUEISMI HS306....-....17.95 | GH VOLUME FECEPTION | SECOND BI DIRECTIONAL | BUTTON........................... 14.50 | SERVICE MANUALS S1 25 EACH CEILULAR TELEPHONES 5500 |
| WELLER GUN TIPS (2) -.......1.25 |  | E OF | PFilinting | MOTOMOLA A800x | PERITEM |
| WATCHMAKERS | PANASONIC NV333..........11.50 |  | UNLIMITED MEMORY | PANASONIC D SERIES ...... 24.75 | OFFICE MACMINES ¢S 00 PER |
|  | PANASONIC NV370...........11.75 | AUTOMATIC GUILLOTINE | SHARP PA-W1410...... $\mathrm{E}^{329.00}$ |  | ITEM <br> EXPORT ORDERS |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PANASONIC NV430 ..............11. } 50 \\ & \text { PANASONIC NV730 ......... } 10.95 \end{aligned}$ | - PHOTOCOPY FACLITY |  |  | EXPORT ORDERS P P CHARGED AT COST |
|  | PANASONIC NV777 ---1.-11.95 | for mlat antes | all machines are covered BY 12 MONTHS WARRANTY | NEC Pa - .al |  |
| SUNDRIES <br> CTX EHT LEAD GENUINE ....8.25 | PANASONIC NV2000........18.95 | CANON FAX T50.......... 5469.00 |  | NOKIA 101 -...- |  |
| MATSUILEVER ASSY ........1.85 | PANASONIC NV7000 -...-...-14.95 |  | TMESE ARE A SMAIL RANGE | MITSU3ISHI MT4.................. 32.50 |  |
| TX10 FOCUS UNIF......-.....8.50 |  |  | HAT WE SELL | TECHMOPHONE TPZ $1.4 . \ldots 2 . .12 .50$ | WHEN ORDERING:: |
| 98003 POSTITOR - -...- | PHILIPS VR6462........-*...12.50 |  | CULATCRS COMP | TECHMOPHONE TPP 112...22.50 | LEASE ADD P/P |
| 98009 POSITOR ...............1.35 98012 POSITOR ...........95 | PHILIPS VR6467.....- |  | FAX MACHINES | TECHMOPHONE TP305 ....19.95 | VALUE TO ORDE |
| 98012 POSITOR.................. 2.95 | TRA $8000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ 11.50 |  | OTOCOPIERS \& WORD | batteries | TOTAL THEN ADD |
| TUNERS | SOLAVOX 1000 ........................... 11.50 SONY C5/7.................. 10.50 |  | PROCESSORS <br> PLEASE RIVG FOR DETAILS |  | 17.5\% VAT TO THIS |
| FERGUSON TX90/100 ........16.45 PANASONIC TNV8751OF2 | SONY C6......................8.95 |  | CELLULAA TELEPHONES | MITSUBISHI MT5.................. 35.00 MOTOROLA $4500 \times$......... 45.00 | total |
| TC208TC225TC2000/TC2024 |  |  | SPECIAL OFFER *** | MOTOAOLA 4800X SLIM ...27.50 |  |
| TC2213.1C2284TC85 .........31.95 |  |  | NOKIA 101.........-....... 149.00 | MOTOROLA BGOXX -...-..... 29.95 | DELIVERY BY |
| PHILPS ELC2003..............24.45 | $1 /=$ | ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER |  | MOTOROLA BSOOX .... | RETURN ON ALL |
| U411 (PHONO SKT) -.........18.50 |  |  |  | MOIOROLA A PERS | STOCK ITEMS |
| U411 (COAX SKT) -...........19.75 |  | ION 8 |  | 1000 MAH ..... | MINIMUM ORD |
|  |  |  |  | MOTOROLA MICROTAC I | VALUE $55.00^{* * *}$ |
| VIDEO LEADS |  |  |  | 1000 MAH $\qquad$ <br> MOTOROLA MICROTAC II |  |
| CAMCORDER COPYING KIT 7.95 SCART LEAD FULY WIRED4.95 | DOCUMENT FEEDER |  |  | 1350MAH -.- |  |
| SCART LEAD FULLY WIRE04.95 | - 10 AUTODIALS FOR EASE OF |  |  |  |  |

## HAMEG OSCILLOSCOPES

MAMEG are Europe's lop selling DUAL TRACE OScILLOSCOPES. Select from lour superb models. All, wilh the exception of the HM 1005 . incorporate a usetul COMPONENT TESTER Size - all models $-285 \mathrm{~mm} \times 145 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ Al suppled with 2 PROBES, COMPREMEMSIYE MAMUAL aCd 2 YEAR
HM203-7 20MHz STANDARD

specification Bandwidih: DC - 20MHz Sens: Ch:, Ch. $2,1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$
Timebase: $0.1 \mathrm{~s}-20 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$ Trimebase: $0.1 \mathrm{~s}-20 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$
Triggering: $\mathrm{DC}-40 \mathrm{MHz}$ Active TV. Sync-Separa Variable hold-off
Trigger LED indicator Calibrator: 1 KHz Square wave Component tester Plus many leatures
Price £338.00 + £59.15 V.A.T. FREE Specialist Carrier Delivery SPECIFICATIONS 2 Channels
Bandwidth: DC. 60 MHz Sens: Ch. $1 . \mathrm{Ch} .2,1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ Timebase: $2.5 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$ Triggering DC - 80 MHz Active TV. Sync-Separator Ather delay trigger Sweep delay Trigger LED indicator
Calibrator: 1 KHz \&
604 60MHz UNIVERSAL


Price $£ 610.00+£ 106.75$ V.A.T. FREE Specialist Carrier Delivery
HM1005 100MHz UNIVERSAL 3 chanmels-upto 6 traces


SPECIFICATION
Bandwidth: DC. 100 MHz Sens: Ch.1. Ch.2, Ch.3. $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ Timebase A: $2.5 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$ Timebase B: $0.2 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$
Triggering DC -130 MHz - Triggering DC-130MHz After delay

- Trigger LED indicator

Overscan LED indicator Active TV.Sync-Separato Price $£ 792.00+£ 138.60$ V.A.T. $\begin{gathered}\text { ERE } \\ \text { FRE Specialist Carrier Delivery }\end{gathered}$ HM205-3 20MHz DIGITAL STORAGE

## SPECIFICATION

## Digital Storage

Anatogue real time (Same as 203.7)
Bandwidth: DC - 20MHz
Timebase Digital $5 \mathrm{~s}-1 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{cm}$
Triggering DC 40 MHz
Active TV-Sync-Sampling Max sampling rate: $2 \times 20 \mathrm{MHz}$ Memory: $2 \times 2048 \times 8$ Bit Dot joiner

- Printer/plotter output

Price $£ 610.00+£ 106.75$ V.A.T. FREE Specialist Carrier Delivery

B.K.'s CRT TESTER|DIGITAL CAPACITANCE REJUVENATOR METER
Tests and rejuvenates blue, green and red guns and P.I.L. sockets. Compact size $120 \times 65 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ Supply 240 V AC Price £34.00 E5.95 V.A.T.


- High accuracy | -0.1 pp- $2.000 \mu \mathrm{y}$ |
| :--- |
| -LCO display | - 8 ranges.
- Accuracy

Acuracy $\quad 1.0 .5 \%$
Full scale 1.1 digit
Price £39.99 + £6.99 V.A.T.

## LEADER FM STEREO SIGNAL GENERATOR

At last! A generator specifically designed for testing and fault finding on FM stereo and monaural VMF receivers including stereo multiplex circuits.

## FEATURES

```
Carrier frequency 100+ /. 1MHz (adjustable).
```

Output level $1.1 \mathrm{mV}-10 \mathrm{mV}$. Pilot signal $19 \mathrm{KHz}-1-2 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
External Modulation 50 Hz - 15 KHz
Exiernal Modulation 50 Hz - 15 K
Pre-emphasis $50 \mu \mathrm{~s}, 75 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ a oft
Comprehensive lest lead set included
Mains powered.
Price £299.00 + £52. 33 V.A.T.


## LEADER HIGH VOLTAGE METERED EHT PROBE

Light weight, easy-to-grip high-impact plastic handle with arc-over protection and no need of TV service ktt. Measures ur, to 40 kV DC with sately and the greatest of ease. Entirely seltcontained. Connect the lead clip to chassis and probe tip to the check point, read the meter for voltage.
A must for the Health and Satety at Work Acts
Price £66.00 + E11.55 V.A.T.

# the number one CRT Test linstrument. Over 5000 U.K. Television engineers wouldn't be without it 



All CRT's checked identically, including all in-line and one gun types. Tests all three guns of colour CRT's simultaneously 4 under actual operating conditions (model (model 490): Measure true dynamic beam current that actually passes through G1 aperture to screen * Measures all shorts and leaks - preserving more CRT's . Tests focus electrodes lead continuity finding taults that other testers miss "Uses most powertul restoration method known with minimum danger to CRT *Rejuvenated CRT's guaranteed as new for years up chart pence prool perpetual sel developed. Tests and rejuvenates VDU's and oscilloscope tubes. A range of over 40 CRT base adaptors available * Increase profit • Pays for itself in months.

## Prices


#### Abstract

Model 490 Tri-dyn Without adaptors. ع50900 - E8908VA Model 1480 Single $\$ 375.00+£ 62.63$ VA


## SADELTA SIGNAL STRENGTH METERS

The Sadelta Field Strength melers have been designed hachitate ine dish aignment of satellite TV systems and zerial alignment ol VHF/UHF television and radio systems. Signal levels can be accurately measured on whe TCA2-C and the FCa, allowing he evaluation of readout. coupled to a multiturn tuning control enabling precise channel identification.
TC402-C VHF \& UHF
FEATURES
Low VHF: $45-110 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { High VHF } & 110.300 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { UHF } & 470-862 \mathrm{MHz}\end{array}$
Digital display for direct frequency readou Built-in monitor loudspeaker AM/FM Signal measurement from $20 \sim \vee 10100 \mathrm{mV}$ owered by eight 1.5 AA batteries.
fully portable with sturdy carrying case.


Price $259.00+£ 45.33$ V.A.T TC90 VHF-UHF-SAT.


## features

$\qquad$
High VHF : 110.300 MHz
Hyper VHF:
300.470 MHz
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VHF } & : 470-862 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { Satellite } & : 950-1750 \mathrm{MHz}\end{array}$
Digital display for direct trequency readout Signal measurement VHF/UHF $20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 3 V Signal measurement satellite .70 dBm to Audible ind Audible indication of satellile signal level. Built-in-monitor loudspeaker AM/FM (nol satellite).
(complete with charger $220 / 240 \mathrm{VAC}$ )
(complete with charger $220 / 240 \mathrm{VAC}$
Fully portable with slurdy carry case

## BLACK STAR COLOUR PATTERN GENERATOR

 THE 'ORION' THREE-IN-ONEPAL VHF/UHF - PAL VIDEO COMPOSITE - R.G.B.
The Orlon is a compact, bench instrument offering a wide range of patterns and lacilities at a iruly low cost.
n addition to a swilchable sound carrier facility which allows use with the majority of PAL TV systems, the O

More than 50 pattern combinations can be selected, including those for testing static and dyna
etc.

A separate video input to modulate camera signals: fully variable RF and video output levels facilitating AGC testing: trigger output allowing easy triggering ol difticult oscilloscope waveforms: external sound modulation input via OIN connector lor Irequency response testing

Just some of the features making the Orion Pattern Generator an indispensible tool in the manufacture, test. and serving of televisions, and computer and video monitors.

FEATURES

- Colour bars, purity.
dots. locus. etc.

VHFIUHF Channels. internal/External Sound
External Video Outpul
Trigger Outpul.
Pal B.D.G.H.I.K
SeparateR, G, B and sync O/P's
AGB a TTL 81 V .
Green - 03 V Syncs.
Green - 0.3 V Syncs.
Variable RF/Video Output.
Variable RF Video Outpu
Switchable Video Polarty
Malns powered $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Price £229.00 + £40.08 V.A.T.


Tel. $070 \mathrm{e}-5 \mathrm{EF57}$ Fax:070e-4eqeas


EDITOR
John A. Reddihough

## PRODUCTION EDITOR

Tessa Winford

Please note that the telephone numbers below are for contact with the advertisement departments. Editorial enquiries should be sent to the editor at the address given on page 237 or faxed to 081 6528956.

## ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER

Patrick Irwin
0816523732

## SALES EXECUTIVE

Pat Bunce
0816528339
Fax 0816528931

## ADVERTISING PRODUCTION

Brian Chapman
0816528681
Fax 0816528917

## PUBLISHER

Robert Marcus
0816523930

## READER HELPLINE

For help if you have difficulty obtaining Television phone 0816528620

## SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES 0444445566

## SUBSCRIPTION HOTLINE

24-hour subscription ordering with credit card number phone 0622721666 and quote reference INJ.

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Tatung 190 series chassis - see servicing article on pages 260-263.

REED
BUSINESS
PUBLISHING


## CHANNEL 5 SUNK

The Independent Television Commission's decision in mid-December not to award a Channel 5 franchise seems to have put paid to the prospect of an extra UK terrestrial TV service. Channel 5 was always a bit of a curiosity. It stemmed from the Thatcher government's wish to introduce as much competition as possible into the world of independent television. The ITC was given the responsibility, in the 1990 Broadcasting Act, of doing all it could to ensure the establishment of a fifth UK TV service.
The obvious ways of getting more TV are to use satellites or persuade people to link up with broadband cable networks. Trying to squeeze an extra network into the extremely limited frequency spectrum available in the u.h.f. band was never very sound, and would have provided a maximum coverage of only about 74 per cent of the population. The technical problems have been discussed at length in previous issues of this magazine. In particular the problem of where to tune all those VCRs, satellite TV tuners, computers and video games once chs. 35-38 had been assigned to Channel 5 was never satisfactorily addressed. It's a good thing that we won't, it seems, in practice have to try to deal with this one.

The potential franchise holders didn't exactly go overboard either. In the event only one applicant, the Channel Five Holdings consortium led by Thames Television, put forward a bid - for the hardly overwhelming sum of $£ 1,000$, i.e. a hundred pounds for each year of the ten-year franchise. But the technical problems were not the reason for the ITC's decision not to award the franchise to Channel Five Holdings. As with Channel 3, the ITC's responsibility was to ensure that its Channel 5 franchise holder had a viable business plan and looked able to provide a service for the full period of the franchise. It felt that Channel Five Holdings had underestimated the costs and overestimated the prospective number of viewers and amount of advertising likely to be obtained, especially in the current economic conditions. In addition there was the not inconsiderable fact that the members of the consortium were somewhat short of commitment to the project. Thames Television was to take a 35 per cent stake in the operation and was prepared to go ahead. A further 35 per cent stake was to have been taken by Time Warner, which is understood to be the world's largest media group. Other members of the consortium were to be the US network company Capital Cities/ABC, Associated Newspapers (the Daily Mail group), Pearson which amongst other activities publishes the Financial Times, and a large US media company called Cox. Had both Thames Television and Times Warner authorised the financial contribution involved, 70 per cent of the funding would have been guaranteed, the basic ITC requirement. But Times Warner had approved only a ten per cent stake - a further 25 per cent stake was to have been considered by the company's main board in several weeks' time. The ITC had already extended the deadline for the submission of firm financial proposals on two occasions. Seeing that the consortium was clearly reluctant to commit some $£ 175 \mathrm{~m}$ to the project it declined to agree to the bid offer.

Thames Television, as one would expect, expressed concern at the ITC's decision and announced that it would consider seeking a judicial review. But it's hard to see that the ITC could have reasonably acted otherwise than it did. It has not finally written off the prospect of a Channel 5 service. There is to be a review of the options, and the ITC has stated that it would be prepared to readvertise the franchise should a bidder with the required finance come forward. Splitting the franchise between a number of holders responsible for providing services in different areas would have been a logical approach, espcially as the whole idea was to emphasise local news and programming. It's not clear why the ITC felt that it had to have a single franchise holder for the network. But in view of the very real technical problems we will be better off without Channel 5 . This may be hard on Thames Television, but it can always go up there in the skies where it is already having success with its joint-venture UK Gold service. It's interesting that plans for an ITV-2 satellite channel, which was being considered by the ITV companies, have been put on ice. It seems that, at least for the present, there isn't the income to sustain extra general TV services for the UK.

# More on the Finlux 3000 Chassis 

Chris Watton

Steve Cannon's article on this chassis in the August 1992 issue of Television was informative and helpful. Here are some further notes, based on my own experience with these sets.

## Skymaster Handset

As Steve mentioned, the Skymaster handset can be programmed to work with various VCRs. The programming is simple and the system works perfectly. Until, that is, the batteries are exhausted or the operating voltage is interrupted for some reason. The problem can be overcome by adding diodes to the PCB to make the program permanent. The positions are marked on the panel, which is drilled so that the diodes can be fitted. Use type 1 N4148 diodes. For the various modes, add diodes as follows:

Mode 0: Don't add diodes.
Mode 1: Add diode Dt 14.
Mode 2: Add diode Dt13.
Mode 3: Add diodes Dt13 and Dt14.
Mode 4: Add diode Dt 12.
Mode 5: Add diodes Dt 12 and Dt 14.
Mode 6: Add diodes Dt12 and Dt13.
Mode 7: Add diodes Dt12, Dt 13 and Dtl4.
Mode 8: Add diode Dtll.
These modes enable the unit to control the following VCRs:

Mode 0: Finlux VR2008, Schneider 266.
Mode 1: Finlux VR1010, 1012, 1030, 2010, 2030 and 2040. Asa VR6000 and VR2019. Philips VR6443,

## BACK COPIES

We have available a limited stock of the fallowing back issues of Television:

## 1991 November.

1992 February, April, May, June, July August, September, October, November and December.

1993 January.
Copies are available at $£ 2.75$ each including postage. Send orders to:

```
Reed Business Publishing,
Television Back Issues,
Room L323,
Quadrant House,
The Quadrant,
Sutton,
Surrey SM2 5AS.
```


## Make cheques/postal orders payable to Reed

 Business Publishing Ltd.6543, 6862, 6462, 6660 6467, 6760.
Mode 2: Sharp 781, 783, 785, 100, 102, 501, 801, 851
Mode 3: Sharp 682, 683, 684, 685, 693, 6F3
Mode 4: JVC HRD170, 180, 210, 230, 310, 470, 755, $530 \mathrm{EH}, 120,300$.
Mode 5: DER machines.
Mode 6: Hitachi VT250, 120, 130, 150, 414E and 420.
Mode 7: Panasonic NVG12, 21, 25 and NV870.
Blaupunkt RTV320.
Mode 8: Asa VR2017.

This works only with the Skymaster RC3010 handset.

## I2C Lines

The I2C data and clock lines are protected against overloading at the inputs to most of the slave devices and at the microcontroller chip's outputs. For example the SCL and SDL protection resistors at the input to the tuner processor are Ra2 and Ra3 respectively. In normal operation there's no voltage difference across these resistors. If there's a short-circuit at say pin 4 of ICil then a voltage will be present across Ra2 (330) 2).

As a general rule, if a fault is suspected on either of these lines a check across the relevant resistors should, in the case of an overload, enable the cause to be determined. Before condemning the chip make sure that the decoupling capacitor, where present, isn't leaky.

## Tricks

These sets can perform some nice tricks, for example the ability to display internally generated test bars with FINLUX at the top of the screen. This is obtained by pressing the handset's 'prog' button. The on-screen display can be moved by pressing the volume control then, before the display disappears, pressing the 'prog' key after which the step keys will move the display's position or remove it completely. To change the colour of the display, press the 'inv' key instead of the 'prog' key in the procedure just outlined.

## Faults

EW modulator diode Dz8 (BY299) on the line output panel has been the cause of a concave picture on a few occasions.

The horizontal black lines fault mentioned by Steve Cannon is quite common. In sets that incorporate the vertical switch module mounted on the scan coils a similar fault can appear when the BC637 transistor Tv3 on this panel is defective.

Neither Steve nor I has been able to provide a lengthy faults list - there simply aren't many faults with this reliable chassis.

## Appreciation

Finally I'd like to wish Barrie Judge, who recently left Finlux after being the technical manager for many years, a happy and prosperous future. The technical training days he ran were particularly helpful.

## TELE SPARES LTD DISTRIBUTORS

250 COLEMAN STREET WHITMORE REANS WOLVERHAMPTON WV6 ORH
TEL: 0902 745581/2 FAX: 0902746833



Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE, Eugene Trundle, Brian Storm,
Nick Beer, Stephen Leatherbarrow, Michael Dranfield, John Edwards, Andy Gallagher, Mick Dutton, Mike Leach Richard Newman, Roger Burchett and Alfred Damp

## Sharp VC651H

This machine was stuck in the pause mode - the pause light came on as soon as a cassette was inserted, preventing play and record though fast forward and rewind operated. I took on the repair because I thought that the machine was the same as the Philips VR6843 for which I have a manual, but although it's similar mechanically the electronics are different. The front controls are connected to a resistor ladder network which is read by the syscon chip. None of the switches were dirty or leaky, and the isolation diodes were all o.k. So suspicion fell on the syscon chip. Fortunately I was right about this, a new chip restoring normal operation. According to Willow Vale's COPS the chip can be an X0161GE, 1X0263GE or an IX0174GE.
P.B.

## Philips VR6870

This machine produced no E-E sound unless the audio select button was pressed. All became clear when the front was removed: the audio level sliders were not located on the controls themselves! Thus although the knobs were set at maximum the controls were at minimum. Fitting the front correctly and resetting the levels cured the trouble. P.B.

## Philips VR6870 and Clones

Problems with the power supply, which uses a UA4006 chip, have been reported on a few occasions in recent issues. The circuit diagram shows C2007, C2027 and C2011 as all being $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics. In fact C 2011 should be $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. In the event of a dead machine with a ticking noise coming from the power supply change all three capacitors. P.B.

## Sharp VC482/VC8482

Sometimes - not often - this machine would fail to carry out forward deck functions. The rewind and review modes worked correctly. With the fault present we found that there was 3.5 V on the REEL-M-RVS line, which normally toggles between logic levels 0 V and 12 V . After a long search the cause of the problem was traced to diode D735 being leaky.
E.T.

## Sharp VC9300

Considering that the symptom was simply no switch on, it took us rather a long time to locate the cause of this fault. The syscon 'on' command turned on Q9008 in the power supply but Q9005 failed to come on. Thus the regulator wasn't being latched on. The culprit was the electrolytic capacitor C9008, which is a decoupler in Q9005's emitter circuit.
E.T.

## Panasonic NVJ35

The complaint with this machine was that its maximum record time was one hour and twenty minutes. When I tried it the machine just stopped after an hour and twelve minutes. It then resumed and recorded for about half an hour before again stopping. The farther along the tape it got, the shorter its record periods. A scope check showed that the reel pulses
that reached the syscon chip were at about 3.5 V . In my experience they are usually more than 4 V peak-to-peak. When I checked the opto chip from which these pulses are derived I found that there was a fair covering of fluff on the reflective surface of the reel drive gear. This has alternating black and mirrored portions that generate the reel pulses optically. Needless to say cleaning the surfaces cured the problem. B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ45

When this machine was tried out all the displays lit up at once and flashed rhythmically. Checks showed that there were no abnormalities in the filament and dynamic drives from IC7501. But R7504 in the grid supplies had rather a large voltage drop across it for a $100 \Omega$ resistor. When it was measured out of circuit the reading was about $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. A replacement restored normal operation.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVL28

This machine would record and then play back perfectly but was unable to produce colour with a prerecorded tape. Further checks showed that "super still" was also very poor with prerecorded tapes. My first checks were around the video head and drum assembly to make sure that the head hadn't been fitted out-of-phase - this can cause no chroma playback and still frame problems. But there was nothing amiss here. A look at the servo and colour circuitry suggested that the MN6740VCJK systems and servo main processor chip IC2001 might be responsible for the trouble as it feeds rotary signals to the colour circuits and many other signals to the slow and still servo circuits. Fortunately a replacement cured the fault.

I then had colour and perfect slow and still when playing back prerecorded tapes but any tape with copy guard on it caused pulling at the top of the screen. As a cure for this Panasonic recommend fitting a $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ non-polarised or tantalum capacitor across C9568 in the digital pack. B.S.

## ITT VR3919

One or two faults are being noted with these Mitsubishi clones. Failure to record with the unit always auto playing is caused by the retaining clip on the rather weak record prevent switch being broken. Tape damage, particularly edge creasing and tearing with large amounts of oxide dust appearing around post P 4 , is usually caused by a worn pinch roller. Intermittent low or no sound and counter plus tracking problems is caused by a worn audio/control head it seems to wear badly in these half-lacefinechanisms. N.B.

## Ferguson FV20

This machine would, with or without a cassette inserted, intermittently go into rewind or fast forward then switch to standby. If there was no cassette present when this happened the machine would light the cassette symbol in the display. Checks showed that the end sense condition at pin 43 of the syscon microcontroller chip IC6001 was incorrect. The d.c.
pull-up was low because R628 ( $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had gone high in value.

## Hitachi VT11

The drum would intermittently run at very high speed, the picture dissolving into a large number of lines. The cause was a dry-joint on the drum PG head connector. To locate and repair this we had to remove the DD unit. A new cassette housing damper to prevent any more cassettes going into orbit completed the repair.
N.B.

## Sanyo VHR4350

A loop of tape being left at eject is not uncommon with these full-lace machines. The cause in this case was new to me. As the capstan brake was sticking there was excessive braking and lack of reel drive during the unlacing process. Cleaning proved the point, replacement cured it.
N.B.

## Logik VR950/Samsung VI611

This machine accepted a cassette but when rewind was selected the tape was rewound for a few seconds after which the machine shut down with the standby LED blinking. When fast forward was selected the reel motor refused to turn - there was just a click, then the machine shut down again. There was also no reel motor rotation in the play mode, so the tape was looped. The fast forward command comes from pin 22 of the syscon chip IC602. We found that the voltage here changed from 0 to 2 V when fast forward was selected. This voltage change should have appeared at pin 2 of the BA6209 motor drive chip IC0212. It didn't because of a hairline crack in the print near this pin. When this was linked across all functions worked but there was again shut down after a few seconds. This was caused by the reel optocoupler, which was producing distorted pulses. J.E.

## JVC HRD110/Ferguson 3V38

Rewind and fast forward were normal but when play was selected the capstan ran flat out, giving the fast search symptom. Plug CN1I on the servo PCB was dry-jointed and loose. Resoldering didn't cure the problem: soldering the leads direct to the PCB did.
J.E.

## Hitachi VT130 and VT14

Picture rolling in the E-E and playback modes is a common fault with Model VT130. The cause is C524 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which is on the top PCB near the converter module. You usually find that it's swollen and discoloured. The same fault occurs with Model VT14, but in this case the capacitor is C859 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's best to fit a capacitor with a higher voltage rating in both models.
J.E.

## Ferguson 3V55

We all drop clangers from time to time but this was a beauty. The complaint was that the channel selector couldn't be moved from the auxiliary input position (position 0). As there had been several heavy thunder storms recently we came to the conclusion that either the timer or the mechacon microcontroller chip had succumbed. But substitution checks showed that neither was at fault.

We decided to force the machine into the timer mode by making the auxiliary line go low. This produced snow on the screen in the E-E mode and we were able to tune in stations
in the auxiliary position. We then found that we were also able to tune in the other positions and when the auxiliary line was released everything worked normally. This whole business wasted several hours. What had happened of course was that the electrical storm had wiped the tuning memory clean and it then refused to select any channel other than auxiliary until this position contained information.
M.D.

## Osaki V20H

The fault with this machine was excessive drum speed followed by shut down. We traced the cause of C145 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ which was leaky, upsetting the FG processing associated with the BA4558 chip IC104.
S.l.

## Matsui VCP100

This machine would very randomly fail to play a tape. It would stop and unload. We eventually noticed that this also occurred in rewind and fast forward. Lack of reel pulses seemed to be the obvious diagnosis, and sure enough we found that after the machine had been in use for a while they became low in amplitude and distorted. In this machine the relevant piece of optical wizardy is mounted on a neat PCB beneath the take-up reel. This is available from CPC - buy the GoldStar deck equivalent, it's cheaper.
S.L.

## Schneider SVC261RC

There were no E-E signals, just a blank screen. We struck lucky with our first check, at the 12 V input to the i.f. unit. This supply was missing because R330 ( $4 \cdot 7 \Omega$ ) was opencircuit. It seemed to have failed because the customer had accidentally dropped a lp piece into the machine.
S.L.

## Philips VR6870

This VCR came in dead. We soon found that the cause was the usual culprit - C2011 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was leaky. After replacing this capacitor we left the machine on test for the rest of the day then returned it. Two days later it came back with a note to say "no better, as before, worse". It was in fact dead. Further checks revealed that two more electrolytics were leaky, C2006 and C2007. C2006 is $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and is in the power supply on the main PCB. C2007 is $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and is on the sub-PCB - the circuit diagram gives the value as $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A.D.

## JVC HRD170/Ferguson FV11R

The problem with this machine was loss of capstan servo control - noise bars ran through the picture. The control track pulses were o.k. at pin 20 of the servo chip IC2, and someone had already changed this i.c. So further investigation was required. We eventually found that $\mathrm{C} 25(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V ) was the cause of the trouble. It tested o.k. but a replacement cured the fault.
M.Dr.

## Proline 5000XR and Amstrad VCR4600

The Proline 5000 XR looks like the Amstrad VCR4600. The one that came to us had the same fault we've experienced with many VCR4600s, no E-E picture, just a blank raster, but the sound o.k. In the Amstrad VCR4600 the $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 6.3 V video coupling capacitor C817 at the i.f. block's output pin is the cause of the trouble. This capacitor has a different reference number, C710, in the Proline model. On test we found that it wasn't short-circuit, but we replaced it anyway, using a 25 V type for good measure. This made no
difference. The cause of the trouble was actually inside the i.f. block: there was a dry-joint at the earthing pad to can, connected to a small, blue surface-mounted component near TR3, which is presumably the video output buffer transistor. Resoldering the joint put matters right.
M.Dr.

## GoldStar GHV1240

Playback was o.k. with this machine but the E-E pictures were very poor, as though they were slightly off tune. After checking the tuning we connected the scope to the i.f. module's video output pin and found that the waveform was very distorted. So the module was removed for testing. As we've had almost the same fault with Grundig tuner/i.f. modules, caused by a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic, we weren't surprised to find a very dried up $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor. Its reference number wasn't clear - C71 something - but you shouldn't have any trouble locating it as it's the smallest electrolytic in the can. Replacing it cured the fault.
M.Dr.

## Akai VS23

If you find that TR12 is short-circuit collector-to-emitter and FR1 is open-circuit with power supply V1084B502A the cause is likely to be shorted turns in L8. Replace L8, TR12 and FR1.

## Sony SLV373

This new machine had apparently worked for a week. Then it came in with the complaint that there was no colour with playback of prerecorded tapes. I tried making a recording and sure enough the playback produced good colour. But there was no colour when I played back the recording in a known good machine - our old faithful Ferguson 3V29. So the Sony machine was working to its own standard. There was only very slight colour with playback of prerecorded tapes.

I ordered a service manual and hoped that the fault would go away by itself. Well, the manual came but the fault didn't go away. I dived in at the HAl18016NT chroma processing chip IC801 on the YC board, checking all the waveforms and d.c. voltages while playing a prerecorded tape. The conditions at pin 19 were very wrong: the d.c. voltage was low and the waveform was completely different from that shown in the manual. Sony calls this waveform C ROT. It should be a squarewave at about 4.5 V peak-to-peak. But it didn't look like a squarewave at all. So I traced it back to the head amplifier board where I found that the print at pin 6 of plug CN004 was broken. It was obvious that someone had been at it before, as the soldering around this plug was in an appalling condition for a new machine. After repairing the print and generally tidying up the plug all tapes played back correctly.
M.L.

## Philips VR6460

This machine had an intermittent fault. It would work normally for days or weeks at a time. Then it would 'hang up', going into permanent rewind no matter which button was pressed. Once the tape had been ejected it wouldn't accept another one. We were convinced that it was a mode switch fault and fitted a replacement. The machine worked for two weeks then the same thing happened again. Heating or freezing the servo board had no effect and another engineer had tried the microcontroller chip. We suspected plugs and sockets but couldn't fault them. By now the fault had once more cleared.

When the fault next appeared I was ready to do battle!

