## FEBRUARY 1995



SERVICING•VIDEO.SATELLITE•DEVELOPMENTS

> SERVICING THE ITT COMPACT 80R CHASSIS

The IRIS System Test Tapes and Cassettes-Use and DIY Recording Long-distance TV Income from Loss Adjustment TV Fault Finding VCR Clinic CD Player Servicing

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Eugene Trundle
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Providing a brown goods loss adjustment service forinsurance companies can provide a useful source ofextra income for service engineers.
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The March issue will be published on February 15th

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3V58／59：64／65
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HR7200：7300：7350
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GELT SET．PINCH ROLLER，TENSION BAND IDLER TYRES Order Code：Sk05
16.00

3V35／36 38：39／49
HRD110：111／120 225
Contents
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Order Code：SK04
$£ 5.50$
3v31／3v் 42

HR7600：7610：7650：7655
Contents
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$3 \mathrm{~V} 35 / 36 / 38 / 39 / 49$

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Contents
BELT SET
TYRE SUPP YPEEL TABLE
TYRE PINCHROLER TU
CLUTCH．TNIDLEA．REEL
IDLER TENSION BAND
Order Code：SK35
3V29／3V30
HR7200：7300／7350
Contents
BELT SET．TU REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPP Y REEI TABLE TYAE．PINCH ROLLER REEL IDLER TUCLUTCH．TUIDLER IENSION BAND．VIDEO LAMP Order Code：SK31
3V49／45：48：53：54／55／57
HRP50＇HRO140 150；158． 160
HRD250／257 565／566i755
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BELTSEI PINCHROLLER BELTSET．PINCH ROLLER IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT IDLER TYRE
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FVHP615：618 620：622710／711／715716／720／721／7221725／ 7301630840
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VT100／110：111／113／115／118／120／125／128／430／135／138／145／150： 175：220：225：250：255／258：260NTL30

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BELT SET．PINCH ROLLER．FFRREW ARM．CLUTCH PLATE， TENSION BAND
Order Code：SKS1

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NV2000iNV2010
Contents
BELT SET，PINCH ROLIER IENSION BAND IDLEA TYRES BELT SET．PINCH ROLLER． Order Code：Sk03 E6．25 Order Code：SK02 E5L50

NV300 NV330 NV333 NV340／NV366
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER．TENSION BAND．IDLER TYRE
Order Code：SKO1

Contents
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IDLER PLAY IDLER．TENSION
BAND．VIDEO LAMP
Order Code： $\mathrm{SK}^{2} 3$ I8．00 TYRE．PULLEY TYRE
NV7000 NV7200 NV7800
Contents
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TENSION BAND
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Economy Kit Contents BELT SET．PINCH ROLLER

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Contents
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Order Code：SM47 $\quad$ £9．00 Order Code：SK48
VC500NC571NC581NC582NC583NC584NC5F3
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| REEL IDLER．SENSION BANO | REEL IOLER |
| Order Code：SK60 | £9．50 |
| Order Code：SK61 |  |

Order Code：SK60 $\quad$ 〔9．50 Order Code：SK61
VC781NC7810VC7822NC785NC786NC793NC800
VCA100NCA 102 VCA104NCA202
Contents
Economy Kit Contents
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VC681NC682NC684NC685 NC693：VC699 NC6F3NC700 Contents Economy lit Contents BELT SET．PINCH ROLLER BELT SET．PANCH ROLLER REEL DRIVE UNIT．TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE BAND

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| FE TX10090 DEG | 1500p | LOT04 |
| SABA 490007182 | 1500p | LOT05 |
| FE TX90 WHITE | 1650p | LOT06 |
| ITT D307／37 EO | 1600p | LOTO7 |
| BLAUPUNKT 210 | 1600p | LOT08 |
| GRUNDIG 2922010 | 1600p | LOT09 |
| 4 1T CVCB00／1／3 | 1500p | LOT10 |
| $1 T \mathrm{D} 218 / 37 \mathrm{EQ}$ | 1600p | LOT11 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT12 |
| SABA 81000200 | 1600p | LOT13 |
| SALORA T236 EO | 1650p | LOT14 |
| SABA 811－50－24 | 1600p | LOT15 |
| SABA 770223500 | 1600p | LOT 16 |
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| TELEFUNKEN EO | 1400p | LOT18 |
| SALORA FM0218B | 1600p | LOT19 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT20 |
| ITT CVC 1150／1 | 1500p | LOT21 |
| 17 C COMPACT 80 | 1500p | LOT22 |
| FE TX100 GREEN | 1450p | LOT23 |
| HINARI CT4／5 5113 | 1500p | LOT24 |
| SELECO 6320410 | 1600p | LOT25 |
| BLAUPUNKT 8667 | 1600p | LOT26 |
| ITT COMPACT B1 | 1450p | LOT27 |
| $1{ }^{1 T} \mathrm{CT} 3326 \mathrm{MUL}$ | 1500p | LOT28 |
| ITT DO66／37 EO | 1600p | LOT29 |
| ITT 3546 EO | 1500p | LOT30 |
| LUXOR 5810110 | 1600p | LOT31 |
| SABA 849380920 | 1600p | LOT32 |
| HITACHI $2434141{ }^{\text {CP }}$ | 1450p | LOT33 |
| FE TX100 110 D | 1700p | LOT34 |
| HANTAREX 28021 | 1600p | LOT35 |
| SHARP C3700 EO | 1600p | LOT36 |
| HiTACHI 2432981 CP | 1500p | LOT37 |
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| Fits Chassis TX99 $41 \mathrm{~cm}+51 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |
| Used On：51K2，51J8，51J7， $41 \mathrm{H3}$ ． 41H3， $41 \mathrm{H} 2,51 \mathrm{K3}$ |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF 14567 F | 1850p | LOT39 |
| Used On：TC2043，TC2243，TX300 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14568F | 1850p | LOT40 |
| Used On：TX2231，TX2244 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14584F | 2350p | LOT41 |
| Used On：TC2210．TC2160． TX1752，TX2112 |  |  |
| TX2112．TX2162，TXC22 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14586F | 2350p | LOT42 |
| TC1651，TC2051，TC2061， |  |  |
| TC2253，TC2263，TX5500 |  |  |
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| Used On：CT15 |  |  |
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| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRO520 | SATPSU3 | 670 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 670 p |

## Replacement Video Heads

| make | models | Palce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI | VT570, VT575, VT576, VT580, VT585 VT588, VTF70 | 3100 p |
| I.T.T. | VR3761 | 3100p |
| JVC \& FERGUSSON | HRD950. HRD960, HRD980, -V46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3761 | 3100p |
| MITSUBISHI | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVFS200, NVFS90, NVV8003 | 4600p |
|  | NVHD100, NVHD 101, NVHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, ^G7450 | 5000p |
| - | NVFS100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS 1000 P , TLS 1001 P , TLS 1100 | 3100p |
|  | VHR7800, VHR7810, VHR80COSP. VHR8801SP. VHRD4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80, VCH81, VFFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33, VCA36, VCAA3, VCA. 4 . VCA46, VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | VCA55, VCA63 | 2200p |
| SONY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLV656, SLV715, SLV757, SLV777, } \\ & \text { SLV815, SLV825 } \end{aligned}$ | 4800p |
|  | SLV353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCDV 90 E CCDV95E, CCDSP5E | 4800p |

Original Video Heads

| Maxe | models | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVG20,NVG21, NVG22, NVG25 NVG25, NVG28, NVG200, NVD4B PART NO VEH 0343 | 3000p |
|  | NVG33,NVG45,NVG46, NVI23 NVL25, NVL28 PART NO: VEH 0417 | 2900p |
|  | NVJ30, NVHJ33. NVL20. NVL21, NVG30, NVG31, NVG40, NVG130 PART NO: VEH 0416 | 2700p |

## Audio Control Head

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600M M KH, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, $5200,5600,6600$, VIP 3000,5000
Also tits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI. PROLINE, SCHNEIDER
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## How Much Viewing?

"The problem with television is that people must sit and keep their eyes glued to the screen; the average American family hasn't time for it." That's what the New York Times thought in 1939 at the time when, to coincide with the opening day (April 30th) of the 1939 New York World's Fair, RCA announced that it would start the first regular TV service in the USA (as far as the FCC was concerned this 44l-line service was experimental - regular commercial 525-line transmissions didn't start until July lst 1941). Spectacularly wrong though the Nen' York Times turned out to be, one can't help sympathising with its view. It seemed to suppose that American citizens were active people with plenty to occupy their time, failing to foresee the ability of the small screen to catch and hold attention.

There is nevertheless a limit to the amount of TV that people are prepared to watch. According to a recent report (Cultural Trends 1994. No. 21) published by the Policy Studies Institute, average viewing in the UK last year was three and a half hours a day. This average daily viewing time hasn't increased for at least ten years. In fact there was a slight decrease in 1994, from 3.6 hours in 1993. According to the report there is little scope for growth in TV viewing. The arrival of satellite TV and increased provision of cable TV services have not increased average viewing time:
viewers have either ignored the extra channels or split their viewing between a greater number of channels. The report sums this up as follows: "It is a zero-sum marketing game played at the margins, in which success or failure is measured in terms of bitterly contested yet sometimes imperceptibly small shifts in market share." The ITC's latest report on TV viewing in homes with cable TV available seems to confirm this: terrestrial TV channels accounted for 61.4 per cent of such viewing in October 1992, 57.9 per cent in October 1993 and $65 \cdot 1$ per cent in October 1994.

There is a marked difference between the cable and satellite TV audiences and those for the off-air terrestrial TV channels. The former are younger: about 20 per cent (quoting again from the PSI report) are children aged four to fifteen, and over 50 per cent are under 34 (this compares with 35 per cent for BBC1). Whether this means that cable and satellite TV viewing shares will tend to increase remains to be seen. What does not seem to be in doubt is the limited overall number of hours spent viewing. This should cause no surprise except amongst TV company hypesters. There are only so many hours in the day, and many other demands upon them. Those thinking of or planning to provide hundreds of channels should proceed with care: profitability will be difficult, if not
impossible, for most of them to achieve.

The one thing that could possibly increase TV viewing is interactive TV. Basic television as a medium has its disadvantages. The presentation is usually drearily slow, and you can't move back and forth as your interest changes, or as you may need to in order to check on facts, in the way that you can with printed matter and recordings. By bringing to TV the advantages of the forwards/backwards programme movement possible with recorded material, plus access to a greatly increased amount of programme materal, interactive TV could boost overall viewing times. There is also the prospect of linking computer and TV viewing via interactive TV services, so that it may be difficult to ascertain exactly what viewers are doing. Will interactive TV viewers make extensive use of the facilities available to them? Not if the trials carried out by AT\&T in the USA (mentioned in Teletopics last month) are anything to go by: these proved that entertainment was the main interest, with viewers spending most of their interactive TV time playing games. And there will remain that finite limit to what one can choose to spend one's time doing. Interactive TV could simply reduce the time spent watching conventional programming, though we could be as wrong as the man who wrote that leader in the New' York Times.

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the ITT Compact 80R chassis. See article on pages 261-3.

# Quick Projects 

## John Pitt-Francis

Here are a couple of simple modifications which will provide you with services that could be helpful.

## RGB Analogue Test Signal Source

The following minor conversion (see Fig. 1) will enable those who have a BSB satellite receiver converted to D2 MAC and don't repair enough monitors to justify the price ( $£ 500+$ ) of the official test gear to check most of the functions of older monitors up to the Philips CM1 1342 and its clones. The satellite receiver will give you at least three channels in the clear from $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ : you may sometimes get the bonus of a test card/pattern during working hours. If you don't have such a receiver, look for a squarial and make the owner an offer! The chances are that you'll pick up the whole kit for around $£ 10$. Sendz Components can supply an EPROM to convert the Férguson SRB1 to D2 MAC.

I've simply made use of the fact that convenient RGB outputs are available direct from the codec. They go to the MC1377P PAL encoder chip and are also wired to pins 7, 11 and 15 of the scart socket. So all you require is a composite sync signal, which can be obtained from another input to the encoder chip. It simply needs to be inverted and impedance matched.

My conversion was done with a Philips STU902 receiver, but an identical arrangement is used with the Ferguson SRBI and Tatung TRX2801 - they all use the MC1377P encoder chip, which has composite sync at pin 2 . Feed the sync signal, after inversion, to the unused pin 20 of the scart socket.

Only two other connections are required, a chassis return at pin 21 and a 12 V supply which can be obtained from C2012 in the STU902. It's near the MC1377P's supply pin 14. The equivalent capacitor with the SRB1 is CV56. Make a fly lead to provide the RGB, composite sync and two sound channel outputs.