Armed with the service manual and a logic probe 1 set to work checking the input conditions at the servo chip IC7125 from the mode switch. The manual is very helpful, giving the logic conditions for all functions at pins 4,5 and 6 . All three inputs were high, which is incorrect. The reason for this was soon apparent as the earth connection to the mode switch also measured high! This connection goes to a plug and socket on a small PCB (P667) which is mounted on the front deck. The panel is earthed by a single screw and star washer that had worked loose. A screwdriver was all that was needed to provide a complete cure. I now check this on all VR6460s that come in.
R.N.

## JVC HRD170/Ferguson FV11R

Two of these machines came in with the same fault. They would accept a tape and the front controls operated. There were no functions however because the drum wouldn't rotate, and there were no E-E signals. The tape would be ejected after a few seconds. In both cases replacing the STK5481 power supply module cured the trouble. R.N.

## Ferguson 3V44/JVC HRD140

Because of the extremely intermittent nature of the fault with this machine it unfortunately bounced. Operation with prerecorded tapes was perfect, but with its own recordings there were occasionally tracking errors and an interference bar would roll through the picture. As a complete repair kit had already been fitted I decided that a mechanical cause of the trouble was extremely unlikely. Eventually scope checks revealed that the machine didn't always record a control track on the tape. After some time had been spent checking around I found that C430, which couples the control pulses to the head circuit, was dry-jointed. Resoldering was all that was required.
R.N.

## Amstrad VCR6000

As usual with calls from remote and exposed places the symptoms hadn't been very clearly explained over the phone. A quick glance at the owner's tapes showed a familiar sight however - crinkling of the bottom edge. But this wasn't a 4500 or a 4600 . It seems that the fault had been present from new. Recordings made in the LP mode were unwatchable as the machine kept switching cyclically into the SP mode. Easing off the back tension showed that the tape was being pulled down by the pinch roller, which was some way off vertical. So was I as I battled back against the storm.
R.B.

## Philips VR6520

After a full mechanical service this machine displayed a flashing dew warning while the cassette down symbol was permanently lit. The reason for this was simple but could catch anyone out. Link W20 on the operation panel had been replaced with a choke which was shorting to link W21. This had obviously happened when I'd refitted the front panel. W20 is in the regulated 5 V supply to the operations panel while W21 is in the serial data line from IC6501. The machine worked all right apart from this, though the functions weren't displayed.
R.B.

## Proline 5100XT

This machine is similar to the Amstrad 4600 Mk . II and suffers from the same tape-creasing problems. R.B.

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


$\star 40$ different patterns and variations.

* Fully interlaced sync pulses with correct picture blanking
* EBU colour bars. BBC colour bars, whole rasters \& split bars (specially useful for VCR service), white, yellow. cyan, green, magenta, red, blue and black
* Chequerboard
* Mono outputs with border castellations, cross hatch, grey scale. vertical lines. horizontal lines and dots. UHF modulator output plugs straight into receiver acrial socket
* Additional video output for C('IV \& VCR
$\star$ Facilities for sound output.
* Easy to build kit, standard parts. Only 2 adjustments. No special test equipment required
* Mains operated with stabilised power supply.
* All kits fully guaranteed with back-up service
* Also available with VHF Modulator

Price of Kit
f75.00
Casc ( $100^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ) app
Optional Sound Module ( 6 MHz or 5.5 MHz )
$£ 15.00$
$\mathbf{E} 3.90$
Built \& Tested in Case including Sound Module
£ 122.00
Add VAT $17.5 \%$ TO ALL PRICES

## PAL COLOUR BAR GENERATOR (Mk4)

$\star$ Output at UHF, applied to receiver aerial socket

* In addation to colour bars R-Y, B-Y ctc.
* Cross-hatch, grey scale, peak white and black level
* Push button controls, battery or mains operated.
* Simple design, only five i.c.s on colour bar P.C.B
$\star$ Backup service available
PRICE OF MK4 COLOUR BAR GENERATOR KIT
£35.00. CASE $£ 5.80$. BATTI HOLDERS $£ 4.20$
MAINS SUPPLY KIT $£ 5.80$
(Combined P\&P £4.50)

EASILY ADAPTED FOR VIDEOOLTPDIG \& C. $\because T$.


LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMER TESTER

$\star$ Saves time and money

* Checks short turns
$\star$ Simple to use
Reliable
Battery operated
$\star$ Pocket size.
PRICE $£ 20.00$
POST/PACKING £2.50
INFRA RED REMOTE CONTROL TESTER
* Pocketsize.
* LED + audible indication
* Simple to use.

PRICE £20.00
POST/PACKING £2.50

## KITS AND PROJECTS

SAW IF AND TUNER UNIT complete and tested for video do audio outputs $£ 28.50$ p.p. $£ 1.80$.
PAL DECODER KIT (Video to RGB) for Monitons £27.00 p.p. £1.80.
PAL ENCODER KIT (R(il3 to Video) fi8.50 p.p. ti. 80 (
CRT TESTER \& REACTIVATOR KIT For Colour \& Mono complete with Case, Pamel Meter Indicator - cam be adapted for latest CRTs $£ 40.00$ p.p. $£ 4.5(1)$.

## TV \& VIDEO SPARES

REMOTE CONTROLS
Replacement for: Ferguson. Hitachi. Philips. Panasonic
Grundig. ITT. Sony. Saisho. Granada.
Phone for make and model

## PHILIPS SPARES

MANUALS CF1. CTX-E. CTX-S. CP90. CPIIO. GR1AX. GYIAE. 2B. 3A. NC 3 -CR £7.50 p.p. $£ 1.80 .2 \mathrm{~A} £ 10.50$ p.p. fl .80 . KT3 $£ 25.00$ p.p. $£ 1.80$ SYSTEM 4 KT4. K40 222.00 p.p. $£ 3.00$
BACK UP BATT. 2.4 V £3.80 1.2V £2.00 p.p. 91 p
K30, KT4, CTX-EHT Lead $£ 4.90$ p.p. $f 1$ ( 00
K30, KT4, CTX-EHT Lead $\mathbf{5 4 . 9 0}$ p.p. $£ 1$ (0)

## THORN/FERGUSON SPARES

9000 Series IF/Decoder tested $£ 10.00$ p.p. $£ 2.80$
TX10 Focus control 88.50 p.p. $£ 1.80$
Tx9/10 Remote \& tuning 151.5 N ع5.00 p . p 1.80
TX10 Stereo Audio Board $£ 3.50$ p.p $£ 2.50$
TX100 Chapper TX $£ 22.80$.
TX 100 Chapper TX $£ 22.80 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{F} .62 .50$
IC SELECTION


## TRIPLERS EHT MULTIPLIERS

CONTINENTAL UNIVERSAL TVK \& BG RANGE (Quote exact no.) $£ 13.80$ U.K. UNIVERSAL (best quality) $£ 7.80$
-1001/1002/1003/1004 £21.80
GRUNDIG BG 2087-642-1006 £21.80
THORN 900029.80
MAINS TRANSFORMERS: 6.3 Volts CRT boost $\mathbf{£ 6 . 8 0}$ p.p. $£ 1.80$
Mains Isolating 500VA 251.25 p.p. 55.25
MISC: 4 SERYSTALS for handsets. 4 for $\mathbf{£ 2 . 0 0}$ p.p. $8(\mathrm{p}$
HFC to UHF Converters $\mathbf{x 3 5} .00$ p.p. 22 o
TR
RANSPARENT VIDEO SERVICE CASSETTE 56.80 p.p. $f 1.80$
HOW TO ORDER: ADD p\&p 10 ORDER + VAT $17.5 \%$ TO THE TOTAL PRICES ARE SLBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE


172 WEST END LANE, LONDON NW6 1SD

# NICAM on a Shoestring 

Keith Wevill, B.Sc.

When Nicam stereo finally arrived at the Waltham transmitter, albeit on only ITV and Channel 4, I wanted to be able to receive the new digital stereo sound. A new TV set was low down on the priority list of our domestic budget however, so alternative methods were considered. The best compromise solution seemed to be the use of an external decoder that could be linked to the stereo system. In the April 1991 issue Keith Cummins described the use of the readily available Maplin decoder, but before ordering one of these I noticed that Sendz Components list a surplus Nicam decoder for $£ 15$. I decided to send off for one. When it arrived I realised why it was surplus and cheap: it was designed for the German market, and as such wouldn't work in the UK. Before consigning it to the cupboard I read through Eugene Trundle's series on Nicam stereo in the September, October and November 1990 issues and realised that the decoder required only a few simple modifications. In fact the modifications took less than an hour to do, and once the decoder had been set up I was rewarded with digital stereo sound.

## System B/G and I Differences

The main differences between system $B / G$, used in Germany, and the UK system I are the vision bandwidth ( 5 MHz instead of 5.5 MHz ) and the sound carrier frequencies. System B/G has the f.m. carrier at +5.5 MHz with respect to the vision carrier and the Nicam subcarrier at +5.85 MHz : the corresponding frequencies for system I are +6 MHz and +6.552 MHz . With system B/G there's also a second f.m. sound carrier at $+5.74 \mathrm{MHz}-$ this is not present with system I transmissions. Thus all that was required was to change the Nicam frequency from 5.85 MHz to $6 \cdot 552 \mathrm{MHz}$. It sounds complex, but only two components are needed and they cost under $£ 5$.

## The Surplus Board

As received the board appears to be a complete Nicam stereo decoder and stereo amplifier module, designed for use in the Thomson ICC5 chassis. It contains a Nicam decoder. two intercarrier sound demodulators $(5.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 5.74 MHz ), an audio source switch with provision for two scart sockets, tone and volume controls, two power amplifiers and a stereo headphone amplifier. The whole board is surrounded by a heatsink for the two power amplifiers and a 5 V regulator. Figs. 1 and 2 show the board layout and a block diagram: a circuit diagram comes with the board.

The Nicam decoder consists of a Toshiba TA8662 demodulator, a Texas CF70123 demultiplexer and a TDA1543 DA converter, the demultiplexer and DA converter being mounted on a subpanel. For more information on the TA8662 and CF70123 refer to Eugene Trundle's articles. Our old friend the TDA120 is used in the intercarrier demodulator positions. Audio switching is performed by a 4053 CMOS analogue switch and a TDA8405, which also decodes the second analogue audio channel. A TDA8421 provides the volume, balance, bass and treble controls for the two TDA2040 power amplifiers and also provides independent volume control for the MC4558 headphone ampli-
fier. Most of the resistors and capacitors and all the transistors are of the surface-mounted type. The TDA8405 and TDA8421 can be controlled by a microcomputer chip via an I2C bus.

The board requires three power supplies: 36 V for the power amplifiers, 13 V for the analogue circuits, and 7 V for the 5 V regulator that feeds the digital circuits.

## Modifications

After consulting Eugene Trundle's articles it appeared that adapting to 6.552 MHz Nicam was simply a matter of changing the input bandpass filter and the demodulator crystal. That was the easy part. The harder part was where to get suitable replacements. Fortunately the Maplin Electronics catalogue features a Nicam decoder, and I soon discovered that the firm stocks replacement filters, crystals


Fig. 1: Layout of the major items on the main panel (a) and the subpanel (b).


Fig. 2: Block diagram of the circuitry on the panels.
and also the TA8662 chip. I bought a filter and a crystal and found that they were both exact fits.

After fitting these I applied power and a suitable signal, which was initially obtained from the video output of my workshop TV set and was connected to pin 14 of the decoder's edge connector, and monitored the decoded output at pins 2 (left) and 12 (right) of the 4053 switch. The result: absolutely nothing! I then studied the circuit diagram in greater detail and realised that the input buffer transistor had no bias. In the intended application the bias is supplied from the main panel. So a resistor was added to provide bias and the decoder then burst into life. It was time to tidy up the modifications and produce a suitable interface to enable the decoder to be properly connected to the TV set and audio system.

As I don't as yet have any means of driving the 12C bus to control the switching I decided not to use the on-board switching, tone controls or the power amplifiers. Instead I decided to use the panel purely as a stereo decoder, feeding the signals to an external amplifier. This would simplify matters as no 36 V supply would be required. There also had to be a way of selecting the normal mono f.m. sound, especially in this area at the time of writing. Other requirements were that a VCR could be connected to the interface and that the audio from the VCR could be selected for feeding to the external amplifier. In addition, because my stereo amplifier has no spare inputs, I would have to be able to feed the output from my tuner into the interface and use the amplifier's tuner input for either the tuner, the TV or the VCR sound. All the Nicam/f.m./VCR switching had to be automatic, and the interface should power up on the tuner input.

To simplify the TV interfacing I decided to use one of the module's intercarrier demodulators for the f.m. sound, thus removing the need to take an audio output from the TV set. This meant that the 5.5 MHz ceramic filter had to be replaced with a 6 MHz one and the demodulator coil had to be retuned. Fortunately the core has sufficient tuning range, and the board is laid out to take the most 6 MHz filters.

As with Keith Cummins' adaptation of the Maplin Nicam decoder. I took the output from the TV set via a buffer


Fig. 3: Buffer circuit used in the TV set (a) and the modifications at the input to the panel ( $b$ ).


Fig. 4: A suitable power supply for the panel when used in the way described.
stage, see Fig. 3(a). This has to be fitted before the 6 MHz intercarrier sound trap. Even in sets that are not designed for Nicam reception there's usually sufficient $6 \cdot 552 \mathrm{MHz}$ carrier present at this point. In the Ferguson TX9 chassis the most suitable point to add the buffer stage is at pin 6 of the i.f. module - this takes the output from pin 12 of the TDA2540


Fig. 5: Eye pattern. See decoder setting-up.
i.f. chip. A similar point should be available in most sets consult the circuit diagram.

If any connection is made to a TV set it's imperative that the chassis is isolated from the mains supply. Not all TV chassis are mains isolated, and care must be taken to establish whether or not the chassis is isolated. A suitably rated isolating transformer must be used when the chassis is not isolated. Transformers rated at 80 VA and 120 VA are available from Jaytee Electronic Services, 143 Reculver Road, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 6PL.

The modifications required to the Nicam panel are as follows:
(1) Replace filter LSO1 with a $6 \cdot 552 \mathrm{MHz}$ one.
(2) Replace crystal QS02 with a 6.552 MHz one.
(3) Add a $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and a 1 nF capacitor as shown in Fig. 3(b).
(4) Apply power - a suitable power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 4. As the power amplifiers aren't being used no 36 V feed is required.
(5) Connect a frequency counter to pin 8 of the TA8662 chip ISOI and adjust CS26 for a reading of 6.55185 MHz $\pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
(6) Check that the voltage at pin 16 of the multiway connector is more than 10 V with a Nicam signal present and less than IV with no Nicam signal.

The other crystal oscillators should be set up already and shouldn't need adjustment. If they do, monitor the 5.824 MHz oscillator at pin 26 of ISOI and set it to $5.824 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ by means of CS23; set the CF70123 chip's clock to $16 \cdot 384 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ by monitoring at pin 11 of IW98 and adjusting CW92. If all is well the decoder can be considered to be working.

As an alternative to using a frequency counter to set the 6.552 MHz oscillator the $X$ input of a scope can be connected to pin 19 of ISOI and the Y input to pin 20 to provide an X-Y display. These pins are conveniently brought out to chokes LSO2 and LS03. Use $\times 10$ probes and set the gain settings to $1 \mathrm{~V} /$ division. With a video signal connected and a Nicam signal present adjust CS26 for a square, upright pattern as shown in Fig. 5. Once set this can be used as an aid to precise tuning of the TV set as the pattern will be less well defined if the tuning is slightly out.

The modifications to the intercarrier sound channel are :
(1) Replace filter QSO5 with a 6 MHz one.
(2) Connect the module to the TV set, apply power, monitor pin 8 of IS08 and adjust LS08 for best sound.

## Interface Details

A block diagram of the complete audio interface is shown in Fig. 6 while Fig. 10 shows the circuit. The 4052
chip ICl , a two-pole four-way CMOS switch, does the switching, with the VCR and radio/aux inputs buffered by a TL074 quad op-amp (IC2). The Nicam and f.m. inputs are fed straight into the 4052 from the decoder module. A TL072 dual op-amp chip (IC3) buffers the outputs.

The control logic consists of a set/reset latch formed by IC4a and IC4b, with the two pushbuttons S2 and S3 to select either the radio or TV mode. In the TV mode either Nicam, f.m. or VCR sound is selected depending on the state of the relevant control inputs, Nicam present or VCR scart status. LEDs indicate the state of the Nicam and VCR control lines and the TV and radio pushbuttons. R28 and Cll form a power on reset to ensure that the interface powers up in its radio mode. A three-position switch (S1) is used to force the control logic to select either Nicam or f.m.: in the centre position selection is automatic, with Nicam sound being given preference.

An optional feature mutes the TV set's internal audio amplifier when the interface's TV button is pressed. Connect this to the set's volume/mute control circuit at a point that mutes the sound when it's connected to chassis. A suitable point in the Ferguson TX9 chassis is pin 12 of PL5. Suitable points can be found in most chassis, especially those that use a d.c. voltage for volume control. If it's not required this feature can be deleted by omitting D9 and R33.

## Construction of the Interface

Construction of the interface is not critical. It can be built on Veroboard or something similar. The chips, especially the CMOS ones, should be mounted in sockets. House the interface, decoder module and power supply in a suitable case with the on/off switch, pushbuttons and LEDs on the front panel. The mains input, BNC i.f. input, scart sockets, audio connections to the stereo amplifier and the Nicam/f.m. switch Slare mounted on the rear panel.

The connections to the amplifier can be phono or DIN depending on your own preference. Make sure that the digital and analogue earths are separately connected to the power supply's 0 V connection using short leads.

If you are using the aux input to your amplifier and want the interface to power up in the TV rather than the radio/aux mode, link pins 4 and 5 of IC4, remove the link between pins 12 and 13 of IC4 and connect the power on reset circuit R28 and C11 to pin 12. The aux/radio input can then be used as a spare amplifier input.

Mains power can be taken from the stereo amplifier so that the decoder/interface is powered when the amplifier is on. Alternative power supply arrangements can be used if more convenient. It's advisable that the decoder is powered by its own supply as the TV set may not be able to supply the necessary current.

## Setting Up

The decoder's output levels are roughly the same as those from a CD player. They had to be attenuated therefore before being fed into my amplifier's tuner input. If the VCR or aux input levels are too low the input buffers can be modified to provide some gain - see Fig. 8.

The following setting-up procedure applies to the interface circuit shown in Fig. 10. Set the crystal oscillator as previously described then, with a Nicam signal present, adjust R1 and R3 so that the levels are the same as those from the radio input. Select f.m. and adjust PS01 on the decoder panel for the same level. Apply a VCR signal and adjust R6 and R8 for the same levels.

Although this interface uses scart connectors, some


Fig. 6: Block diagram of the interface system.


Fig. 7: VCR and TV set interface wiring.


Fig. 8: Modification to provide gain at the input. Gain $=(R A+$ $R B) / R A . R B=22 k \Omega$.


Fig. 9: Six-pin DIN to scart connections.

VCRs have 6-pin DIN connectors for audio and video in/out. Fig. 9 shows how to wire a 6-pin DIN to scart cable. For mono ignore pin 6 of the DIN connector and link pins 2 and 6 of the scart connector.

## Results

Once the system has been set up the difference in quality between the internal amplifier and speaker of the TV set and an external hi-fi system is remarkable, even with ordinary f.m. sound. You can hear all the little background noises in the studio, shoes creaking and papers rustling, and outdoor scenes prove that the microphones used are very sensitive.


Fig. 10: Interface circuit.

Some films are outstanding in stereo, and music programmes are much better. The speakers should of course be placed either side of the TV set for the best effect.

## Components list

For Nicam panel:
6.552MHz crystal $-\quad$ Maplin
UK98G
6.552MHz filter - Maplin
JM93B
6 MHz filter - Maplin UL53H
3.3kS2, $0.25 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ resistor
1 nF disc ceramic capacitor

## For TV buffer stage:

R1 100S2, R2 470S2. 0.25W 5\%
C1 1 nF disc ceramic
Tr1 BC548
BNC socket
For power supply (Fig. 4):
T1 10VA with 15 V secondary BR1 1A bridge rectifier
C1 $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic
C2 and C3 100 nF disc ceramic
IC1 7812 regulator
F1 1A fuse with holder
On/off switch
For interface (Fig. 10):
C1-9 220nF
C10 $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$
C11 $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$
C12 $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$

| R1 | 50k preset | R18 | 47k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R2 | 100k | R19 | 22k |
| R3 | 50k preset | (R20 | 1k |
| R4 | 100k | R21 | 10k |
| R5 | 100k | R22 | 10k |
| R6 | 50k preset | R23 | 10k |
| R7 | 100k | R24 | 10k |
| R8 | 50k preset | R25 | 100k |
| R9 | 100k | R26 | 10k |
| R10 | 100k | R27 | 10k |
| R11 | 100k | R28 | 10k |
| R12 | 4.7k | R29 | 47k |
| R13 | 4.7k | R30 | 1k |
| R14 | 1k | R31 | 47k |
| R15 | 10k | R32 | 1k |
| R16 | 47k | R33 | 100 S |
| R17 | 22k | All $5 \%, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| IC1 | 4052 IC | IC4 | 4023 |
| IC2 | TL074 IC | IC5 | 4081 |
| IC3 | TL072 | Tr1-5 | BC548 |
| D1,4 | 8 LEDs |  |  |

## 12C Interfacing

It seems a pity to have a complete stereo amplifier available and not be able to use it, so a future project will be to build an I2C controller and use it to control the switching and tone controls. It will then be possible to use the module in conjunction with a TV set and other signal sources as a self-contained stereo system.

S1 SPDT centre-off switch
S2, 3 Push-to-make switches
BNC socket
Two scart sockets
IC sockets - one 8-pin, two 14-pin and two 16-pin
Case
BNC-BNC cable (TV set to decoder unit)

# Servicing the Tatung 190 Series Chassis 

Duncan Grant

The 190 series chassis was introduced as a replacement for the $160 / 165$ series chassis. There are remote and non-remote control versions, and with minor circuit variations it will drive 14,20 and 21 in . tubes. The 190 and 195 chassis are non-remote and remote control versions respectively with 14in. tubes; the 191 and 196 are non-remote and remote control versions with 20 in . tubes; while the 197 is a remote control chassis designed to drive a 21 in. FS tube. The 197 has a lower h.t. ( 109.5 V instead of 115 V ) than the other versions and incorporates a different line output transformer. In the 20 and 21 in . chassis the audio output chip has a heatsink and drives an $8 \Omega$ loudspeaker instead of the $16 \Omega$ one used in 14in. sets.

## Overview

As with the 170 series chassis the switch-mode power supply provides mains isolation: it differs in using a f.e.t. chopper transistor and a more compact control chip, type TDA4605. A f.e.t. was chosen for this application because it will operate at a higher frequency than a bipolar type, enabling a more compact transformer to be used. Despite its small size the TDA4605 chip incorporates excellent protection and shutdown features and is very robust.

The small HD401220 control chip provides tuning, memory and basic control functions. In the standby mode it disables the 12 V regulator, thereby removing the drive to the line oscillator.

Much of the circuitry (i.f., sync and the timebase generators) is incorporated in the TDA4505 chip which in addition to the usual functions has automatic switching for VCR playback and a divider system for generating the field sawtooth drive waveform, thus avoiding the need for a field hold control.

These are generally very reliable chassis with excellent protection circuitry and no "chain reaction" failures where an initial faulty component leads to the demise of a number of others.

## Power Supply Operation

The power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The main items are the TDA4605 control chip IC801, the BUK454800 chopper transistor TR 801 which is a MOS type f.e.t., and the chopper transformer T801. T801's primary winding is connected, in series with TR801, to the voltage developed by the mains bridge rectifier D801-4 across its reservoir capacitor C808. When TR801 switches on energy is stored in the transformer. When it's switched off this energy is transferred via the secondary windings to the loads. By varying the transistor's switch-on time the TDA4605 chip controls the amount of energy delivered to the loads. Thus the output voltages are virtually independent of the load conditions.

Rectifier D808/C806 produces a feedback voltage which is fed via a resistor network to pin 1 of the chip for control purposes. It determines the width of the drive pulses produced at pin 5 to suit the load conditions. R806 (set h.t.) adjusts the proportion of the feedback voltage applied to pin 1.

The feedback winding on the transformer is also
connected, via R804/5, to pin 8 of IC801. Each negativegoing waveform excursion (falling edge) from T801 triggers a zero-crossing detector in the chip, enabling the logic that controls the timing of the next drive pulse from pin 5 . This ensures that the output pulses are correctly timed.

The charging network R811/C807 produces a sawtooth waveform whose amplitude is controlled by a switch behind pin 2 of the chip. This action generates a voltage that's proportional to TR801's drain current. Should the current drain reach the overload point the logic within the chip will set the output at pin 5 to low potential.

A proportion of the voltage across the reservoir capacitor C808 is fed to pin 3 of the chip where it's compared to an internal reference voltage. This is under-voltage sensing: if the supply voltage is too low the chip switches off.

D807 and C803 produce the supply for the chip. For start-up purposes pin 6 is also connected to the mains input via R802/3.

The chip has internal temperature sensing. If its temperature becomes excessive the internal logic is disabled. The chip then continues to check its own temperature. When the temperature returns to normal it will start up again.

## Dead Set, Mains Fuse Intact

We'll start with the dead set symptom, with the mains fuse intact but no LED display. The best way to tackle this problem is to disconnect the supply to the line output stage by lifting one end of L403 - it lies alongside the line output transformer, on the edge of the board.

If the power supply remains dead, check the start-up resistors $\mathrm{R} 802 / 3$ ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ). A change was introduced here: in later production sets these are $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.6 \mathrm{~W}$ metalfilm resistors. Next check TR801 which could be shortcircuit between its gate and source connections. This will short out the drive from the chip. Usually the mains fuse doesn't blow, but occasionally it will "soft blow".

Check the voltage at pin 6 of IC801. It should be about 10 V with respect to pin 4 . Until the supply from the transformer is established the voltage at pin 6 will not be steady: instead it will pulse on and off. If the voltage at this point is low, suspect that C803 has lost capacitance or is opencircuit. Note that when C803 is low in value the power supply may operate unloaded but will not operate when the load is connected. When C803 is open-circuit on the other hand the power supply won't operate at all.

If there's no voltage at all at pin 6 and the start-up resistors are o.k. suspect IC801.

If the power supply works when L403 is disconnected, connect a 100 W bulb as a substitute load for the line output stage. When the h.t. supply is at just under 115 V the bulb should light. If it doesn't and the supply reservoir capacitor C803 is o.k. the most likely culprit is R827 (47 , 4W wirewound). You may find that this component is marked on the PCB as a link (LK820). In later production sets R827 is a rectangular-type resistor that rarely fails. In either case it's situated next to TR801 within the confines of the heatsink.

If the power supply remains dead accompanied by a high-pitched bleep at one or two cycles per second this will usually mean that there's a direct short-circuit across the h.t. or one of the other outputs from the power supply. As a


Fig. 1: The f.e.t. chopper power supply circuit used in the Tatung 190 series chassis. In remote control versions the on/off switch S 801 has an extra, momentary-make contact. The h.t. varies with tube type.
result the power supply operates in the "shut-down" mode.

## Dead Set, Mains Fuse Blown

If the mains fuse has blown there's normally no need to disconnect the supply to the line output stage as the problem lies in the power supply. First check the bridge rectifier circuit, then TR801 which you will probably find has gone short-circuit. The surge limiter resistor R801 ( $3 \cdot 3 \Omega$, 4W) may be open-circuit as a result. More than likely there will be no other damage. It's worth checking R811 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 0.5 W ) as well however since if this resistor is open-circuit or high in value a new TR801 will die instantly.

If TR801 seems to be in order it's a good idea to remove it from the heatsink and carefully examine the insulator and the heatsink itself for any signs of perforation.

IC801 is the next suspect. Occasionally, in very stubborn cases, it may be necessary to replace IC801 and TR801 as a pair.

## The Line Oscillator

The line oscillator's free-running frequency is determined by R109 ( $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \%$ ), R111 ( $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, hold control) and $\mathrm{Cl} 11(2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \%)$ which are connected to pin 23 of the TDA4505 chip IC101. The line drive output appears at pin 26. If there's no output waveform at pin 26 though the waveform at pin 23 appears to be in order check that its frequency is correct. Oscillation will continue even if C 111 is open-circuit or dry-jointed, but the frequency will be around 1.5 MHz .

If everything seems to be in order here you may notice that the voltage at pin 26 is around 2.5 V instead of the 4.2 V shown on the circuit diagram though a line drive waveform is present. This doesn't mean that there's a fault in this area. If the line output stage in inoperative there will be no feedback pulse to pin 27. The mark-space ratio of the drive waveform will therefore be reduced, resulting in a lower d.c. voltage at pin 26 and insufficient output to the driver stage.
The cause of one rather elusive fault that made the set
trip but wasn't, as you'd expect, in the line output stage was eventually traced to the track to pin 23 (line oscillator) of IClOI ieeing open-circuit. This left pin 23 with no external circuitry connected and, although a waveform of sorts was present, the line output transistor was being switched on for too long. Hence the excess current flow and tripping power supply.

Another unusual fault whose cause you might expect to lie in the driver or output stage was rippled verticals. C112 was dry-jointed. The effect could be modified or eliminated by adjusting the line hold control R111 away from its correct setting.

## The Line Driver and Output Stages

The first thing to check in the line driver stage is the value of the $18 \Omega$ feed resistor R413. It sometimes goes high, the result being one or more of the following symptoms: no drive to the line output transistor; lack of width with line foldover in the centre of the screen, particularly when the brightness control setting is increased; ragged verticals; and intermittent variations of these symptoms. If R413 is in order, check the voltage across it. The reading, again in the absence of feedback pulses, should be about 1.3 V . Then check the line output transistor and transformer.

If e.h.t. is present but there's no raster and the line driver and output stages seem to be in order, check that the c.r.t. heater voltage is present at the base panel and that sandcastle pulses are present at pin 27 of IC101. It's important to remember that the c.r.t. heater winding on the line output transformer also supplies the feedback pulses to IC101's sandcastle pin 27. A careful check on the print that runs from pins 6 and 10 of the transformer, paying particular attention to the printed circuit-pads around the transformer pins, will usually solve the problem.

I have encountered only one case of repeated failure of the S2000AF line output transistor TR403. The cause was a dry-joint on the flyback tuning capacitor C404.

If the power supply has shut down, accompanied by a repetitive bleeping sound, but works with a dummy load,
check whether TR403 or the BY133 efficiency diode D401 is short-circuit.

## Tripping

Non-remote control sets will continue to trip indefinitely if the line output stage is drawing excessive current. Remote control sets in this condition trip once or twice then go into the standby mode.

The best course to take when the power supply is tripping is to disconnect the scan coil plug and the c.r.t. base panel. This eliminates the scan coils and the c.r.t. from suspicion, which must then fall on the line output transformer T402. If the set trips with a peak-white raster that can't be turned down by means of the first anode control the likely cause is a dry-joint on the tag at the bottom of the first anode/focus voltage module, where it goes through the board. The consequence of this is that the first anode voltage rises to 1 kV and the set trips.

Another possible cause of tripping is that the TDA3653B field output chip IC301 has gone short-circuit. Its supply is derived from the line output transformer, via R411 which in this event will usually have gone open-circuit. The value of R411 varies between models.

Before proceeding with the "going into standby" fault it is as well to clear the touchpad of suspicion by unplugging the membrane from its socket and also removing the batteries from the remote control unit in case either membrane is causing the problem.

## The Field Timebase

Field timebase troubles are not common with these chassis, though as noted above the output chip IC301 occasionally goes short-circuit, taking R411 with it. No field scan usually produces a blank screen until the first anode control is turned up, because of the field blanking circuit in IC101 (TDA4505).

IC101 can be the cause of foldover at the top of the screen accompanied by excessive height. Before condemning this chip however check its supply voltage at pin 7. There should be $12 \mathrm{~V} \pm 2$ per cent here. If the voltage is more than about 12.24 V the LM317T 12 V regulator IC803 is likely to be faulty. When faulty it can produce 15 V or more. As a result ICl 01 is overrun and overheats. Often the application of freezer to IC101 will remove the symptoms for a while, which is misleading since it suggests that IC101 is defective. Multifunction chips of this type are, in common with microcontroller chips, very sensitive to their supply voltage. If the 12 V supply is low the result will be reduced height.