From Ken Taylor's article in last August's issue it will be clear that what has been provided in this way will be limited to use with those monitors that accept an analogue RGB input with a 50 Hz field rate and normal $15,652 \mathrm{~Hz}$ line rate. It's nevertheless a useful item. The same signals fed to a TTL interface produce, as one would expect, a display consisting of
discrete colour chunks well off the correct hue. But this can be used to check picture geometry etc.

The only fly in the ointment is how much longer we'll have unscrambled D2 MAC. Let's hope for a few more years.

## Continuous VCR Playback

Some of our business is with the holiday/tourist market, where there's a requirement to be able to show information video tapes on an automatic, continuous basis. Some older VCRs, such as the Hitachi VT9500E, had a secret switch mounted behind the operation keyboard to provide for this need. But these VCRs are getting a bit long in the tooth and this feature is not included with the popular VCRs we stock.

So the circuit shown in Fig. 2 was devised in an attempt to come up with a modification likely to work with the majority of VCRs in which a simple logic one signal (around 2 V ) comes from the right-hand end sensor as an end-tape message after auto rewind. Direct transistor feedback could be used instead of a relay, but eject is then not possible without first disconnecting the circuit and there are circumstances where the system control chip won't reset without resorting to interruption of the mains supply. This circuit operates only at the end of auto rewind (the standard method gives a continuous auto-play instruction): it can be used in the normal way by operating the stop command after rewind.

The output from the RH end sensor is normally logic zero (about $0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$ ). Thus the Darlington switch transistor Trl is nonconductive. At the end of rewind the RH end sensor output goes to logic one (around 2 V ) and Tr 1 switches on, providing a once only play output to the command interface. R 2 and Cl have been included to limit the current should a fault condition be present.

As the circuit runs cold, if elegance is not important the components can be mounted on the relay pins directly and the whole assembly can be mounted on a suitable support with a tie wrap and glue anywhere in the VCR's case - but well away, including the additional wires, from the power supply and moving parts.

I've used the circuit in the Logic VR955 (Samsung VI710) and the Sanyo VHR2300, using for RL1 the sub-miniature relays found in early Sharp VCRs (similar to the Omron type G2VN-287P-47) - the type used in the Ferguson TX 100 chassis should work just as well. Sendz Components can supply this type together with the TIP131 for a few pence!

Note that this circuit will not work with Panasonic VCRs that use the 'lighthouse circuit', e.g. the Panasonic NV430 etc.


Fig. 1 (left): Obtaining an analogue RGB signal from a MAC receiver to check older monitors. Fig. 2 (right): Circuit to provide continuous VCR playback.


PIV.



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# Test Tapes and Cassettes 

## Eugene Trundle

There's an alignment tape for each domestic video format: it's a factory-standard reference for use when setting up and aligning the mechanics and electronics of a VCR or camcorder. Alignment tapes are an essential part of any selfrespecting workshop's equipment. But they are expensive: the standard VHS alignment tape currently costs between $£ 100$ and $£ 200$. So it's best kept in the cupboard and brought out as seldom as possible! The same applies to the alignment tapes for the S-VHS, Hi-Fi sound and Video 8 formats. More on this later.

## Tape-tension Cassettes

Other test cassettes, used mainly for checks on the mechanics of a deck, are less expensive. First comes the tape-tension gauge, in which one or both spools incorporate a spring-loaded clutch and a pointer and scale which is calibrated in g.cm. Tape-tension gauges work well and are very useful, but many modern VCRs don't seem to be in sympathy with them mechanically. As a result the tape tends to get chewed. This can usually be prevented by winding up any slack tape manually, between the stop and eject functions, but this may not be possible with some machines that eject from the fully-laced position.

If the tape in a back-tension gauge does become crumpled and chewed, it can be replaced with a few minutes' worth of good tape from an ordinary cassette. Dismantle the cassette carefully, splice the new tape to the leaders then reassemble. Ensure that the tape is the right way round, with the shiny side facing outwards so that it is in contact with the head drum.

## Dummy Cassettes

The third and certainly the cheapest type of test cassette is the dummy one with no spools or tape inside. It's used to test and inspect the deck mechanics and control system by fooling the end sensors and cassette-down switch into thinking that a normal cassette has been inserted. Most


Fig. 1: A clear plastic dummy cassette with filed indentation (to the left of the moulded word 'top') to admit the type of torque gauge shown on the left.
machines will work perfectly well in the play and fastforward modes with this type of cassette installed. But because of lack of take-up spool rotation, which is invariably monitored by the syscon, they won't work in the


Fig. 2: DIY extension piece for use with a torque gauge in certain 'awkward' cassette cradle designs.
reverse modes (review, rewind): unless the take-up spool carrier is rotated by hand, the deck will shut down after a few seconds.

The clear plastic type of dummy cassette that's available from component distributors for about five pounds is excellent for its purpose, enabling you to see what's going on beneath the cassette - at least in those machines in which the bottom tray of the cradle doesn't totally obscure the view!

This type of dummy cassette has two drawbacks. First it won't admit the standard hand-held type of take-up torque gauge (the cylindrival type with a dial on top). Secondly some VCRs object to the lack of a flap and solid front, the result being that they jam up during the cassette-loading proces.

It's easy to solve the first problem - see Fig. 1 - by filing a large round indentation in the plastic body's upper cross rib, adjacent to the position of the take-up spool. For use with machines that require a full-fronted cassette shell you can take a damaged or discarded cassette of everyday type, remove the top cover and spools and enlarge the bottom holes.

The construction of the top part of the cassette cradle in some VCRs prevents a take-up torque meter being plugged on to the take-up spool carrier even if the dummy cassette admits it. The solution to this problem is to make an extension piece by combining part of a discarded tape spool with part of a carrier from a scrap VCR: the other two requirements are butchery and epoxy-resin adhesive - few technicians that I know are strangers to these! The end result is shown in Fig. 2. It's crude but effective.

## In a Flap

Another problem that can be solved by butchery of an ordinary cassette is difficulty in being able to see the operation of the capstan-pinch roller interface, and the path of the
tape past the audio/control head, in machines that don't have a half-loading facility or have an unconventional tape wrap. The Philips DMP (Charlie) series decks provide an


Fig. 3: Observing the tape path in a Philips DMP series deck: the test cassette's front flap has been removed to provide a view of the lie of the tape across the audio/control head (centre of the picture).
example: the upturned cassette flap conceals these things completely - and with this deck, especially the early versions, they require more attention than with most decks.

To get round this it's simple to remove the front flap (beware of losing the spring inside!) from an ordinary cassette. This will permit easy observation of the tape path and behaviour, see Fig. 3, with a bright bench lamp and a dental mirror as aids where necessary. If you are intending to get a dental mirror, go for a good quality type with a glass mirror and a fully insulated body. Avoid the cheap types that are optically poor and/or have a metal body that can cause short-circuits. RS markets suitable mirrors. You won't regret the extra cost.

## Tape Gobblers

The mangled, creased tapes that we save after repairing VCRs with tape chewing faults also come, perhaps loosely, under the general description of test tapes. You can use them without having to worry about further damage, though any section that presents a threat to the rotating heads should be cut out and the loose ends spliced together. Never insert an alignment or a prepared test tape in a machine whose mechanics are the slightest bit doubtful.

## DIY Test Tapes

If possible, confine the use expensive alignment tapes to checking rather than adjustment. The "work tapes' described below will suffice for all mechanical adjustments, leaving the real McCoy to settle disputes and arguments and for those rare occasions when it's required for electrical adjustments in the playback electronics - rare because video head resonance and damping adjustments are not required or provided nowadays, and because sound playback levels can usually be set using other prepared tapes.

Blank tape is cheap. A four-pack of good-quality E180 tapes that costs perhaps $£ 8$ net can provide a useful range of test signals provided care is taken when recording them. You'll need a brand-new, high-quality VCR of the relevant type, typically with HQ and Hi-Fi sound. Confirm that the machine plays the alignment tape spot on, with no need to
adjust the tracking control. Very slight tweaking of the guides or the lateral position of the audio-control head may be required. My experience has been that JVC and Panasonic VCRs have the best factory alignment. Connect the input signals via the AV socket(s) - usually scart or S plus phono - rather than via the aerial socket at r.f., and clean all the heads before you start and between recording sessions.

If you can borrow an alignment tape you can use it to check the condition of your 'master' recording machine before making your test lapes. But my own feeling is that the workshop should have an alignment tape as a reference for every format handled, even if it seldom or never sees the light of day. This is. 1 admit. a heavy financial burden for small workshops and one-man outfits.

## What to Record

The most useful general-purpose test tape you can make is one with a grey-scale step-wedge and a 6 kHz sinewave audio track throughout. The absence of colour means that the off-head playback r.f envelope will be smooth, which helps with guide adjustment during playback, while the 6 kHz sound track is ideal for azimuth alignment of audiocontrol head stacks. The recorded audio signal will have to come from a separate audio generator at the input level specified for the machine - generally about 1.5 V peak-topeak. It should emerge at exactly the same level when played back - make a note of this on the cassette label. This recording simulates the most useful and used section of the JVC MH-2 standard VHS alignment tape. It's not necessary to try to record a sweep signal: this is difficult to do successfully, and it's very seldom required.

Another very useful test tape for general fault-finding is one recorded throughout with the standard colour bars and a 1 kHz sinewave audio test tone. The video signal is helpful for checking through the chrominance and luminance sections of a VCR: if you've got three hours' continuous playback you don't have to stop and rewind at regular intervals when, for example, tracking down the cause of nocolour faults.

The 1 kHz tone, which should be recorded on both linear and Hi-Fi tracks, can be used for setting playback levels, adjusting the audio-control head height and tilt-out, looking for the causes of waveform distortion and checking on audio edge-track playback level fluctuations. For this latter application the oscilloscope's sweep speed can be set to just above the point where the screen flickers, displaying an audio envelope waveform in which dropouts and amplitude variations, typically caused by a worn audio head or a tapetension fault, can be clearly seen.

A very useful test tape I have consists of three hours of silence and a totally blank screen, recorded from a test pattern generator that produces colour bursts, sync pulses and a black level, with the audio inputs shorted out. You could make such a recording using a camera or camcorder with the lens cap on or the iris closed. Use it for checking playback hum, crackle and sound buzz faults and for setting the Hi-Fi head switching point. The blank screen shows up any patterning, interference or other effects, while the colour bursts will open the colour-killer in both the VCR and the TV set/monitor to show the effects of noise, patterning or what have you in the chroma channel. During playback of this tape the gain controls (contrast, colour and volume in the TV set/monitor, Y gain in the scope) can be turned way up to magnufy the symptom or effect you're looking for.

This tape is also useful, played via any VCR, for soak testing TV sets that have vision and, especially, sound
faults: how many workshops have one or more TV sets blaring away all day, every day just because the customer has complained about an intermittent crackle? I'm wandering off the point however!

Two other video signals provide useful test tape recordings. One is a test pattern or similar signal from a pattern generator. It should have lots of fine detail, i.e. a multiburst or frequency gratings, and a picture with sharp vertical black-white and white-black transitions. This will show up the worms ' $n$ ' dots and streaking effects produced by worn heads and playback amplifier faults.

The second, less useful signal is a plain peak-white level raster. Amongst other things this can be used to check, strangely enough, the setting of the sound carrier oscillator in the VCR's r.f. modulator. With some VCRs a coarse vision buzz will be produced by the TV set unless the 6 MHz setting (UK system I) is spot on.

## Versions

The above test signals should cover virtually every requirement. Record the tapes in both low-band and highband VHS and Video 8 versions as required, also on a Ctype VHS cassette for camcorder testing. For three good reasons I've never felt the need to make test tapes that contain LP recordings. First, tapes are never offered for sale or rental in the LP format; secondly LP tapes are almost always recorded and played back by the same
machine; and thirdly when the SP alignment is spot on the LP alignment must also be right - unless there's something very strange about the video heads!

## Sacrificial Tape

The strangest test tape I ever made was part of a project to evaluate proprietary head-cleaning tapes. The guinea-pig cassette's flap was opened to expose the tape, which was then cruelly scratched and churned, using a fibre pencil to plough up the oxide surface. As a result it promptly blocked the heads of any machine in which it was inserted, and the efficacy of the cleaning tapes being tested was quickly established by trying them in turn!

## Aftercare

Finally a few words on labelling and storage. Remove the safety tabs of the test tapes you've recorded and note on the label the format, the date of recording and the video/sound contents, also the sound level where relevant. Keep the cassettes flap-forwards in their cartons, stacked upright (reels vertical) in a dry cupboard or drawer at room temperature away from sources of magnetic radiation, steam, dust, damp and dirt. If in doubt about dampness, enclose the cassettes in a seal-easy polythene bag with a sachet or tablet of silica gel - you can get this from a photographic dealer or chemist.

## Test Case 386

TV sound, which was once a matter of a six-inch speaker and a single audio chip, has in recent times become a very big deal indeed, with stereo, Nicam, hi-fi and Surround sound all on offer. In the hands of some customers this can present problems for the service department, as we discovered with Mr Sutton in Test Case 382 (October).