Though rare, another cause of reduced but linear field scanning is that R411 has gone high-resistance.

While on the subject of the 12 V regulator, always measure the voltage at pin 7 of ICl 101 rather than that at pin 2 of IC803 since L101 and C103 form part of the smoothing for IC 101 's supply.

Other possible causes of foldover at the top of the picture are IC301's supply reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 409(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ or broken tracks around IC301, especially if this chip has been replaced. If there's no supply voltage at pin 9 of IC30I check the print continuity from pins 8 and 9 of the line output transformer and of course R411.

A rare but very puzzling fault produces patterning over the bottom half of the screen only: the cause is the field output chip. The patterning waveform is clearly identifiable when the field drive or feedback waveform is scoped. The reason for the patterning appears to be the drive waveform
from IC101 which is, or course, part of the linearity feedback loop.

## Tuner and Tuning Faults

A pulse-width modulated output from pin 25 of the HD401220 control chip IC702 produces, in conjunction with TR717 and its associated circuitry, a $0-33 \mathrm{~V}$ tuning voltage, thereby covering the whole u.h.f. band. When dealing with tuning problems such as drift it's advisable to unplug the touch-pad membrane as the symptom can be caused by a fault in the membrane. Later membranes are very much more reliable and don't seem to suffer from this problem. The most likely cause of no signals, tuning drift or failure to cover the whole band is the TAA550 33 V regulator IC001. Check this item before suspecting the tuner unit.

A grainy picture, which would suggest that the tuner is faulty, can be caused by the absence of the supply to its r.f. section. Check that there is 12 V at pin 2 of the tuner. If not check the print at the edge of the board - the set may have been dropped.

A misleading symptom that looks something like a noisy field fault, i.e. fine horizontal lines on the screen, can be caused by a faulty tuner - and may not necessarily respond to tuner tapping.

I've had two unusual cases of failure to tune, one with the voltage at pin 7 of the tuner stuck low and the other with it stuck high at 32 V . The cause of the first fault was R769 ( $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) being open-circuit. The second fault was due to R 005 ( $5.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) being open-circuit.

## Sound Faults

The audio output chip (IC601) has given no trouble so far but it's important to understand the operation of the volume control circuit. The level of the audio signal at pin 12 of IC101 is controlled by the d.c. voltage at pin 11 . This is derived from the control chip's pulse-width modulated output via TR710 and TR711. If this voltage is less than about 1 V there will be no audio at pin 12 and thus no sound. The cause of no sound is usually in the circuitry that includes TR710 and TR711. Maximum sound is obtained when the voltage at pin 11 of IC101 is approximately $2 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$.

One very misleading symptom is loss of sound when changing channels, or rather the sound appears at minimum and can be restored by turning up the volume. Strictly speaking this is not a fault. The cause is that the control chip IC702 has been replaced but hasn't been initialised. The initialising procedure for IC702 is as follows:
(1) Switch the set off.
(2) While pressing the memory button, switch the set on again. The set is now in the test mode and will display 0.
(3) Press the "volume + " button.
(4) Switch the set off and on again.

Channel 1 will now be displayed and the controls will be set to their mid-positions, with the exception of volume which will be at minimum. Reset the volume to the preferred level and it will thereafter remain in the memory.

This procedure can be carried out at any time and is recommended prior to setting the first anode voltage or the background controls.

Another misleading though rare fault is a droning noise
superimposed on the sound. The cause is unfiltered pulsewidth modulation reaching pin 11 of 1 C 101 because C 707 ( 470 nF ) has gone open-circuit. Incidentally if you scope pin 11 of $1 \mathrm{ClO1}$ you will see a sawtooth waveform that's an integrated derivative of the pulse-width modulation.

## Colour Faults

In cases of colour drop out check the setting of the reference oscillator control R521. If it's set half-way, at 6 o'clock, turn it clockwise to about 8 o'clock. This will provide a more reliable colour lock, particularly with weak signals. The TDA3565 colour decoder chip IC501 is very reliable but is occasionally the cause of no colour or loss of one colour.

Hanover bars that cannot be eliminated by tuning L502 can be caused by a faulty chroma delay line (DL501). No colour can also be caused cracked print associated with the delay line if the chassis has been roughly handled.

## Uncontrollable Brightness

First check R201 (8.2 ) in the 200 V feed to the RGB output transistors. If it seems to be o.k. check the sandcastle pulses at pin 7 of IC501. If they aren't correct, check that the line pulses are present at pin 27 of 1 Cl 01 , then suspect this chip. Failure of IC 101 is very rare, but if it's faulty and doesn't produce the correct sandcastle pulses and is left for too long in this condition IC501 can be destroyed.

## CRT Base Panel

A poor or drifting grey scale, often giving the impression that the tube is faulty, is usually caused by one or more of the RGB output transistor load resistors being open-circuit. The collector load for each of the three transistors consists of three $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors connected in parallel. Voltage checks won't tell you very much in this event, so carry out resistance checks.

Another fault that sometimes occurs on the c.r.t. base panel is a dry-jointed or open-circuit first anode supply decoupling capacitor. It's C901 ( $10 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ ). The symptom is alternate light and dark vertical bars across the screen.

## Control System

The control chip IC702 provides the tuning, memory and control functions, providing pulse-width modulated outputs at the relevant pins. These outputs are integrated, buffered then delivered as d.c. voltages to set the tuning and control levels.
Faults in this area can be misleading. So first of all it's best to rule out the touch-pad membrane as a possible cause. It can easily be unplugged, and doing this will often prove whether or not it's faulty. Membrane faults can cause the following symptoms: stuck on one channel; set in the test mode displaying zero and refusing to respond to any command; pulling off tune; decimal point permanently displayed; one or more control levels at zero or maximum; inability to turn controls down though they can be turned up or vice versa; or variations on these symptoms. This may seem to be a daunting list, but in practice checking is easy particularly if a spare membrane is available. Note that it's not necessary to peel off the membrane to test it: just plug in a new one, making sure that it's the right way round.

While on the subject of faulty membranes, it's a good idea to remove the batteries from the remote control unit in case the membrane is faulty in a way that causes permanent
transmission. Although the remote control unit provides only channel selection, volume and standby control it can, if faulty, transmit a random stream of data which can change the colour, brightness or contrast as well as the volume or channel selection.

These problems have now been largely eliminated however and don't happen with later versions of the chassis. The remote control unit was completely redesigned, with a rubber touch pad.

Having eliminated the membrane as a cause of the fault we move on to the control chip IC702 and its associated circuitry.

If the fault is that the incorrect channel is displayed when a channel is selected via either the touch pad or the remote control unit the cause is almost certainly IC702.

If a channel number is displayed when the 12 V regulator is disabled don't jump to the conclusion that the fault lies in the regulator circuit. Check at IC702's standby pin 22: if the voltage here is high, at the supply level, the 12 V regulator will be disabled but the display should show the standby symbol. This obviously points to IC702 being defective. Similarly if there's a rasker but no display, or the display disappears after a few seconds, this again points to a faulty chip.

The stuck on one channel fault can occasionally be caused by IC702, bat before condemning it check the pullup resistors R717-R723 (some of these are $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, others $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), also the print from these to the chip. If one of these resistors is open-circuit or dry-jointed the chip will latch up and can't be moved to any other channel.

The TC4511BP seven-segment decoder chip IC701 can occasionally be responsible for IC702 misfunctioning as the two are directly connected. This is more likely to be the case if the set has been subject to lightning damage.

If the channels can't be changed by using the front touch pad but will change via remote control operation it's likely that the set has been dropped and the print to all the pull-up resistors R717-723 is cracked. The fracture usually extends about an inch from the front of the PCB and cracks six or seven tracks alongside these resistors.

While on the subject of the control chip an item worth mentioning is the 78 M 05 CV 5 V regulator IC804. One faulty regulator I encountered produced an output of about 7 V . The symptoms were erratic operation of IC702 and, when the tuning button was pressed, the decimal point (colon) would be blinking. The tuning sweep was very slow - it usually enters the fast mode when the tuning pad has been held for four seconds. Since the tuning sweep was being engaged only intermittently the fast mode wasn't being activated. A new 5 V regulator cured the problem and IC702 fortunately hadn't suffered any ill effects.

This once more emphasises the fact that the supply to i.c.s of this sort is critical. With this particular type of chip the supply shouldn't be less than 4.9 V or more than $5 \cdot \mathrm{IV}$.

Incidentally in one case where the output from the 5 V regulator was low the infra-red receiver chip IC703 was unable to function, the result of course being no remote control operation.

## In Conclusion

Some of the faults mentioned in this article are very rare. They can be reported because we've had experience with very large numbers of these sets. I've attempted to outline an approach to servicing these chassis in addition to listing the various fault conditions encountered. Should problems arise, the technical support from Tatung is excellent while spares are very reasonably priced.

# Modern TV Receiver Techniques 

Part 2

Eugene Trundle

The superhet principle is fundamental to all radio and TV receivers. The incoming r.f. signal from the aerial is selected by a tuned amplifier which has high gain and low inherent noise. Its output is fed, along with a pure c.w. (continuous wave) signal from an oscillator (called the local oscillator), to the mixer stage. This employs a non-linear device to beat the two inputs together, producing the sum and difference frequencies of its two inputs. A tuned circuit at the mixer's output selects the difference output, rejecting all other signals. This is passed on to the following amplifier stages as the intermediate frequency (i.f.) signal. In the UK the vision i.f. is usually 39.5 MHz - in the rest of Europe 38.9 MHz is more common. We'll take 39.5 MHz as the norm here. Fig. 1 shows in block diagram form the arrangement just described.

The local oscillator is tuned in the same way as the r.f. amplifier, but runs at an exactly 39.5 MHz higher frequency. The tuning of these two stages is variable so that, with a u.h.f. tuner, any of the 48 channels in Bands IV and V (470854 MHz ) can be tuned in. The system keeps the tuning of the r.f. amplifier and the local oscillator in step over the whole u.h.f. band spectrum: thus whichever channel is tuned in the vision signal at the tuner's output is always at 39.5 MHz . The accompanying f.m. sound carrier also beats with the local oscillator frequency, producing its own i.f. 33.5 MHz in the UK (system I). In fact the i.f. output signal spectrum produced by the tuner is a mirror image of the transmitted channel, consisting of the carriers (vision and sound) and their sidebands.

As an example, the vision and f.m. sound carriers for u.h.f. channel 28 are at 527.25 MHz and 533.25 MHz respectively. For reception of this channel the local oscillator runs at precisely 566.75 MHz . Thus the difference frequency produced by the mixer is $566.75-527.25=39.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ in the case of the vision signal and $566.75-533.25=33.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ in the case of the f.m. sound signal. The Nicam sound carrier is broadcast at 6.552 MHz above the vision carrier, so its i.f. is at 32.948 MHz . The bandwidth of the tuned circuit at the mixer's output has to be sufficient to embrace these carriers and their sidebands. If all that we required was channel 28 we wouldn't need an analogue tuning system: use a crystalcontrolled 566.75 MHz local oscillator and it's all there! This is the principle of synthesis tuning, to which we'll return.

## Interference Possibilities

Two input frequencies can give rise to a 39.5 MHz differ-ence-beat output signal: the wanted one, at 39.5 MHz below the local oscillator frequency, and its mirror image at 39.5 MHz above the oscillator frequency. In order to avoid patterning and interference, the r.f. amplifier is designed so that it provides about -60 dB rejection at the image frequency, i.e. at 79 MHz (approximately ten channels) above the wanted channel.

Other possible sources of interference are the sound carrier of a TV broadcast four channels above the wanted one and the vision carrier of a broadcast four channels below the wanted one: either of these would give rise to spurious beats within the vision i.f. passband if they were
permitted to reach the mixer. To avoid this at least -56 dB of rejection is built into the r.f. amplifier for $\mathrm{n} \pm 4$ channels.

A u.h.f. TV tuner typically uses three LC tuned circuits. The L section consists of a fixed-inductance half- or quarter-wave Lecher line printed on a low-loss insulating substrate while the C section consists of a varicap diode whose effective capacitance value depends on the reverse bias applied to it. For channel 21 the bias required is 0.6 V , while at the other end of the u.h.f. spectrum a bias voltage of 28 V brings in channel 68 . Thus we can tune throughout Bands IV and V by varying the bias voltage between these limits, selecting a particular channel by stopping at a closely-stabilised voltage that corresponds with it. This is the principle of the varicap tuner - such tuners are produced for both v.h.f. and u.h.f. reception and are used in radio receivers and communications equipment as well as TV sets and VCRs.

## Typical UHF Tuner Circuit

Fig. 2 shows the circuit of a typical u.h.f. TV tuner. The input is untuned to give best noise performance and optimum impedance matching over the very wide input frequency range ( $470-860 \mathrm{MHz}$ ). The low-noise transistor TR70I is connected as an earthed-base preamplifier, the input signal being applied to its emitter via the pin diode attenuator D600/D601. Under normal reception conditions the external a.g.c. circuit passes a current of around 9 mA through R323, holding D601 on and D600 off so that the full r.f. input signal reaches the emitter of TR701. Should the input signal level exceed some 2 mV , the a.g.c. current begins to fall: the conduction of D601 is thus decreased while D600 is brought into conduction. Signal is in this way shunted away from TR701 to avoid the cross-modulation and interference that would arise because of the nonlinearity of TR701 at high input signal levels. This pindiode attenuator arrangement has a better performance than earlier voltage-controlled a.g.c. systems that applied a variable bias to the transistor itself.

The r.f. amplifier stage's selectivity and rejection characteristics are built into its collector tuned circuit and the coupling from here to the mixer stage. Lecher line L510 is parallel-tuned by varicap diode D605. The selected signals pass via C213 to the next resonant circuit which consists of L511/L512/D606: Lecher lines L511/2 are inductively coupled, forming with D606 a bandpass filter that provides


Fig. 1: Block diagram showing how the superhet system works. The frequencies used as an example illustrate operation on u.h.f. channel 28. The i.f. remains constant whichever channel is tuned in.


Fig. 2: Typical u.h.f. tuner circuit.
most of the image-frequency rejection. The selected carriers and their sidebands then pass via the small inductor L513 to the cathode of the mixer diode D603. This is a Schottky device whose main virtue is low-noise operation at high frequencies.

The local oscillator, TR702 and its associated components, is in its own screened compartment to minimise radiation. Its frequency is set by the parallel tuned circuit L518/D607, producing from 510.75 MHz for ch. 21 (around 0.6 V bias at pin 4 of the tuner) to 886.75 MHz for ch. 68 ( 28 V at pin 4). It's worth emphasising that the frequency is always 39.5 MHz above that to which the r.f. amplifier is simultaneously tuned (the input vision carrier frequency). The output from the oscillator must be very pure, because any noise that accompanies it will be superimposed on the wanted signal produced by the mixer. The oscillator's stability with time and temperature must also be good: the tuning point is governed solely by the oscillator frequency, whose drift must be kept very low if the automatic frequency control (a.f.c.) system is to be able to cope - we'll be considering a.f.c. next month. C220 couples the local oscillator's output to the mixer diode.

D603's non-linearity results in strong cross-modulation between its inputs, the selected channel and the local oscillator signal. The output at its anode contains signal components at the oscillator and channel frequencies as well as their sum and difference frequencies. Filter C222/L516/L517/C223 selects the wanted (difference) frequencies, passing them to the base of the earthed-base amplifier transistor TR703 which also acts as a buffer. This transistor's collector circuit includes a further tuned circuit, L523 and the associated capacitors, which is broadly tuned to about 36 MHz . The i.f. signal leaves the tuner at pin 10 . The external circuit provides a d.c. path for TR703's collector and bandpass coupling at the input to the i.f. section of the receiver.

A high degree of immunity to interference pick-up and radiation of the oscillator signal is achieved by enclosing the entire tuner in a screened box. As Fig. 2 shows, the individual sections of the tuner are in separate screened compartments to provide isolation. In a modern tuner all the components are of the surface-mounted type, and no adjust-
ment or alignment is required by the set manufacturer or in service.

## VHF Tuners

Although the v.h.f. spectrum is not currently used for TV broadcasting in the UK, it's very much in use for this purpose elsewhere - both for off-air and cable transmissions. A v.h.f. tuner uses exactly the same principles outlined above, the main difference being that the LC elements in the tuned circuits are electrically larger. Another difference occurs with French System L tuners, where in Band III the local oscillator operates below the incoming channel carrier frequencies, producing vision and sound i.f.s at 32.7 MHz and 39.2 MHz respectively. This would lead to a problem in Band I, where the transmitted carrier frequencies are only just above the i.f. In this case the oscillator has to operate above the carriers. So the French broadcasters reverse all the carrier positions with low-band TV transmissions to restore the same i.f. characteristics. This is the reason why the sound carriers are below the vision carriers in the French Band I channels and the upper instead of the lower vision sideband is suppressed.

## The Double-superhet Principle

Having converted one carrier frequency or set of carriers to another while retaining all their phase-, frequency- and amplitude-modulation characteristics there's no reason why


Fig. 3: The double-superhet principle.
we cannot beat the new carrier(s) with another local oscillator signal to produce a second i.f. signal for amplification and detection. The idea is depicted in Fig. 3. Careful choice of i.f.s is necessary to avoid spurious effects.

The double-superhet principle was first applied in radio receivers to give improved selectivity with very good adja-cent-channel and image rejection. It's currently used, in conjunction with synthesis tuning, in RT and CB transceivers that work with very narrow-band channels. The improved selectivity is helpful for TV reception, but the real advantage of the system comes with satellite TV broadcasting, where the first few stages of the receiver are out on the wall or the chimney!

## The Satellite TV Front-end

The difficulty of feeding s.h.f. signals via anything less complex and elaborate than a waveguide is overcome by converting the microwave satellite TV transmissions to u.h.f. right there at the dish: a u.h.f. signal can be downlinked via suitable coaxial cable without excessive loss. What comes down the cable is the first i.f., the beat product of the incoming s.h.f. carriers and a local oscillator in the LNB mounted at the focal point of the dish. It's neither practical nor necessary to vary the tuning of the LNB's local oscillator, which therefore runs at a permanent fixed frequency, typically 10 GHz , at the l.f. side of the incoming signals.

Each incoming satellite TV vision carrier produces an i.f. corresponding to the frequency difference between it and the 10 GHz local oscillator signal. The various satellites each have several transponders working on different but adjacent channels: Fig. 4 shows those for Astra 1A. Since all the carriers beat simultaneously with the oscillator signal, the result is block-conversion of the whole spectrum of channels to a lower frequency band which is selected by a wideband filter at the LNB's output. The channel spacing and modulation characteristics remain the same. Note that the carrier frequencies aren't mirrored in the i.f. band, because the LNB oscillator operates at the l.f. side of the incoming signals. To take as an example Astra 1A ch. lat $11,214.25 \mathrm{MHz}$, the difference frequency produced when this is mixed with the $10,000 \mathrm{MHz}$ local oscillator signal is $1,214 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ : the first i.f.bandwidth for the sixteen channels is $1,200-1,450 \mathrm{MHz}$.

## Low-noise Block

Fig. 5 gives an idea of the operation of a satellite TV LNB: the similarity with a conventional u.h.f. tuner is apparent. The low-noise r.f. amplifier depends on the waveguide or other input coupler to provide image rejection of over -50 dB , the image frequency here ( $8-9 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) being below the wanted frequency, again because the local oscillator works at the I.f. side of the input signals. The r.f. amplifier uses two or three low-noise gallium-arsenide (GaAs) field-effect transistors or high electron-mobility transistors (HEMTs) to provide an overall gain of about 20 dB .

As with a conventional u.h.f. tuner the local oscillator must generate as little noise as possible and be very frequency stable. A drift figure of 1 MHz ( 100 p.p.m. or 0.01 per cent) is acceptable and can be corrected by the a.f.c. circuit in the indoor receiver. This provides compensation via the second local oscillator, correcting what it sees as drift of the transmitter frequency. These LNB stability requirements are achieved by the use of a dielectric resonator as the local oscillator: it has no electrical connec-


Fig. 4: The Astra 1A satellite's channel spectrum. Channel overlap is possible by using opposite polarisation (vertical and horizontal) for alternate channels.


Fig. 5: Typical LNB block diagram.


Fig. 6: Satellite TV tuner block diagram - the indoor unit.
tion at all to the circuit. The broadcast and local-oscillator signals are again mixed by a Schottky-type diode, of either silicon or GaAs construction.

The s.h.f. mixer diode's output, in the range 950 $1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$, is selected by a bandpass filter. Before being fed to the downlead it passes via a four- or five-stage i.f. amplifier with a gain of about 35 dB . The overall gain of the LNB is about 50 dB .

## Indoor Tuner

An indoor tuner selects the satellite TV channels. It's very similar to a u.h.f. tuner - see block diagram in Fig. 6. The main difference is that the second i.f. is much higher $140 \mathrm{MHz}, 200 \mathrm{MHz}$, or most often 480 MHz . A SAW filter is shown as part of the tuner in Fig. 6 - for satellite TV reception the i.f. amplifier and f.m. demodulator generally form a single package with the tuner. With an f.m. video satellite TV transmission the second i.f. bandwidth is normally 27 MHz . A bandwidth of 24 MHz gives lower noise at the expense of picture definition. For transmissions from the Eutelsat II craft a bandwidth of 36 MHz is required.

## Prescaling

With frequency-synthesis tuning the local oscillator is part of a feedback loop, in which it comes under the control of a very stable reference oscillator. For this purpose the tuner contains a prescaler: this is a simple countdown circuit
that divides the local oscillator frequency by a fixed ratio, typically 256 with a u.h.f. tuner. Thus, taking the u.h.f. channel 28 as an example, the prescaler output frequency that emerges from the tuner's prescaler pin will be $566.75 \mathrm{MHz} \div 256=2.2139 \mathrm{MHz}$.

Prescalers are used in all frequency-synthesis tuners. These systems are recognisable by factory-pretuned stations (e.g. some satellite TV tuners), digital readout of station frequency (e.g. some car radios and hi-fi systems) and direct
entry of broadcast channel numbers (as with many modern TV sets).

## Next Month

Having dealt with the little metal box behind the TV set's aerial socket, next month we'll go on to look at the i.f. filtering, amplification and demodulation - a.m. with terrestrial transmissions, f.m. with satellite ones.

## Test Case 362

Philbert was being allocated his field calls on this crisp, raw morning. Amongst them was one to a Finlux TV set. The reported symptoms were no-go and a burning smell: Philbert knew all about that! It would be the connections to the line scan coils. No problem. Off he roared in the big van, confident that this was one set he wouldn't have to bring back to the workshop for repair.

When he arrived on site he found a large set containing a Finlux 3000 series chassis. Brandishing his special rivets and his little soldering iron, Philbert whipped off the back cover - to be confronted with two perfectly good connections on the PCB, but burnt joints at both ends of Rz28 nearby. This is the feed resistor in the h.t. supply to line output stage. He resoldered the resistor's connections, but still the set didn't work. Test meter checks then showed that
there was 140 V at one end of the resistor, nothing at the other. So it was open-circuit. Philbert had no stock of this safety-fusible resistor in his van and didn't know why it had failed. He had to hump the set into the van then take it back to base.

Next day the set was on the bench in the good care of Roger. He fitted a new $1.5 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor of the approved type in the Rz28 position and switched on. A few minutes later the set shut down again, with the new resistor wreathed in smoke and open-circuit. It seemed strange that the set had worked right up to the moment of the resistor's failure, with good sound and a good, correctly-proportioned picture.

For test purposes Roger fitted a beefier resistor on the back of the PCB. When he switched the set on it was clear that the temporary resistor was dissipating a lot more than the 0.5 W rating of the correct type of resistor. Maybe excessive current was being drawn through it? If so, it had no effect on the picture or the scanning amplitudes at any setting of the brightness control.

Roger reasoned that leakage to chassis downstream from the resistor could be the cause of its distress. So he checked

| TRANS |  | ${ }^{2 S A 1020}$ | 0.38 | BA718. | 1.55 | STK4362 | . 6.10 | TDA3560 . . 3.00 | VIDEO BELTKITS | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8C1088 | 0.07 | 2SA1106 | 1.20 | BA515 | 3.15 | STK4432 | 8.80 | TDA3561 ${ }^{3.25}$ | AKAIVS1. $\quad 1.45$ |  |
| BC1828 BC184A | 0.07 0.07 | 2SA1123 | 0.49 | BA1330 | 1.50 | STK 4773 STK4813 | 8.80 9.30 |  | AKAIVS250 . 8.15 | ORGET |
| ${ }_{\text {BC2 }}$ | 0.06 | 25A1156 | 1.45 | BA3506 | 2.10 | STK4873 | 9.30 9.00 | TDA3592A ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |
| 8C327 | . 0.07 | 2SA1986 | 0.76 | BA51402 | 2.30 2.10 | STK5431 | ${ }^{6} .30$ | TDA3653C $\quad 2.75$ | AMSTRAD ${ }_{\text {WCR6100 }}$ | s IDLER TYRES. ONLY £1.80 A PACK of 10 |
| BC5488 80131 | 0.07 | 2SB173 | 0.90 | BA6209 | 2.80 | STK5451 | 4.4.00 | TDAA100 ... ${ }^{3.25}$ | YCR $4600{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43 DIFFERENT TYPES |
| ${ }^{\text {B0, }} 132$ | 0.25 | ${ }^{2584} 407$ | 1.45 | BA62 19 | 3.15 | STK5481.. | 4.50 | TDA4500..... - ... 3.45 | YCA7000 - 1.45 | 2 |
| 80204 | 0.40 | 2SB434 2SB509 | 1.85 0.95 | BA6222. | 3.65 2.25 | STK5490 | 5.00 5 |  |  | O |
| B0707 | 0.45 | ${ }_{2 S 8554}$ | ${ }_{8.89}$ | HA11235 | 2.25 1.55 | STK5730 STK6732 | - 5.8 .85 | TOA45058 $\quad . \quad . \quad 3.00$ | FERGUSON. JVC | , |
| 80711 | 0.48 | 2SB688 | 1.15 | HA11244.. | 1.65 | STK7217 | - 5.60 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {EF420 }}$ | 0.49 0.25 | 2S8716 | 0.28 | HA11714 | 3.80 | STK7226 | 72.80 | TDAB153... 3.15 | 3V24i7200 .. $\quad 8.10$ |  |
| BF459 | 0.18 | 258717 $2 S 8793$ | 0.70 0.35 | HA11720 HA13403 | 2.80 5.50 | STKT348 | 12.00 4.30 |  | 3V35HRO: 10 - 0.78 |  |
| BF493 | 0.16 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 88565}$ | 0.42 | KA2213 | 1.45 | STK8250 | . 5.60 | TDA8442. .. 2.80 | 3V29 Loading 0.30 |  |
| BU108A BU124 | 1.00 1.35 | 2S8883 | 1.60 | KA2401 <br> LA 1235 | 0.75 3.85 | STR380 | 4.90 5.90 | TDA9503 ... ${ }_{\text {UPC324 }}$ | 3v35Loading $\quad 0.30$ |  |
| BU124 Bu205 | 0.70 | ${ }^{2 S 81015}$ | 0.60 | LA3330 | 1.65 | STR1096. | 3.70 | UPC574 ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 1.90 | HIACH |  |
| Buzos | 0.68 | ${ }_{\text {2SBP1016 }}$ | 3.78 0.60 | LA4775 | 1.50 | STR6020 | 4.40 | UPC550 UPC1031 | Tr8000 0.50 | Normal Offer |
| BU208A | 0.70 | ${ }_{2 S C}{ }^{\text {SS }} 8$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.60}$ | ${ }_{\text {LA4450 }}$ | 1.18 2.25 | STR12006 | 5.90 5.90 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { V19000 } & 0.45 \\ 411 & 1.10\end{array}$ | Price Price |
| Buj326A | 0.90 | 2 SC 496 | 0.30 | La4750 | 4.40 | STR40090 | 5.30 | UPC1163 1.15 | 7  <br> 72 1.85 |  |
| BU406 | 0.78 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 644}$ | 0.20 0.18 | LM37520 | 2.20 1.15 | STR5804 | 3.25 4.80 | UPC1212 ... ... ${ }^{\text {U }}$ (1.70 | VT110 249 | STK 5332 2.30 1.80 EACH |
| BU4060 BU407 | 0.90 0.55 | ${ }_{2 S C 711}$ | 0.35 | LM384 | 1.25 1.80 | STRT0691 |  | UPC1278H UPC1363C | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1} 11$ Laading Bell. 0.60 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { STK } 4152 / 2 & 10.00\end{array}$ |
| Bu500 | 1.00 | $2 \mathrm{SC790}$ $2 \mathrm{SC828}$ | 0.75 0.20 | LM1818 | 2.25 | TA7119 | 1.30 | UPC1382 | $\sqrt{19300}$ Loading 0.38 | ADINGBELTS |
| ${ }^{\text {BU5508A }}$ | 0.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 1047}$ | 0.20 |  | 5.25 4.80 | TA7176 | ${ }^{2} 2.25$ | UPC1470 ... ... 1.90 |  | ADING BELTS |
| BU5080 BU536 | .0 .85 1.05 | ${ }^{2 S C 1096}$ | 0.58 | M5186 | 3.25 | TA7208 | - -1.35 | THYRISTORS | NV300 PANASONIC ${ }^{1.20}$ | PACK OF $10 \quad 3.00 \quad 2.20$ APACK |
| BU807 | 0.78 | 2SC1162 $2 S C 1358$ | 0.30 3.50 | M50115 $M 51182$ | 2.50 2.50 | TA7227 | 1.85 .1 .80 | 15785R ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ - . 2.2 .20 | NV2000 . ${ }^{1.50}$ | 3 3 35 LOADING BELTS |
| ${ }_{\text {BUT11 }}^{\text {BUT11A }}$ | 0.70 0.70 | 2SC1a13 | 2.30 | M54515 | 2.70 | TA7237 | 3.89 | 17088 H ... - 2.00 | NV7000 NV330 |  |
| BUT1A | 0.70 0.85 | $2 \mathrm{SC1454}$ | 3.10 | M54544 | ${ }_{9} 8.35$ | TA7245 | 4.25 | 170898 ...... . . 2.00 | NV330 . 1.56 | PACK OF $10 \quad 3.00$ 2.20 APACK |
| BuIza | 0.85 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 1473}$ | 0.65 1.45 | M83730 | 1.60 | TA7335 | - 1.75 |  | SANYO | 3 3 CASSETTE |
| BUT56A | 0.80 | ${ }_{2 S C 1760}$ | 1.45 1.90 | M88885 | 5.25 3 | TA7358 | 1.80 | S6613 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | VTC500E -. 0.70 | 3V35CASSETIE |
| TIP31A | 0.20 0.22 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C} 1881$ | 2.00 | MC137 MC 14493 | 3.10 8.50 | TA7401 | 1.80 3.50 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SG264... } & 5.15 \\ \text { TIC116N }\end{array}$ | VHR2300 .. 1.85 | HOUSING 23.00 17.50 EACH |
| TIP32A | 0.23 | $2 S C 2660$ $2 S C 2688$ | 1.65 0.60 | SAASO10 | 5.40 4.00 | TA7611 | 2.20 .1 .05 | TIC2260. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | SHAAP | VOLTAGE REGULATOR |
| ${ }_{\text {TIP41P }}^{\text {TP3C }}$ | 0.26 | ${ }^{2 S C} 2792$ | ${ }_{5} .30$ | STA401 | 3.50 | TA7769 | 2.80 | VOLTAGEREGU | VC381 | Volage regulator |
| ${ }_{\text {TiP42A }}^{\text {Tipa }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.22}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 3153}$ | 3.10 | STA441 STK043 | 8.50 | TAB214 | 3.25 <br> 3.45 | 7805 . .. . ${ }^{0.32}$ |  | PACk OF 107872 3.30 2.20 APACK |
|  | 0.23 0.45 | 2SC3182 2SC3863 | 3.40 2.80 | STKO50 | 18.00 | tdal 1002 | 1.85 | 7806. 7809 |  | TDA 2005 1.10 85 EACH |
| THP10 | 0.45 0.45 | 2SD128 | 2.20 | STK080 STK0025 | 5.85 4.00 | TDA1015 | 1.05 1.35 | 7812 - . . ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {..0.33 }}$ | SLC57 SONY 1.30 |  |
| TIP142 | 0.85 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SO288}$ | 1.05 | STK0039 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{4.90}$ | TDA1044 | 1.85 2.80 | 7820 - 3.29 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SLC5 } 7 & 1.30 \\ \text { C6 } & 1.50\end{array}$ | TDA 2577A 2.05 1.89 EACH |
|  | 0.40 | 250357 250397 | 0.38 0.75 | STK0049 STK0050 | 5.10 4.40 | TDA1072 | 1.50 2.75 | $\begin{array}{lr}7824 . & 0.35 \\ 7905\end{array}$ | SLC9 2.15 | TA 7061 1.00 75 EACH |
| TIP3055 | 0.50 0.25 | 2 SD 478 | 0.78 | STK433 | 4.75 | TDA1510 | - 3.70 | 7912 .. . 0.40 | FINAR |  |
| MUE521 | 0.35 | ${ }^{2 S 0725}$ | 3.80 | STK437 | 5.10 | ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ (1670 | 2.80 | 7918 - 0.40 | VROH HiNami 2.55 | BY 508AF 1.10 95EACH |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{N} 3055$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.38}$ | ${ }^{2 S 0768}$ | 1.75 2.25 | STK443 | 7.40 | tDa 1908A | 1.00 | $7924 \ldots$ 78210 | V×L3 . 1.85 |  |
| 2N3773 | 1.00 0.60 | ${ }^{250838}$ | 3.85 | STK461 | 8.00 | TDA1940 | 2.60 2.50 | ${ }_{78212}{ }^{7}$ | VXL25 - 1.330 | Please phone us for the types not listod. Please add 60 p post $\&$ packing |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 N A S 1 1 4}$ | 1.05 | $2 \mathrm{2SD995}$ | 3.65 | STK463 | 7.15 | TDA2004 | ${ }_{1.10}^{2.50}$ | 78215 . . 0.30 | GOLDSTAR | and then add 17.5\% VATTO THE TOTAL |
| 2 2SA124 | 0.40 | 2SD1273 2SD1412 | 0.80 0.90 | STK1039 | 5.20 | TDA 2005 | 1.10 | 792050 | GVH1240 . 2.05 | ALL items subject to availability, and prices can change wathout notice. |
| 2 2SA73 | 0.33 | 2SD1412 2SO1426 | 0.90 3.40 | STK1049 STK2025 | 7.75 8.85 | TOA2039 | 1.85 1.15 | ${ }_{79215}^{79212 .}$ - $\quad .0 .42$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VCP400 } & 8.10\end{array}$ | Govermment, Colleges, Schools \& institutes orders accepted. All components |
| 2SA539 2SA564 | 0.30 0.35 | ${ }^{25 D 1497}$ | 2.50 | STK2029 | 5.85 <br> 8.80 | TDA2161 | 2.45 | DIODES | [PINCH ROLLERS | are brand new. Best quotations given in large quantities. |
| 2SA579 | 0.40 | 2SD1710 | 2.75 | STK2129 | 8.00 800 |  | 7.50 1.00 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { IN4007 } & 0.03\end{array}$ | 3V291HR7200 ${ }^{2.50}$ |  |
| 2SA608 | 0.45 |  |  | STK2155 | 9.75 | to ars76a | 2.95 | iN4002 ... . . . . .0.03 | 3V35/HRP110 2.50 |  |
| 2SA639 | 0.58 | AN265 | 4.50 | STK2230 | 4.75 | TDA2577 | 1.90 | INa003 0.03 | HR7700 Foller $\quad 3.00$ |  |
| 2 2SA720 | 0.24 | AN366 | 1.50 | STK2240 | 8.25 | ToA2577a | 1.90 | IN5401. 0.08 | $\begin{array}{ll}V 11 / 17 & 2.50\end{array}$ |  |
| 2SA733 2SA | 0.45 | AN5265 | 1.95 1.75 | STK2250 STK | 8.45 | TDA2600 | -. 2.35 | IN5407 0 | VT6000 - 2.50 |  |
| 2 2SA794 | 2.25 | AN5612 | 2.75 |  | 4.75 | TDA ${ }^{\text {Tha }}$ | 3.00 | NS408 A 133 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VT100 } 125 & 2.50 \\ \text { FVHP615 } & 250\end{array}$ | DGV |
| 2SA798 | 0.55 | AN6554 | +.00 | STK4026 STK4028/2 | 5.80 8.80 | TDA37950 | 2.50 4.65 | BY127 0.06 | FVHP990 3.00 | MIDDX. HA8 5DN. ENGLAND |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAB63 }}^{\text {2SA }}$ | 0.38 0.50 | AN6884 | 1.50 1.40 | STK4000 | ${ }_{7}^{5.60}$ | TDA3301 | 3.68 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY133 } & 0.05 \\ \text { BY179 } & 0.35\end{array}$ | VHR2500  <br> VHR3700 2.5 C <br> 2.50  | Tel: 081-952 4641 Fax:081-952 4641 |
| $2 S^{\text {S9 }} 13$ | 1.15 | AN7168 | 2.50 | STK4121/2 STK4151/2 | ${ }_{7}^{7.00}$ | tomalio | 3.20 B.00 | 8Y399. ${ }^{\text {8Y }}$ | VR6460 $\quad 2.50$ |  |
| 2SA 1012 | 0.90 | AN7362 | 1.80 | STK4161/2 | 8.50 | tDA3506 | 2.95 | 8Y229 $\quad 8.00$ | VR6711. 2.50 | Callers by apporntment oniy Hold tor telephone line to connect due so Faxink |