Real Technician's first call on this chilly Monday morning was to Mr Mark, a young executive who had just invested in a new 25 in . TV set with built-in Surround sound. As the sound "wasn't right", he'd requested a service call free of charge under the guarantee. Don't tell anyone, but RT had never encountered Surround sound before and wasn't sure whether he would know whether it was right.

The sound, which came from a satellite receiver via a stereo VCR, certainly sounded different from ordinary TV sound - even stereo sound, which RT had heard. It echoed around the room when the wick was turned up, enhanced by the fact that Mr Mark had fixed himself up with a pair of external speakers for the left and right front channels. Though small, they were very high-quality Bang and Olufsen units from a 'separates' hi-fi system that Mr Mark had discarded some years ago in favour of a stacker. He swore by them.

RT was told that the sound had presence all right but no body. Listening, he had to agree. The bass notes seemed to lack 'oomph', and human speech - even from a mono source, and with only the two front speakers programmed in - sounded strange and disembodied. It seemed that the sound came from nowhere in particular, even though it was quickly established that the two rear effects speakers were, for the moment, silent. The sound was somewhat reminis-
cent of the effect produced when a stereo TV set is switched to the spatial or ambience mode.

Based on this similarity, and after he'd listened once more to the effect of two-speaker (left and right front) reproduction of a mono soundtrack, a light dawned in RT's eye. Once he'd done something very simple he was rewarded with excellent, full-bodied mono, stereo and Surround sound: the bass was good and strong, the speech direction clearly defined and the Surround effects realistic. What had he done? It had nothing to do with the satellite box or the VCR. . .

Well pleased with this, Mr Mark led the hapless RT to his VCR, a four-year-old machine with Nicam and hi-fi stereo. Assuring RT that the fault could only be a minor one, he explained the problem. Until the wonder TV with Surround sound had arrived, he'd had no interest in buying or renting cassettes, using the machine purely for timeshifting and archiving programmes (all these buzz words!) from terrestrial and satellite broadcasts. He'd now bought Snow White for the children, Robocop and Striking Distance for himself, and had rented several more tapes from the local branch of Ritz Video. With most of these tapes a raucous buzz or crackle accompanied the reproduced sound. Sometimes the machine would default to the lo-fi mono sound track. In some cases the problem could be alleviated by use of the tracking control, but in others tracking adjustment simply made matters worse. And the pictures weren't as good or free of noise as those he recorded himself.

RT was treated to a two-minute extract from Robocop, then a go at a recording made from VH-1, Sky's yester-year rock channel. One crackled and dropped out, the other didn't. This was no little job riding on the back of a virtually non-existent under-guarantee one reflected RT. He left the house with the VCR under his arm and a bunch of Mr Mark's fivers in his pocket by way of an initial payment towards transport and repair. So what was wrong with the machine? For the solution, turn to page 260.


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INFRA RED REMOTE CONTROL TESTER Infra Red Remote Control Tester £10.00 P.P. $£ 2.50$.

## Camcorner

## Sharp VLC780

The reported fault was that when going from the record to the play or stop mode E012 would occasionally appear in the viewfinder with loss of functions. The fault occurred only at this particular point in the loading sequence, and not every time. We found that there was a partially broken tooth on the loading drive gear that meshes with the loading worm gear. If the broken tooth was positioned at a different point the gears didn't stick. A replacement assembly cured the problem.
D.C.W.

## Ferguson F801

Loss of this 8 mm camcorder's functions was caused by failure of fuse link F052 (1.6A). We've had the same fault with similar Hitachi machines, yet despite long soak tests no definite cause of the fuse failure has been found. An ammeter in circuit showed that the current was well within the CP's working range. So far we've not had any of these machines returned because of subsequent fuse failure. Has anyone found a definite reason for the fuse to fail? D.C.W.

## Akai PVC20E

There were no functions with this VHS-C machine. Power up was followed by immediate power down. The cause was simply that connectors P608 on the power PCB and J308 on the camera PCB had been unduly stressed, no doubt because of some unmentioned impact! Once the soldering had been made good all was well. These connectors are at the lower, rear end of the camcorder and are often damaged because of impact. Similarly positioned connectors in other ranges, e.g. some Sharp and Mitsubishi models, can suffer the same fate when the camcorder is dropped.
D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVM7

There were no functions and we soon found that the circuit protector for the 9 V supply was open-circuit. A check showed that there was a dead short across the supply - but where? The supply goes all over the place! The 9 V regulator transistor Q331 (camera process CBA) on the camera head was found to be burnt up, indicating a major short-circuit in this area. The culprit was the $1 \mathrm{H} / 2 \mathrm{H}$ chroma delay chip IC308, whose supply pin (11) was dead short internally. It sounds easy, but as usual with this type of fault diagnosis is very time consuming.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF375E

A fault that's often encountered with models in the F and V ranges is intermittent operation of the functions, for example when going from the play to the stop mode etc. The cause is usually poor contact in the camera/player switch.
D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC780H

There were no signs of life with this camcorder but the customer did do us the favour of mentioning that he thought it had failed while he was trying to transfer recordings to a
full-size VHS machine. This made us think of the problems we sometimes encounter, under similar circumstances, with certain JVC camcorders. The cause is usually either a faulty AV lead that has shorted the r.f. unit's supply to earth, or the fact that with some VCRs or TV sets the relevant scart socket pin is earthed. The r.f. unit's 8 V supply should be present at pin 3 of the eight-pin mini $A V$ socket: it was missing.

In this model the missing supply is used internally as a start-up feed for the main power d.c.-d.c. converter circuitry. There should initially be around 9 V at the supply pin of the converter's drive chip IC901: this was the missing voltage, without which the converter can't function. The cause of the trouble was failure of the UN21119V supply switch Q803, which is controlled by the syscon chip's power-up command.

Sometimes the customer does make a comment that's worth listening to and which, if noted, can save us time and him money!
D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMEX20P

This camcorder made new recordings in black-and-white: the camera E-E pictures and playback of previous good recordings were o.k. We found that L3313 in the record chroma to head amplifier section was open-circuit. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF330E

This camcorder was brought in because the auto-focus action was poor. The fault was easily corrected by removing sand from the lens assembly. But the customer also mentioned, casually, that the clock wouldn't hold its time after removal of the main battery, and that the clock battery had been changed. He was right: the clock could be set, and would run all right until the main battery was removed. Yes, CR2025 was o.k. Connector CN191 on the camera operation PCB should house the plug that links the 3 V lithium battery supply to the clock circuitry. It didn't - the plug was missing.

The lithium battery is housed at the rear end of the camcorder's case. Instead of being connected to CN191, the leads that carry the back-up supply had been parked in a spare socket, CN201, on the VC48 camera PCB. Fortunately this socket is unused, so no damage had been done. When asked how long the clock fault had been present the customer said he thought it was shortly after the camcorder had last been serviced!
D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMRZ1P

This fairly recent 8 mm camcorder wouldn't accept a tape. It would load a cassette partially then return it. If you didn't present a tape to the machine the cassette mechanism would close normally. While we were carrying out these checks we noticed that the head drum revolved backwards at high speed, whirring madly. Yes, the drum FG pulses went missing somewhere along the line. The cause of the fault was a dry-joint at pin 8 of the pulse shaping etc. chip IC381. As a result the pulses didn't reach the syscon chip. D.C.W.


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# Teletopics 

## CD DEVELOPMENTS

Philips and Sony have released further details of their proposal for a high-density multimedia CD (HDCD). The 12 cm diameter discs (same size as the present audio CD) will be able to store around $3 \cdot 7$ Gbytes of data, five times the capacity of existing CDs - giving 135 minutes of video, enough for most feature films. This is made possible by using a red (wavelength 635 nm ) instead of an infra-red $(780 \mathrm{~nm})$ laser, by reducing the pit size and track pitch $(0.84$ microns instead of the 1.6 microns with current CDs), and by using improved error-correction and modulation techniques. Production costs would be kept down because the new discs can be produced using current manufacturing techniques.

There are other proposals however. Toshiba has, in conjunction with the Time Warner entertainment group, developed a disc that stores data on both sides, giving up to 270 minutes of video with, it is claimed, better visual images than the the Philips/Sony proposal. Prototypes are due for early demonstration.

There are plans to develop, with 3M, a dual-layer disc with a capacity of $7 \cdot 4 \mathrm{Mbytes}$. A group of computer companies including Apple, Compaq, IBM and Microsoft is discussing plans for an HD CD-ROM.

Philips. Sony and several US record companies are, with the Recording lndustry Association of America, studying a new type of CD that's currently known as CD Plus. It combines normal CD audio data with CD-ROM data. Owners of audio CD players hear the music normally: those with CDROM drives also see text, graphics and video clips.

## EXTENDED WARRANTIES CRITICISED

Reports from the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) and the Consumers' Association have criticised the way in which extended warranties are at present sold. Over five million warranties a year are sold at a cost to consumers of $£ 400 \mathrm{~m}$. The OFT criticises in particular the lack of information given to shoppers and the profit margins (as high as 70 per cent) made by retailers. As an example of the wide disparity with extended warranty costs the OFT quotes the Sony KVX2572 colour receiver: the John Lewis group provides a free fiveyear warranty while other retailers charge between $£ 57.99$ (Argos) and $£ 150$ (Dixons/Currys). The OFT also compared the cost of warranties with the average cost of repairs: with one camcorder the warranty cost was $\mathfrak{£} 199$ while repaires averaged $£ 40$.

The OFT calls for early moves towards the provision of full point-of-sale information and backs the Consumers' Association's proposed code of conduct. Sir Bryan Carsberg, director-general of fair trading, is prepared to consider a Monopolies and Mergers Commission reference if retailers fail to implement the OFT's recommendations without delay.

## SATELLITE TV

BSkyB is to intensify its legal battle against suppliers of pirate access cards following a significant High Court ruling in its favour. The company has obtained a permanent injunction against David Lyons, a leading supplier or pirate devices.

Eutelsat has placed an order for Hot Bird 3, which will join Eutelsat II Fl, Hot Bird 1 and Hot Bird 2 at $13^{\circ}$ E. Hot Bird 3 will have, like Hot Bird 2, twenty high-power TV transponders that will operate in the DBS band, with a high degree of flexibility to meet broadcasters' requirements. Widebeam coverage will reach homes throughout Europe and as far as central Asia and the Gulf States: Superbeam coverage will focus on central and western Europe, being particularly well suited to digital TV reception using less than 45 cm dishes.

General Instrument has signed a licensing agreement with SGS-Thomson Microelectronics enabling the latter to develop dual-mode decoder chips that can process both DigiCipher II and MPEG-2 video signals.

Satellite Solutions is holding seminars throughout the UK covering topics that include the new Astra 1D services, the new Astra digital radio system (ADR), 22 kHz tone switching and 'universal' LNBs. The one-day seminars are being run in conjunction with Astra, Pace, Amstrad, Teleste and BSkyB. Tickets cost $£ 19.60$, which includes lunch. To reserve a place, phone Kathryn Darbon at Satellite Solutions on 01604787 888.

Global Communications (UK) Ltd., Winterdale Manor, Southminster Road, Althorne, Essex CM3 6BX (0621 743 440) has introduced a frequency converter unit, the ADXplus, to enable older satellite receivers to tune in the Astra 1D signals - provided the LNB will respond to them. Price is £24.95.

## INTERACTIVE TV

Digital Equipment Corporation has announced an alliance programme aimed at ensuring that its media server (used for video-on-demand services) is compatible with third-party settop boxes. The alliance includes Apple Computer, Compression Labs, General Instrument, GoldStar, Mitsubishi, Online Media, Philips, Samsung, Scientific Atlanta, Stellar One Corporation and Zenith. Digital is making the server's application programming interface ( APl ) open and available to all set-top box manufacturers.

In a step towards the provision of multimedia services Canal Plus has placed orders with five manufacturers Philips, Pioneer, Sony, Thomson-TCE and Eurodec - for digital satellite TV decoders. In addition to use with TV and video inputs the decoders, which should be available from June, will be compatible with PCs and telephone lines. Canal Plus' Digital Project, offering interactive services, is due to start late this year. Games and video-on-demand are expected to be amongst the services offered. The use of multiplexing will alow a variety of programmes and services to be made available via the same channel. Transponders aboard Astra $I E$ and $I F$ have been reserved for the services.

Hewlett-Packard's interactive TV set-top box, called the Kayak, will use a Motorola 68000 microprocessor to provide control of interactive TV services. Two major US cable firms, TCI and Comcast, have placed orders for Kayaks to be used in interactive TV trials due to start in the first half of this year. It will be HP's first product to be used for home entertainment purposes. A series of related products are planned.

## BROADCASTING

Philips Digital Video Communication Systems has supplied Channel 4 with fourteen PALplus encoders. They comply with the PALplus 3.0 specification and their outputs can be carried by all existing distribution networks and infrastructures, including terrestrial TV, telecom systems and satellite networks, without any interference. Channel 4 has been trans-

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mitting PALplus broadcasts since September 1994 and plans to offer nationwide coverage early this year. Nineteen European broadcasters are preparing to provide PALplus transmissons. Philips and Sony are expected to launch PALplus sets in the UK later this year.

Philips is also planning to sell ghost-cancelling set-top units in the UK by the middle of next year (see Ghost Cancelling System in last month's Teletopics column, page 172). The retail price is expected to be around $£ 200$. Philips sets incorporating the circuitry should be available in 1997 at a premium of $£ 25-£ 50$ on the basic set price. Five-ten million people in the UK are affected by minor TV ghosting problems: half a million suffer from severe ghosting. While Philips is believed to be ahead in this field in Europe, it's expected that the major Japanese manufacturers will have sets available shortly after.

The BBC has confirmed that it will launch a digital audio broadcast (DAB) service this September, carrying Radio 1-4 in stereo and Radio 5 in mono as well as extended parliamentare and sports coverage. It will be the world's first broadcaster to launch a DAB service. DAB is being promoted in the UK by the National DAB Forum, organised by the DTI. Members include Philips, Panasonic. Hitachi, Sharp, Pioneer and Quad.

## bUSINESS/TRADE NEWS

RS Components has opened a trade counter for North London at Colonial Way, Watford WD2 4WW. It's just two minutes from Junction 5 off the M1. Telephone number is 01923210 050, fax 01923211177 . In addition to fast counter service technical support is provided. Other RS trade counters are located at Birmingham, Corby, Glasgow, West London, East

London, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham.
Matsushita is buying Nokia's picture tube factory at Esslington, Germany. It will become Matsushita's fourth c.r.t. plant outside Japan, the others being in the USA, Malaysia and China. Matsushita will be refurbishing the plant. which will have a production capacity of 2 m tubes a year.

JVC is to increase TV receiver production at its East Kilbride plant. At present the plant produces small- and medium-sized TV sets and monitors. The $£ 9.2 \mathrm{~m}$ investment will enable higher added-value large-screen sets to be added to the range. Over 150 new jobs will be created over the next four years.

Grundig is to extend its product portfolio with the introduction of a new range of colour receivers based on the G1000 chassis manufactured by Coding Consumer Electronics at the company's factory in Creutzwald. France. In view of the confusion that has arisen with two sales forces selling Grundig brand products a new joint sales and distribution strategy has been adopted. Grundig International, based at Rugby, will be responsible for the sale of satellite products and the new range of G1000) chassis TV sets to independent dealers. satellite specialists, buying groups and distributors and will continue to offer the full range of existing Grundig products to all UK customers. Grundig Satellite Communicatons, based at Llantrisanı, South Wales, will be responsible for the sale of satellite products and the new Glo()O chassis CTV range to multiple retailers and major store groups.

The dates for CETS 95, the Consumer Electronics Trade Show launched by our sister journal Electrical and Radio Retailing ( $E R T$ ), are April 2nd-4th. Venue is Olympia 2. West London. The aim is to provide an under-one-roof alternative to the traditional trudge around London hotel trade shows.

## VCR Clinic

## Samsung VI8220

When this rarely seen VCR appeared in the workshop with the complaint that it chewed tapes we were not surprised to find that the reel idler tyre was cracked and worn. Alas a search through our tyre stock failed to produce a suitable replacement, so we were forced to fit a new idler assembly. Unfortunately this wasn't the end of the story.

When either fast forward or rewind was selected the cassette would be immediately ejected. All other functions, including the search modes, were fine. With many other makes and models a faulty mode select switch causes this type of fault, so we reluctantly decided to fit a replacement. I say reluctantly because the mode switch is buried in the works: to gain access you have to lift the deck assembly and dismantle the operating plate mechanism. To avoid timing problems after reassembly it's worth noting the relative positions of the two cam gears and their associated components. The new switch provided a complete cure.
K.E.

## Sony SLV615

The symptoms were loss of the playback picture, only a blue mute screen but the hi-fi sound o.k.! When pause was selected a very poor-quality still-frame picture appeared. This suggested that the video heads were badly worn. In view of the age of the machine, its infrequent use and the good-quality hi-fi sound however we resisted the temptation to replace the very expensive upper drum.

An interesting display was obtained when the scope was connected to the head amplifier chip's output. The waveform didn't look quite right and appeared to have something superimposed on it. All was revealed when the head rotation was momentarily interrupted and the waveform remained. It transpired that one of the four head amplifiers was producing a 12 MHz signal. A new HA118019NT head amplifier chip put things right.
K.E.

## GoldStar RO2001

If one of these machines is stuck in the LP mode with a function wrong, e.g. fast forward search, switch off at the mains supply, short-circuit the 5.5 V back-up capacitor C503, remove the short then switch on again.
G.W.

## JVC HRD610

With a timed recording this machine would record only one event. Manual recordings were fine, as were single-event timer recordings. But if more than one event was programmed in the mechanism would jam when the second event occurred. The machine would then switch off, and the second set of information was lost. The cause of the trouble turned out to be the mode switch: when the deck tried to start from the fully loaded position it locked up. A new mode switch put matters right.
C.W.

## Amstrad VCR6000

Remote control operation of these machines has always been a problem: the batteries last for only a few weeks, making RC operation very expensive. When the battery

> Reports from Keith Evans, Nick Beer, Gerald White, Chris Watton, Gerald Smith, David Belmont, Eugene Trundle, Brian Storm, Colin McCormick, Derek Bracknell, John Edwards and Mike Leach

voltage drops to 5.7 V the handset's programming section becomes inoperative: if you try to transfer information to the recorder the display clears and nothing is sent.

A scope check on the battery connections with new batteries fitted produced a d.c. reading of 6.4 V . The voltage bounced when one of the keys was pressed, the lowest point being 6 V . With the old batteries fitted the same checks produced readings of 5.9 V and 4.9 V respectively. Although the handset still transmitted instructions such as play with the old batteries fitted, the programming information held in the chip was lost when the voltage fell below $5 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$. The simple solution was to connect a $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across the battery terminals, soldered to the print in a position where it didn't foul the case moulding.

I then tried the handset for twenty consecutive programmes, held the play key down for one minute and finally programmed again, using batteries that would previously have been discarded. As a matter of curiosity, to see how low the battery voltage could go without the unit failing to transmit a programme, I tried it with only three of the new batteries, the other position being linked across. The handset still worked.
C.W.

## GoldStar GHV4400I

There was intermittent jumping with playback and recordings. The cause of this was intermittent loss of back tension. A new mode control switch cured the problem.
G.S.

## Sanyo VHR3300

Intermittent tape damage was the complaint with this machine. If you pressed stop during fast forward near the start of a tape the tape would spill out into the mechanism. The cure was to replace a spring in the brake trigger area.
G.S.

## Panasonic NVSD40

This brand new machine kept on ejecting tapes when they were inserted. On investigation I found that the capstan had seized: because 'thrust screw UMT' was loose, the capstan flywheel was rubbing against the motor PCB. The problem was cured by adjusting this screw (it's the large white plastic screw on top of the capstan spindle).
G.S.

## Sony EVS600

The lacing with this PCM home deck was intermittently very clattery. Removing, cleaning and lubricating the pinion of the no. 10 gear put matters right. Note the alignment requirements of this gear on reassembly - you can't just pop it back in!
N.B.

## Panasonic NVG12B

A pair of these machines produced no E-E signals or red on LED display. The first fault was a formality: the STK5331 multiregulator IC1001 was defective. This device is not as unreliable in the G12 as it is in some models, but when the
second faulty machine came along and voltage checks seemed to point to the same cause we again condemned IC1001. The replacement didn't restore normal operation however. We then found that the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pull-up resistor R 1003 was open-circuit. The new chip was left in to be on the safe side.
N.B.

## Ferguson FV61LV

This machine's mechanism produced a very loud hum or drone. The cause was sticky dirt in the capstan motor bearing. It was generating so much friction that there was burning - the capstan was discoloured at this point. Stripping the motor, cleaning and lubricating provided a complete cure.
N.B.

## Panasonic NVSD40B

There was no through r.f. gain. The cause of the fault was in the power section - there was no always 12 V supply. In this machine the 12 V supply is derived from the 13 V line via two diodes. D1114 and D1115. The former was opencircuit. We replaced them both for good measure.
D.B.

## JVC HRD140

The servos did anything but run at the right speed. We found that the cause was lack of the FSc signal to the servo section. The cure was to replace the chroma sub-panel, part no. PU22046A.
D.B.

## Matsui VX2500

The switched voltages from the power supply failed to come up. Checks showed that Q07 was open-circuit.
D.B.

## Sanyo VHR291E

There was no E-E sound or vision. There was also no sync detection because T6901 on the sync detector sub-panel was dry-jointed.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVF55B

This machine was dead. We found that IC1 102, part no. S13120C, was short-circuit internally.
D.B.

## Saisho VR3400

There was intermittent loss of the luminance record signal. We eventually found that R52 on the YC board was going open-circuit intermittently.
D.B.

## JVC HRD750

The playback pictures flickered because there were no PG pulses from the head drum. We had to replace the lower drum assembly.
D.B.

## Sony SLVE8

The fault with this new video was intermittent failure to eject a cassette. We found that most of IC201's pins were dry-jointed.
D.B.

## Philips VR323

The mechanism was jammed. When this had been rectified
we found that the machine still wouldn't work because IC40 (SAA 11310 ) was short-circuit internally.
D.B.

## Aiwa VXT1010

There was a fault with the tape section of this combined TV/VCR. When a tape was inserted it went into rewind. The cause was IC502, which acts as a buffer between the sensors and the microcontroller chip.

## D.B.

## Philips VR203

As the capstan flywheel and bearing were badly worn there was severe wow and flutter. We obtained a replacement flywheel, which comes complete with housing, bearing and a service kit. Fitting this cured the fault.
D.B.

## Philips VR6760

While disposing a few wrecks at the local dump my eye was caught by a forlorn looking Philips VR6760 hi-fi stereo machine. I paid a small sum for it and when I got it back I found that someone had tried to fix the DMP deck and got themselves into an awful mess. When I tipped out all the bits it was virtually complete: a service kit then got the machine working nicely. The only thing I would like to add to the excellent article on the deck in the March 1992 issue is to be ensure that the record-tab sensor switch is fully down on the chassis before inserting a tape. It can collide with the bottom of the lape with the result that your carefully rebuilt deck jams.

I also had a problem when I came to fit the cassette flap, which was missing. The one I ordered came with much larger square supports at the top than the round holes in the machine would accept. Willow Vale told me that the type with the small supports is no longer available and that I should open out the holes in the machine. Since there would have been nothing left of one of them I instead filed down the new and expensive flap I'd just bought. I was reluctant to do this, but it worked.
C.McC.

## Tatung TVR6111

This machine has much in common with Amstrad VCRs produced during the same period. If the symptom is intermittent or permanent no go, with the display panel black and no mechanical functions, it may well be that the power supply is working all right but crystal X 801 is dry-jointed at one or both legs. It's mounted to the right of the FDP on the front panel.
E.T.

## JVC HRD750

Failure to function, sometimes on an intermittent basis, and perhaps accompanied by failure of mains fuse F1, can be caused by sparking between the chopper chip's heatsink tab and the adjacent PC land which goes off to R1. I deal with this by cutting away and scraping off some of the PCB foil to the side of the heatsink tab.
E.T.

## Sanyo VHR3100/VHR3300

Intermittent failure to wind or rewind, because the reel brakes fail to come off, is an increasingly common problem with these models. If you encounter it, turn the machine upside down and examine the brake activator pin that passes through the deck plate at the front left-hand side. You'll probably find that it rides down, as you view it from the
underside, beneath the slide bar. The cause is movement of the slide bar's retaining pin. Push it back through and fit a spacer and circlip on the top side. Top, that is, when you've turned the machine back upright!
E.T.

## Akai VS55

Both the playback and E-E pictures had noise bars across them. In addition the machine would sometimes fail to play, record, eject or fast wind in either direction. I suspected the power supply for the noise bars but also felt that the capstan motor might be faulty as it sometimes refused to start to rotate. The various power supply outputs seemed to be o.k., though the 6 V output had a small amount of ripple on it (the voltage was correct).

Following advice on similar Akai models given in previous issues of Television, I checked all the small electrolytics in the power supply. Capacitance meter tests showed that a number of them were low in value. Fitting replacements failed to cure the problems however. What did eventually clear the faults was replacement of $\mathrm{Cl} 5(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) which sits on the output side of the 6 V supply. This cleared the ripple. Incidentally C15 tested o.k. for value and leakage with the capacitance meter, so I've no idea why it failed to work when in circuit.
D.Br.