the reverse resistance of the EW modulator diodes Dz 7 and Dz8 and the line output transistor Tz4. They were all innocent, and the tuning capacitor Cz 13 showed no discernible leakage. Maybe there were a few shorted turns of wire in the line output transformer? As a check the set was left running for fifteen minutes and was then switched off. When the transformer was felt its temperature was not excessive. So the theory of shorted turns was abandoned. The line output transistor was also cool to the touch.

After switching the set on again Roger scoped the waveforms at the base and collector of the line output transistor. They were correct. It's a pity that Roger didn't continue with his scope tests, perhaps nearer the seat of the problem. Instead he turned to his meter and measured the d.c. flowing
through the hot-and-bothered resistor. With a normal-brightness picture present the reading was 430 mA . This didn't seem excessive for a line output stage driving a $110^{\circ}$ tube. In fact it was perfectly normal, as a check with an identical set would have shown.

Roger had by now run out of ideas. With the circuit diagram in his hand he went to Workshop Sage and poured out his troubles. Some 430 mA was flowing through the $1.5 \Omega$ resistor, the calculated dissipation being less than 300 mW . Why did it seem to be absorbing several times that? Sage had the answer. What had Roger overlooked when checking all this out? What was making the resistor cook, and what remedial action was required? For the answer, see page 283.

# Servicing the Philips 2B Chassis 

Richard Newman

The Philips 2B chassis was released in the latter half of the Eighties. There were various versions with screen sizes from 21 to 25 in . All models can provide stereo sound from an external source while later ones are also equipped for Nicam reception.

The power supply and the line and field output stage circuits are very similar to those in the 2A chassis, which we covered in the December issue, so little need be said about them. There are considerable differences in the signals stages however, so we'll look at these in greater detail. The chassis also has a master microcomputer chip which controls various slave devices via an IIC bus: IIC stands for inter i.c. and is also known as an I2C bus.

These sets have proved to be very reliable, with very few stock faults. The following notes should be used in conjunction with the 2B chassis service information, Philips part number 482272715883 - this should include all supplementary information.

## The Power Supply

The power supply circuit is almost identical to that used in the 2A chassis: thus the fault finding and testing procedures described in the December issue can also be used with this chassis. There's one main difference, the use of a BUT12A as the chopper transistor ( $\operatorname{Tr} 7687$ ). If this transistor repeatedly fails the official advice is to fit a 2SC3973B instead and increase the value of R3671 to $22 \Omega$ (5W) - see Fig. 1.

A power supply that operates off load but shuts down on load should direct attention to the degaussing thermistor, which is the usual cause. Again, as with the 2A chassis, the correct type as specified in the manual for the particular model must be used.

The chopper transformer T5663 is prone to dry-joints which should be attended to as a routine matter. C2664 $(2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF})$ can split and go short-circuit, taking D6664 (BYD33J) with it. Use a good-quality replacement rated at 2 kV .

## The Line Output Stage

This along with the EW correction circuit is conventional. The only known faults are as follows: C2617 ( $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{nF}$ or 270 pF depending on tube size) can split; C2609 ( 8.2 nF or $6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$,
again depending on tube size) can go short-circuit; and dryjoints around the line output transformer are common. So far I've never come across output transformer failure.

## Sync/timebase Generator Section

The sync/timebase generator chip is a TDA8370. In addition to the line and field drive waveforms it produces a sandcastle pulse output and provides automatic adjustment for VCR operation. It also has a built-in anti-Copyguard circuit, which is functional only in the VCR mode of course. This prevents the synchronisation being upset when Copyguard tapes are played back through the set. A further feature of the chip is the video selector switch that's controlled by the IIC bus, giving selection between off-air or scart signals.

A small auxiliary panel contains a number of circuits


Fig. 1: Circuitry around the chopper transistor Tr7687 in the $2 B$ chassis, incorporating the $2 A$ chassis modifications described in the December issuecompare with Fig. 1, page 103. Note also the revised bias network R3690/D6690/C2690. For repeated failure of Tr7687 use a 2SC3973B transistor in this position and change the value of R3671 to $22 \Omega$ (5W).
including a start-up supply for the TDA8370 chip. At switch-on the 20 V output from the power supply is fed to this panel via R3567. The voltage is then reduced to about 8.5 V , which is applied to pin 23 of the chip to get it going. Once the line output wage comes into operation a 13 V supply derived from the transformer is applied to pin 22 of the chip. The rectifier is D6644, which is fed from pin 3 of the transformer.

If there's no line drive, first check that the 20 V input from the power supply is present. Then check D6637 (BZX79C12), R3639 (680 ) and C2539 (100 10 F ) on the auxiliary panel.

## Colour Decoder

The colour decoder is on a separate subpanel that plugs into socket M1O, the decoder chip being a TDA4510. Composite video from the tuner/i.f. module passes via the video selector switch in the TDA8370 sync/timebase generator chip to pin 2 of M10. The chroma signal is then filtered off and fed to pin 9 of the TDA4510. R - Y and B -Y outputs appear at pins 4 and 5 respectively of M10. The luminance signal (Y) appears at pin 7 of MIO. Sandcastle pulses from the TDA8370 chip should be present at pin 8 of MIO. The $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ and Y outputs are then fed to the TDA4580 video control chip IC7300.

## The Video Control Chip

The TDA4580 is a fairly complex chip. It switches between signals from three different sources. These are the outputs from the colour decoder, the RGB signals from the scart connector and the RGB outputs from the teletext decoder. The chip also controls the saturation, contrast and brightness, provides RGB outputs for the c.r.t. base panel and carries out beam cut-off point stabilisation and beam limiting. I've had failure of this chip on several occasions, giving total loss of picture with the c.r.t. cut off.

## Sound IF/decoder Section

Early versions of the 2B chassis were fitted with the German stereo decoder subpanel which of course functions only in the mono mode in the UK. The panel also contains the TDA8405 chip IC7103 which controls the audio source switching and is in turn controlled via the IIC bus. Tone control is provided by the TDA8420 chip IC7104.

Later sets have a Nicam decoder panel which also contains the f.m. sound channel. The two chips on this panel are both under 11 C control. The TDA8405 identifies the presence of a Nicam signal and can be manually switched between f.m. and Nicam by using the stereo/mono switch at the front of the set. When Nicam is being received the language I and II LEDs both light up. The TDA8420 chip provides selection between internal and external sound sources, again under the control of the IIC bus, and tone control. Later sets use a TDA8421 in this position - it can be used only with the latest (/W155) version of the microcomputer control chip, see later.

## The Stereo Output Stages

Earlier sets have two TDAI 520 chips to provide the right and left outputs. They were also fitted with a mute relay which should be checked if there's a no-sound problem. Later models have a single TDA1521 chip and no relay. Both versions of the chassis have a speaker on/off switch that can give sound problems. Another cause of no sound
with later sets is incorrect programming - see later.

## Tuner/IF Section

This is a single unit which is not considered to be a serviceable item. Only one type, FE644Q, seems to have been fitted in UK sets.

## The Operating Panel

This panel carries the microcomputer control chip whose /suffix indicates the program code. Early models have an MAB8441/007 chip. The next type used was the MAB8461/W069 or /W132. Sets with these chips have two ROMs, type PCD8571P or PCF8571P, on the main panel, along with a back-up battery. Later sets, including the Nicam version, have an MAB8461/W155 microcontroller which is used with an X24(12 EEPROM - there's no backup battery.

Apart from occasional fallure of the microcontroller chip few faults have been noted in this area. If the set is stuck in standby check that the 6 MHz crystal X 1867 on the operating panel is running. The back-up battery on the main panel could have failed, or D6734 (BZX79C4V7) on this panel could be leaky. You can sometimes get odd faults when keyboard buttons are stuck.

I mentioned earlier that no sound can be caused by incorrect programming. This happens only with later sets that have an EEPROM and an MAB8461/W155 microcontroller. These receivers have programmed-in 'option codes'. If the code becomes corrupted or the EEPROM has had to be replaced the code has to be reprogrammed. Failure to do this often results in no sound. The procedure for programming the correct codes is very simple: only two codes are used in the UK, 18 for mono or 26 for Nicam.

To program the code, switch the set off then press the 'store open' and 'colour increase' buttons on the front of the set while switching it on again. A number will be seen in the channel display: this is the currently programmed-in code. Set the required code by pressing the $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{P}+$ or $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{P}$ - button. When this has been done you press the 'store execute' (red) button on the front of the set. The code has now been stored and the set should start up normally.

## Other Notes

The RGB drive circuits are on the c.r.t. base panel: the only problems we've had here have been the odd transistor failure and dry-joints.

The teletext decoder is the same as that used in the 2 A chassis - see the December issue.

Some sets may exhibit a problem when playing back a VHS tape that's protected by Copyguard anti-copy signals. Should this happen change C2544 to $22 \mathrm{nF}, \mathrm{C} 2545$ to $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and R3544 to $3.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (two $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors in series). For best results the value of C2544 may have to be slightly higher or lower.

Earlier and later versiors of the chassis can be recognised by the AG number that precedes the serial number: version one is AG 00 , version two AG 02 while version three is AG04 or higher.

## In Conclusion

As mentioned at the beginning there are very few stock faults with this chassis. 1 hope that the brief descriptions and hints in this article will be of help to those engineers who are unfamiliar with it.

## What a Life!

## Donald Bullock

I can remember when my only problems in this trade consisted of getting spares within a reasonable time and coping with the customers. Mending the sets came easily - a dozen a day was nothing. Now there are many firms falling over themselves to supply spares faster and cheaper than ever before, but the sets are a different matter. I can't mend them easily or quickly any more. The customers? They don't change. They're still as nutty, devious and demanding as ever. And when you get the combination of a nasty set and a difficult customer life isn't worth living.

Take Mr. Devell for example. He phoned up the other day to ask how we charged for bench servicing. Was it by the hour or according to the fault? Now this is an old one, and after forty years I still don't know the answer. Who hasn't spent hours or even days cracking a difficult fault and then got a succession of sets with the same trouble? Is it right that the first customer should finance all the rest?

The first time I encountered the Fidelity ZX3000 chassis with its awful switch-mode power supply and that manual I spent ages, and in the process built up a pile of expensive dud BU426A transistors, before I got it right. After a month it blew again. I can now cure these sets in half an hour thanks to experience gained with the sets of other paying customers. The same applies to those Philips sets with intermittent faults caused by cunningly concealed dry-joints in the line output stage.

## Mr Devell's Set

So after learning that Mr. Devell's set was a 20 in . Mitsubishi that died intermittently, sometimes after minutes and at other times after hours, I warned him to fear the worst. In spite of that he brought it along.

It was a Model CT2017BM. I put it on the bench and switched on. After five minutes it went dead. I took the back off and eased the chassis out carefully. Then it sprung to life again and no amount of tapping and flexing the PCB would bring the fault back. So I reassembled the set and put it on soak test.

## Mr Hornett's KT3O

Next I picked up Mr. Hornett's Philips set, which was fitted with the KT30 chassis. It was said to be dead. When I switching it on I found that it was continuously tripping. With a glow of impending affluence I studied the line output transformer's connections. Unfortunately they all looked good, but I nevertheless resoldered them and tried the set again. It was still suffering from the hiccups. So I went for the line output transistor. That would be the cause of the trouble! Why hadn't I done this before? It tested all right however, so I refitted it. Then I got my trusty Cirkit meter and went through the diodes in the line output stage, the bigger ones first. One or two of them read uncertainly when in circuit. These I unsoldered for re-testing. But they were all o.k.

This job wasn't going to be quite the easy meat I'd anticipated, and I was running out of quick-fix ideas. Before resorting to a study of the circuit I decided to check one or two of the capacitors in the line output stage - they live a
hard life in this chassis. Again they were all o.k.
I got out the circuit diagram and started to make some systematic checks, starting in the power supply. The h.t. voltage was low and pulsing. I switched off, discharged the reservoir capacitor and carried out some resistance checks in the h.t. circuit but couldn't find anything wrong. Then I noticed that the $4 \cdot 7 \Omega$, 5 W surge limiter R6291 had been changed. There was a healthy voltage at one side of it but a very low voltage at the other side. I checked again for a short-circuit, then noticed that the new resistor was marked $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ instead of $4.7 \Omega$. I fitted the correct component and obtained perfect results.

I was ready for Mr. Hornett when he called to collect the set. I charged him $£ 28$, told him what I'd found and how long it had taken me.
"Ah, that'll be the other place we took it to" he said. "Only they kept it for weeks. Said they couldn't get the spare. So we collected it, paid the bill and brought the set to you."
"Paid the bill?" I asked. "What for - and how much?"
"Thirty quid" he said. "It was Snoddies."
"Remarkable firm" I said, biting my lip and shaking my head.

## Mrs Wireworm's Akai

Just then Mrs. Wireworm came in with her Akai VCR - a VS25EK. It was dead and there was a burning smell.
"I think it's finished" she said, "but my husband said its the condenser or the coil."

I opened it and looked at the power pack. A fusible resistor, FR2, was cooking. So was the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor RI8. As 1 didn't have a circuit I turned to Akai technical for a lead. To my surprise the engineer advised against repairing the power pack. "Send for a replacement power panel, modified" he said.
"But wouldn't it be better if we repaired this one?" I asked.
"We don't advise it. I can tell you how to, but you might end up with further trouble in the machine" he said.

So I ordered another. It came quickly and cured the trouble, much to Mrs. Wireworm's delight.

## Back to the Mitsubishi

Then I noticed that the Mitsubishi set had died, so I pulled it over, took off the back and tapped about gently, first in the line output stage then in the power supply. Nothing happened, even when I assaulted the set with the hairdryer and freezer. So I switched it off and studied every inch of the main chassis print with my giant magnifier. But I found nothing suspect.

Then I remembered that I'd had trouble in the past with the relay circuit on the subpanel that's attached to the lefthand side of the cabinet. The relay switches the h.t. in when energised by a small d.c. voltage that's derived from a diode. The feed resistor goes intermittent. As a result the relay switches off and on, interrupting the power supply. It would probably be that.

I took out the panel, replaced the resistor - and the diode as well for good measure. Then I reassembled the set and ran it again to see whether it would fail. It did.

By now I was feeling nasty, and rounded on Greeneyes when she clopped in with my mug of tea. I felt the mug and pulled a face. "Too cold" I snapped.
"Nonsense" she said, "I've just made it."
I took a sip. "Too weak - you know I hate weak tea."
She looked hard at me. "You've got another difficult set,

## haven't you?"

"Yes. It comes on and goes off when it likes. I don't know why."
"I expect it's a dry-joint again. You know, where the legs of one of those transformer things go into the panel. You've had them go loose before." And off she clopped.

I stopped and thought. She was referring to the line driver transformer here, and she was right. The one in this chassis is tiny and, being low in mass, vibrates away at line frequency when the set is running. As a result its four tiny legs get footloose in the panel. And since most of the supply voltages in a modern set are derived from the line output stage the whole works comes to a stop when the line drive is interrupted. I should have thought of that before. And because I didn't I felt nastier than ever.

I screwed in my jeweller's eyeglass and scrutinised the transformer while lifting and rocking it. Sure enough it was loose. When I took it out I saw that the pins were blackened. I cleaned off and tinned them, then resoldered the transformer back into the PCB. Time to try the set again. This time it worked and went on working. After giving the set a long soak test I phoned Mr. Devell to tell him about my success.
"How much?" he asked.
"Thirty five quid" I replied. "I feel generous, not to say sappy, today."
"Thirty five quid for a drop of solder!" said Mr. Devell. "I wish I had one of those meter things and a soldering iron. I could have done it myself in a couple of minutes."

I put the phone down and reflected. Not without Greeneyes he couldn't.

## Camcorner

Reports from David C. Woodnott

## Hitachi VM200E

The problem with this camcorder was a very liney playback picture. Its cause was traced to an open-circuit 2 H chroma delay line. With this item open-circuit the chroma crosstalk cancellation system doesn't operate, producing the symptom described above. This fault could of course happen with any VHS machine, as the cancellation system is part of the VHS format.
D.C.W.

## Movalarm 614

This is a surveillance camera, not a camcorder. Its lin. vidicon produced no pictures for the first half hour of operation. Then a picture appeared. When the unit had been switched off for any length of time this same delay occurred after switching on. The cause of the problem was traced to a leaky decoupling electrolytic capacitor at the line oscillator chip's supply pin. It effectively removed the line drive to the tube's scan coils. As a result the beam blanking (tube protection) circuit came into action, removing the video signal. When the faulty capacitor eventually charged it enabled the line oscillator to generate the line drive and the video signal was restored. Although this was a surveillance camera the principle applies to most cameras that use a tube.
D.C.W.

## Sharp VCC10P

The fault complaint was that the dew indicator appeared in the viewfinder, followed by shut down. We found that the sensor itself was faulty. When damp its resistance should increase, the reverse of what seems logical! The voltage across it should range from 0 V (normal operation) to 5 V (dew condition). This one produced 0.3 V initially, rising quickly to the trigger level.
D.C.W.

## Philips VKR6850

The owner complained that there was no playback of recorded sound - he said that a friend who knows about videos had had a look at it. . The original fault, no recorded sound, was the old faithful one - a contaminated microphone socket switch. When this had been attended to there was audio for recording but the machine didn't record the sound or play back prerecorded sound. Once the case had been
removed the cause was obvious: the audio/control head had been screwed down far below its correct position. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLMX7

A new model with an old problem, no functions. The cause was simply failure of the fusible link F901. After replacing it we were unable to tind any cause of the failure despite a long soak test and much use.

The optical effects are quite amusing with this duallens/CCD package. PIP is available, with other digital effects, to encourage the user. On the servicing side a glance at the manual shows that extensive use is made of digital techniques. Our congratulations to Sharp on the ease with which the camcorder can be dismantled and the reduced number of securing screw types!
D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVG2B

This one had really taken a tumble - from the steps of an aeroplane at Hinari airport, so the lady said. The optics seemed to be o.k. and some functions worked. There were camera E-E pictures, but no mechanical functions. Investigation showed that the 24 -pin connector B6003 had sheared from its normal position. It provides connection to the deck MDA drive systems, hence no mechanical functions.

A new main board would cost around $£ 200$ trade. With labour and a few case parts there would be a fairly hefty bill. The customer then let out that she had already received an estimate in excess of $£ 500$ from a large service centre. Could I do it for less? I looked at the main PCB with its severed B6003 and concluded that it was worth the risk. The customer agreed that if the attempt to rescue the PCB failed I'd be paid for my efforts (no, I don't work for free!).

A new B6003 connector was obtained and fitted. Some repair work to lifted print was required, but the surgery worked! A microscope is needed for this sort of work (by me anyway). The result of all this was a working camera at a lot less than $£ 500$, with still enough in it for me to make a decent profit.

I appreciate that this sort of repair is not viable for a large organisation: but my view is that we're in a service environment, and that to provide a good standard of work at a reasonable cost is an achievable goal.
D.C.W.

## Letters

## REPAIRING HANDSETS

I've recently found an improved way of restoring handset buttons to their former glory when the conductive material has worn off the back (usually the BBC-1 and ITV buttons have to be pushed in with a force of about five Newtons). Go down to your local craft shop and buy a roll of $3 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. wide copper tape with adhesive backing. This can be cut to size/shape and stuck on the back of the rubber buttons. It's a much easier operation than the kitchen foil and glue method I used to use.
Edward Branch.
Northallerton, N. Yorkshire.

## CONVERTING POCKET TV SETS

I decided to take one of my pocket TV sets with me on a holiday in Crete. This meant that I had to convert the sound i.f. channel from 6 MHz to $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$. The TV set I wanted to convert was a Citizen P422-1B, and I didn't have a service manual. When I removed the back to examine the signals PCB I found that there are three 6 MHz ceramic filters and a SAW filter. I decided to change the filters to $5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHs}$ ones. leaving the SAW filter. So CF202/3/4 were replaced with 5.5 MHz filters from Maplin (part no. UL54J). If anyone else tries this, be careful when removing them - they are mounted on a double-sided PCB and the print is fine and easily damaged.

Two days later it was time to try out the set in Crete. I switched on and waited while the set tuned up the u.h.f. band. Then bang, there it was - a full colour picture with sound. Though I couldn't understand a word of Greek, it worked.

It's presumably possible to convert a system B/G set of this type brought into the UK to work on system I. To do so you would have to change the 5.5 MHz ceramic filters to 6 MHz ones, also the SAWF because of the narrower bandwidth of a system B type.
P.J. Roberts,

Bristol.

## CUSTOMERS AND REPAIR PROCEDURES

Recent letters on the subject of unfair customer behaviour and procedures for dealing with insurance quotes have been interesting to read -1 speak as someone who is a chartered engineer and industrial businessman rather than a service engineer.

Customers demand and should get value for money from repair work entrusted to the trade. There's no escape from the fact that the customer is always right: where problems that require rework activity arise in industrial situations it's normal to ask "how high?" when the customer says "jump!".

Something that's analogous with TV repair is car exhaust replacement - both are grudge purchases. The national exhaust operators train their staff to be courteous (perhaps excessively so) and to sell the full range of their services. I always return to the depot where I felt comfortable as I parted with at least $£ 40$.

John Hopkins (December) set out a very reasonable procedure for insurance quotes, but I can't agree with his suggestion that print-missing faults cannot be repaired to the
manufacturer's standard. It's common industrial manufacturing practice to repair broken tracks, lifted lands and even faulty plated-through holes as part of the production process to reduce scrap costs. Likewise vehicle electricians splice a new piece of wire into a vehicle loom because the work involved in replacement would write off many a used car. The task of a TV service technician must be to produce a reliable repair which, in his opinion, will be safe in use. In the car MOT welding repair industry the same is true fixing new plates over rusty holes is accepted by all.

Dealing with unfair customers is always difficult. I believe that there's a market for fixed-price TV or video repairs, for example "any TV or VCR older than four years repaired for $£ 45$ with a three-months guarantee". Such issues as "we don't pay you for drinking tea in our house" don't arise, and a polite refusal to attempt to deal with intermittent or spillage faults in older machines is in the customer's interest. Service operators who try to repair everything that comes their way should bear in mind that they are likely to make a low return on time and materials investment and end up with poor customer satisfaction. Perhaps this means that repair centres should offer refurbished (and soak tested) equipment instead of attempting the impossible task of making a living out of a job with no visible profit in it.
Ray Porter, M.Sc.,C.Eng., M.I.E.E.,
Stourbridge, West Midlands.

## A STORM-DAMAGED PHILIPS CP90

We obtained a Philips CP90 for spares from a customer who claimed that it blew up during a thunderstorm. It was put to one side, awaiting a quiet period in which to check it out. Eventually a convenient time came and it was put on the workbench.

The set switched on all right and all the supplies were present and correct. It displayed normal channel indications, but there was only a blank raster and no sound. A scope check was made at the output pin (16) of the verticallymounted subpanel that houses the i.f. amplifier/demodulator. The composite waveform was missing. Pin 18, where the video signal enters the TDA5080 scart/tuner selector chip, was the next convenient test point. A video signal was present and the chip had the correct control voltage at pin 17 , i.e. 0 V for off-air operation, 4 V for external signal connection via the scart socket. When the chip was replaced we had a low-amplitude, distorted video signal at pin 16 , but at least we were getting somewhere. When fine tuning was carried out while observing the scope display a picture appeared. It had two hum bars that nearly covered the entire screen, vertical rolling and line tearing. Sound was also now present, but was distorted and buzzy.

The video signal at pin 16 of the i.f. board goes three ways, to pin 3 of plug 14 on the teletext decoder board, to the TDA3561A colour decoder chip IC7260 and via pin 1 of plug 9 to the SECAM transcoder PCB. Replacing the TDA 3561 A chip made no difference, but when the teletext board was unplugged the set displayed a perfect picture with sound. It couldn't remember channels, but renewing the 2.4 V memory cell cured that problem.

So the only problem now was to find the fault on the teletext PCB. When this was refitted to check voltages the fault symptoms reappeared, as expected - and hoped! The supply lines were found to be correct. The input video is coupled via C2801 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ to pin 27 of the SAA5231 chip IC7785. As this chip seemed to be running far too hot a replacement was fitted. This finally cured the fault and the set was now in full working order.

Although we'd saved a nice set from the scrap heap, this incident does demonstrate the problem one has when an estimate is required for storm-damaged equipment. Nine times out of ten we haven't a clue as to the extent of the danage until work is actually started. Insurance companies please note!
John Edwards.
Bromley, Kent.

## VALVE RADIO REPAIRS

I would like to add a few comments to Stanley Jackson's helpful article on overhauling valve radio receivers a while back.

First and most importantly, if the set has not been used for some time don't apply power to it until all the h.t. supply electrolytics have been reformed to at least the voltage they will see when the set is operating. This can avoid unnecessary damage to fuses, rectifiers. Brimistors or the electrolytics themselves. Unfortunately it's often too late to avoid the damage as the owner has already connected the set to the mains supply to see if it works and something has gone bang. When you've repaired the damage, the electrolytics will still need to be reformed. The main problem is how to do this? In desperation I've used a hand-wound Megger before now, but this gets rather tedious. Ideally you need a metered, current-limited variable voltage supply capable of providing $5-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, but these are not very common. A $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and a suitable diode connected to an old h.t. transformer fed from a variac is a reasonable alternative. A LED in series with the resistor will give an indication of the current, and a high-impedance meter (Avo or a digital voltmeter) will let you know when the capacitor has reached the correct voltage. It's usually possible to reform all the h.t. electrolytics without disconnecting anything - it depends on the voltage at which the early stages are operated and how they are fed.

In sets of this vintage the normal insulation used in the coupling and decoupling capacitors is waxed paper rather then the polyester film used today. With time, unless they are kept warm through regular use, capacitors of this type will absorb moisture and become leaky. So test the insulation of all the coupling capacitors before applying any power. A 250 V Megger is ideal for this: you can use a 500 V one and turn the handle at half speed, but this is rather tricky to get right. You must test these capacitors at a reasonably high voltage, and an insulation resistance of less than $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ is not normally acceptable (with a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ grid resistor even this will cause a $1-2 \mathrm{~V}$ change in the grid bias). To do this test one end of the capacitor will have to be disconnected. It's normally kinder to cut a lead rather than try to unwrap it from a solder-covered tag. Either overlap the cut ends to rejoin them or wind a thin piece of wire round a suitably sized component lead to form a tube with which to join them. Decoupling capacitors are not so critical, but if the set hasn't been used for a long time some of them may have sufficiently low insulation to cause problems. Values as low as $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ are not unknown. This may be acceptable if the capacitor is connected in parallel with a cathode bias resistor, but not if it's a screen grid decoupling capacitor.

Finally, give the set a quick visual check before applying power, looking for any obvious damage. Somewhat blackened resistors may still be all right, but it does no harm to check their value and look for anything that may have overloaded them. It's also worth looking to see whether all the valves are nice and silvery where they were gettered - they don't work very well when they are full of air! If the set
looks as if it has been damp, it's not a bad idea to leave it somewhere nice and warm for a few days to dry out thoroughly.

Now you can switch on and start to look for all the interesting faults.