## Panasonic NVSD30

This machine would accept a tape then immediately eject it. Loss of capstan drive is the usual cause of this situation, but not on this occasion - the capstan motor rotated as the tape was being ejected. The capstan stator (part no. VEK4097) was eventually found to be the cause. Presumably the FGs or PGs were confusing the systems control chip. B.S.

## Panasonic NVV8000

This impressive looking machine produced a less than impressive picture. The playback and E-E pictures were distorted and rolling, with both S-VHS and normal VHS operation. With this model and its lower specified relatives the NVFS 100 and NVFS 90 you tend to get capacitor trouble in the small pack that houses the CCD delay line. The CCD delay pack is on the YC separation board in the NVV8000. An excellent picture was obtained when C3506/7/8 had been replaced. They are all $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors rated at 16 V . B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ35

This machine had a nasty capstan fault, with bad wow on sound and tracking bars that jerked down the screen spasmodically. The capstan drive chip and stator are prime suspects when you get symptoms like these. On this occasion they were both innocent however. We next changed the servo and system control chip, as the capstan drive seemed to be abnormally high, but again the verdict was not guilty.

As things were now looking desperate the oscilloscope was wheeled into action. We were surprised to find that a check on the capstan error voltage produced a very corrupted digital waveform, even when the machine was in the stop mode.

In this machine the capstan FG signals are amplified before being fed to the servo and systems chip IC2001. We found that there was a large spiked waveform sitting on the input at pin 15, which supplies the digital speed control circuit. Two operational amplifiers feed this pin, from the capstan FG2 buffer amplifier: this is where the additional waveform was being added. High-frequency noise was
being picked up and amplified. Where was it being generated? The power supply of course. C1118 had gone low in value, leaving a small high-frequency ripple on the 5 V line. A new $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor put matters right. C1122 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the 45 V supply had also fallen in value. While we were in there we also replaced C1109 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $400 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{Cl} 114(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the primary side of the supply as they can also give trouble.
B.S.

## Saisho VR1200HQ/Matsui VX820/Hinari VXL35

The job card said "reluctant to accept a tape". When I tried to insert a tape I found that it had to be pressed in quite hard for a few seconds before the loading motor took over and dragged the tape in. The cause of this was immediately apparent when the top cover had been removed: the tape-in leaf switch mounted on top of the carriage was loose in its mounting because one of its plastic lugs was broken. A new switch put matters right.
J.E.

## Ferguson 3V29

The E-E sound was o.k. but there was no picture. C243 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is connected to pin 8 of the HAl 1738 chip IC201 was open-circuit.
J.E.

## Panasonic NV333

The playback sound and picture were normal but there were no E-E signals and no channel indications. One end of the $3 \cdot 9 \Omega$ resistor R 7020 in the power supply was found to be dry-jointed.
J.E.

## Logic VR950/Samsung VI611

This machine would stop in play or record, usually after about an hour. Up to the shut-down point the head and the take-up spool rotated normally. Suspecting a reel pulse problem, I connected the scope to the collector of Q610. The waveform consisted of four healthy squarewave pulses, but of only 2 V p-p instead of 5 V p-p amplitude, followed by very noisy and even lower-amplitude pulses. When the spool carrier was removed and the ten silver-plated reel pulse reflectors were examined they appeared to be clean. But I then noticed that there were three ring spacers on the shaft. So the spool carrier was sitting too high! Removing two of them and refitting the carrier produced ten healthy 5 V p-p squarewaves.

Why the shut-down delay? As the take-up spool fills with tape it rotates more slowly. Thus the 'poor' portion of reel pulses remained for longer. As a result the system control thought that there was no tape drive.
J.E.

## JVC HRD560

No play the customer had said. On test the drum didn't rotate and the machine shut off. A look at the circuit diagram led me to CP401, which protects the 13 V motor supply. It was open-circuit, a replacement restoring the supply to the drum which then rotated at the correct speed. This wasn't the end of the matter however. The capstan seemed to be running as though there were no control pulses, which turned out to be the case - the control amplifier had failed. It's incorporated in the HD49733NT servo chip IC401. Replacing this finally restored normal operation.
M.L.

# Rechargeable Batteries 

Pete Roberts

One particularly expensive item associated with camcorders is the rechargeable battery pack. NiCad cells are also replacing disposable batteries in ever increasing numbers. Because of the way in which they are used however, NiCad cells often loose their efficiency and appear to be in need of replacement long before the end of their theoretical lifespan. This article will explain how NiCad cells work, how to reactivate tired batteries and will also give an insight into the new nickel metal hydride (NiMH) technology.

## History

Sealed NiCads are derived from the wet nickel-cadmium batteries developed between the Wars for use in arduous industrial or climatic conditions. They first appeared on the scene, as large round button cells, in the early Fifties. They were commonly known as Deacs, after the original manufacturer DEAC (now Varta) Batteries. Similar types, now usually known as mass-plate cells, are used as a memory back-up in TV sets, VCRs and computers. We'll take a look at them later.

Unlike primary (single use) cells, the chemical systems in secondary (rechargeable) types are designed to be reversible, with efficient recovery of the active materials. Some familiar rechargeable systems are the leadacid (car) battery, the nickel-iron (NIFE) batteries used to power milk floats, and nickel-cadmium (NiCad) types. Strictly speaking it's correct to refer to a single 'battery' as a cell, a battery being an assembly of two or more interconnected cells. NiCad chemistry is fairly complex, but we'll try to give as simple an explanation of the internal goings-on as possible.

## NiCad Basics

To start with there are two foil electrodes, one of nickel (negative) and the other of cadmium (positive). The negative electrode's active material is nickel hydroxide while the positive electrode starts off as metallic cadmium. The active layers are made by fusing powdered active materials on to the foil substrate,
using a combination of heat and pressure - the process is known as sintering. This results in a granular, porous structure which maximises the surface area of the electrodes. The greater the effective electrode surface area, the higher the cell capacity for a given cell size - it's basically the same idea as that of the etched foils used in electrolytic capacitors.

Between the foils there's a thick, fibrous plastic separator that's soaked with the electrolyte - a strong solution of potassium hydroxide (caustic potash or KOH ). The lot is rolled up and stuffed into hefty steel cans which are sold as replacements for disposable batteries, or made up into cased battery packs for use with camcorders and suchlike.

## Charge and Discharge

During discharge of a cell the cadmium positive plate is converted to cadmium hydroxide while the negative plate is changed from nickel(III) hydroxide to another form, nickel(II) hydroxide. When a cell is being charged these reactions are, hopefully, completely reversed.

Under overcharge conditions free oxygen is liberated. As overcharging is quite common, means have to be taken to reabsorb it. The oxygen comes from the water in the electrolyte: if its liberation was allowed to continue unchecked the cell would dry out and become useless. The solution to the problem is to make the nickel negative foil larger than the positive one. This extra, free negative material, known as the charge reserve, combines with any free oxygen then, via a succession of chemical reactions, returns it to the electrolyte.

This gas reabsorption system is fairly slow and can cope with only limited abuse. If severe overcharging, accidental shorting or overheating occurs a dangerously high internal pressure will develop: it could result in an explosion. To prevent this, sealed NiCads have some form of resealable safety valve. It's usually situated under the positive pip and must never be sealed up or otherwise obstructed. The valve
opens when the internal pressure reaches typically 200 p.s.i., resealing when the pressure falls below about 140 p.s.i. Venting should be avoided at all costs however since, as mentioned earlier, it will dry out the electrolyte. Always heed the warning, about puncturing or otherwise mutilating cell casings - the internal pressure can expel liquid electrolyte, and a faceful of liquid electrolyte is not exactly good for the complexion.

## Pollution

While nickel is fairly innocuous, cadmium is a highly toxic heavy metal. It presents a severe environmental pollution risk when NiCads are disposed of in landfill operations. Battery manufacturers are tackling the problem in two ways.

First, the return of dead NiCads is being encouraged to recover the nickel and cadmium, which are both high-value materials. But unfortunately the response from the trade and the public has been rather apathetic. If you sell rechargeable batteries, you would do everyone a great favour by taking your customers old ones and returning them to the manufacturers via your wholesaler or a metal recovery service (the posh name for the local scrappy).

The second approach is the development of the Nickel Metal Hydride (sometimes called just Nickel Hydride) system. This is just becoming available in the popular AA size cylindrical cell and also in camcorder and mobile phone battery packs.

## NiMH Technology

The internals of an NiMH cell are similar to those of its NiCad cousins. There's a nickel foil negative electrode coated with nickel hydroxide, and the electrolyte is still an aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide. Here the similarity ends: the positive element is quite different, the active material being hydrogen.

Although hydrogen is a gas at normal temperatures and pressure, it can behave as a metal and in fact occupies Group 1 of the Periodic

Table, in company with potassium, sodium and the other alkaline metals. Under the extremes of pressure and low temperature on other planets hydrogen is believed to exist as a form of metal. As such conditions can't be replicated here however the hydrogen has to be 'metalified' in some other way.

Hydrogen has the ability to combine with metals very loosely to form hydrides, compounds that are somewhere between a true chemical compound and a sort of alloy. Hydrogen so combined is readily available to take part in chemical reactions without the risk of leakage and explosion that's associated with gaseous hydrogen.

The positive electrode of an NiMH cell is made from foamed nickel alloyed with small amounts of titanium, vanadium. zirconium and chromium and can hold about two per cent of hydrogen by weight.

Unfortunately NiMH chemistry seems to be something of a trade secret at present. The reactions at the negative electrode are similar to those in a NiCad however, while at the positive electrode hydrogen is oxidised during discharge to form water. During subsequent recharging this water is split up, releasing hydrogen to regenerate the hydride.

While the main drive behind the development of nickel hydride technology was the elimination of cadmium, there are a few other advantages over NiCad technology. The metal-foam positive electrode has an enormous surface area for its size, resulting in a vastly increased energy density. In fact NiMH cells and batteries can have between two and three times the capacity of a NiCad for a given size.

Cadmium is quite a heavy metal, whereas nickel is very light. So the omission of cadmium results in a much lighter battery, which is very important where several battery packs may need to be carried.

An NiMH battery can be charged via a standard NiCad charger: the only point to remember is that because of the greater capacity a longer charging period is required.

## The Memory Effect

A major cause of complaint from camcorder users is a battery pack that appears to be fully charged but runs for only a fraction of the time it should before giving up - the same problem often occurs with mobile phone batteries. This reduced capacity
is a result of the so-called 'memory effect'.

Unless a NiCad battery is fully discharged every so often it looses its ability to accept and subsequently deliver its rated amount of electrical energy. This is caused by a change in the active materials from a rough, granular form to a smooth coating with a greatly reduced effective surface area. Any remedial action must reverse this change.

The problem arises because both camcorder and mobile phone users tend to switch off, due to low voltage, well before the battery is completely flat.

## The Cure

The cure involves fully discharging the battery pack before recharging it, and may require several charge/discharge cycles before the full capacity is restored. Controlled fast (and preferably pulsed) charging gives the best results. Special battery dischargers are available to fit camcorder and phone packs, but they can be expensive and often fit only one type of battery.

All that's needed however is a bulb of appropriate voltage ( 6 V or 12 V auto bulbs rated at about 6 W are ideal). Solder wires to the bulb's terminals and connect them to the battery's output terminals. Never solder directly to the battery, as this will damage it and prevent proper contact being made in use. It's usually fairly easy to fix up something to hold the lamp leads on to the battery terminals. Where many similar batteries may need treatment - for example when camcorders are rented out - a custom-built holder can be made up. The battery must be discharged until the bulb goes out, then fully recharged. Repeat the cycle until no further improvement is obtained.

## Guidance

If a battery doesn't respond to this treatment its failure is probably due to some other cause and replacement is the only option. The usual causes are drying out and dendrites. These are stalactite-like growths on the cell's electrodes: they grow and eventually puncture the separator, causing an internal short.

You won't have to go through this palaver with nickel hydride batteries, as they don't suffer from the memory effect. This is one very good reason to change over to NiMH despite the
initially higher cost.
Never try to flatten a battery by shorting it across. A rechargeable battery can pass enough current to start a fire, and such abuse can result in the battery exploding.

Both NiCad and NiMH batteries need to be charged by a tightlycontrolled constant current. Use only pukka NiCad and NiMH chargers, and don't ever think of using a domestic car battery charger. Incorrect charging will ruin your - or your customer's - batteries, and could also cause your own personal Big Bang!

## Mass-plate Button NiCads

The mass-plate button NiCads used for memory back-up usually last for years before they need replacement. The term 'mass plate' refers to the construction of the electrodes: powdered active materials are pressed into tablets that are a bit like large aspirins.

Unlike the high-current, sintered foil NiCads previously described, they have a very low self-discharge rate and are kept on a trickle charge of a few mA whenever the host equipment is switched on. Any attempt at rapidly charging or drawing a heavy current from this type of battery will lead to its demise.

Whenever back-up battery failure is suspected it's important to check that the battery is being charged. The charging circuit usually consists of a highish value resistor with a diode in series, fed from one of the higher lowvoltage supplies, and you're looking for a charging current of anything between 1 mA and 10 mA . The resistor can go high in value or open-circuit, or the diode may fail to conduct. Make sure that what you are dealing with is actually a NiCad and not a large-value Supercap capacitor or a lithium battery.

Button cells also have a pressurerelease system. This is the + mark on the positive side: it ruptures should the internal pressure become dangerously high. If you come across a cell that has ruptured, check the charging current before fitting a replacement. Always take great care to fit PCB mounting cells and batteries the right way round.

## Types of Button Cells

Lithium cells appear to be taking over from NiCads in many back-up applications. They must never be fitted in place of a NiCad cell: if it's subjected to even a tiny charging

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Video Interface Products Ltd., 1 Vineries Close, Cheltenham GL53 0NU, UK.

current a lithium cell will explode nastily. In addition the voltage is wrong: a NiCad or NiMH cell delivers around $\mathbb{\square} \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ while a lithium coin cell provides 3 V .

When they get on a bit button NiCads sometimes leak. This is revealed by a white deposit around the seal. Any cell or battery in this state should be replaced, as leaking chemicals can make quite a mess of the copper tracks on a PCB

Incidentally nickel hydride backup batteries are made by Varta in two-cell $(2.4 \mathrm{~V})$ and three-cell ( 3.6 V ) versions. These should make a more reliable replacement for NiCads provided they will physically fit.

They are available from Farnell. Nickel hydride AA cells with a capacity of $1,200 \mathrm{mAh}$ are available from CPC: the catalogue lists them under general-purpose NiCads - the type is AA-1200, made by GPI.

## In Conclusion

If you run a camcorder rental operation a change over to nickel hydride battery packs should save you money and reduce complaints. Likewise persuading customers to replace tired old battery packs with nickel-hydride ones should generate useful sales as well as reducing the "this battery is only six months old but runs for just ten
manutes" type of complaint - as long as you impress on the customer that NiMH batteries have a higher capacity and need a longer charging time.

Don't forget to ask your wholesaler whether he will return dead NiCads to the manufacturer for recycling. If not, still ask your customers for their old ones: you should get a good contribution to the tea fund from the local scrapyard provided you take along a reasonably large boxful. Most metal merchants are also happy to relieve you of old transformers and deflection coils - in realistic quantities of course.

Finally I would like to thank Varta Batteries for the use of their technical data in the preparation of this article.

# Longdistance Television 

Roger Bunney

November lived up to its reputation of being a quiet month for DX reception. The Leonids meteor shower didn't produce much excitement, though reasonable MS signal pings from the east and Scandinavia were seen on the 18th. There was a lively but short-lived tropospheric opening on the $29 / 30$ th, with signals present mainly on an east-west path. This produced Irish signals from the west and signals from Germany, the Benelux countries and Denmark (just) from the east. There was reception in both Band III and the u.h.f. bands, with several strong, long-duration signals being received from Germany. Reasonable-strength Sporadic E signals were received from TVE (Spain) on the 11th, in channels E2 and E3. Weak SpE signals from the south east were present on the 20th, in channels E3, E4 and R2.

Our thanks to Peter Schubert (Rainham), Garry Smith (Derby) and Brian Williams (Penarth) for supplementing my own meagre log.

Peter Schubert mentions seeing the PM5544 test pattern on two occasions on BBC-2, during programme times, with the sound cutting to Radio 2. On one occasion the identification 'BBC-2' was included, on the other 'BTN' can anyone explain the meaning of the latter ident?

A few months back I mentioned a 'Channel 2' programme listed in a local Dubai TV guide. It's an Arabic channel transmitted via the Arabsat craft at $31^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and is not available terrestrially. Sorry about that.

George Gaskin (Gibraltar) has seen my name in end captions on a Ruth Rendell mystery - from my pre-redundancy TVS days! It was being broadcast by TV station 'R340' which transmits from Marbella. The town sits on the Costa del Sol main road no. R340, hence the station name!

There are rumours that a new Greek commercial station that broadcasts in ch. E3 is calling itself Sky. Finally, the EBU reports that the Psunj, Croatia ch. E4 transmitter ( 1 kW ) has closed.

## Satellite Sightings

John Locker (Liverpool) first sighted Astra 1D in a test slot at $14.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on the 21 st, with carrier tests in the FSS and DBS bands. It has since moved across to $19.4^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. John has also received reasonable-quality signals - Cine $5(11 \cdot 130 \mathrm{GHz})$ and Show TV $(11 \cdot 170 \mathrm{GHz})$ from Turksat at $42^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, using the Echosphere full threshold setting level. Good going for signals in the Turkish spot beam.

A BBC Lottery programme line feed has been carried by Eutelsat II F4 ( $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ), with sound in syncs (SIS). Interesting that the programme production talkback has been carried in the clear on the downlink - check at 6.6 MHz on the (variable) EBU lease transponder. An unusual programme seen from $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (at 11.050 GHz ) for several hours on the 15 th consisted of a New York street scene with an occasional shot of several people in discussion. As with all EBU feeds SIS is the order of the day: the pictures just shook - in silence! This was obviously a secondary European distribution feed, the primary transatlantic signal probably being sent via Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, now with digital compression and thus invisible to us mortals.

The ITV Family Service on the 27th came from Plymouth and was, I thought, oddly network linked via Eutelsat I F4 $\left(25 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$. It was near the sea front and could have easily been single-hop linked into the local BT network system a couple of miles distant.

Bob French (near Rugby) reports that many of the African feeds have disappeared from Intelsat 512 now that the satellite has moved from $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to $21.3^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, leaving only Nile TV $(4 \cdot 1353 \mathrm{GHz}$, LHC polarisation) with greatly reduced power. David Thorpe (Transponder Bulletin) feels that some of 512 's old Ku band transponders may come back into use, so keep a look out. There is currently a Sky News feed via 512 southwards bound for Africa, at 4.001 GHz with LHC polarisation.

Brian Williams (South Africa) reports that PAS-4 will start transmitting on May 31 st at either 69 or $72^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, with 60 W spot beams directed at Africa. M-Net and CNNI will be carried - M-Net is expected to use MPEG-2 compression.

Because of Eutelsat I F4's ( $25 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) inclined orbit and transponder failure problems ITN has now taken a lease


Left: An identification logo seen by John Locker (Wirral) via Eutelsat II F2 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, part of a feed to Poland. Centre: A CBS New York NTSC news feed from Israel via Eutelsat II F1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, received by Andrew Sykes. John Locker and Andrew Sykes both use 90 cm dishes. Right: The TNT Cartoon network received by Alan Smith in Thailand via Palapa B2P. The signal is clear from Palapa but encrypted from Apstar 1.
on I F5 (21.5 ${ }^{\circ}$ E) - check at 11.140$) \mathrm{GHz}$ and 11.180 GHz (horizontal) for UK and European location to studio feeds. With increased trouble in Bosnia, I've seen little recently of the EBU Sarajevo feeds that were carried by Intelsat 603 at $34 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Downlinks from that region have been seen via Eutelsat II F1 and F3 in the FSS and Telecom bands respectively.

Gorizont 20 at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ fired up recently with live video from the MIR space station. Audio was also present check at 6.56 and 7.38 MHz .

Hispasat 1 and 2 at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ often carry OB sponts feeds. The Grand Premio Nacional (akin to the Grand National) was present at 11.670 GHz (vertical) though with poor quality audio while the race was running, suggesting that the feed was intended for a bookies' shop chain. An ITVbound feed with Manchester United playing Barcelona was seen via the 11.538 GHz transponder.

A month with something for everyone!

## News Items

Norway: Two new networks are to begin transmissions this year. TV+, a commercial station offering general entertainment, is to start in April while NRK will be introducing a second channel that should provide a service akin to BBC-2.

Austria: There are to be two ORF networks. ORF-1 a commercial operation and ORF-2 licence funded. The change is due to take place in March.

Czech Republic: A new commercial service, TV Premiera, has started transmissions from Prague on ch. R24. It's to be extended with transmitters at Plezn (ch. R51), Zlin (R58) and Liberec/Jested (R60) - all powers 2 kW .

Latvia: The capital. Riga, now has a commercial station -RBS-TV.

Bulgaria: The first commercial TV licence has been awarded to a station called Tempo TV.

## Meteor Shower Dates for 1995

Meteor shower/scatter propagation offers the possibility of daily DX-TV reception throughout the year, though the signals are of brief duration and often weak. The early morning is perhaps the best time to try for this type of reception. Signal pings occur in Bands I and II (f.m. radio): you can also get fleeting signal glimpses in Band III. Chs. E2 and R1 are the most likely to produce such signats, though most Band I channels will produce them if you stay tuned for long enough.

Since the signals last for a few seconds - up to 15-20 seconds with a 'super ping' - the receiver used must be capable of rapid line and field locking. The meteor ionisation usually occurs at E layer height (about seventy miles above the earth’s surface), so signal reflection distances will be the same as you get with summer SpE reception.

In addition to random MS propagation there are several periods throughout the year when meteor shows regularly occur, increasing the reception prospects. At such times the TV-DXer should stay tuned to clear Band I channels. Our thanks to the British Astronomical Association for the following list of meteor shower dates for 1995:

Lyrids: April 19-25th peaking on the 22 nd .


11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH Tel: 0202738232 Fax: 0202716951

May (Eta) Aquarids: April 24th-May 20th, peaking on May 5th.
Cetids: May 7th-June Gth, peaking on May 14-25th.
Delta Aquarids: July 15th-August 20th peaking on July 29th and August 6th.
Perseids: From July 25th-August 20th, peaking on August 12th.
Orionids: October 16-27th, peaking on the 20-22nd.
Taurids: October 20th-December 1st, peaking on November 1-7th.
Leonids: November $15-20 \mathrm{th}$, peaking on the 18 th .
Geminids: December $7-15$ th, peaking on the 14 th .
The Quadrantids occurred in early January.
The Leonids shower could be a substantial one this year, ahead of possible storms in 1998/9. For visual effects ('shooting stars") the Quadrantids. Perseids and Geminids are the most noteworthy showers.

## Airborne TV

The airborne TV Marti transmissions to Cuba continue, from an aerostat baltoon tethered at about $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$ above Cudjoe Key in the Florida Keys. Ch. Al3 is used, with the main signal beam now shifted to Cojimar, east of Havana, following jamming in the capital. Programme hours have been increased to $0730-1300$ GMT. The programmes originate in Washington, being linked to Florida via transponder 14 on Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ( C band).

Some time back I mentioned the USAAF Blue Eagle flight that transmitted Band III TV signals into Vietnam during the war of the late Sixties, using a Super Constella-

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tion which circled in a figure of eight pattern to give wide coverage. An article in the September 1994 issue of Monitoring Times describes this and earlier US government TV activity. In late 1962 a modified naval DC6 loaded with TV apparatus and flying at $12,000 \mathrm{ft}$ was used during the Cuban crisis to override Cuban TV channels. In May 1965 the aircraft was used to fill the temporarily off-air Ch. A4 during a political crisis in the Dominican Republic. On January 9th in the following year the Blue Eagle craft was back in Washington to carry out tests and within weeks the flight had left for Vietnam.

This time three Super Constellations were used, flying at $20,000 \mathrm{ft}$, for both radio and TV broadcasts. Two of them were equipped for two-channel TV transmissions. RCA
supplied most of the equipment. each aircratt having telecine. VTR playback, a small presentation studio and 2 kW transmitters operating in Band III.

Currently two ECI30E Pysops aircraft (modified Hercules) are equipped for radio transmission. They saw service during the Desert Storm Iraqi war and more recently, flying from the Roosevelt Roads naval air base in Puerto Rica, during the Haiti invasion.

As a footnote, Ronan O`Railly of Radio Caroline fame proposed the use of an aircraft flying over the North Sea for pirate TV in the late Sixties. This never came to fruition, so Europe has never experienced this unique method of TV transmission.

## Satellite TV

The TMC and RTL transmissions from Telecom 2B at $8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ are now encrypted for much of the time, using Smartcrypt and Nagravision respectively. M6 and the LCI news channel are also expected to be encrypted within the next few months. An RTL decoder is on sale in French TV shops at FFr690: the subscription is FFr 10 monthly.

The US Ku band satellite Orion 1 should be in operation at $327.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ by the time that this is read, offering West European access to US corporate/VSAT video feeds and other circuits. Starbird Satellite Service of the UK has taken a full-time lease on the satellite for transatlantic SNG services, initially analogue but with a proposed move to digital operation at a later date. Intelsat Washington is offering broadcasters the free use of uplink equipment to assess digital SNG hardware using the new compression techniques.