A few other comments. Although most post-war sets used an i.f. between $455-475 \mathrm{kHz}$ and had 6.3 V heaters (if they were a.c. only types), earlier ones often had an i.f. of 110 kHz and had lower-voltage heaters. Before removing a valveholder so that a differently-based replacement valve can be fitted, consider whether the new socket can be secured above the chassis with short wires run through the original one for the connections. This way if the correct valve is obtained at a later date it's easier to put the set back to its initial state.

If a wooden cabinet is French polished methylated spirit is not a suitable cleaning fluid as it will dissolve the polish and make a sticky mess. White spirit or Genclean might be o.k. (try it first in some place that won't show), but l'd use a damp cloth with a little detergent on it.
P.f. Gascoyne.

Wantage, Oxon.

## RF DUB OUT REQUIRED

There have been numerous articles on copying videotapes. Usually the requirement is to copy an original camcorder tape on to the full-size VHS format, since this is how most people watch the pictures. When doing this you can eliminate any duff shots and, as all modern machines will assemble edit, you can indulge in a certain amount of processing. But those who shoot with VHS will get a VHSVHS copy which, as second-generation VHS, will suffer from the VHS defects twice. Those who use Video 8 are perhaps better off as this copies on to VHS much better.

What we could really do with is a socket on the back of the machine labelled, for want of a better phrase, RF DUB OUT. This would effectively take the signal straight from the video heads - no demodulation, limiting or anything. Obviously it would need to be amplified and buffered. An RF DUB 1 N input would similarly be required: it would accept this r.f. signal which would be copied on to a second tape - no luma-chroma separation, white and dark clips etc. In this way copies would be in effect first generation. Professional machines appear to do this, though the signal has obviously to be demodulated for monitoring purposes. How about it, you designers put there?
Michael A. Harris.
Cheadle, Cheshire.

## SHARP BRASS HUB

In your December issue Chris Watton queried whether the brass hub for Sharp idler motors is a genuine spare. I'm pleased to be able to confirm that it is, and that it has been available since 1987 when a technical bulletin was issued advising our Service Facilities of its introduction. Chris’s method of fixing, using a hot soldering iron, is not quite the method we recommend however.

The pulley is supplied under part number BQC-

## CORRECTION

The luminance signal delay time (page 180 last month) should have been given as about 800 nsec , not $800 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. In practice most luminance delay lines provide a delay of 270,330 or 470 nsec.

VC110ED/2 and comes complete with a split washer. Fit the washer on the motor shaft first, then push the pulley on to the shaft - after application of an adhesive such as Superglue. When it's necessary to replace the motor, the genuine item comes with the brass pulley already fitted - under the part number given in the manual.

Chris also mentioned that it's advisable to fit genuine idlers as he'd found pattern spares to be unreliable. Unfortunately the customer doesn't always realise that the idler fitted was not obtained from the VCR manufacturer: the subsequent unreliability reflects on both the repairer and the manufacturer of the machine. Since the idlers are available at a trade price of $£ 2.70$ each it’s difficult to understand why companies should take a risk with the quality of their repairs.
W. Wilcock, Assistant Manager, Technical Support, Consumer Electronics Group. Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.

## HELP WANTED

Can anyone supply the September 1978 and August 1986 issues of Television? J. Graham, 17 Crescent Road, Birkdale, Southport, Mersyside PR8 4SR. 070467431.

Does anyone have an ultrasonic handset for the B \& O 20AX chassis, type 4402. Even a broken or non-working
one would be useful! Tim Jarman, 7 Cadet Way, Church Crookham, Fleet, Hants GU13 0UG. 0252616938.

Wanted: More work or employed position by experienced freelance engineer. David C.J. Tilley, 6 Lime Road, Cowleymoor, Tiverton, Devon EXI6 6JA. 0884255316.

Wanted: Panasonic MA26WO diodes; chopper transformer for the Panasonic U3 chassis, part no. 15767; Sony 470DLB22 c.r.t. Reasonable prices paid. Roger Burchett, 12 Ormonde Road, Hythe, Kent CT21 6DN. 0303267969.

An old-timer with over sixty years in the trade wonders whether anyone can supply the following: set of comb and cutters for the Sunbeam 777 Shavemaster razor; a tuner for the Co-op Model CC6303 (Z718C chassis)? R.A. Coates, 105 Mayfield Road. Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 ILT.

Does anyone know how to disable the 'status' information (station identification in a black box superimposed on the picture for approximately five seconds after changing channels) on the Baird 8233 (TX10 chassis with Mullard VM6101/4 text decoder and 1511 interface panel)? A. Robertson, 261 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan WN2 5RQ.

Can anyone supply a C1316C chip for the Dainchi midi-

## Crown CDK2300

No CD operation was the complaint with this midi system. The tray opened all right, but when a disc was inserted it would on occasions rotate extremely fast and at other times not at all. With the CD section being at the bottom of the cabinet it was hard to see exactly what was going on: the laser seemed to be trying to focus, but without success. It was quite likely that the laser unit was faulty, but having been caught out before I decided to make a few other checks first.

As with most CD decks that are mounted in little black boxes this machine isn't easy to work on. I was able to make some checks around the decoder section however and found that the d.c. conditions here were haywire. I came to the conclusion that either the main microcontroller chip or the decoder chip was faulty. The latter (IC3) is a CXD1130Q and as I had one in stock I decided to go ahead and replace it. While I was removing the chip it actually broke in half - I'd applied no pressure whatsoever to it and was using a standard soldering iron, not a hot-air gun. The replacement cured the ailing crown, and the two halves of the chip were left for the customer to see.
M.L.

## Sanyo CP17

The drawer wouldn't open, but if a disc was loaded manually the player would read the TOC and play the disc. I decided that the fault must be in either the drawer motor or the associated drive circuit. A voltage check was made across the motor when open was selected. There was very little voltage, certainly not enough to operate the motor. So attention was turned to the LB1645N drawer motor driver chip IC691. The voltage at pin 8 was low at 2.4 V instead of
the specified 9 V . Now pin 8 is fed from the 9 V rail via R691 ( $10 \Omega$ ): pin 7 is connected directly to this rail and was o.k. at 9 V . Obviously R691 was open-circuit. A cold check with the power disconnected proved this to be the case. A replacement restored normal operation and the test disc played satisfactorily.
P.J.R.

## Toshiba SM55

The customer said that the CD player section of this unit wouldn't play certain discs. He was most distressed that it wouldn't play his REM, Dire Straits etc. though it happily played his mother's Daniel O'Donnell. We agreed that it had a curious sense of taste! Anyway, we found that it sometimes failed to read the TOC or was tardy in doing so: at other times it simply cut out whilst playing. It seemed that there was a focus problem, and after many hours spent dismantling the unit I saw the simple reason why - the lens was dirty!
N.B.

## Philips CD380

This machine would run for weeks then decide not to read the TOC. A new deck assembly had been fitted, but this made no difference. I eventually found that the machine could be made to function by pressing the main PCB in roughly the centre. When I removed the panel I saw that there are a large number of chip components on the reverse side. A bright light, a large bench magnifier and a lot of patience finally revealed a chip transistor that had been glued rather than soldered. It was T6520 which is connected to pin 23 of the SAA 7210 decoder chip IC6522. Removing the transistor, cleaning the print and fitting a replacement provided a complete cure.
R.N.

CD 903? L. Mawdsley, One Way TV, 82 Sandhurst Road, Rainhill, Prescot, Merseyside L35 8NQ.

Can anyone supply the TBA240 chip? I require a number of them. Possibly there was an equivalent? Please contact Maurice Nalletamby, 57 Upwood Road, Lee, London SE12 8 AE .

Private individual requires a Fisher RC53 remote control unit or possibly a damaged case containing the PCB with intact i.c. type D1943G 226AB. J. Calvert, 163 Hawton Road, Newark, Notts (0636 702 531).

Can anyone supply a head for the Sanyo VTC9300 Betamax VCR? Donald Bills, 69 Greenfields Road, Kingswinford DY6 8EG.

Can anyone supply a plug-in Siemens type switch-mode power supply panel for the Intel CTV6000 14in. colour
portable? G. Green, 9 Richmond Road, Rubery, Worcestershire B45 9UL.

Could anyone supply a couple of upper video drum assemblies for the Philips VR2020? Paul Hardy, 43 Sheridan Avenue, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 7QB (0734 475869 ).

Wanted, a hybrid line oscillator combination, circuit reference no. W700 (part no. 8638309 526A) for the Blaupunkt Model FMI20. Please phone 0742875492 or write to Peter Komer, WKF Electronics, 2 Bramley Avenue, Aston, Sheffield S31 0AQ.

Can anyone supply an ex-equipment Panasonic r.f. converter unit, type ENC17352 or ENC17352-1, as used in NV7000 series VCRs - also if possible a service manual? R.W. Goad, 7 Chipstead House, Chipstead Road, Cosham, Hants PO6 3JJ (0705 382 918).

## 

## Amstrad SRD400

The arrival of UK Gold brought an unexpected rush of repairs. This was because a number of people weren't aware of the fact that their decoder didn't work until they tried to decode UK Gold. It was hard work tracking down a circuit diagram but we then found that most of these decoders have the following fault. Beneath IW05, the 40-pin chip to the left of the pay card slot, there's a plated-through hole that goes open-circuit, often with green gunge in attendance - I suspect kiddies pouring liquid through the card hole, as with front-loading VCRs. Getting the chip out is a nightmare. Fortunately however the problem hole feeds the 5 V supply to the chip. So just look for 5 V at pin 31 . If it isn't there, get it from some place else rather than lift the chip - the 5 V adjust pin is as good as any place.
H.A.

## Amstrad SRD400

Only the right-hand channel came through our monitor set, the left-hand channel being completely silent. A switching fault was at first suspected, but after checking the switching voltages around IC105 and trying to make sense of them we concluded that the switching part was working correctly. Scope checks were then made right at the start of the audio signal processing, the TBA229 sound i.f./demodulator chip IC302. The right-hand audio signal output at pin 4 was perfect, but there was no signal at the other output pin 5 . We fitted a new chip and got both channels.

A couple of days later however the receiver reappeared with exactly the same fault. In again with the scope to find that the situation was as before: no left-hand audio output from IC302. Surely the chip couldn't have failed again? Unfortunately we didn't have a replacement in stock or another receiver from which to borrow one. A check on the input to the chip didn't really prove anything as you are talking about 10.7 MHz and 10.52 MHz for the left- and right-hand channels respectively. Maybe we could inject a modulated r.f. signal to prove whether or not the fault was indeed associated with the chip? The new Philips r.f. gizmo was sought. We'd had it for only about a fortnight and this was to be its trial run.

We removed the buffer transistor Q302 at the input to the chip and injected a 1052 MHz modulated signal. After pratting about with the gain and sweep we obtained a clear sinewave at pin 4, the right-hand channel output. We then set the generator to $10 \cdot 7 \mathrm{MHz}$ and injected this. There was no output at pin 5. So the fault was definitely associated with the chip. Was it the chip again? We decided to make voltage comparisons around the chip between the two channels and found that there was 3 V at pin 16 , the right-hand channel filter network pin. At the corresponding pin for the left-hand channel, pin 9 , there was nothing. A resistance check from this pin to chassis produced a reading of about $50 \Omega$. At pin 16 the reading was in the $\mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{s}$ range. The only component that's connected to pin 9 is C313, which is a 10 nF ceramic capacitor of the type that causes trouble in various Panasonic sets. In a flash we whipped it out and tried a replacement. This provided a complete cure to the long-winded repair.
S.C.

## Ferguson SRB1

Although defunct as Marco Polo receivers these units are popular with satellite TV enthusiasts as low-cost MAC receivers. Both an in-built fault and fitting a MAC conversion chip the wrong way round can blow the fuses. Unfortunately these are not obvious: they are little black wired-in things. The most obvious telltale is the circuit reference number printed next to them on the board - it starts VPO followed by a number. VP02 is the one that most often blows. These fuses are rated at 800 mA and are available.

Now to the fault that blows them. Inside, with the covers off and the mains disconnected, you'll find a long oblong tinplate box just behund the display. The top cover comes off by twisting three lugs. Gentle pulling will enable you to extract the board, which is connected via plug-in pins. One or two components often stand up from the board. When in-situ their leads rub on the main board's earth plane, causing a short. Make sure that these components (often a resistor or a white-painted diode) are at say $45^{\circ}$ to the board then refit it.
H.A.

ECONOMIC DEVICES 32 TEMPLE STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON WV2 4AN

0.24
0.05
0.11
0.05
0.03
0.03
0.03
0.12
0.05
0.40
0.26
0.40
0.13
0.13
0.10
0.05
0.12
0.05
0.05
0.05
0.08
0.03
0.09
0.35
0.22
0.04
0.05
005
010
0.05
0.08
0.04
0.07
0.04
0.10
0.05
0.03
0.06
0.38
0.23
0.35
0.26
005
0.05
0

 0.37
0.59
0.59
0.46
0.51
0.84
0.32
0.31
0.33
0.13
0.95
0.37
1.07
0.99
0.41
0.69
1.24
3.16
0.92
0.78
1.11
1.03
1.12
0.82
0.85
0.63
0.99
0.51
0.94
0.87
2.06
1.03
0.92
1.20
1.23
0.92
1.13
1.36
1.59
1.54
1.56
0.79
0.78
0.49
1.53
0.97
2.04
0.66 0.19
0.29
0.17
0.13
0.69
2.54
1.69
2.44
6.84
0.12
0.16
2.08
1.73
3.71
0.70
1.96
2.83
3.28
1.20
6.60
5.25
1.30
2.67
1.43
1.63
3.95
4.95
1.36
2.22
244
1.56
2.55
2.26
000
10.09
9.24
13.66
1.20
0.58
0.45
0.08
1.09
0.54
1.86
1.40
0.37

 10
61
44
25
26
.26
3.00
0.91
0.00
1.63
1.45
3.63
1.40
1.24
1.23
1.47
1.30
1.72
0.00
2.15
2.23
0.00
328
196
1.50
1.50
1.89
3.43
2.15
2.11
0.00
1.93
0.60
0.77
1.63
0.69
0.75
0.66
1.89
1.90
0.00
1.81
0.95
4.13
3.97
5.59
3.86
726


SPECIAL OFFERS-enos 230293 or while stocks Last

BU508A $\times 5$ BU208A $\times 5$ BU426A $\times 5$ BY $127 \times 25$ IN4148×50
CO AXIAL AERIAL PLUG $\times 25$ ' $F$ ' CONNECTOR (SCREW TYPE) $\times 25$
3.60
3.50
1.00
0.40
3.75
3.00
3.00

TDA $2594 \times 2$
TDA $3654 \times 2$
TBA $1205 \times 5$
TDA $4601 \times 2$
STK $5481 \times 2$
TDA $2595 \times 2$
KBL08 800 V 2 ZA BRIDGE/R $\times 5$
3.60
2.20
1.55
2.50
9.00
1.50
1.00

USE YOUR ACCESS OR VISA

|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | （ |  |  |  |  | 딜కㅜ | కకరకㄹర తకర |  |  |
|  | ¢ | （ |  |  | TNT్రM | 感家家家 | Towien | ర్రు | \％ |  |
| CNyロNス <br>  | 审 | S |  |  |  |  |  | 85\％ロニ が心ごない |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sరర్ర | Sss | ss |  |  |  |  | sss | కకకక§ <br>  |  |  |



# Repairs to Lightning-damaged Equipment 

Steve Cannon

When Benjamin Franklin carried out his famous experiment, flying a kite with a key tied to it while lightning danced all around him, he obviously didn't appreciate the dangers. In fact he was extremely lucky to have survived some others who tried the same thing were indeed killed. Franklin followed up his experiment by devising the lightning rod, a device that provided a discharge path for the electric charge built up on the clouds above, providing a direct path to earth should lightning strike it - rather like TV aerials and telegraph poles in more recent times.

The innovative experiment and invention were made in 1752. Storm damage has been drastically reduced as a result. In those days storm damage was generally structural. These days, especially to those of us in the domestic electronics trade, storm damage is something quite different. If Benjamin were alive today and could see some of the effects of lightning on modern electronic goods he might wonder whether his invention was proving to be of any use at all.

The saying is that lightning never strikes the same place twice. Well I know a house that's been struck three times in about five years - and it's only round the corner from my own house. Really it's rather frightening. During the last storm here I was waiting for the flash and immediate earsplitting thunder crack that would ensure the instant demise of any electronic device in the vicinity. Sure enough there was a flash and a colossal, ground-churning, window-shattering explosion with its epicentre only fifty yards away. I knew where I'd be making a call next morning.

## Death of a Salora 1H6

This unfortunate customer has had a number of TV sets, including a Salora 1H6. After this particularly bad storm it duly appeared in the workshop. When we took the back off things didn't look too bad, though the coaxial socket didn't want to part from a particularly rough looking plug and the on/off switch was now permanently welded in its off position. Upon further examination however it turned out that ninety per cent of the copper print had literally disappeared. We can usually manage to deal with a small burn up by bridging and remaking the PCB, but this set had definitely gone to a better place. At about $3 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. that morning.

## Lightning Effects

A fact about lightning is that it doesn't have to strike directly to cause problems. The pulse energy from a nearby lightning strike can easily upset or damage sensitive micro-computer-controlled equipment such as VCRs and modern TV sets. To be honest it's this sort of trouble that repeatedly occurs where I live. I suspect that the lightning actually strikes a telegraph pole in the school fields just behind our unfortunate customer's house. In this particular case however there is no doubt that the lightning had struck his house directly: black scorch marks down the wall were one of the giveaways. Needless to say we get other calls after a storm. Once we had ten in just one street. That occasion was
a nightmare. I've never seen our stock of loan VCRs and TV sets diminish so quickly as on that day.

## Types of Repair

Following a lightning storm we've found that the repairs required can be split into two groups. There are the minor ones such as resetting micros and even, occasionally, just fuse replacement, then there are the others. These certainly make up for the Noddies! Sometimes we find that we're still working on a few items a couple of weeks after a storm. It's strange really. One customer's VCR may require extensive microsurgery while his next-door neighbour's video may simply have to be disconnected from the mains and plugged back in again, thus resetting its micro. This is a rare situation, but it has happened. Usually and logically enough the major damage occurs very near to the strike site while the minor faults stretch across a good few streets away. But just occasionally the situation mentioned above occurs, where the two types of fault condition intermingle. It could be something to do with the different quality of the semiconductor devices used by various manufacturers.

## An Unfortunate Hitachi CPT2478

An Hitachi Model CPT2478 (G6P chassis) that came over from one of our other branches recently was described as being dead. The customer had neglected to mention at the time of the call out that the fault occurred during a storm. As I put the set on the bench I didn't have a thought as to what I was letting myself in for. Sure enough the set was lifeless, and the reason was soon found: the mains input fuse had gone blast because the chopper transistor was shortcircuit. A new fuse and MN650 transistor were fitted. When I switched the set on again the e.h.t. came up for a second, with an immense crackle, then the set shut down. I switched off, connected the e.h.t. meter to the cavity and a DMM to monitor the h.t. voltage. Both meters were watched when the set was switched on: as the e.h.t. reading was way above 30 kV the over-voltage sensing circuit in the line output department came into operation, firing the crowbar thyristor Q902. This was what was shutting down the power supply. The h.t. seemed to be correct however at 111 V .

When the set had been switched off and on a few more times another fault developed. This time the set was permanently shut down. It was obvious what had happened: the 2SD1453 line output transistor Q781 had given up the ghost. A replacement was soon fitted but the excessive e.h.t. fault was still present of course. The transformer was then replaced. If I'd known that the set had suffered storm damage I wouldn't have replaced the transformer as I wouldn't have expected lightning to affect this item.

The new transformer made no difference of course, which at the time disconcerted me. I wondered what else could cause the fault? Maybe the line drive was incorrect? This conclusion eventually paid off when I discovered that D971, D972, ZD791 and Q791 in the 12 V regulator circuit
were faulty. As a result the supply to the HA51338SP sync/timebase generator/colour decoder chip IC501 was incorrect, which upset its operation to say the least. When I found that all the components in the 12 V regulator circuit were faulty 1 began to get that familiar, nagging feeling.

When these components had been replaced and the set had been switched on the e.h.t. rustled up at the normal level. But, surprise, surprise, things didn't end here. There was a dark, blank screen. When I increased the first anode voltage 1 found that there was field collapse. At this point I had a sneaky suspicion that something had gone through the set like a dose of salts.

I replaced the $\mu$ PC 1378 H field output chip IC68I and the $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ resistor in its power supply, which is derived from the line output transformer. The result of this was full field scan but no line or field sync. At least I was getting closer to a fault-free condition however. When l'd replaced the HA51338SP sync etc. chip IC501 I was a stage further. At last there was a picture.

It was not a very good picture mind you, but at least you could tune the set in and see something. Wow! The grey scale was all to pot, with very poor green. It looked like a green output stage fault, but l first scoped the colour-difference signals at the tube base panel-RGB mixing is done in the output stages in these sets. The amplitude of the $\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{Y}$ signal was very low. As IC50| had already been replaced this device was ruled out - indeed its $G-Y$ output was perfect.

Before going to the c.r.t. base panel the colour-difference signals scoot off to the teletext PCB, where they pass through IC2017 (AN5352) which switches either off-air picture or teletext signals through to the c.r.t. panel. The green signal at the input was o.k., but it was severely attenuated at the output. A new AN5352 chip restored a picture that was o.k. in all respects. Throughout the repair the sound had been perfect - since the power supply and the line drive faults had been put right anyway. So it seemed that the set was at last fully operational.

Just before I refitted the back I remembered that it was a teletext set. I felt that the lightning must have damaged something else on the teletext PCB and sure enough when I selected text via the handset only P100 was visible in the corner of the screen. This looked like a typical video input processor chip fault. In this decoder the VIP chip is an SN96551, IC2101, It didn't take me long to find that its -5 V supply was missing. The feed is via the large, IW $22 \Omega$ resistor R2153 which was open-circuit. I was sure that fitting a replacement wasn't going to effect a miraculous cure. It did restore the -5 V feed, but P 100 was still all that was visible on the screen in the text mode. A new SN96551 chip cured the final fault.

## Finale

The set had indeed been resurrected. But before parcelling it up we ran it for a day or so to be sure. Everything was o.k. and it was soon back with its delighted owner. Fortunately he was insured, which made the repair profitable.

What is unfortunate is when, after a battle of wits that lasts for many hours, the set is repaired and we then find that the customer is without insurance for this sort of damage. He may decide, quite rightly in many cases, that the set isn't worth the cost of the repair. Thus a full day's work is wasted. Needless to say we always try to establish that the set's owner is insured. The vast majority of them are, making jobs like this one cost effective though time consuming.

# Next Month in TELEVISION 

## SERVICING THE PHILIPS CP90 CHASSIS

This was Philips' stendard $90^{\circ}$ chassis for some time and came in small- and large-screen versions, with and without remote control and teletext. Richard Newman reviews the servicing aspects.

## REPAIRING LED CLOCK RADIOS

There are millions of clock radios in people's homes. Many are unreliable and find their way to the workshop soon after the guarantee expires. They are often turned away as being uneconomical to repair, but can be profitable and can be a welcome break from hi-tech TV sets and VCRs. Ian Rees on how to go about it.

MODERN TV RECEIVER TECHNIQUES
This time a detailed look at the i.f./demodulator section, again including satellite TV techniques.

## TEST REPORT

David Botto on the Beckman Industrial Circuitmate AM12 analogue multimeter, which incorporates recently patented developments in solid-state technology

## EXPERTISE AT MCES

MCES concentrates on repairs that no one else attempts on a commercial scale - to video heads and satellite TV LNBs for example. This calls for considerable research and expertise. Nick Beer takes a look at what is involved.

PLUS ALL THE REGULAR FEATURES

ORDER FORM
To..
(Name of Newsagent)
Please reserve/deliver the March issue of TELEVISION ( $£ 2.20$ ), on sale February 17th, and continue every month until further notice.

Name...........................................................
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

# TV Fault Finding 

Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEIE Nick Beer, Mike Leach, Steve Cannon, Chris Watton, Michael Dranfield, G. Bakawala, Alfred Damp, Richard Newman, John Edwards, and Chris Avis

Grundig CUC3300 and CUC3400 Chassis

Poor focus or focusing that can't be adjusted is usually a straightforward fault with Grundig TV sets that have the focus control mounted on the tripler - in most cases the control itself is the cause of the trouble. If the set is fitted with one of the above chassis however and the focus is so bad that the picture can hardly be seen - take care! Remove $\mathrm{C} 433(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. If it's marked 16 V fit a 25 V type instead. The 16 V type can go short-circuit, as a result of which d.c. flows through the field scan coils. But instead of the symptom being a picture shift upwards or downwards the result is a full, defocused raster that's dim and impure. While you have the set working the deflection coils are getting hot and there's a risk of cracking the neck of the c.r.t. One to watch out for!
P.B.

## Sony KVM2121U

This brand new set arced badly - the vision was severely corrupted and the arcing was being picked up by any set within a mile! The cause, which we've come across before with new Sony sets, was that the e.h.t. cap had not been fitted securely.
N.B.

## Sanyo CBP2152

The text TV handset with this receiver didn't function. Cause of the fault was a fracture in one of the legs of the ceramic resonator.
N.B.

## Tatung 185 Chassis

There were no signals though the display showed the correct channel numbers. In addition the text display consisted simply of an over-bright P100 and channel changing was sluggish. The cause of the fault was no voltage at the cathode of the ZTK33 33V voltage stabiliser as one of the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ feed resistors R005/6 was open-circuit. We replaced them both.
N.B.

## Salora J Chassis

In the September issue Michael Dranfield reported a familiar fault with this chassis - excessive height with incorrect chroma phasing (green faces). On this occasion the field output chip was faulty. A far more common cause however is that the field hold control RT400 is noisy. Slight readjustment will usually provide a cure as long as the control is cleaned.
N.B.

## Samsung Cl537V (P55 Chassis)

The complaint with this set was of intermittently low, unadjustable contrast. I managed to instigate the fault and, having previously decided on the checks I wanted to carry out, was able to make good progress while the fault lasted. The beam limiting and blanking circuits were eliminated simply by lifting the diodes in the respective feeds to the d.c. contrast control line to the colour decoder chip. The
cause of the fault was definitely low voltage on the contrast control line. I was able to confirm this by using an external voltage from the bench power supply instead. This enabled complete control of the contrast range to be achieved. The cause of the trouble was then soon traced to the $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pullup resistor for the d.c. line, on the front microcontroller PCB, going open-circuit intermittently.
N.B.

## Philips CTX Chassis

When this set was switched on from cold there was no colour. Then, as the set warmed up, the colour level increased gradually. It reached the point where it was barely adequate even with the colour control at maximum, then varied between this level and zero. The cause of the trouble was high-resistance connections to the TDA3560 colour decoder chip's holder.
N.B.

## Samsung Cl212R

The audio output from this little portable was at maximum and couldn't be turned down. Checks showed that the microcontroller chip was sending the correct volume up/down signals, but they weren't reaching the audio section. The cause of the fault was that Q119 (2SC1685) was leaky between its base and collector, a replacement restoring normal operation.
M.L.

## Matsui 1460, 1660 and 2060

If the fault is no luminance check the KTA562 transistor Q201 before suspecting the TA7698 chip. I've had this fault on several occasions now.
M.L.

## Sony KVM2131U

This set was dead with no h.t. from the power supply. A resistance check across the h.t. line confirmed our suspicions that a short-circuit was shutting the power supply down, and in fact the BU506 line output transistor was very much short-circuit. When a new one was fitted and the set was switched on the e.h.t. crackled up for an instant then everything was as dead as before. This time the protection diode across the h.t. line, D611, was dead in addition to the line output transistor. So it seemed obvious that the power supply was producing an excessive h.t. output. We suspected the feedback path from the chopper transformer to power supply chip and checks here showed that the $68 \Omega$ fusible resistor R606 was open-circuit. When this and the other two items had been replaced the set breathed life again.
S.C.

## Finlux $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ Chassis

There was no sound or picture, with just snow on the screen. Channel numbers were accepted and stored, but with no results. Ti4 on the signals panel controls the tuning voltage, and a quick check showed that its collector supply was
missing. There are two feed resistors from the 30 V line, Ri37 and Ri39. The latter was open-circuit. Fitting a new $330 \Omega$ resistor put matters right.
S.C.

## Toshiba 221T3B

This set had a field fault when cold. At switch-on there was foldover at the top of the screen and several teletext lines were visible. As the set warmed up the display improved until the fault eventually cleared. Time to apply the freeze and fry technique. The cause of the fault seemed to be one of the output transistors, but a replacement left us in the same situation as before. More selective use of the freezer and hot-air gun eventually led us to the $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic C312.
S.C.

## Sony KVX2521U

The fault symptom was no picture. I soon found that there was no first anode voltage at the tube. As its heaters were alight and the e.h.t. rustled up the line output stage was clearly working. So I checked back to the source of the first anode voltage. This brought me to D803 and R807 (1kת) both of which were faulty. Replacing them restored a good picture.
C.W.

## Matsui 2085

This set was dead. The chassis was very difficult to remove - I had to loosen the fixing nuts and shift the tube over to get the control panel past the c.r.t. lug at the bottom. I then found that the 1.6 A fuse was open-circuit and the chopper transistor short-circuit. These items along with the $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors in the charging circuit and the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V chopper transistor base drive coupling capacitor were replaced. The set then came to life, but after a short time it stopped. This time the chopper transistor hadn't failed. A check showed that the voltage across the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor was low at 205 V instead of 320 V . As the rectifiers were o.k. it was clear that the capacitor was opencircuit. A new $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor restored normal operation. I presume that it was the cause of the initial transistor failure.
C.W.

## Mitsubishi CT2532TX

This set was dead though the mains input and rectifiers were o.k. and there was 320 V across the reservoir capacitor. I decided to check the line output transistor in circuit before delving into the power supply. It gave a short-circuit reading, but was o.k. when checked out of circuit. There was little else to cause the short which turned out to be in the line output transformer, between pins 2 (h.t. feed) and 7 (chassis).
C.W.

## Grundig GSC100 Chassis

For field collapse first check that the 18 V supply is present at pin 6 of the field output module. If this is o.k. check diode Di447 - this may save you trying a replacement TDA1170 chip. We've found that a 1 N4007 is a suitable diode. M.Dr.

## Hitachi C21-P818

This set was stuck in the AV mode, displaying AV alongside the channel no. 21 ( $\mathrm{BBC}-1$ here at Buxton). A check at the video input switching chip IC301 showed that the voltage at pin 9 was high: pressing the $\mathrm{AV} / \mathrm{RGB}$ button
didn't change this state. The switching signal here comes from the junction of pin 37 of the main microcontroller chip IC50I and the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pull-up resistor R1569: when this pin was connected to chassis normal operation was restored. So it seemed that IC501 might be faulty. But a similar fault in a different model was caused by the associated EEPROM chip. As this is the cheaper device we ordered it first (be careful to fit the correct one, part no. E740004, as it's programmed). Unfortunately the cause of the fault turned out to be IC501 after all. When the replacement came it was a different type. It was accompanied by details of a modification required - the new chip works with a 5 V instead of a 6 V supply.
M.Dr.

## JVC CS2181EKT

This set had a tuning fault: it would display only a snowy raster though a signal fed into the scart socket was o.k. On investigation we found that there was no output at one of the tuner's prescaler sockets. The prescaler chip inside the tuner is an M54477L. which we couldn't find in any of our catalogues. A call was made to MCES to check whether they could repair the tuner, but we were told that they couldn't obtain this particular chip though they did have the prescaler chip used in other JVC tuners. We had to obtain a new tuner from JVC, at some $£ 40$ odd.
M.Dr.

## Hitachi CPT2060 (Salora J Chassis)

As this set was dead we replaced CB726 and CB712 (both $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). It remained lifeless however. Checks in the start-up circuit then revealed that diac DB725 (BR100) was shortcircuit.
M.Dr.

## Nikkai Baby 10

The complaints with this set were that it switched itself off intermittently and suffered from field bounce on a change of scene. On test we found that the picture was oversized, with bent verticals. A check on the potted regulator chip IC402 showed that its output and input were the same. So a new one was ordered. When this came we found that it had been improved for the better, having a diecast case to improve the heat transfer to the heatsink and a fixing hole so that it could be screwed down tightly.
M.Dr.