The Franco/German cultural channel Arte is likely to move from the ailing Kopernikus satellite to the Eutelsat Hot Bird at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ when this becomes operational.

Teleport London International has leased several transponders aboard the C band TDDRS satellite at $41^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to provide links between Europe and five US cities. Intelsat is considering the launch of a series of Ku band satellites. already denoted Intelsat KX, into mid-Atlantic slots to rival PanAmSat in providing links between the USA on one side and Europe and Africa on the other. Later this year Intelsat 707 is to replace 505 at $18^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ while 708 will be slotted in at $40.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

London based International Network Television is to start a new Russian TV channel. TV3, via the Express 1 satellite at $14^{-} \mathrm{W}$. The Express series satellites will have higher outputs than the earlier Gorizonts, allowing direct dish reception in Russia. The channel is also to be reradiated locally as a terrestrial signal.

# Answer to Test Case 386 

\author{

- see page 246 -
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So many under-guarantee jobs turn out to be not real jobs at all but simply a matter of pilot error, incorrect hookup, lack of understanding of the gear or troubles with peripheral equipment.

So it was with Mr Mark's sound fault. He'd wired up a couple of external speakers for the main stereo channels, left and right. They were screwed to the wall and wired to the TV set's external speaker connections. but with no regard to polarity. Because of this they were working out of phase, with the cone of one moving forwards as that of its companion went backwards. To put this right RT simply reversed the connections to one of the speakers, restoring the system's good reproduction.

The cause of the problem with the VCR was obvious to RT at the outset,
as was the fact that this was a workshop job. The hi-fi audio tracks are recorded and played back by their own pair of rotary heads. For good signal continuity it's essential that the same path across the tape is followed in the record and playback modes. This was happening with playback of the machine's own recordings, but not with playback of recordings made elsewhere: the tape path was out of alignment, preventing correct head tracking along the paths laid down by another machine. The workshop cure was a deck service, including guide-pole adjustment.

# Servicing the ITT Compact 80R Chassis 

Chris Watton

This is the first part of a series of articles that will deal with the ITT Compact 80R, the Monoprint B and Digivision 3 chassis.

The Compact 80R was a development from the CVC1200/CVC1210 series chassis with which it has much in common. The main differences are that in the Compact 80R chassis the line output transistor is driven by a winding on the chopper transformer instead of a separate line driver stage and a slightly different sync separator/line generator chip is used (TDA 1941 instead of TDA1940F). The colour decoder, RGB output stages, the field timebase and the r.f./i.f. module are all much the same: the primary side of the chopper circuit is virtually identical.

These sets are quite reliable and should display a good picture provided the tube is sound. With a little routine service work they should continue to provide good service.

## The HF Module

The CMR800 and CMR803 r.f./i.f. modules used in these sets differ in that the former is for use with manual control


Fig. 1: Trouble spots in the CMR800/803 h.f. module (viewed from the print side). All marked areas may need attention: the joints often look o.k. but are not good at h.f. Faulty electrolytics can cause sound faults, a.f.c. drift and loss of picture. Replace the ones indicated here.
while the latter is for use with frequency-synthesis tuning. They are fully integrated units that contain a varicap tuner
and the i.f./detector circuitry, providing outputs for the audic and video/chroma stages. D.C. volume control is also incorporated.

It is not uncommon to get faults with these units. Most can be repaired fairly easily, but it's tricky to say the least to try to repair the module in situ. Here are some faults you may encounter:
(1) Dry-joints in the module are the usual cause of tuner drift or picture disturbance. The dry-joints occur mainly around the edges, where the PCB meets the metal frame, and also where the numerous shield plates are connected to PCB earth points. Resoldering these will cure a high percentage of faults. It's advisable to resolder these points (see Fig. 1) even if they look good. A solder joint may appear to be o.k. but will, if at all dodgy, give trouble where h.f. is involved.
(2) The a.f.c. can pull the set off tune. Readjustment of L205 may cure this trouble but C214 may have to be replaced.
(3) Replacement of C228, C229 and IC202 should cure low/distorted sound. If the sound is still low after replacing these items readjust L209.
(4) Replace C209 and C212 if there is loss of field sync or the picture rolls on scene changes.
(5) Replace IC201 for a.g.c. problems (the set often being all right with weak signals).
(6) Check the SAWF driver chip IC203 if the gain is low (looks as if the tuner's r.f. stage is no good).

To summarise, make sure that you have a reliable h.f. module. It's advisable to change all the electrolytics and resolder all the framework. The following list of pin connections should be useful in determining whether the cause of a fault lies in the module or elsewhere in the set:

Pin $6 \quad 12.5 \mathrm{~V}$ supply.
Pin 7 Tuning voltage supply. Should be variable from 031 V .

Pin 10 Line pulse.
Pin 11 12V supply.
Pin 1412.5 V supply.
Pin 178 V supply - manual tuners only.
Pin 23 Composite video output.
Pin 25 Line pulse.
Pin 26 D.C. volume control voltage.
Pin 27 A.F.C. switch.
Pin 29 Audio muting (high for mute).
Pin 34 Audio output.
Some engineers may be happy to service these modules but if an alignment or r.f. fault occurs it may be advisable to
send the unit to MCES (15 Lostock Road, Davyhulme, Manchester M31 LSU, telephone 0161746 8037/8). This firm will repair and align the module for a reasonable charge.

## Video and Colour Decoder

The composite video signal from pin 23 of the h.f. module is fed to two emitter-follower transistors, T603 and T860. T603 passes the signal to the sync circuitry while T860 passes it to the colour decoder circuitry. The luminance feed is from the emitter of T860 via the luminance delay line to pin 10 of the TDA3561 colour decoder chip (IC870); the chrominance feed is via a high-pass filter to pin 3. We will now consider the various decoder chip pins.

A variable d.c. voltage is fed to pin 11 to control the brightness. The black-level clamp capacitors are connected to pins 18,19 and 20 . Pin 7 is used to apply a variable d.c. for contrast control. The beam limiter circuit also controls the voltage at this pin. Pin 5 of the line output transformer, the earthy end of the e.h.t. section, is the beam current sensing point. The feed to pin 7 of IC870 is via transistor T900: as the beam current increases, the voltage at pin 5 of the LOPT swings negatively and T900 switches on (note that it's an npn device, not a pnp transistor as shown on the circuit diagram).

The RGB outputs appear at pins 12,14 and 16 respectively. They are passed to the class AB RGB output stages on the c.r.t. base panel. There are five presets here, two for blue and green drive and three for black-level adjustment.

After entering the chip at pin 3 the chroma signal is subject to a.c.c. and user saturation control (the d.c. voltage at pin 6). Gating is carried out by the sandcastle pulses fed to pin 8. The chroma signal emerges at pin 28 to go to the delay line circuit, the separated $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ signals returning to pins 21 and 22 respectively. After this the signals pass to the chroma detectors, thence to the matrix circuit and output stages, and also to the burst detector which phase locks the reference oscillator to the bursts. The reference oscillator's frequency is under the control of the 8.86 MHz crystal X 875 which is connected, in series with trimmer C875, to pins 25 and 26.

There are data inputs for text versions at pins 13, 15 and 17. Pin 9 is the switching pin: a high level here switches over to the data inputs.

The sandcastle input comes from pin 4 of the TDA1941 sync/line generator chip IC601.

## The Timebases

The composite video signal from the h.f. module is, as previously mentioned, fed via T603 to pin 11 of the TDA1941 sync/line generator chip IC601 (in text versions there's also a feed to the decoder module). The chip produces a field sync output at pin 9 . This is fed to pin 2 of the TDA2653A field timebase chip IC401 which at pin 6 produces an output to drive the scan coils. The scan current path is via the coils, the coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 415(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and R433 ( $1 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) to chassis. Sample waveforms are taken from the earthy side of the coils back to the chip for linearity correction and to the EW correction circuit. There are height (R432), linearity (R423) and hold (R402) controls. The chip is powered by a 26 V supply (III) that's derived from 11 of the line output transformer. The main components here are the series safety resistor R522(0.1 $)$, rectifier diode D523 (BA158) and its reservoir capacitor C527 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), with further smoothing by L401, C405 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and $\mathrm{C} 416(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ before application to pin 9 .

A short-circuit field timebase chip may result in the electronic fuse in the power supply operating, as it will represent a heavy load on the line output stage. Field collapse is usually caused by dry-joints around IC401 or failure of the chip itself, though poor capacitors in the supply are a possibility - it's worth replacing them.

Transistor T401 feeds a field-frequency waveform to pin 18 of IC601 to generate the field-frequency component of the sandcastle waveform that emerges at pin 4 of this chip. Pin 5 of IC601 is used for VCR time-constant switching. The voltage here is set by the customer control unit (how this is achieved depends on the version - manual or remote) and is low for off-air reception, high for VCR use. Pin 7 provides an audio muting output - high when there is a synchronised signal, low when no signal is detected. There are presets for line oscillator frequency and phase control, R611 and R608 respectively. The chip is powered by a 12.6 V supply which is applied to pin 14 via D604, with C614 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) to provide smoothing. This supply is derived from the line output transformer.

Pin 2 of IC601 provides a line-frequency pulse which is fed to the control amplifier in chopper circuit. The latter operates at line frequency, a secondary winding on the transformer providing the drive for the base of the line output transistor.

The drive for the base of the line output transistor is taken from a separate winding (o-n) on the chopper transformer via R741 and L741. Tr501 is the line output transformer and T501 (BU208A) the line output transistor. The circuitry in this area follows conventional practice. $110^{\circ}$ sets incorporate an EW diode modulator circuit which is driven by T563 (BD135) with T561 and T562 (both type BC308C) being the active devices in the control circuit. There are width (R556) and pincushion correction (R565) adjustments here.

The line output transformer provides various voltages. An e.h.t. of 24 kV is produced by the diode split section. The 6.8 kV focus voltage is tapped from this circuit, the focus preset being on the c.r.t. base panel. A separate rectifier circuit fed from pin 8 produces the first anode voltage (UG2), the preset here (R545) being on the main panel. The following pins feed rectifier circuits that provide the outputs listed: pin 7220 V : pin 924 V (this is linked via R520 to the 24 V output from the chopper circuit) then 12.5 V via the $\mu \mathrm{A} 7812$ regulator IC521; pin 1126 V ; pin 18 V . Pins 3,12 and 10 are associated with the c.r.t. heater supply. A further supply, 90 V , is obtained from the h.t. line via an RC circuit.

The 145 V h.t. is fed via L 541 to pin 4 of the transformer, the primary winding being connected between pins 4 and 8 . Pin 8 is connected to the deflection coils, the EW diode modulator and, via L501, the line output transistor. There are two pulse outputs from the transformer. Pin 6 produces 70 V pulses which are used by the teletext decoder. Pin 9 produces 140 V pulses which are processed and applied to the c.r.t.'s control grid, the i.f. section and, in sets with remote control, the operating unit.

Pin 5, at the earthy end of the e.h.t. section, is connected to the 12.5 V line via R536 and R535/537 and is decoupled to chassis by C542. This point is used for various purposes. It's connected to the beam limiter circuit and also, to provide breathing compensation, to the EW modulator control circuit, the field timebase and the voltage sensing section of the chopper drive circuit.

## The Power Supply

The chopper circuit, which provides mains isolation, is driven at line frequency by pulses from pin 2 of the


Fig. 2: The chopper power supply circuit used in the ITT Compact 80R chassis.

TDA 1941 sync/line generator chip IC601. Fig. 2 shows the circuit, whose operation is not too clear at first sight. T713 is the chopper transistor, T7I1 the driver transistor while T721 on the secondary side of the circuit is a pulse-width modulator. The pulses from IC601 are coupled to the base of T721 by C724. The point at which this transistor switches on is determined by the d.c. conditions at its base. The link via R734 to the h.t. line senses the load while T731 is used to provide compensation for variations in the mains supply. This works as follows. The voltage swing at tag k of the chopper transformer is mains dependent. D731 and C725 rectify the negative-going swings to produce a voltage that counters the bias via R727. Thus the conduction of T731 alters with mains voltage variations, in turn adjusting the voltage at the base of T721. When T721 switches on it produces an output pulse which is coupled to the base of T711 via the isolating pulse transformer $\operatorname{Tr} 712$ and D701.

When T711 switches on it provides T713 with base drive current via R713 and D711. T712 is then reverse biased. When T711 switches off, T712 switches on, linking the base of T713 to the negative supply provided by D713 and C713 to ensure a rapid switch off.

A start-up system is required to get everything going. At switch on C703 charges via R716, producing a sawtooth which is coupled to the base of T703 via R729. T703 thus switches on, in turn switching on T711 and T713. At this point the circuit becomes self-oscillating. Because of the inductive load at its collector, the current through T713 rises linearly. This produces a sawtooth voltage across R721, negative with respect of chassis. This negative-going waveform at the emitter of T702 switches it on. T701 in turn conducts, shorting the base and emitter of T 711 which then switches off. In the absence of drive from IC601 the chopper circuit free runs at approximately 20 kHz . Since there's no regulation in the free-running condition, the
output voltages must be limited. This feature is provided by zener diode D702 in T703's base circuit.