## Matsui 1440A

The usual causes of a dead set are the STR50103A chopper chip, the SR2M protection diode and the $5.6 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor. If you find that they are all o.k., check R502 and R503 (both $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and Q108 (2SB698). In one set Q108 was short-circuit collector-to-emitter and R503 was opencircuit. These components are in the start-up circuit. M.Dr.

## Hitachi CPT1444

If the set is dead but the power supply is working check the feed resistors $\mathrm{R} 710(2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ and R713 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the supply to the line driver transistor Q702. The chances are that only R 710 will be open-circuit, but replace both resistors and stand them clear of the PCB to improve the cooling. M.Dr.

## Salora J Chassis

This set had a teletext fault: the selected teletext lacked field sync, rolling through the screen. A check showed that the field sync pulses were missing at pin 13 of the SAA5030

VIP chip. Fortunately this chip plugs into a socket: a replacement cured the fault.
M.Dr.
output at pin 8 . The chip itself was faulty - this is becoming quite a common fault.
J.E.

## Grundig CUC2401 Chassis

The customer reported that the set would occasionally switch to standby. This went on for several months. All he had to do was to switch the set back on again, and it could be several weeks before there was a repeat performance. Now however the set tripped off only minutes after being switched on. I replaced the tripler and ran the set for two days as a check. It remained on. As a final check I refitted the original tripler, which brought the fault back. J.E.

## Fidelity AVS2000

The sound was o.k. but there was no raster because of field collapse. The TDA2270 field output chip IC4 was the cause of the problem.
J.E.

## Ferguson TX10 Chassis

This set came in with a shattered mains fuse. It was no surprise to find that the chopper transistor was short-circuit. A replacement brought the set back to life - until l'd put the back on! The new chopper transistor had again failed. After checking around I found that the cause of the trouble was that R724 ( $1.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit.
R.N.

## Philips 3A Chassis

This was a rather annoying fault as time was wasted due to an error in the manual. The power supply had shut down but was o.k. as it worked with a dummy load ( 60 W bulb) connected across the 140 V h.t. line in place of the line output stage. I found that when the line output stage was connected the protection circuit operated, firing thyristor Ty6698. Checks in the line output stage eventually revealed that the 315 mA fuse F1601 was open-circuit. It's in the feed to the EW correction circuit. So I removed and checked the BD678 EW driver transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7599$ which measured leaky. When I looked in the equivalents book for a suitable replacement I discovered that it's a Darlington device - the manual shows it as being an ordinary npn transistor. Thus the transistor wasn't faulty. A new fuse cured the problem.
R.N.

## Samsung Cl537V (P55 Chassis)

Strange things happen in this business - apart from the customers. The power supply worked but the set didn't show the standby dash in the display and wouldn't come on. A replacement 12 MHz crystal (XF001) restored the display, but when a channel button was pressed the set came on with no line timebase operation. Seconds later it returned to standby. D912, the start-up diode in the supply to the line oscillator, was found to have a high forward resistance of $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Now why would two apparently unrelated faults occur simultaneously?
C.A.

## Osume CTV1484R/Nikkai TLG88/89

There was sound but no e.h.t. and only about IV of drive at the base of the line output transistor Q111. The line driver transistor Q110 had a healthy input but not much came out at the other end. The unexpected cause was the line driver transformer EM115 whose primary winding read high at 80S. A check on the replacement produced a reading of $50 \Omega$.
C.A.

## Ferguson TX98 Chassis

This set was dead with 17 V at the input to the TDA8138 regulator chip IC11 but no 5 V output at pin 9 and no 12 V

## Philips 2A Chassis

Very occasionally this set would shut down and the power supply would whine. A slight tap on the PCB in the line output stage area would bring the fault on. Close examination showed that the tuning capacitor C2609 was dryjointed. Resoldering this and several suspect joints in the same area cured the fault.
J.E.

## Test Report: The RA100 Desoldering Station

Donald Bullock

The number of multi-pinned devices used in the ever more complex products we are nowadays called upon to service is already high. It's certain to increase. The advent of surfacemounted chips and other components has also added to our difficulties. All this has necessitated a rethink about soldering and desoldering techniques.

There are few options available to us. The ideal solution is a desoldering station, but because of the expense only the larger organisations have in the main been able to adopt this solution. Most smaller workshops and one-man businesses have tended to struggle on, making do as best they can with resin-impregnated braid or a spring-loaded solder pump.

Finding themselves in this position Keith Lawrence and his colleague Robert Atkinson, design electronics engineers at AK Electronics, Dorset, set out to design and produce a high-quality desoldering station at a reasonable cost. The result of their efforts was very successful. So much so that the product is now on the market as an economical proposition for the smaller or one-man workshop.

## Description

The RAl00 desoldering station consists of a powerful compressor that's housed in a rack assembly some eight by ten by five inches, presented in fine charcoal crackle finish with a white control panel. The case is at earth potential. Isolated 12 V and 24 V supply voltages are provided.

The mains lead and foot-pedal control are at the back, where the air vent is also located. The front panel has an on/off toggle switch, a display lamp and a pair of non-burnable cords that, tandem-mounted, supply power and provide suction for the desoldering tool - the cords are of identical appearance.

The desoldering tool favoured by the manufacturers is the 24 V , temperature-controlled Weller 45 W Magnastat iron, whose solder chamber has a rock-wool filter. Other 12 V and 24 V irons can be used however.

## On Test

We've been using one of these stations in our workshop in recent months. It is of pleasing, compact appearance and has performed well. It's superiority over traditional desoldering methods soon becomes apparent, particularly when the need to replace large processor-type chips arises.


The AK Electronics RA100 desoldering station.

So successful is the unit at freeing a component from its solder that care is required not to confuse the original item with the replacement. We also found that component removal is rapid compared with other methods. This not only saves time and makes a formerly tricky task routine, it also means that the component being removed absorbs less heat than with the braid or hand pump technique. Since there's no pin-mangling, the original chip can easily be refitted should it prove to be o.k., the result being as neat as before.

One result of having the unit in our workshop is a change in the way in which we track down short-circuits on PCBs. Previously we've tended to unsolder and test components associated with a chip before tackling the chip itself. Now chip removal and replacement are so simple that we tend to go for the chip first.

## Conclusion

The RA100 desoldering station is a rugged instrument that has proved to be exiremely helpful. It comes at $£ 299.62$ including VAT and is available from AK Electronics, Mudeford, Christchurch, Dorset or JJ Components, 63 The Chase, Edgware, Middx.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 362 - SEE PAGE 267 -

The Finlux 3000 chassis problem seemed to be a straightforward case of excessive d.c. flowing through a feed resistor, Rz28, which as a result overheated. Had the power source been a huge battery rather than a chopper circuit the case would have been mysterious indeed.

Sage soon realised that the cause of the problem was a.c. passing through Rz23. Fig. 1 shows the smoothing circuit for the h.t. supply to the line output stage, including the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir capacitor Cu 33 . The chopper circuit runs at a frequency of several kHz . Cu33 smooths the output ripple, with further smoothing and line-pulse decoupling provided by Cz14 and Cz16. Should Cz14 go open-circuit, there will be excessive ripple current through Rz28 and Cz16. Should Czl6 fail, Czl4 will provide the line-pulse decoupling: the result will be that Rz28 and Cz14 develop a line-frequency sawtooth waveform. In either event excessive a.c. will flow via Rz28, which will overheat. The same situation could arise should Cu33 become inefficient.

The display produced by a scope connected across Rz28 showed a mess of hash and ripple. When Roger replaced Cz 14 and Cz 16 it was much reduced and $\mathrm{Rz28}$ ran cool.


Fig. 1: Smoothing/aecoupling arrangement used in the Finlux 3000 chassis for the 138 V h.t. supply to the line output stage. Note that there are circuit variations in this area. Many sets have an over-voltage trip and in some Cz14 is $0.47 \mu F$.

# Long-distance Television 

## Roger Bunney

November may have been a record month for rainfall, but for DX propagation it was remarkably poor. F2 layer reception was noted on only one day, the 8th, when ch. E2 signals appeared during the mid-morning period - an unidentified programme and the Fubk test pattern from Iran (IRIB). The Leonids meteor shower period in the middle of the month produced a few picture pings, but nothing that was startling. Tropospheric reception had its moments, with reception from France, Germany and the Benelux countries on the 56th, extending to Switzerland chs. E7, E31 and E34 and Austria chs. E8 and E36 on the 8th, and further reception on the 23-24th, this time mainly from Germany, Denmark and the Benelux countries. The rather sparse $\mathrm{SpE} \log$ is as follows:

6/11/92
CIS (Russia) ch. R1.
7/11/92 TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3; DR (Denmark) E3.
8/11/92 TVE E3; DR E3.
10/1 1/92 TVE E2, 3, 4.
15/11/92 DR E3; TVE E2, 3.
18/11/92 RAI (Italy) IA.
21/11/92 Unidentified c̣. R1 programmes.
22/11/92
25/11/92 EPT (Greece) E3.
26/11/92 HTV (Yugoslavia) E3; ORF (Austria) E2a; TVE E3; DR E3.
5/12/92 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3.

My thanks to Cyril Willis (King's Lynn), Brian Williams (Penarth), Simon Hamer (Powys), David Glenday (Arbroath), Roger Fussell (Torpoint) and David Oliver (Birmingham) for sending in reception reports during this exceptionally quiet month.

## News Items

Sri Lanka: Bandula Gunasekera reports that there are no plans for a ch. E2 transmitter, but the Telshan company will be operating channel E3 and E4 transmitters by this summer.
Australia: Following a long media campaign the government has announced that community TV will be allowed to use "spare" u.h.f. channels until 1997, when a review will be carried out. The new sixth channel will be unscrambled, with transmissions starting this summer and financing by sponsorship and selling airtime to educational groups.
Portugal: The new private TV service in the Algarve, SIC, operates on ch. E34. Considerable retuning has been required to VCRs, satellite TV receivers etc. that produce an output on this channel.
Norway: The following TV2 transmitters are now in operation: Bergen E12 1kW; Oslo E12 10kW; Narvik E24 5kW; Skien E24 20kW; Gulen E29 10kW; Melhus E30 2 kW ; Mosvik E37 10kW; Kongsberg E43 10kW; Bokn E4C 1kW; Vega E22 5 kW ; Kongsvinger E28 20kW; Halden E32 20 kW . These powers are thought to be e.r.p. The main studio centre is at Bergen, with satellite distribution via Intelsat V F15 at $18 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Population coverage is now 75
per cent. This will increase to 90 per cent by the end of the year when additional transmitters come into operation.
In brief: The RTBF-1 ch. E11 transmitter is still in operation at the time of writing despite news that it's to be closed down. . . The Russian OK-1 network now has teletext called Teleinf: there have been problems with the Italian-sourced equipment producing pages partially in Italian or English. . . TVP (Poland) has announced that transmissions will be 100 per cent PAL within a few months. . . Rumanian TV2 relays Moldavian TV during the hours 1845-1930 local time: the Moldavian programmes remain in SECAM form whilst the rest of TVR's output is PAL encoded.

## Satellite TV

Another nail in the D2-MAC coffin: the Lyons-based Euronews service that started on January 1st via Eutelsat II F1 is using clear PAL instead of MAC. One reason for this is to gain access to older Scandinavian/Benelux cable systems that haven't the bandwidth to accommodate MAC.

The footprint of the Intelsat craft at $34.5^{\circ}$ has been recentred on Geneva to improve coverage of Northern Europe. Launch of the Eutelsat II F5 craft has been brought forward to late 1993: by late 1994 six Eutelsat II craft will be in operation with 96 transponders. It seems that Eutelsat was recently approached with a view to selling one of its satellites to SES for co-slotting with the Astra craft at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Eutelsat I F4 has been relocated to the I F1 position at $25.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : I Fl has lost all horizontally polarised output and I F4 all vertically polarised output.

Because of the explosion of residual fuel Russian Proton rocket engines have been breaking up during in-orbit operations, producing excessive space debris. US scientists have visited Russia to discuss the problem. Arianespace used to suffer from this problem but now vents unspent fuel.

PanAmSat at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ now carries a full-time digitallycompressed video channel for the Quebec TV5 La Televisionale service.

The Kanal Market transmissions via Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ are now also being downlinked via Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

The now combined EBU OIRT operation is setting up additional Earth stations in Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, Budapest and Sofia to improve its news feed, operating via Eutelsat II F4.

During the European Cable Communications conference in London last October Comsat/General Instruments transmitted via a 9.2 m dish at Staten Island, New York to a 2.5 m dish at Olympia six TV and 28 radio channels, digitally compressed, using a single satellite TV transponder, proving the feasibility of the new transmission mode.

The Spanish Hispasat satellite at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is currently being tested in both the DBS and the telecom bands. Deutches Welle is transmitting radio and TV programmes to North America via the Intelsat K craft at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Kopernikus-3 (DFS-3) is now available for Ku and telecom band operation at $33.5^{\circ}$ E following its launch last October.

## 1993 Meteor Showers

We are grateful to George Spalding of the British Astronomical Association for providing the following information on this year's meteor showers. First the dates:

Lyrids
May Aquarids

April 19-25th, peaking at 0300 on the 22nd.
April 24th-May 20th, peaking on the 5-6th.

Perseids

Orionids
Taurids

Leonids
Geminids

Ursids

July 15th-Aug. 20th, peaking on July 29th.
July 23rd-Aug. 20th, peaking at 0200 on Aug. 13th.
October 16-27th, peaking on the 21-23rd.
Oct. 20th-Nov. 30th, peaking on the $1-10$ th. November 15-17th, peaking at 1600 on the 17 th. December 7-16th, peaking at 2200 on the 13th. December 17-25th, peaking on the 23 rd .

The Quadrantids shower passed on January 1-6th. Because of the influence of the Swift-Tuttle comet it's possible that the 1993 Perseids shower could be very active plus or minus several hours around the predicted peak above. From this year to the end of the decade it's worth checking for a massive Leonids display: there's a major peak every 33 years, the last one in 1966 producing MS reception resembling SpE - the build up may commence from 1993 onwards.

## Review: A DXer's Satellite TV Receiver

Numerous satellite TV receivers are now available. Most have infra-red remote control with on-screen menus. hundreds of memory locations, parental lockout and up to four scart sockets. Few have any evidence of a control knob or switch, most of them being low-profile, rectangular black boxes with just a red LED glow. Fortunately all is not lost for the DXer: the EchoStar SR50 receiver, intended for the African and Middle Eastern markets, is now available in the UK. It's manufactured in Taiwan and is available under various brand names in different countries

For the DXer the striking thing is the total manual control, with a mass of knobs along the front panel. From right to left these are channel tuning (no calibration) covering $910-1,780 \mathrm{MHz}$; i.f. bandwidth ( $12-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ ); audio A and B - each tunes to any audio subcarrier accompanying a tuned in TV channel, the range being $4 \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 6 \mathrm{MHz}$; audio bandwidth ( $150-400 \mathrm{kHz}$ ); and skew. For a mono TV channel use the audio A control for tuning: for stereo operation control A tunes left and B right. Because of its originally intended markets the polarity system is for a mechanical arrangement with a small servo motor in the $\mathrm{LNB} /$ feedhorn assembly, the skew control providing control pulses. With a magnetic polariser, as generally used in the UK, an interface box that converts from three- to two-wire control should be fitted. A push-button switch selects vertical or horizontal polarisation, with LED indication. There are also a signal-level meter and an on-off switch. Other vertical/horizontal switch functions relate to rearpanel push connections


The EchoStar SR50 satellite receiver.

THE SATELLITE ENTHUSIASTS AND DXERS RECEIVER, the ECHOSPHERE SR-50


This is what the TVDX/Satellite enthusiast has been wating for, a fully marually controlled recever with communications facilities! I.F. looping; fully variable I.F. control ( $12 \mathrm{MHz}-26 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) plus a secondary audio 1. F bandwidth control - these really dig that signai out of the noise! No less than 8 front panel user controls and a signal lesel meter! Video and audio output options; $14 / \cdot 8$ volt LNB options; C/Ku switcting! Two standard $5.5 / 6 \mathrm{M} H \mathrm{Z}$ S System B/ GIl modulator. Two individual audio subcarrier tuning outputs for stereo or dual mono/bilingual signals! Plus of course the usual satellite receiver faciities. AERIAL. TECHNIQUES have enhanced the performance of this brilliant receiver for weak signal working and increased non AFC tuning bandwidth. The customised SR-50 is available in this version oniy from AERIAL TECHNIQUES
Write in with SAE for a leaflet that shows how a totally manually controlled recsiver that YOU control witl help you with weak signal reception. The basic Echosphere SR-50 (unmodified)
As above + non AFC tuning + wicer I.F. bandwidth
( $840-1880 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) etc
 (All above prices are exclusive of VAT @ 17.5\%) SPECIAL DXERS MOT ORISED SATELLITE SYSTEM FOR WEA SIGNAL WORK Compnses 1.2 m spun alumintum Dish, 0.8 dB LNB, feed, polanser, actuator, posirioner and-Echosphere SR50 satelite receiver as in option $t$ above. $£ 569.00$ inc. of var $\& 24 \mathrm{hr}$ deivery, with 90 cm disn etc

Overnight dellvery svallable by insured courier, please add 59.00 + VAT
AERIAL TECHNIQUES is a total concept supplier, we offer complete systems, decoders, transverters - NTSC-PAL-SECAM; hardware, cables, filters, multi-standard VCRs and TVs. We stock a large range of equipment for all types of aerial and satelifte mstallation, DXing and domestic, it's al listed in our glossy 34 page Catalbgue priced at I , why not send for your copy today. We are a RED HOT DUTCH agency and we supply Worldwide - AND we arm only a phone call away.

11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BHI2 2EB Tel: 0202738232 Fax: 0202716951

The rear panel has, from left to right, the usual F socket for a single LNB input; two 70 MHz i.f. looping $F$ sockets (these should be connected with the link provided since looping is unnecessary with on-board bandwidth limiting); two holes that give access to the video gain and a.g.c. presets (the latter often needs to be reset to optimise the signal/noise performance and minimise i.f. images); a $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{Ku}$ band slider switch for positive- or negative-going vision; audio left and right phono sockets; and video monitor feed sockets. The latter offer clamped, de-emphasised and filtered video from one and, from the other, an unclamped, non-de-emphasised and non-filtered MAC output or an unclamped, de-emphasised, non-filtered baseband output with slide-switch selection between the two. A block of four push connectors provides a 12 V output when the polarity switch is in the vertical position and three connections for a mechanical polariser, i.e. 5 V , pulse and earth. A slide switch selects 5.5 MHz or 6 MHz sound from the dual-standard modulator. Test signal on/off provides vertical bars at the u.h.f. output - a screw adjustment enables the modulator to be tuned over chs. $30-40$. Two Belling coaxial sockets provide the modulator u.h.f. output and terrestrial diplexing. The final slide switch selects between 18 V and $14 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ : in the left position a constant 18 V is supplied from the LNB input socket while in the other position the d.c. output is 14 V with vertical polarisation and 18 V with horizontal polarisation as selected by the front polarisation-selection switch. Selection depends on the type of polariser in use.

Mains connection is via a 1.8 m length of twin tlex. The steel case has black front and rear panels and a dark grey, ventilated cover. Dimensions are $13 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 3 in . high and $10 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. deep excluding knob and rear projections.

Apart from the mains transformer and the i.f. tuner the circuitry is on a single, clearly-marked PCB with easy access. The only tuned items in the 70 MHz i.f. strip are the coils in the input selectivity circuit, which also has two varicap diodes and is liberally swamped in a dry "gunge". The main i.f. shaping is provided by a single SAWF after the first i.f. preamplifier. I personally feel that the noise performance could be improved by additional bandpass filtering at the input to the i.f. strip. Otherwise the circuitry is conventional. A slide-on heatsink would help the hotrunning 7812 regulator towards the centre of the PCB.

Several operating problems were noticed. First there's the difficulty in establishing the transponder/frequency to which you are tuned, as the only "calibration" consists of a $270^{\circ}$ sweep of dots. Once you are tuned to a strong signal the a.f.c. makes it difficult to tune away, the a.f.c. holding on to the channel until the signal abruptly clicks off. This means that tuning through a single satellite's channels can be troublesome. There's also a.f.c. with the audio subcarrier tuning, but this is much less "aggressive". Once a weak signal has been tuned in it can be considerably improved by reducing the i.f. bandwidth. Weak audio signals can similarly be lifted from the noise by reducing the audio i.f. bandwidth.

I've now tried out eight of these receivers. Several modifications can be incorporated to provide better DX opera-
tion. The a.f.c. can be defeated by taking the tuning voltage supply from the stabilised 24 V rail. This has the additional advantage that the tuning range is extended to around 835 $1,880 \mathrm{MHz}$. Channel/tuning calibration can be added by drilling (carefully!) two small holes in the rear panel - near the mains input is easiest - and fitting 1 mm sockets. Connect one to the tuning line and the other to chassis. By connecting a DMM (Maplins at present have some bargains) to these sockets voltage measurements to two decimal points can be made, enabling a voltage/frequency list to be tabulated.

Adding a TAD (threshold assistance device) board between the input to the i.f. strip and the video demodulator substantially reduces the noise (sparklies) on the picture with a weak signal. The improvement obtained is dramatic. The Eurosat TAD board is available for most receivers that have a 70 MHz i.f. strip and is relatively easy to fit. It's expensive however at around $£ 79$ in the UK.

I can recommend the SR50 as a receiver for satellite TV DXing. It's a stable, solid receiver of traditional design, is easy to use and, for the facilities offered, is relatively inexpensive. You don't see it widely advertised in the satellite TV magazines but dealers should be able to obtain it from Eurosat while Aerial Techniques have it in stock - also modified versions.

When she rang to complain she was told that her remote control unit was beyond repair and that - wait for it! - her set was in fact a monochrome model, explaining the lack of colour. Sounds incredible? Maybe, but nevertheless perfectly true. And there's nothing to prevent such people offering their "services" to a vulnerable public.

## Insurance Problem

Another instance was related to me by an acquaintance of mine. It seemed that a lady called into his shop and asked him if he could supply her with a note for her insurance company. She'd accidentally damaged her portable colour set by dropping it. Certainly my friend said, if she would drop the set into his shop he'd look at it and if necessary write it off.

The lady then explained that she couldn't do this as she no longer had the set. Further discussion revealed the full story. After dropping the set she'd picked a telephone number out of the newspaper and an "engineer" had subsequently called round to inspect the damage. He told her that the set was beyond repair, but that he would take it off her hand for spares. When she asked him for a letter for her insurance company he replied that since he worked as a TV engineer only part time he didn't have any letterheads.

It seems that in these circumstances she would have great difficulty in obtaining anything from her insurers as she had neither the set nor written confirmation of the accident.

## A Dead Matsui

An engineer friend of mine who has a workshop close by recently took in a dead Matsui 2180TT colour receiver. The owner said that it had been to another dealer who had told him to scrap it as it was beyond repair. In fact the basic cause of the problem was that R512 (0.47 ) , which is in series with the chopper transistor's emitter, had been replaced with a 470 pF capacitor. As a result IC501, in which the chopper transistor resides, had been destroyed at switch-on.

Incompetence? Myopia? Who knows. We can all make mistakes. But surely if you replace a component and then
find there's a fault that wasn't there before one of the first suspects has to be the replacement you fitted.

## In Conclusion

The above incidents are only three of many that I could relate. I'm sure that other engineers have had similar experiences. What surprises me is that in so many instances the victims of these charlatans simply treat this sort of thing as
bad luck on their part.
So what can be done? Not a lot with the law as it stands. As a result of the UK's entry into the European Community we may eventually have rules similar to those that operate in other countries, where a rradesman must belong to a recognised guild and thus have proof of reasonable competence before he's permitted to offer his services to the public. Sadly it seems that in this country the cowboy repairer is going to be with us for some time to come.

## Teletopics

## CLOSED CAPTIONS SERVICE

The National Captioning Institute ( NCI ) has launched a video captioning service in the UK. The NCI was formed in the United Sates in 1979 to add captions to TV broadcasts and prerecorded video tapes for the benefit of those with hearing difficulties - some 7.5 million in the UK are affected in this way. A system called "closed captioning" is used - the captions are included on line 22 of the vertical blanking interval. They are thus invisible without the use of a Video Caption Reader, which is smaller than a satellite TV receiver and is connected between the VCR and the TV set. Closed captioning was originally developed for the NTSC system but a low-cost, multistandard chip was developed by ITT Semiconductors after being awarded a $\$ 1$ million contract by NCI.

The UK service works as follows. PAL tapes are sent to NCI in America. In most cases NCI simply converts American captions to match the PAL tape, for example anglicising the spellings. Captions on a computer disc are sent back to the video company, which uses an encoder to added them on its master tape. Video companies like the system because they don't have to make two versions of the same tape, one with and the other without the captions. The benefit for retailers is that they don't have to stock two kinds of tape.

The Video Caption Reader costs about $£ 100$ (Radio Rentals quotes $£ 117.50$ inlusive of VAT, $£ 100$ for those eligible to complete a VAT exemption form). It's available from Blockbuster/Ritz video shops, Radio Rentals and Sound Advantage, a subsidiary of the RNID. Closed captioning is supported by major home video companies including BBC Enterprises, Buena Vista, CIC, Columbia Tristar, Fox Video and Warner. Some 200 titles were due for release by the end of 1992. NCl's UK office is at Thurston House, 80 Lincoln Road, Peterborough PE1 2SN (telephone 0733891391 ).

## SATELLITE TV

GfK Marketing Services Ltd. has started a monthly monitor of satellite TV use in the UK. The findings in its first report are as follows: (1) At the end of October 1992 the estimate for direct-to-home (DTH) satellite TV installations was 1.96 million. (2) This represents an increase of 50,000 from September to October. (3) The net increase in DTH installations (allowing for disuse) from January to October was 402,000. (4) After allowing for Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man these figures are consistent with those published by BARB. (5) Continental Research, which carries out the Financial Times satellite TV
monitor, estimated that the number of dishes in use at the end of October 1992 was 2.61 million, 650,00 more than GfK. (6) The gap between the GfK and Continental Research estimates cannot be attributed primarily to sampling error.

The 25 per cent gap between the GfK and Continental Research estimates is likely to lead to some wrangling. Both are based on monitoring a relatively modest number of households however, so the emphasis in assessing the situation must be on the fact that these are all estimates. Continental Research's estimate for new dish installations in November is 102,000 - improved deliveries from manufacturers during the month helped.

Eurosat Distribution Ltd. (1 Oxgate Centre, Oxgate Lane, Edgware Road, London NW2 7JA - 081452 6699) has been appointed distributor of the Nais flat satellite aerial which is manufactured by Matsushita. With an eighteen month warranty and a lifetime expectancy of at least five years, the company expects the aerial to generate similar interest in the UK to that achieved in Germany in recent months.

HRS Electronics, Garretts Green Lane, Birmingham B33 OUE (021 7897575 ) has been appointed an official distributor for its spare parts and components for satellite TV systems by Pace Micro Technology Ltd.

## DOLBY SURROUND SOUND

Several programmes have now been produced by Granada featuring Dolby Surround Sound. The system, which was originally developed by Dolby in the Seventies for cinema use, encodes rear/side sound information in the right and left stereo channels. Decoders extract this information and feed it to separate speakers. Many films available on tape now have Dolby Surround Sound. Some recent Toshiba TV models incorporate a decoder, and the lastest VCR from Akai, Model VSA1100 at $£ 630$, has this feature.

## TEST AND SERVICING EQUIPMENT

RDA, Unit E, Woodfieldside Business Park, Pontllanfraith, Blackwood, Gwent NP2 2DG has launched a range of TV/video pattern generators in various forms with synchronisation/genlocking options. The basic synchronisable pattern generator PCB is available at $£ 450$. Alternative versions, in stand-alone or rack-mounted form, from industrial to broadcast quality, with or without genlocking, are available in the price range $£ 1,200$ to $£ 2,500$. The Camsin PCB offers a semi-graphic output that can be genlocked to external video or sync signals: it's bus-based and can be controlled by any type of 8 -bit processor.

Two new Unaohm signal-strength measurement/monitoring equipments are now available from Satellite Solutions (UK) Ltd., 35 Quarry Park Close, Moulton Park, Northampton NN3 1QB (0604 670900 ). The EP800 is a compact, portable satellite TV field strength monitor with


## mis <br> TRAINING DIVISION

MIS have held approved service training courses for industry, local government and health authorities throughout the UK since 1984. The following are designed for all domestic and commercial appliance service technicians. Please contact us for venue dates nationwide including Republic of Ireland.

## ELECTRICAL SAFETY TRAINING (All Appliances)

This practical course covers appliance and workshop equipment using Portable Appliance Tester, Earth Loop Impedance Tester, and Earth Insulation. Inc. manual of test charts; regulations and essential documentation

## MICROWAVE OVEN SERVICE TRAINING

Covers all commercial/domestic ovens. Inc. MIS publication "Microwave Oven Servicing" ISBN 0.9513783.0.9.

## MIS Training Division

1 South Lane, Clanfield, Hants PO8 0RB Tel: 0705596272 Fax: 0705592499

## W.M.T.V.

THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT WHOLESALERS IN WALSALL - SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY EX-RENTAL TVs AND VIDEOS TO THE TRADE AT COMPETITIVE PRICES ALSO AVAILABLE: NEW B-GRADE PRODUCTS TVs, VIDEOS, AUDIO \& MICROWAVES ALL TESTED \& BOXED
$1 / 2$ Mile of Junction 10 M6. Easy Parking Facilities
UNIT 3, BENTLEY LANE BUSINESS PARK BENTLEY LANE, WALSALL WS2 8TL Tel: 0922 724542. Fax: 0922722208 Mobile: 0860499495 (24 Hours) OPEN: MON-FRI, 9-6pm SAT 9-2pm
SUNDAYBY APPOINTMENT DELIVERY SERVICE THROUGOUT THE COUNTRY


## 18 BROOKWOOD ROAD, SOUTHFIELDS, LONDON SW18 5BP. TEL: 081-877 3492/8773518 FAX: 081-8773518

## SU3N-NV430 46

 3HSS4NB-NV730 3HSS4NA-NV366 NVG30 $33.40 .45 \quad 46$other Panasonics
130 sanyo
3HSSSY-VHR1100.1110 1300
HHSS3SY-VHR1500 SHARP $3 H$ SSSP- $\mathrm{VC930}$
482.483 .486 et
HSS83.486 elc .95009700 .381 VC7000. 8000 series (Bras5) OTHER MAKES Alba 4000 G
Solavox 1000
Foishorx 1000 .
Isher PHHPS10.520.530
Hinari VXL2. 4.3 .20
Hinarı VXI 5.202
 Orion VC150. 180 VH 1.2 .2 etc
Saisho VRT00. 605705805.905 Samsung Universal 2 Head Toshiba
V71 7374.7
Toshibav93
75. 81, 82. 83, 84, 85, 87

## ed <br> 18.50

119.00 24.00

$£ 18.00$
2.50

| $〔 15.50$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| 14.50 |

$〔 14.50$
$£ 42.00$

## $\uparrow 16.50$

 $£ 18.00$$£ 25.00$ $£ 25.00$
$£ 16.00$ $\begin{array}{r}816.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $£ 15.00$
$\boxed{2} 390$ 223.90
$£ 1600$ โ16.00 $£ 18.50$ £17.00

ASK FOR VIDEO HEAOS NOT LISTED the above heads are new BELTKITS A range of belt kits in stock from 60 ps to $£ 2.40$. Makes for most models available including: Alba. Akai, Amstrad. Ferguson/JVC. Fisher Funai. GEC. Goldstar Granada. Grundig. Hinari. Hitachı, Mitsubishi NEC. Orion. Panasonic. Philips. Saisho Samsung. Sanyo Schneider Sharp. Sony. Tensai etc - Please state model and make

CLUTCH BASE
Hitachi 520 at
£4.50
LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS
LOPT Hitachı 217476.78
LOPT Hitachı CPT1476 OPT Hilach CPT 1476 LOPT Matsui 1440 Decca 100
П Cvero
IT CVC253032
ІП Compaci 80 Series 110
$1 T$ Compact 80 Series 90
IT CVC45
III 11091
$17 \mathrm{CVC8OO13}$
1П CVC1 100
(П) CVC11501175

176325

## ПП П 172001

Other ITT transtormers availabie Fidelity all mode's up to $202 \times 3000$ Fidelity Panel tor 2X2000
Ficelity 22 2×3000
HinariCT45 \&
Thorn TX 100 Green Spol 110 Ferguson TX90 LOPT specily sizescreen
Ferguson 3V35/36 Mains Transtormer
Ferguson 3V44/45 Mains Transiormer
ransformer
TRIPLERS
Universal Tr pler
Univer sal Tripler with tocus unit
Decca 120130 serues tuple:
Ferguson 9000 triplers
horn X 10 Focus Unit Ki
OTHER GRUNDIG TRIPLERS IN SIOCK
hilach and malsul Lopis in siock

We stock capston motors makes include
so avallable are Ferguson
Molors, please state make mode

Prices subject to change without notice
Sharp Reel Motor Pulley only
Replacement of plastic puliey an a
number of Sharp Reel Motors with
the above metal pulley gives better
rewind/FF performance.
IDLER ASSEMBLIES

RGUSON Take up Clutch (Mecha 3V29/30 Take up Cluth $3 \mathrm{~V} 29 / 30$ Reel Idele
3 v35 Reel Idler
V58 596.15 Take up Clutch
Ider Arm
Clutch Assembly 3 V 44.45 . 48 . 49. 52.53
54.55
Clutch Assembly 3 V42. 43

## FISHER

FVHP6 15.905.910 Id ler Assembly
FVHP615 Gear Idier Assembly
FVHP905 910 Gear Idler Assembiy
FVHP520.530 Idier
FVHP520.530 Putley

## HITACHI

VT11.33 etc Original Ider Arm
V11.33 etc Idler Replacement
T9300.9500 etc. Play Idie
T9300,9500 etc. F/F Idier
193009500 etc Ideler
1800 8500 elc F/F Rew Idler
80000.850 elc Play Idler Assemb 18000.8500 etc. FF/Rew Pulle 11.33 etc Clutch Assembly PHILIPS
VR6460.6920 Idler Arm (Original) $\quad \mathbf{3} .00$ DV464.6462.6463.650 etc idler Mod Kit (Original) vR6542 PeI Dill Pder
§18.010 VR6843 Reel Drive Pulley
519.00 PANASONIC (All Original)
18.00
9.50
NV370 Idler Arm Unit VXP05?1 Gen

NV8600. 8610 Play Idler VXP:3243
NV600 688 ldier VXP0515
53.00

NV333 366 [3.00 NV8400 86008610 etc. VXFO245 10.50
$\mathbf{~} 0.95$ NV333. 366 etc Ider VXP0411-NV700 7200 7800 |dler VXP0344
NV2000 3000 Play Idier VXF0331
NV2000 3000 Idler Unit VXF032
G Mech. Play Gear VXL 1490
Back Tension Bands
From £1.50

### 15.50

## SANYO

Idler VHR1100. 1300.1500
Idier VHR2100.2300.2500.2700
Reel Drive Pulley Uni
VTC5000. 5150.6500
VTC5000.5150. 6500
SHARP
18.85
$\boxed{ } 6.20$
9.50
9.50
8.50 Idler Assembiy (original) VC780 78+ $\quad £ 650.50$

| E 4.50 |
| :--- |
| 793 VCT72 |
| 6.50 |

## AMSTRAD

45004600 MOD KIT INCI UDES PINCH
ROLLER AND IDLER CLUTCH $£ 5.00$
Limiter Post Assembly $\quad £ 1.75$

Please add $\{1.00$ per order for $p \& p$ and then add $17.5 \%$ VAT

Back Tersicn Bands in Stock for Aka! Fisher
Hitach erguson. JVC. Mitsubish। Panasonic Sanyo and Sharp

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Trade Caunter now open Monday.Ffiday 9.0 5.30. Saturday 9.00-1.00. Nearest Unde ground station - Southlields District Line.


MAINTENANCE KITS A wallable tof Alba. Amstrad Ferguson Fisher JUC. Matsul. Mitsubishi. Nikkaı. Panasonic phlips Salsho Saiora. Schneider. Sentra Snarp Sonke Tashiko Toshiba

## PINCH ROLLERS

A range of Pinch Rollers is in stock mosi o Eerguson. Fisher. Funal GEC. Goldstar Grundig. Hinar. Hitachi. ITT JVC Marantz Mitsubishi NEC Nordmende Orion Fanasonic Philips. Samsung. Sanyo chneider Sharp Sony Tensai. Thomson Toshiba etc Please state model and make.

Philps Pinch Foller for models VR6180 6185 $6670.6760 .6761 .6870 \quad \mathbf{~} \quad \mathbf{~} 6.00$

BACK-UP BATTERIES

hillps 12 | F Back up Battery |
| :--- |
| 1.7 | Ferguson Tx10 OTHER SPARES

## Iniversal Copying Kit (Scart

 Universal Camcorder Kit Video Cassette Lamps from CRT Anodr CapsVideo Tape Splicing Kit
Hitach IV Frame MOdule HM6251
Hitachi TV Frame Module HM6232
Cassette Fousing Assembly Ferguson
Cassette Ljading Roller Assembly 3 V 23
3V31. 3 V32
Degaussirg Positor Blue Degaussing Positor White Cassette Housing Assembly Hitach End Sens:ir for Hitachi VT83 64.65 (Parr) £2 $\mathbf{£ 1 5}$ Cassette L.ED Sensor for Panasonic etc $£ 1.60$ C Circuit Protectors Clear Service
Satellite LNB
Video ldars Spring Kit
Video Washer \& EClip Kit
Unversal From $\mathrm{E7.90}$
Soldering ron 25 W E96.00

## MANY OTHER VIDEO AND <br> TV SPARES IN STOCK



99-programme storage capacity, stereo/dual and D2 MAC audio, a microprocessor that enables complex operations to be used simply, an LC display that shows the features of the signal being measured (frequency, channel number, memory location and attenuation level), manual or automatic selection of input sensitivity in eight ranges, a scart socket for external decoding, a PC connector to enable the meter to be used as a TV monitor, carrier/noise ratio measurement by means of one key press and a hard copy printer output. The EP737 is an all-in-one equipment for satellite, cable and u.h.f. TV use, combining a high-quality tuner and c.r.t. display with precision instrumentation. The c.r.t. doubles as a high-definition TV monitor with a picture-zoom capability. In the spectrum analyser mode the instrument can quickly detect unwanted signals or amplifier overload conditions. A loudspeaker gives assessment of TV and f.m. radio signals and audible peak-strength detection. The backlit LCD provides a digital frequency readout.

The recently introduced Granada CT128 Astra satellite meter enables alignment and skew to be set quickly and accurately by simultaneously measuring the power of a vertically-polarised channel and that of adjacent horizon-tally-polarised channels. It's not necessary to know whether the LNB has built-in polarisation offset - the installer simply selects "skew" then rotates the LNB for minimum meter deflection. With the Eutelsat II F3 satellite in operation at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, accurate dish alignment and skew adjustment are more important than ever. For further details contact Granada. PO Box 31, Ampthill Road, Bedford MK42 9QQ (0234 226493 ).

The new TCK50 Antex soldering kit consists of a 50W soldering iron with an accurately adjustable temperature control in its handle, a heavy duty bench stand with a specially profiled bezel, the new "mini" desolder pump and a solder pack.

## HSE REGULATIONS

As mentioned last month, the new workplace health, safety and welfare regulations came into force in the UK on January lst. New workplaces that come into use for the first time on or after January lst have to comply with them from the start - the same applies to any modifications, extensions or conversions begun on or after January 1st. Existing workplaces have until January 1st 1996 to comply. The Health and Safety Commission (HSE) has published a guide to the new regulations. Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Approved Code of Practice, ISBN 011886333 9, is available at $£ 5.00$ from HMSO or through booksellers. The HSE has an Information Centre for public enquiries regarding the new regulations. It can be reached on 0742892345.

## PUBLICATIONS

Ferguson has produced for dealers a fault diagnosis pocket book for the ICC5, IKC2 and TX85/86/89/98/99 chassis. Part number for ordering is 00XM119001.

HS Publications, 7 Epping Close, Derby DE3 4HR (0332 513 399) has just published at $£ 3.95$ inclusive of post and packing The Story of BBC Colour Television. This 32-page book has over 40 illustrations, many of which are extremely
rare - a special centre-page spread features twelve photographs in full colour. Coverage includes early reasearch work, u.h.f. field trials in the Fifties, the Alexandra Palace colour studio, experimental OBs and colour test charts.

The British Amateur Television Club has published a new edition of An Introduction to Amateur Television, which includes detailed information on how to set up an ATV station and lots of video and r.f. construction projects, and Slow Scan Television Explained, which covers basic principles, explanations of all modes, commercial hardware and computer-based systems and various construction projects. Both books are priced at $£ 5$. They can be obtained from Ian Pawson, 14 Lilac Avenue, Leicester LE5 IFN (0533 769 425). For BATC membership details apply to Dave Lawton, Grenehurst, Pinewood Road, High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 4DD (0494 28 899).

Did you ever get your copy of The Setmakers? This highly recommended 464 -page hardcover book is a fascinating history of the radio/TV manufacturing industry in the UK from the earliest days to quite recently, with much about the characters who built up the industry. It's lavishly illustrated with nearly 500 photographs, over a hundred of which are in colour. You can obtain a copy for $£ 17.45$ inclusive of post and packing from John O'Neill, 13 Green Curve, Banstead, Surrey SM7 INS (0737 355 240).

The address of the Out of Print Book Service has been changed to 13 Pantbach Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff CF4 ITU (0222 627 703).

## IN BRIEF

The largest net growth in UK broadband cable subscribers yet recorded occurred during the three months to October 1st 1992 when 49,667 new subscribers were connected. At that date 380,297 homes were connected to broadband networks - the total number of cable subscribers was 601,872 . . Alba has introduced at $£ 400$ a double-deck VCR, Model VCR222, whose features include long-play, dual scart sockets, an LCD remote control handset and a one month, eight-event timer. . . The European Commission is to investigate the dumping of TV sets with screen sizes of 15.5 cm and over imported from Malaysia, China, Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey following complaints from EC producers including Philips, Thomson and Nokia. Imports from these countries took a 22 per cent share of the European market in 1991, rising from 2 m sets in 1988 to 5.6 m in 1991. Amongst imports to be investigated are Matsushita and Sony sets from Malaysia; Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Sanyo and Toshiba sets from Singapore; Hitachi, JVC and Sanyo sets from Thailand; and Dae Woo, GoldStar and Samsung sets from Korea. . . Sharp claims to have introduced the world's largest thin-film transistor liquid-crystal display. The 14.2 in . VGA-compatible LQ14D311 has a range of 262,144 colours, which means that it complies with the worldwide c.r.t. standard in this screen size. The $540 \times 480 \times 3$ transistor matrix is arranged in a vertical-stripe configuration so that both vertical and horizontal lines are perfectly straight. . . Finally a correction: in the item on CD-I last month (page 193) the technology should have been described as 16 -bit, not 8 -bit.

[^0]

## WHERE CANYOUBUY ,9,000 DOMESTIC APPLIANCE SPARES ? GENUINE AND PATTERN AVAILABLE FROM JUST ONE SOURCE !! <br> NOW AVAILABLE <br> 2.54 Page Pattern spares catalogue £4 To Non Account Customers (Refundable On First $£ 50$ Order) <br> ALL AVAILABLE FROM <br> FOLLOWING GOBLIN GORENJE HOTPOINT HITACHI HOOVER INDESIT ITT/NOVA KENWOOD KEW KIRDY MIELE MORPHY RICHARDS MOUUNEX NEWPOL NEVADA NHLCO NILFIST NUMATIC OSTER/SUNBEAM PANASONIC <br> 



ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT

AUDIO ANALYSER AA-930

Six measuring instruments in one, to assist in the repair of audio equipment. Contains a LF generator, stereo AC millivoltmeter, stereo wattmeter, azimuth adjustment, distortion meter and wow and flutter meter.


ÁUDIO TESTER CU-900

Designed to check such audio items as $C D$ players, cassette recorders headphones, microphones, loudspeakers and amplifiers. Testing made easier by front panel plug and socket layout.


## The Euras System

 is the largest repair tips database for CD, TV and video in Europe.
## Solutions at your fingertips.

## The System

has over 100,000 repair tips for 10,000 models
from 250
manufacturers and is conveniently available as manuals, stand alone PC or videotext. The System now also boasts technical service data for computers from SAMS Computerfacts: available as manuals.

Euras Internationa' Limited Heston House, 7-9 Emery Rd Brislington, Bristol BS4 5PF
England
Telephone 0272724475
Fax 0272723374

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  Hit Achl nosat Dual Trace loomhl Duw tB with 4 Ehannel SCode iumberger 5218 Dual Trace zoommz Delay 5 wrep with <br>  |  |
|  | ultimeters |
|  | NCC 10 Amps. |
|  |  |
|  | RACALDANA Sym Sr Gee $98040.01-104 M \mathrm{MHZ}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | WAYNE KRR Br2ARCCMeter |
|  |  |
| Tratere | ONI |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| RACALDAMA 1991 Unversa Counterfimer |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | AVO MULTIMETE |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Ha |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| SPECTRUMANALYSERS |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  <br> Ihis:s a VERY SMALL SAMP.E OF STOC. SAE or Teiedhone for ist Please check availadinty before ordering CARRIAGt all unts $I 16$-VAT to be acded to Total of Goods and Carriage |  |
| STEWART of READING <br> IIOWYKEHAM FOAD, READING. BERKS RG6 IPL <br> Teieptione: 073426804 । $\mathrm{Fax}:(0734) 351696$ <br> Callers Welcome 9am-5 30pm Mon-Fri (untıl 8pm Thurs) |  |



* FM radio, TV and satellite all in one instrument
- Frequency counter for setting satellite channel
- Autocorrected level reading across all bands
* High accuracy withour the use of correction charts
- Stable 12,15 \& 18 voli LNB supply
- Many system fault finding functions

For TV/FM, SAT TV, SMATV and Cable TV installers

## ALBAN ELDECTRONICS LIMITIDD

4U St Abans Enterprise Centre, Long Spring
Porters Wood, St Albans, Herts., Al3 6EN
Tel: 0727832266 - Fax: 0727810546


SPECIAL OFFER - $21^{\prime \prime}$ FST
51 EAL
Save £15 $\qquad$ only £54

CLEAR OUT PRICE 20" Gll tube
51-500 $\qquad$ Save £19. $\qquad$ only £10
$14^{\prime \prime}$ and $16^{\prime \prime}$ tubes at silly prices Tubes to replace all the following:

| £ | £ | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37-554 .............. 19 | 370EGB ............ 19 | 42AGA .............. 19 |
| 37-550 ............. 19 | 370GUB ........... 29 | 420CSB ............ 29 |
| 37-573 .............. 19 | 370GYB ............ 29 | 420 CZB ……..... 29 |
| 37-590 .............. 29 | 370HFB ............ 29 | 420DVB ............ 19 |
| 37-592 ............. 29 | 370HUB ............. 29 | 420DYB .......... 19 |
| 42-556 ............. 29 | 37JGA .............. 29 | 420EDB …........ 19 |
| 42-570 .............. 29 | 37SX101Y ......... 19 | 420EFB |
| 42-590 .............. 19 | 38EAC .............. 29 | $420 \mathrm{EGB} \quad 29$ |
| 42-592 .............. 19 | 38EAF | 420 FRB - 19 |
| AXT37-001 ........ 29 | 38EAD .............. 29 | 420GAB |
| AXM42-001 ....... 29 | 38EAP ……...... 29 | 420GUB ........... 29 |
| AXT42-001 ........ 19 | 38JDB ……....... 29 | 420GYB ........... 29 |
| 37EFB .............. 19 | 38JRD .............. 29 |  |

Comprehensive range of new and rebuilt tubes always available

## Ring IRENE or JANE for prices

## Callers Welcome

Carriage and VAT
extra
EXPRESS TV

The Mill, Mill Lane, RUGELEY, Staffs WS15 2JW Tel: 0889-577600 Fax: 0889-575600



## REMOTE CONTROLS

Ferguson Types
TV - 738, 739, 740 etc
TVNCR - 734, 742, 748 etc VCR - For 3V35 etc

TVNCR - Fastext 789, 785 etc
$£ 5.95$ $£ 6.95$

## MANY OTHER TYPES AVAILABLE

NEW AND REGUN TUBES VIDEO HEADS - ALL MAKES

## TV AND VCR SPARES

CARRIAGE AND VAT NOT INCLUDED

## VISTA ELECTRONICS

$\frac{\text { VISA }}{\text { VISA }}$
Unit 1B, Wingate Grange Industrial Estate, County Durham, TS28 5AH

## TECH NOVISION

Television Manufacturing Co. of Manchester INCREASE YOUR SALES 100\%


FST MONITOR STYLE 22" COLOUR, TEXT. MODEL TX2000 FULLY GUARANTEED KONIG REMOTE CONTROL £140 + VAT
Unbeatable value.
Call now to ensure Speedy Supply.
Tel: 0618320890 Fax: 0618320892

## YOU'VE SEEN SCART SPLITTER BOXES

They add the stgnals together putturg one on top of the other, alter mput and output sugnal livels and eesalt m erery poor qualty

## YOU'VE SEEN MECHANICAL PLSH BUTTON SCART BOXES

You have to walk to them every time 'o use them fort so good if all your other equipmen is remote controlled'), they d's't ullou' फe's to wew and record the same sisnal (if they clam to the strals are added together luke the SCART sphtters) and mechancul sunt hes become 'nosy' whel the contacts start to tarmsh resultum on mor quadity

NOW SEE THE ONLY REAL SOLUTION !

## per riswitch

 automatic audic/visual switching systemA ful'y automatic. Plectro stc sumth:ny, acture video and audto contral SCART wnnector system requirng NO remste control and NO mechuntal surtche. Fit it, forget it and stay seated! all signals perfectly freserved and routed accordng to your chouce

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY ON 'SCART bOXES' WHC'H CAN'T DO THE JOB FORGET THE REST - FIT THE BFST

## HOOPWELL LTD.

UNIT B9, LARKFIEIID TRADING ESTATE, LARKFIELI, MAIDSTONE, KENT. ME20 6SW

```
0622-882285
```




## ADVERTISERS’ INDEX

| Aerial Techniques | 285 | ICS Intertext Group. | 244 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alban Electronics Ltd | 291-299 | J.J. Components | 267 |
| Anglian TV Wholesale | 302 |  |  |
| Antex Electronics | 297 | Lancashire Trade | 300 |
| A-Z Electronics | 288 \& 289 | Manor Supplies. | 255 |
| Besco Ltd | 304 | Marapet | 05 |
| B.K. Electronics | 248 | M.I.S. Training. | 288 |
| Bull Electrical. | 245 | Powell, T | 291 |
| Campion Wholesale TV Ltd . | 302 | Promax Instruments | 291-299 |
| Central TV Wholesale Ltd. | 305 | P.V. Tubes. | 244 |
| Centrevision | 294 | Sendz Components | 311-OBC |
| Coastal Aerial Supplies | 302 | Stewart of Reading | 293 |
| Colourtrade of Birmingham | 300 | Swift TV Publications. | 292 |
| Crewe Wholesale TV Ltd | 302 | Technovision | 295 |
| CTV | 299 | Telecentre ... | 302 |
| Datapart Ltd | 291 | Teleprice Ltd. | 303 |
| East London Components | 244 | Telespares Ltd | 251 |
| Economic Devices | 276 \& 277 | Telnet | 299 |
| Euras International Ltd | 293 | Trac Satellite Systems | 298 |
| Express TV Supplies | 294 | Vista Electronics | 293 |
| GGL Components | 246-247 | Well-View | 294 |
| Gogglebox | . 304 | Western Trade Services | 305 |
| Grandata Ltd | 238-243 | West Midlands TV. | 288 |
| Hardy, J.W. | 296 | Willowvale Electronics Ltd | IFC |
| Hoopwell Ltd.. | 293 | Wiltsgrove Ltd.. | 300 |
| Hussain Central TV Ltd | . 301 | W. Tree Trade Wharehouse | 304 |



## ค PRDMAX

ELECTRONIC
TEST EQUIPMENT
TV/FM LEVEL METER MC-477D


* Frequency range: $47-860 \mathrm{MHz}$
- Functions: TV, spectrum, analysis, synchronism
- Simultaneous display of picture and measured level
* 39 memory channels, set by user
* Autocorrected meter reading for higher accuracy

For TV/FM, SAT TV, SMATV and Cable TV installers
ALBAN DLDECTRONICS LIMITIDD
4 U St Albans Enterprise Centre, Long Spring
Porters Wood, Si Albans, Herts., AL3 6EN Tel: 0727832266 - Fax 0727810546

## CONVERT YOUR FEREUSON BSB RECEIVER 10 PAL \＆D2MAC

 FOR

FEATURES
－ 60 Fully programmable channels with Remote Control－On Screen Graphics with Live Programme informatian Pre－set for most popular PAL D2MAC and
DMAC Tronsmissions $\quad$ Selecrable LNB Type $\quad$ External 12 volt switch faclity
D2MAC
－Superb digital quolity sound a Preferred Language focility－Covers all D2 ond DMAC Audio channels 四 Bockground／Foreground sound mix faclity －Switchable $16: 9$ with optional panning Outputs in RGB Video，Audio UHF PAL
T⿴囗⿱一一⿱宀八⺀大 Puts Video Audio and UHF ON SCREEN MENUS
easy．Shown below are a selection mostly from the D2MAC menu structu


INTEGRATING WITH OTHER EQUIPMENT
The moditied receiver can be ted from on existing Astro systent an by utilsing an I．F．splitter
it is also possible to connect both Astra and DBS antennas with on electronic A／b swith The receivers external switch feature will allow automatic selection of either antenna on any of its 60 channels．


STOP PRESS ．．If you have a DECCA or TATUNG BSB receiver，we can now conver to D2MAC．Cost is $£ 59.00$ and the receiver must be returned to TRAC


## Beat price rises today

With four extra pages of technical information each month，TELEVISION is going to cost slightly more from the shop after this issue．

For a short time，we are keeping the subscription price unchanged．So if you subscribe now you can get your issues despatched straight from the printers AND SAVE MONEY TOO．

So for the latest information on tv ，video and satellite repairs，post the coupon today．Or call the subscription credit card hotline on 0789200255.

Post to Television Subscriptions，Oakfield House，
Perrymount Road，Haywards Heath，Sussex RH16 3DH

## TELEVISIOI SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please send me Television
for One Year at a cost of $£ 24$
－Two years at a cost of $£ 45$
Three years at a cost of $£ 65$
－I enclose a cheque／PO．payable to
Reed Business Publishing for $£$
OR
－Please debit my credit card account，to Reed Business Publishing for $£$
Amex Barclaycard／Access $]$ Visa $\square$ Diners Club $\square$


Expiry Date

Name：
Mr．／Mrs．／Miss．（Initials must be supplied）
Job Title： $\qquad$
Company： $\qquad$
Address： $\qquad$

Post code：
SIGNATURE $\qquad$ Date

Please tick here if you don＇t wish to receive marketing promotions from other companies $\square$ Code TVA
Post to Television Subscriptions，Oakfiald House，Perrymount Road， Haywards Heath，Sussex RH16 3DH

## TV WHOLESALE



## MEINFT

OSCLLLOSCOPES
4P 1740 A 100 MH Dua Trace H.P 1741 A A 100 MHz Dual Trace Analogue Storage H.P. I82C 100 MHz 4 Channel.
H.P. 196A Oscliloscope Camera TEETRONIX 7603 - 100 MHz 4 Channe TEKTRONTX 7623-100MHz 4 Channel YEKTRONDX 7313-100MHz 4 Channel Analogue Storage TEKTRONX 7904 -500MHz Dual Trace TEKTRONLX P6201 - FET Oscilloscope Probe (1. ICHz)

E300 TEKTRONX 1103 - FET PTobe Po
E325
PHILIPS 3211
15MHz Dual Trace
 E700 PHILPS 324050 MHz Dual Trace . 2250 PHIIPS 3261 120MHz Duad Trace £250 TELEQUPMENT DM64-50MHz Dual T275 Trace... E275 TELEOTIPMENT D75-50MHz Dual Trace EPOA BRADLEY 192 -Oscllloscope Calibreor £100

## Power Supples Frequency Counters Digitial

 Mulimeters/AVOs: Component Eridges Pats Testers Uise Genera:ors -MANY TYPES HP. 3200 B VHF osc $10 \mathrm{MHz}-500 \mathrm{MHz}$ H.P. 4204A osciliator 10Hz-1 MHz Marconi TF 1073 A R F anenuator $0-100 \mathrm{~dB}$ Marcon TF 23701/s spectrum analyser ( 110 MHz ) Marcon TF 2904 colourgain - delay test sets. Marcont TF 2209 grey scaie generators. Marconi TF 2005. 0 m stres square puse + bar generators. Marcon TF 2802 a pattem generator - SLMS Marcon TF 2606 differental voltmeters Marcon TF 2213A.1 X. Y display Marcon TF 1245 ) 20.300 MHz oscillator wnth 0 I Marcon TF 1247 \} (circut macnication merer) Marcon TF 1247) (circut magnufication meter) Marconi TF 144 F 4 standard siq generaor 10 K T2MHZ) Electrossantic 5KV voltmeterBrandenberg 2475R phoromullipher power supply Could I3B IOR-100KHz osellatar
\&350 Anderson prom eraser
£100 Roband 500 voltmeters (IKv)
£150 Wandel \& Cokermann PSGI tess signal generator £25 (4.433618MHZ) Deltest lamily module general purpose Component Detest lamly modué inear dences Component Detest lanily moduid digralal devices Detest famuly module remone tes head $\int$ total $=5500$ EPOA Dellest lamuly modue power supply unit
EPOA English Electric - insulation tester..
A GEC Dash tester
inter - unive sal prom programmers.
COBI capacitance devition
500 bridges Racal 9300 -solated line conditioner:
Racal 9303 \& 1.1478 true RMS RF level. meters

 $£ 100$ Decade RCV boxes ...... from 55
Mary other tems avalable. Send SAE for List and Prices or Fax List Avalable. Low Cost Delvery can be Aranged, if required (VAT to be added to Prices and Delvery). All Guar anteed 3 Months C' Grade Audio Products and 'B' Grade TV Video Products Avalable

Send for Price Lusts.

## TELNET

8 CAVANS WAY
BINLEY INDUSTRIAL ESTAME
COVENTRY CV3 2SF
(Premises situated close to Eastern By Pass in Coventry With easy access to M1. M6, M40, M69. A45)
Telephone: 0203-650702 Fax:0203-650773


ELECTRONIC
TEST EQUIPMENT
FM \& TV FIELD STRENGTH METER MC-160B

* Excellent for aerial irstallation
- Frequency coverage $<8$ to 856 MH
* Accurate digital frequency display
* Measurement accuracy $\pm 2.7 \mathrm{~dB}$
- Superb sensitivity for FM and TV
- Easy to buy, easy to carry

For FM/TV, MATV, CCTV and Cable TV installers

## ALBAN EIXXCTRONICS LIMITED

4U St Albans Enterprise Centre, Long Spring Porters Wood, St Albans, Herts, AL3 6EN Tel: 0727832266 Fax: 0727810546

# Lancashire Trade Distributors 

We have moved to our purpose built new warehouse
32 CRAVEN COURT, WINWICK QUAY, WARRINGTON WA2 8QU


## WE CAN DELIVER



ESTABLISHED 1973 - WHOLESALE ONLY


LATEST
NICAM
FASTEXT
F.S.T.

## MAJOR BRANDS TV - VIDEO - HIFI SATELLITE

 COMPLETE BOXED - WITH STAND - HANDSET - BOOK - ETC - MINT
## Phone 021-359 7020 $\square$ FAX 021-359 6344 221-222 BRIDGE ST WEST, HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM B19 2HU

## WILTSGROVE LTD

NOW IN STOCK BRAND NEW PORTABLE CTV'S
12 MONTHS GUARANTEE

EX-RENTAL PORTABLES REMOTE CTV's TELETEXT TV's
VIDEO RECORDERS TWIN SPEED VCR VIDEO TAPES E-180
from $£ 39.00$ from $£ 30.00$ from $£ 35.00$ from $£ 35.00$ from $£ 65.00$ from $£ 0.85$

ALL STOCK TESTED \& WORKING NEW STOCK ARRIVING DAILY EX-RENTAL FST's 'B' GRADE etc EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME HUGE RANGE OF TV \& VIDEO SPARES


28-29 RIVER STREET, DIGBETH BIRMINGHAM B5 5SA

TEL: 021 772-2733 FAX: 021 766-6100

## BRITAIN'SLAREEST INOEPENOENT



# TV \& VIDEO WHOLESALERS 

BIRMINGHAM
208 BROMFORD LANE, ERDINGTON,
BIRMINGHAM B24 8DL
Tel: 021-3273273 Fax: 021-322 2011

## FEBRUARY SPECIALS New ‘B' Grades



Major brands now in stock, don't miss out this month - buy now RING OUR BIRMINGHAM OFFICE ON 021-3273273 for details


CALL IN AT YOUR LOCAL BRANCH TODAY AND SEE OUR RANGE OF EX-RENTAL AND B GRADE STOCK

## ANCLIANTV WHOLESALE

 Ex.RENTALTVs\& ${ }^{2}$ CRs THORN andGRANADA STOCK
'B' GRADE T.V., VIDEO AUDIO, MICROWAVE NEW MAJOR BRANDS COMPLETEMINT AND BOXED

## BESTPOSSIBLEPRICES EXPORTENOUIRES <br> WELCOME RING FORDETALLS ANGLIAN TV WHOLESALE, UNIT 4, BRECKLANDS BUSINESS CENTRE TAVERN LANE, DEREHAM, NORFOLK (0362) 691611



## TELECENTRE

Distributor of ' $B$ ' grade TVs \& Videos also has for disposal, quantity of ex-rental TVs and Videos.

Ring before travelling for availability and prices

## 0270589392

 79A Coleridge Way, Crewe.10 mins from Junction 16 - M6

## CREWE WHOLESALE TV LTD.

WE HAVE SLASHED OUR PRICES. WORKING TV'S FROM £15.00. WORKING TEXT TV'S FROM £45.00 TAKE $5 £ 45.00$ - TEXT ONLY $£ 200.00$.
LARGE SELECTION OF WORKING AND UNTESTED STOCK.
WORKING TOP LOADING VIDEOS FROM £40.00.
WORKING FRONT LOADING VIDEOS FROM £50.00
WORKING LONG PLAYING STEREO VIDEOS ONLY £70.00

AT LEAST 1 DELIVERY, TO EACH UNIT, PER WEEK.
CALL NOW FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
CREWE - OPEN 9.30 TO 5.30 MONDAY-FRIDAY
TEL: 0270582924.

* UNTESTED STOCK ONLY *

BLACKBURN - OPEN 10.00 TO 4.00 WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY
TEL: 0254264489

## AERIALS <br> FOR TV \& FM RADIO, PLUS 1000's OF MASTS,

BRACKETS, LASHING KITS, CLAMPS, PLUGS, CABLES, OUTLETS, DIPLEXERS ETC.

## AMPLIFIERS

FOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND DOMESTIC, MAST HEAD OR SET BACK. WE HAVE ONE OF THE

LARGEST RANGES,
AVAILABLE FROM STOCK
MAIN DISTRIBUTORS
FOR ANTIFERENCE,
LABGEAR, WOLSEY
FRINGE, TRIAX, TELEVES, VOLEX-RAYDEX, KUBLER + MANY MORE
CDASTIALIL A|E\|R\|IAIL


UNIT X2 Rudford Industrial Estate Ford, Arundel
0903723726
NOMMNMUM ORDER VALUE

 CARRIAGE PREE ON OPDERS £250 + VSA | CNON |
| :---: |
| QUALITY USED T.V. |
| \& VIDEO |
| COMPLETE RANGE OF |
| TV.'s AND VIDEOS |
| MOST MAKES AND |
| MODELS AVAILABLE |
| STOCK ARRIVING DAILY |
| T.V.'s from £3.00 |
| Videos from £30.00 |
| PricesEx-VAT |

Free Delivery Service to most areas of the U.K.
UNIT 80, BARRACKS ROAD, SANDY LANE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE DY13 9QB Just 10 Mins from M5 Junct. 6 Worc's North

For your export requirements contact us.

### 0299.8796420 8899643

FAX: 0299827984


## LIMITED



| BESCO LTD EX-RENTAL TV's \& VIDEOS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW B' GRADE MAJOR BRANDS <br> TV - VIDEO - HPFI |  |  |  |  |  |
| PORTABLES \& FST'S \& NICAM • FASTEXT • SONY • HITACHI PANASONIC • ETC 100's of Ex-Rental \& H.P. Repossesions from $£ 10$ VHS Video from $£ 30$ <br> Huge selections. Complete range - All makes and models available. <br> * NEW STOCKS EVERY DAY <br> PICK YOUR OWN VHS VIDEOS - Lots of $10 £ 20.00$ each 100's Px Upright Vacs now available Working Ex-Equipment Panels |  |  |  |  |  |
| BRADFORD <br> 16 Bottomley St Manchester Rd, BD5 7JL Ring Tony (0274)308186 | MANCHESTER <br> Unit 3, Mersey Rd. <br> North End Est., Failsworth Ring David (061) 6834612 | Visa/Access Welcome Prices are Plus VAT \&: Based on Quantity OPEN 6DAYS 9-5 FAX 0274722229 |  |  |  |

## NEW BUYS ON B GRADE STOCK ALLOWS US TO OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING

14" portables working 889 All boxed with instructions

R/Clong play videorecorders working 299
All boxed with instructions

## DISCOUNT ON QUANTITY

21", 25" and 28" Nicams working All boxed with instructions TEL FOR PRICE
B grade microwaves from £39
We require long term buyers of faulty B grade stock - all boxed
Complete and untouched. Good dean condition.
For example (in blocks of 12 or more)
3 basic portables
975 each
3 R/C portables
3 L/play videos
285 each
$1 \times$ CD radio cass
979 each
$1 \times$ CD radio cass
835 each
$1 \times$ CD midi system
ع45 each

## W TREE TRADE WAREHOUSE

UNIT 1 SUNSHINE MILLS WORTLEY RD LEEDS 12
TEL: 0532 638804/633421 FAX: 0532310275
RE STOCN NG FOR NET YDAR? BGRADE NOW INSTOCK
Ah, PACKED IIKE NEW IN BOXES WITH ORIGINAL PACKING HAND SET \& INSTR
$20^{\prime \prime}$ remote ..... £120
$20^{\prime \prime}$ Teletext ..... £140
21" Teletext ..... £150
25" Nicam Teletext ..... £275
28" Nicam Teletext ..... £300
B GRADE STOCK RETURNED GOODS
14" Portables from ........... $£ 70$ 14" Portables from ..... $£ 25$
20" Remote CTV from. ..... £105
Front load VHS from. ..... $£ 50$
20" Fastext from ..... $£ 140$
Midi Hi-Fi's from. ..... £20
L/P VHS from £120 21"CTVs from ..... £40
10" Mains/bat from. £90 Radio Cassettes from ..... £15
A ARMED V TEL: LEEDS
0532-310359
discount electaical warehouse ASK FOR ROBERT


SUPPLIERS OF EX-RENTAL TV \& VIDEO'S THORN \& NON THORN
REMOTE TEXT \& VIDEO HAND UNITS SUPPLIED WHERE NECESSARY ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO VAT

DELIVERIES THROUGHOUT DEVON CORNWALL TWICE WEEKLY

GIVE US A RING OR CALL IN 2A BARTON HILL ROAD, TORQUAY, DEVON
TEL: 0803312222 FAX: 326767



EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME

## B CBADE SWITCH ON 10 TOP QUALITY BRANDS

PHONE
OF TODAY

FOR BEST
RESULTS
ALL SIZES OF SCREEN TV AVAILABLE, BOTH IN FAST TEXT \& DIGITAL NICAM STEREO

## VIDEOS: CURRENT MODEL

Single Twin Speed, Nicam S-VHS

## CAMCORDER

C FORMAT, FULL SIZE, 8 mm MICROWAVES PORTABLE HIFI SATELLITE VIDEOCRYPT

## PORTABLE £90

FULL REMOTE, BOXED

| CTVLONDON | CENTRAL TV WHOLESALE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Eley Estate, Nobel Road | DISTRIEUTIONLTD |
| Edmonton N18 , | 369 Stratford Road, Sparkhill |
| TEL: 081-807 4090 | Birmingham B11 |
| FAX:081-884 1314 | TEL: 021-772 1591 |
|  | FAX: 021-766 6383 |
|  | VISA |

## [LASSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLRSSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED



No other consumer magazine in the country can reach so effectively those readers who are wholly engaged in the television and affiliated electronic industries. They have a need to know of your products and services.
The prepaid rate for semi display setting is $£ 12.00$ per single column centimetre (minimum 3 cm ). Classified advertisements $£ 8.40$ per line, box number $£ 22.00$ extra. All prices plus $17 \frac{1}{2} \%$ VAT. All cheques, postal orders etc., to be made payable to Reed Business Publishing. Advertisements, together with remittance, should be sent to The Television Classified, 11th Floor, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS


| -mome TEST EQUIPMENT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 L |  |
| AT 2, Audi-Multi-Tester, 16 test-circults for loudspeakers, tuners, amplifiers, headphones. tape recorders, mikes, boosters | Regenerating Computers \& Measurers for CRT's with cathode protection, gas clean-up ald, short repair exhausted CRT's becomes bright and sharp again even if all other machines do not succeed |
| car radios, CD-players; measurment of millivolt. drift. watt. performance with generator, radio. signal tracer/injector. 13 volt supply etc | United Kingdom: P \& E Services, Llandudno. Tel. (0492) 549246, Fax 547880. <br> Ireland: Dönberg Electronics, Ranafast, Co Donegal, Tel./Fax (075) 48275 <br> New Zealand: TDON Lid., Onehunga, Auckland, Tel. 668-907, Fax 668-499 <br> Germany: Ulrich Müter, Oer-Erkenschwick. Fax (02368) 57017 |

## TRAINING <br> --

If you require a home study course in the fundamentak of electronics. cither whegin a carcer. pursuc a hohby, or
refresh your knowledge
BASIC ELECTRONICS course, from the Direct Personal Learmangscheme. could be just what K. Sparrou etc 11 Claydon Gree Whitchurch RRISTOL Avon BSI4 ONG

Telephone: $(0275) 835669$

## 



WANTED
Regular Supply of Ex-Rental Colour TVs and Videos. Cash on Collection Quick Service
Tel. 0742312832

## 2 TRANSFORMERS

## TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

I'HONE 081-948.3702 FAX: 081-3320583

 IIIACHI HINARI INDIESIT HTV. KIMARA NIKKAI
 RIFHFFISHON PYI: PHIIIIPS . SANYO . SAISHO SHARP



## FULL RANGE OF KONIG: VIDEO HEADS, BELT KITS, <br> IDLERS, PINCH ROLLERS, TENSION BANDS. <br> LARGE RANGE OF REMOTE CONTROLS IN STOCK

TIIMIAN MAII, ORIDER LTID . 236 SAVID (OOMBE ROAI)

Approx. 1 mile from Kew Bridge. Sat 10 am 1012 noo

## SERVICE DATA

## E.C.S. INDEXES!

## THOUSANDS SOLD WORLDWIDE

Edition 9 of the complete indexes now published containing approx 8,000 Faults listed in 12 Years of Television magazine.

Indexes are alphabetically listed by Make, Model, Fault, Ref and are now available for just:
£8.00 For Television \& Satellite Faults
£8.00 For Video, Camcorder \& CD Faults
Or $£ 15.00$ for both sets complete with chassis \& similar model guides. Please add $£ 1.50$ (UK), £3.00 (Overseas) to total order to cover post \& packing.

A LOW COST UPDATE SERVICE IS ALSO AVAILABLE. FULL DETAILS DESPATCHED WITH ORDER.
To secure your copy/s please make Cheques/Postal Orders payable to:

## E.C.S.

## 31 Prenton Road West, Prenton, Birkenhead, Merseyside L42 9PY

## SERVICE MANUALS

FOR MOST U.K., EUROPEAN, FAR-EAST \& USA TYPES OF CTV MTV - VCR - SAM - SAT - MWAVE - AUDIO INCLUDING UNUSUALS" - AND ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES VCR CIRCUITS ALSO AVAILABLE SEPARATELY FOR MOST MODELS.
PANASONIC NV-FS100, L20, NV-MC10, MC20, MC30 £10.00 each. ORION - any VCR or VCP after 1985 - £10.00 each.
NEC PX1200k $£ 12 / 50$, any other U.K. NEC VCR - $£ 15.00$.
Other brands available include - Daewoo, Funai, Hinari, Kisho, Loewe, Memorex, RCA, Silver, Toshiba, etc. . .
WRITE OR TELEPHONE WITH YOUR REQUIREMENTS ALL U.K. ORDERS SUBJECT TO $£ 1.00$ P\&P. NO VAT.

## D-TEC

PO BOX 1171, FERNDOWN, DORSET BH22 9YG
Tel: 0202870656


## TELEVISION SERVICING 

## VIDEO SERVICING 1989-90 TWo 3sc Page volumes sswo ewt arzze $£ 138.00$

| Aiwa | Goldstar | Hitachl | Matsul | Orion | Salaho | Sentre |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HVG-55 | GHV 12901 | VT-522E | V $\times 770$ | VCR-LADST2 | VXL 12 | VX 8500LP |
| Akal | GHV 1296i | VT-530E | V 850 | VR-LDST2 | VXL 12X | VX8600LP |
| VS-422 | GHSE 1296i | VT-580 | - 866 | VR-LD2 | VP 3000 | Sharp |
| VS-425 | VCP 43001 | VT. M622 | V 877 | VR-LD3 | VRS 3200 | VC-A100 |
| VS-427 | Goodmens | $V$ T-M630 | V 888 | VCR-M3 | VR 3300x | VC-A105 |
| VS-467 | VTV 300 | VT-M840E | Vx 3000 | VCR-LD3 | VR 3400 | VC-A111 |
| VS-485 | VCP 500 | Ingersol | V 6000 | VCR-MD3 | VR 3500 | Sharp |
| VS-765 | VCP 550 | VR965 | VX6000 A | VXL 12 | VR 3650 | VC-A131 |
| VS-767 | TX 1101 | VR995 | V $\times 6600$ | VTV 300 | VR 3700 | VC-A140 |
| Albe | PX 1101 | ITT | Mitsubishi | D 1200 | VR 3800 | VC-A. 170 |
| VCR- $4000 \times 1$ | Px 2200 | VR-3619 | HS-811 | Oamki | VRS 4000 | VC-T310 |
| VCR-7000 | Px 2201 | VR-3719 | HS-B21 | VCR-34H | VRS 4200 | VC-A510 |
| VCR-8000 | VCR 2500 | VR-3749 | Murphy | Panasonic | VRS 4400 | VC-A501 |
| Amstrad | DX 3300 | VR-3769 | VCR-7101 | NV-L20 | VRS 5000 | VC-A502 |
| VCR 8600 | Granada | VR-3908 | NEC | NV-L28 | VRS 5000X | VC-T510 |
| VCR 8700 | VHS-FY1 | VR-3929 | PX-1200K | NV- $\sqrt{30}$ | VRS 5500 | VC-793 |
| Balrd | VHS-GY2 | VR-5720 | DX-1800K | NVJ34 | Salora | VC-D801 |
| VC141L | VHS-GY4 | VR-5730 | Nikkal | Philipe | SV-6800 | VC-A5011 |
| Bush | VHS-FS4 | VR-5740 | J1 | VR-6180 | SV-6900 | D 805 |
| VCR 3401 | Grundig | VF-5760 | Nord- | VR-6182 | SV-6910 | Sony |
| VCR 3451 | VS-500 | JVE | mende | VR-6185 | SV-9900 | SLV 201 |
| De Granf | VS-520 | HA-0320 | V1005M | VR-6285 | Samaung | SLV 301 |
| WHS-FS4 | VS-540 | HF-D700EK | VR-6182 | VR-6470 | VI-710 | SLV 401 |
| Ferguson | VS-550 | HR-D750 | V1005M1 | VR-6490 | VI-711 | Tatung |
| FV 20B | TVR-4500 | HR-D830 | V1405U | VR-6548 | V1-730 | TVP1311 |
| FV 21R | TVR-4510 | Logik | V1805K | VR-6648 | VI-750 | Telofunken |
| FV 22L | TVR-5510 | VR945 | V1805U | VR-6670 | VI-770 | VR-4835 |
| FV 260 | Hinari | VR950 | V1905K | VR-6870 | VI-790 | VR-4945 |
| FV 308 | VXL-8,9,11,18 | VR955 | $\checkmark 4000$ | Pioneer | V1-970 | Thompeon |
| FV31R | VXL-10 | VR960 | UNIC | VR-525 | Sanyo | V-610 |
| FV 32L | V $\times$ L-12 | VR960A | Orion | VR-727 | VHR-4150 | V-630 |
| FV 33H | VXL-90 | Matsui | VCR-LA1 | Pye | VHR-4350 | Toshiba |
| FV 37 H | VCR.34H | VCP 100 | VCR-L1 | DV186 | VHR-D4410 | V-109B |
| VC 141L | VTV-100 | VX 730 | VR-MDTTI | DV190 | VHP-D4610 | V-209B |
| Fidelity | VTV.200 | V×735 | VCR-X1 | DV 286 | VHR-5200 | $\checkmark-300 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| VR900 | VTV-300 | V×735A | VCR-M2 | DC 571 | VHR-5240 | V-3098 |
| Finlux | H7tachi | V×750 | VCR-L2 | Saba | VRR-5350 | $V-5008$ |
| VR 3300 | F70 | $\times \times 755$ | VR- | VR-6420 | VHR-D54 | V-5098 |
| VR 3400 | VT-S80E | V 765 | MDTTST2 | VR-6640 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{V} .700 \mathrm{~B} \\ \mathrm{~V}-700 \mathrm{H} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## SATELLITE SERVICING 1987-90

| Alba | Dece | Fergusen | ITT Nokila | Panasonic | Schwalger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAT 200 | TRX 1851 | SAP 2 | 5100 | TU-S100 | SS 9000 |
| SAT 300 | Discua | SAP 2S | Luxor | Phillip | Sentra |
| SAT 400 | ELIPSE | SAP 4S | 0051 | STU 801 | SX 1000 |
| SAT 450 | Drake | SAP 5S | 5100 | STU 901 | Sony |
| SAT 500 | ESR 100 | SAP 6S | 5902 MK1 | STU 902 | SAT 503 |
| SAT 4500 | ESR 150 | SAP 7S | 5902 MK2 | Phoenix | Tatung |
| SAT 6011 | ESR 200 | SRA1 | 8100 | PH 5500 | TRX 1801 |
| Ametrad | ESR 250 | SRA1-3 | 8900 | PH 8800 | Technizat |
| Fidelity | ESR 1240E | SRB 1 | 8901 | Saba | ST 4000 S |
| SRX 100 | ESR 4240E | SRV1 | 9570 | SSR 850 | ST 4000 S NEW |
| SRX 200 | ESR 4240 S | SRO2 | 9574 | Sakura | ST 4000 S MAC |
| SRD 400 | VM - 400 | SRO4 | XLE | SR 800 ER | ST 6000 S |
| Bush | ECE SABA | Finlux | NEC | SR 800 RS | Teiecela |
| SAT 500/2 | SS 2TC | SR 3000 | 3022 | SR 865 ER | STU 800 |
| SM 1000 | ECE Tolefunkem | Fuba | 3025 | SR 868 | STU 800/19R |
| SR 2000 | SR 3100 | 5100 | Nordmende | SR 870 S | Telefunken |
| SR 2500 | ECE Thompson | Grundig | SS 2100 | Salora | SR 1002 |
| SR 2500 E | SRS - 3 | STR $20-4$ | Oceanic | 1160 | Toshiba |
| SR 3000 | Echostar | STR 203 | 5100 | 5100 | BTR 5 |
| SR 3200 | SR 500 | STR 22 A | OEM | 5902 MK1 | Triax |
| SR 3500 | SR 1500 | STR 223 | 5100 | 5902 MK2 | TRIASAT 2000 |
| SR 5000 | SR 4500 | 500 | Pace | 8100 | TRIASAT 2000S |
| SR 6000 | SR 5500 | GR IRD :2000 | SS 3000 | 8900 | Tristar |
| Channel | Eurosat | ITT Nokia | SS 6000 | 8901 | SR 2500 |
| Master | SRT 50 | SAT 1000 | SS 6060 | SRV 11 | Vortec |
| 6010 | Ferguson | SAT $122^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | SS 9000 | XLE | JUPITER |
| 6011 | SAP 1 | SAT 1200A | SS 9200 | Sanyo | JUPITER II |
| Connextion | SAP IS |  | SS 9200 IRD | BSC 1000 | STAR |

## VIDEO SERVICING 1987-88 NO LONGER AVAILABLE

All Books Contain CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS. SCOPE READINGS. VOLTAGE TAELES. ESSENTIAL PART NUMBERS. ALIGNMENTS \& ADJUSTMENTS.<br>TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDES<br>If ordering several books please rling for credit details

Professionally Produced with the Manufacturers Full Co-operation

# SERVICE MANUALS 

Available for most equipment, TV, Video, Audio,
Test, Amateur Radio, Kitchen, Computers etc etc. We have probably the largest range of Service Information
 available anywhere. If you need a manual give us a call. Originals or photostats supplied as available.

## MAURITRON SERVICES (TV)

 8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire, OX9 4QY. Tel:- (0844) 351694. Fax:- (0844) 352554.
## A selection from our vast range of Technical Books



SPECIAL OFFER
The Full Set of Books Shown Above for just £49.95. A MASSIVE saving of £25.54 over the individual price. Use Order Code MPTVSET.

## TV \& VIDEO TRADE REFERENCE MANUALS

 VIDEO RECORDER EQUIVALENTS.Lists all known models \& their alternatives.
Fully Cross referenced for fast and easy use. Order MP143.
TELEVISION CHASSIS GUIDE
Listing thousands of Models (Colour \& Mono) \& their Chassis Designations. Enables you to identify any chassis for any TV from the model number. Order MP18.

> The above 2 books contain the most COMPREHENSIVE REFERENCE DATA available anywhere for the TV \& Video Trade. Order yours today.
> Hundreds of other Technical Guides and Repair books available. Send A5 size SAE for your FREE catalogue today. All orders please add £2.35 post \& packing.

## [LAS5IFIED LLASSIFIED LLA5SIFIED CLASSIFIED CLRS5IFIED

## Technical Information Services



76 CHURCH STREET, LARKHALL, LANARKSHIRE, ML9 1HE Tel/Fax (0698) 884585 Mon-Fri 8.30am - 5.00pm or (0698) 883334 Outwith business hours Write now with an SAE for your FREE QUOTE, FREE CATALOGUE \& FREE NEWSLETTERS ANY TRADE ADDRESSES GIVEN !FREE! JUST PHONE TO FIND THE NUMBER/ADDRESS YOU NEED Orders under $£ 20.00$ please add $£ 2.00$ p\&p, Under $£ 30.00$ add $£ 2.50 \mathrm{p} \& p$, Orders over $£ 30.00$ post free.

We have "THE WORLDS LARGEST COLLECTION" OF



PLUS - We offer complete circuits for any VCR we have for 18.95 inc.p\&p \& WE ARE THE SOLE SUPPLIERS OF MOST FAULT-FINDING GUIDES, REPAIR MANUALS \& TECHNICAL MANUALS

## INTEGRATED SYSTEMS from TIS

10 Giant binders of all main CTV Circuits, PCB's \&
Waveforms to end 1989
7 Giant binders of most VCR Circuits, PCB's \&
Waveforms to 1991 (Vol. 7 Latest)
35 Fault-Finding Guides covering all models in the
7 giant binders
12 CTV Repair Manuals covering all stock \& standard faults to end 1989, normally $£ 144.40$ All the CTV \& Repair Guides PLUS VCR binders PLUS fault finding, etc.

WE SEEL HUNDREDS OF TECHNICAL BOOKS COVERING EVERYTHING FROM CTV's \& VCR's to SATALLITES \& OSCLLLOSCOPES.
Send an SAE for your FREE catalogue of all these titles
(Top name publshers, like Infotech, Newnes \& Heinmann, PC Publishing, Etc.)
!!SPECIAL OFFERS!!
Any 20 Full Service Manuals (Just phone when you need one, postage is free)
£150.00
Hundreds of New "Test Equipment ${ }^{n}$ Manuals, Now in Stock. Prices from $£ 2.50$ (Phone for your quote - NOW) $£$ POA.

Some Tilles:- CTV Servicing £16.95, Practical TV Repairs 116.95 , Euro'Scramb'Sys's 229.00 , Data RefGuide 55.95 , BuylSell \& Serv' TV's \& VCR's 59.95 each

## GERMAN SERVICE SHEET SPECIALISTS

|  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: |
| DÖNBERG ELECTRONICS <br> Schoolmasters House, Rannaiast, Co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland. Phone: 07548275 |

> CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE:

The March issue of Television wil close for press on Wednesday 7th Feb 1993

To reserve your space telephone Pat Bunce on
081-652 8339 Fax 081 -652 8931

## SPARES \& COMPONENTS



> SURPLUSREDUNDANT EECTRONIC COMPONENTS WANTED
> VCs - Tuners - Transistors - Valves Diodes etc. any quantity considered immediate payment.

> ADM Electronic Supplies
> Tel. 18227873311. Fax 1827874835

| MITSUBISHI/SALORALUXOR VIDEO PCB's |  |  | AMSTRAD <br> PRICES INCLUDE VAT, POST AND PACKING EXTRA. P.C.B's |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PWB-MAIN PWB:MAIN | 928839502240 A 5 BC 928823002 240A1780 |  |  |  |
| PWB-SIGNAL |  |  | 4600 Video and A | $\{17.63$ |
| Pwe-Audio |  |  |  |  |
| PWE-CO | 154012 2408656 | 76 | Display and Control PCBs | \{29.38 |
|  |  |  | 600 Mkli Video and |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TUNER } \\ & \text { PRESET } \end{aligned}$ | $108482$ |  | Audio/Timer/Control PCB As | $\{40.82$ |
| OR 92 | 20c8.351 |  | Timer/Control PCB A | 54082 |
|  | B-8 |  | VCR100 Video and Audio/Timer |  |
| LUKOR 321 | 31 |  | Control PCB Assy | §40.82 |
|  | 5000 |  | Timer and Channel Displa |  |
| PRESETER | 硣 |  | PCB Assy. | ¢17.63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & P C B \\ & P C B \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{8512121}$ |  | 5200 Audio Tuner P | §15 28 |
| PC | 566 |  | 5200 Video PCB | §14.10 |
| ${ }^{\text {PC }}$ C |  |  | 8900 Display PCB | £21.15 |
| ${ }_{T} \mathrm{P}$ Til |  |  | $4600 \mathrm{Mk} 11 / 4700$ Power Supp | ¢4 70 |
| PCB AS | 9288662022 2086509 |  | CTV2200 PCB No:3 (Part 27008 | £3.53 |
| Au | 408485 |  | CTV2200 PCB No:4 (Part 27008 | ¢4.70 |
| ${ }^{\text {PR }}$ PC | 92881104 |  | TVR1 Control Panel/Preset PCB | 05 |
| PCB ASSY | 928C12401 500020 |  | IV |  |
| HAND |  |  | MECHANISMS |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4600 Video Cassette comple |  |
| ${ }^{0} 0$ Barcode |  | ¢ 1175 | (no drum or | $¢ 29$ |
|  |  | ¢29 38 | 4600 Video Cassette comple | 229 |
| VCR9000 (OId Type) Handset |  |  | 4600 video Cassette comple |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| L. OP.T. |  |  | 9000 Cassette Housing Assy | $\{15.28$ |
| CTV1000 CTV1401/9 | FB182K | $¢ 175$ <br> .410 | MOTOAS |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 401 / 9 \\ & 12000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {FB171/FB1 }} 3711002$ | -9940 | 4600/4700 | $\{11$ |
| CTV2200 | 3722002 | £1410 | 7000 Loading Motor MCB2B01 | \{3. 53 |
| R2 | 1810951 | £13.51 | 9000 Loading Motor MCB9B02 | £3. 53 |
|  | 181297 | £13 51 |  |  |
| PC12-HRCOLD | MSH1FCT31 | £"4 10 | 5200 Varicap Tuner Type 1810829 7000 Tuner ENV87358C2 |  |
| converters |  |  |  | 5 |
| 4700 RF CONVERTER 5200 RF CONVERTER |  | 458 | CTV1400 Tuner ENV87509F2 | ¢5 88 |
|  |  |  | CTV2200 Tuner UE2-B31F |  |
| DISHES, FEEDS, LNB's ETC AUAILABLE. PHONE FOR LIST |  |  | PARTS OFF PCB's AND MECHANISM PHONE FOR PRICING |  |
|  |  |  | all items are brand new and guaranteed <br> * * SAME DAY DESPATCH * * |  |
| - cetron |  |  |  |  |
| CENTURY WAY, MARCH CAMBS PE15 8QW. FAX: (0354) 51416. TEL: (0354) 51289 |  |  |  |  |

## LLA55IFIED CLASSIFIED CLASSIIFIED CLASSIFIED CLA5SIFIED

## CAR RADIO CASSETTES

Do you turn away work on car radio cassettes because they have security codes.
Most radio cassettes can be decoded just by replacing the eeprom (memory IC) with that of a known code, or sending the original for re-coding.
All popular makes including Philips, Ford, Pioneer, Clarion, Grundig, Blaupunkt, Fisher, JVC, Alpine. Volvo, etc.
Send now for introductory offer, one of each of most popular eeproms + comprehensive eeprom/radio decoding list. Otfer includes Philips X2402P: Ford MN010: Blaupunkt Boston CC20 9346: $\quad \mathbf{1 1 7 . 6 3}$
Original eeprom re-coding service $£ 10.00$
Radio's sent for decoding from
£20.00 Inc. of VAT and $p \& p$

## RADIO DECODING EQUIPMENT

We will beat any genuine written quotation for supplying a computer or software to decode radio cassettes, ring us first.

For technical or general information phone
0543572523 or 0831806574.
C.D.H. ELECTRONICS

3 Common Walk, Huntington,
Cannock, Staffs WS12 4NB
C.D.H. ELECTRONICS

## RADIO CODE RE-PROGRAMMER MK 2

ATtENTION ALL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.
For those of you who still do not have the equipment to decode radios, give us a call. Plug our decoder into your IBM or compatible computer and decode radios in a few seconds. You can start with basic system for as little as $£ 395.00+$ VAT. All leads, connectors, layouts and operating instructions supplied. All enquiries to:
Electronic Sound Systems
62 High Northgate, Darlington, Co Durham Tel: 0325 484089, Mobile: 0860221099 or Fax: 0325465921

## REBUILT CRTS VDU - MONITOR - TV

Image Burn-In Removed From Screen Phosphers
B.S.I. Certification
N.G.T. ELECTRONICS LTD. 120, Selhurst Road, London SE25 6LL

## PHONE: 081-771 3535

Britain's Oldest Established Tube Rebuilder

## SOFTWARE

RELAY
omach io / Compuier sor wank

## DO YOU RENT TELEVISIONS?

DO YOU STIL USE A CARD SYSTEM?
DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO KNOW YOUR ARREARS TOTAL AT ANY GIVEN TIME?
If you do then we recommend our computer TV and Video Rental package. This package includes

* automatic updating of each customer's record
* alphabetical print-out of each customer's arrears and payments missed
* total arrears immediately avallable
* easy to use and operate

NEW HRE PURCHASE PROCRAMME NOW AVALLABLE AS WELI.
These programmes operate on all IBM compatibles running under MS-DOS Free demonstralion discs available

coviract
WILLIAM J THOMPSON
Donaghanie Post Office
Beragh Co. Tyrone
Telephone Beragh 58214 (0662 7)

## = SERVICE DATA $=$

## FAST FIX <br> Fault Index

Now in NEW A4 Book Format, containing over 100 pages.
FAST FIX contains several thousand TV, Video, Camcorder, CD and Satellite faut symptoms from inclusive and is arranged al habaticaly listing inccusve Mand sand Fault Symptom. Comple FAST FIX index $\$ 1600$ Complete FAST FIX index $£ 16.00$ inclusive.
Overseas orders please add $£ 3.00$ Ovist ix IS RECU M Y YPDA. FAST FIXIS REGULARLY UPDATED AND ALL VEWCHER TO COVER THE RRST UPDATE Sand Choquas Postal Send Cheques: $P$ os
A.G. Humphreys 13 Mansfield Avenu
St. Johns Park
Hawarden, Cwyd CH5 3SB N. Wales For hurther detaik, tel: 0244532961

AVO MULTIMETER. Model 8, £45.00. 500 volt meters $£ 30.00$. Prices plus VAT and p\&p. Send SAE for lists of Surplus Instrup\&p. Send SAE for lists of Surplus Instru-
ments \& Scopes etc. A. C. Electronics, 17 ments \& Scopes etc. A. C. Electronics, 17
Apleton Grove, Leeds LS9 GEN. Tel. 0532 Apleton Grove, Leeds LS9 GEN. Tel. 0532
496048. 496048.

METERS. reconditioned. $£ 1.00$ slot meters for TV rental $£ 6.95$. Convert 50 p slots to $£ 1$ using coin mechanism $£ 2.95$. 50p slot £2.95. Audiotech. Tel. 07903245.
OCHRE MILL. Technical Services. Grundig TV spares for most models to 1985, fast, friendly, helpful, sensible prices. Gt Lype Farm, Charlton, Nr. Malmesbury, Wilts SN16 9DR. Tel. 0666823228.
PRIVATE RETALLER. has excellent part exchange colour televisions and videos to clear. Tel. 0494814317.
VIDEOCRYPT DECODER. Service sheet with smartcard contact, details Eurocrypt card Interlace, £12.00. E.M.O., Ramsbottom, Lancs BLO 9AG. Tel. 0706823036.
WANTED AMSTRAD V.C.R. $6100 / 6000$ Deck mechanisms or scrap V.C.R's of the same models. Tel 0283510441.
WANTED OLD RADIOTTV memorabilila clocks signs poster adverts ornaments toys books mags radio/times etc. Especially Baird TV also 1930-1960 TV's and spares Tel Aberlady 08757335.
WANTED. KT66, KT88, PX4, PX25, transistors etc. If possible send a written list, prompt reply and payment. We also stock CRT Valves, Vidicons, CRT scopes, Radar monitors etc Minimum order 55000 Please ask for cataloguequote Billington Export ask for catalogue/quote Billington Export Unit 1E, Gilmans Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, Sussex. RH14 9EY. Callers strictly by appointment only. Phone 0403784961 Fax 0403783519.

## MISCELLANEOUS $=$

## FERGUSON FV13H HI-FI. <br> $£ 70.00$ each <br> $£ 600$ for 10 plus VAT <br> Handsets available. <br> Leatherhead <br> 0372377822

## HITACHI <br> MULTISYSTEMS 3,4\&8

Model no CMT 290, 291, 260 WANTED in small or large quantities.
Please phone Simon on:
Tel 0902791323 (Day)
or 0922694759 (Eve). a cheque made payable to Reed Business Publishing, Television Classified Room 11 th Floor, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. The charge is $£ 8.40$ per line plus $171 / 2 \%$ (minimum $£ 33.60+$ VAT.)




# DISH AND LNB SUITABLE FOR D2 MAC £15 <br> POST £5 + VAT 

New Eprom for converting
Ferguson BSB Receivers to D2 MAC and PAL - 99
channel is tunable and each one can be put into memory

- also has menu. £20

PAL panel (to convert to
PAL) £20
SEND FOR DATA.


D2 MAC £10 HANDSET $£ 1.50$ POST £4 + VAT

## SENDZ COMPONENTS <br> 63 BISHOPSTEIGNTON <br> SHOEBURYNESS, ESSEX SS3 8AF.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    Published on the third Wednesday of each month by Reed Business Publishing Ltd, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Filmsetting by Marlin Graphics, 2-4 Powerscroft Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 5DT. Printed in England by BPCC Magazines Division, Carlisle Web Offset, Cumbria. Distributed by IPC Marketforce, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS (071 2615000 ). Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd., South Africa - Central News Agency Ltd. "Television "is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not, without the written consent of the Publishers first having been given, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed by way of Trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover, excluding Eire where the selling price is subject to currency exchange fluctuations and VAT, and that it shall not be lent, resold, hired or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever. ISSN 0032-647X.