T701 and T702 also act as a trip under excess current conditions.

A faults list will be included later in this series. While we're on the subject of the power supply however it's worth noting that the electrolytic capacitors can, as you would expect, cause various troubles. The smoothing capacitor C701 in the mains-derived 300 V supply tends to go short-circuit, blowing the fuse. C 703 , the reservoir capacitor for the 13 V supply on the primary side of the circuit, can cause various problems such as tripping, switching to standby and loss of voltage control. It's not always clear what the defect is.

## FUTURE OF AUDIO?

NEC of Japan has developed a portable record/playback audio system that stores the signal in digital form in flash memory chips incorporated in a piece of plastic the size of a credit card. Audio quality is up to CD standard. One advantage of the player, called Silicon Audio, is that it has no moving parts. In prototype form the player operates with a 32Mbyte memory card that contains sixteen 16 Mbit flash chips. providing 24 minutes of audio material. It uses MPEG audio processing chips developed by NEC. A 64Mbyte memory would hold 96 minutes of audio, a 256 Mbyte memory 192 minutes. Don't expect the system to appear as a consumer product for some time however. At present the cost of 32 M bytes of flash chips alone is around $£ 2,000$, while the prototype player can run for only four and a half hours on its four NiCad batteries.

There are prospects for multimedia use in the future: a larger memory would enable the card to provide moving video images.

## -

## 2SC2314 2SC2335

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## BRR91 BFR91A

$\begin{array}{ll}0.60 & \text { CD4060B } \\ 0.92 & \text { C04066 }\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}0.76 & M 1048 \\ 0.30 & M 1928\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { M104B1 } & 5.30 & \text { SAB } \\ M 192 B 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}5.30 & \text { SAB3035 } \\ 1.86 & \text { SG264A } \\ 20.65 & \text { SGSIF344 }\end{array}$
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Letters

## NO HELP FOR UK INDUSTRY

I read your December issue editorial with interest since it refers to matters on which I have long held strong views. You rightly bemoan the demise of the home-grown consumer electronics industry in the UK. In contrast, foreign companies wishing to set up production facilities here are given government aid.

Not so many years ago the UK had a good number of indigenous TV receiver manufacturers. Now we have only those whose parent companies are in the far east. It seems to me that the cause of this has been at least in part the fact that successive governments regarded home-grown companies as money cows to be milked at every budget while offering no food in the form of financial assistance. I wonder how many UK setmakers were ever offered $£ 58 \mathrm{~m}$, as Samsung has been, to help them set up new plants? Recent governments have been keen to attract competitors into this country, have offered huge financial inducements not available to indigenous producers, have eased planning applications for green field sites and so on. This has been accompanied by criticism of British companies' management, who had no hope of being able to compete against the newcomers and finally gave up.

Now there were undoubtedly UK managements that failed to invest and where inefficient. But I wonder how much assistance I'd get from the Japanese government if I were to try to set up in competition, locally, with their industries? The Japanese have long maintained an extremely protectionist policy, and I don't think you'd get a single yen of help to set up production facilities there.

UK governments have bragged about foreign investment in the UK but seem to have overlooked the fact that while there are welcome benefits in terms of new jobs there has been a loss of employment from the closure of our own companies. And where do you think the newcomers' profits will end up? - back in Japan and Korea. Their owners must be laughing all the way to the bank.

I'm not against competition and progress, but cannot understand why there has been no challenge to the policy of assisting those who aim to kill off our own indigenous manufacturing capacity. How many jobs could have been created by one of our own companies given a present of $£ 58 \mathrm{~m}$ ? Sadly we shall never know, since they have all gone. Maybe someone out there can explain the logic behind all this? I suspect that there isn't any.
L.J. Pitts, B.Sc. (Hons), FIAP, GRSC,

South Brent, Devon.

## TECHNICAL ADVICE

Much has been printed over the past couple of years about the dearth of technical advice in the trade and the number of manufacturers who now restrict such advice as is available to holders of their service accounts. Meanwhile the onrushing technology juggernaut brings with it an accelerating growth in development, resulting in ever-widening product ranges with enhanced performance and facilities often within microscopic dimensions. In the natural scheme of things these products eventually percolate through the various layers of the domestic electronics trade, eventually ending up on the benches of smaller service organisations
and individual service engineers who may not have access to the technical data required.

While service manuals may be available from various wholesalers and specialist traders, they rarely contain the circuit descriptions common a few years ago and lack information on the full functions of the various faceless chips. As a result servicing time may be quadrupled by the need to spend a long time puzzling over an unfamiliar circuit/device. There is an inevitable time lag in the publication of the printed and software fault information, which so often doesn't provide the details you want. This problem can often be eased by a few minutes' chat with an engineer familiar with the unit concerned. This is especially the case with many modern problems caused by software set-up.

Market forces have compelled most manufacturers to reduce expenditure on their service organisations. There are now fewer TLOs or none at all and smaller service departments, while much of the spares supply commitment is offloaded on to various national wholesalers with a consequent reduction in the range of items available and an increase in the time taken to obtain anything required to special order.

Lack of technical advice means that many service departments have to turn away work, with loss of goodwill for both the service department and the manufacturer of the goods concerned as the prospective customer will frequently decide to purchase a different brand in future and go elsewhere for his repairs.

To get around the problem I'd like to suggest that manufacturers' service departments set up 0891/0898 telephone numbers for non-dealer's technical queries. As these would be in use during normal working hours, at a premium rate, the income generated should make such services selffinancing. This would provide important technical support for the trade and help improve the reputation of electronics products generally. The cost to the dealer, say around $£ 5$ for an average call, could be passed on to the customer with little increase in the overall charge and a great reduction in the amount of time taken by the technician to sort out problems. It may also be possible for those manufacturers who operate a viewdata service to offer restricted access to the technical advice and part number search sectors of their databases via similar income-generating telephone numbers.

The numbers could be circulated within the trade via wholesalers or trade orientated publications so that enthusiastic amateurs don't get their inexpert fingers in the pie.
John C. Priest,
Blackpool.

## ENTERING THE TRADE

I am in total agreement with the engineer who wrote the letter headed 'enter the trade? - don't' in the December issue. I've been in the trade since 1967 and have been selfemployed for the past twelve years. During this time I have lived and carried out servicing in two totally different areas, moving from a large city to a semi-rural district. The conclusion I've come to is that servicing is becoming harder and harder, both with respect to repairs and getting work. I did once have job satisfaction, but that has long gone. The worst thing is the amount of money customers are prepared to pay for repairs. They frequently won't pay, on the grounds that new equipment is relatively cheap to buy.

I firmly believe that most of the problems have been caused by technology, the manufacturers and this present head-in-the-clouds government. It seems to me that most small businesses and self-employed service engineers are going to be in for hard times in the months and years ahead.

Many will give up and change direction. I wish them luck: I've been attempting to change direction for three years now without success!
Paul Byrne.
Ruthin, Cluyd.

## TOO INTROVERT?

As a 47-year old engineer who has been in business for twelve years I would like to shake by the hand the writer of that letter 'enter the trade? - don't' in the December issue. Very well said - you've quoted me word perfect!

But we musn't be too introvert. Many of the problems in business today are caused by the fact that we have been forced to become a nation of skinflints. The only thing that appears to matter is price: quality is a word which I fear may soon be removed from the English language.

Manufacturers now base their products on cost alone. As a result we purchase equipment from areas of the world where bridges collapse into rivers and the front may fall off a ship. But if it's cheap (for the survivors) it's o.k.

In his book Making it Happen Sir John Harvey-Jones refers to the skill base as being of value beyond its cost. But Joe Public is no way prepared to pay for skill directly. If something can't be stood on a shelf and seen the public feels that there's nothing there to pay for. If the TV set becomes a disposable item in ten years' time, more will be sold but the loosers will be the public. There may well be no job satisfaction now, but it pays the bills - and you may well be able to afford to enjoy electronics as a hobby again!
J. Lewis,

Shoebury, Essex.

## ADVICE AND SAFETY

We recently had in for repair a Sony Model KV21XMU (AEI chassis). On investigation we found that R614 (220), 10 W ) in the snubber network was sitting in a circle of charcoal, having arced for some time before blowing the chopper transistor Q602. Although there is no technical advice for us lowly 'non-account' customers, I nevertheless felt that this matter was a question of safety and was irritated to find that I still couldn't speak to anyone at Sony or SES about it. Surely this must be wrong?

It looks as if Sony originally designed the board for two $110 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistors in series instead of the type fitted. If this is so, the design boys were right in the first place. The only option left to me was to clean away all the charred print, fit a link across the original site of the problem, remove the link from the second position and fit a new 10 W resistor here. Q602 (2SD1548LB) had to be replaced of course, and IC601 (TEA2164) was replaced for good measure. So was this safe Sony? And what do I do if the same thing happens in twelve months' time?
John Pitt-Francis,
Honiton, Devon.

## NOISY LOPTs

Nicholas Arnold (letters, December) asks whether Superglue can be used to silence loose windings on LOPTs. I've checked on the dielectric strength, which according to Loctite is $25 \mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{mm}$. An epoxy suitable for potting coils has a dielectric strength of $10 \mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{mm}$, so Superglue seems to be better in this respect. But I can't say whether the solvent in Superglue will attack copper wire enamel, which would be undesirable.

Another problem that can occur is when a glue dries to a
very hard residue. Temperature change in the windings causes stress in the copper, with the result that open-circuits can occur. It's better to use a slightly flexible adhesive to avoid mechanical stress.

The other point with Superglue is that it is anerotic, i.e. it sets only when air is excluded. In practice this means a gap of say 0.1 mm . So the gaps between bobbins and cores might not be small enough to allow the glue to set, especially with just one application.

The volume resistivity, permittivity and dissipation factor of Superglue are all similar to that of epoxy, so other circuit characteristics shouldn't change. But I feel that we need some field experience to see if it really does the job.
Ray Porter, M.Sc., C.Eng., MIEE,
Stourbridge, West Midlands.

## ADHESIVES

Care needs to be taken over the choice of an adhesive to silence noisy line output transformers (letters, December).

PVA wood glue (polyvinyl acetate) is particularly corrosive towards copper. So is standard silicone rubber, which releases acetic acid during cure - hence its familiar vinegar smell! Neither of these materials should be used anywhere near copper windings. Cyanoacrylate adhesives (Superglue) are available in several grades, but the stuff sold for domestic use is not really suitable for repairs to coils - I've even known certain brands to attack the enamel insulation of winding wire. Loctite makes a special grade, Tak-Pak 382 , that's specifically designed to secure coil windings or stick down lifted PCB track.

Epoxy resins also come in several grades, and again the types sold for domestic use are not the best for winding repairs. The ideal resin mix is free flowing, fast setting and filled with an inert material to impart fire resistance. Such materials are used by coil and transformer manufacturers, but don't seem to be readily available in workshop-size quantities even from specialist suppliers.

Acrylic adhesives are very good for repairing LOPT or other ferrite cores - they have enormous strength, even when used with difficult materials such as metals and ferrites. One of the ferrite cores in the thyristor line output stage in my own set had broken in three places. I repaired it successfully with acrylic adhesive. The repair was completed by securing the loosened windings with the special non-corrosive silicone rubber specially made for encapsulating electronic assemblies. Bear in mind that even the thinnest crack in a magnetic core adds considerable reluctance, which could theoretically upset its characteristics.

Fortunately most of the inductors in TV use have a gap in the core to help prevent saturation, so the extra added by a repaired crack is usually of little consequence. In fact it's the core gap that can be responsible for excessive noise, especially in older non-encapsulated LOPTs. Even a tightly clamped LOPT or mains transformer core will still produce some noise however because of magnetostriction, a property displayed to some extent by all ferromagnetic materials. It means that the physical size of a piece of the material changes slightly in step with the strength of the magnetising force. Fortunately most chopper transformers operate at frequencies that are too high for humans to hear - though the bats in the roof or the family dog may not be so lucky!

Finally, don't forget hot-melt glue. This material is great for sticking loose wiring in place and is used by some manufacturers for securing deflection coil windings. It must be used with care on or near warm-running components.

## P.E. Roberts,

Runcorn. Cheshire.

# CD Player Servicing 

## Lens Cleaning

While discussing the subject of laser power adjustment in the July issue I included some advice on cleaning the objective lens. I thought I was quoting Sony correctly when I said that it recommended the use of isopropyl alcohol. But Sony's David Meyer, in a letter in the September issue, vehemently denied this. I now notice that, for example in the manual for the Sony Model CDPM43, the recommendation is to use a neutral detergent solution. I suppose that this could simply be one drop of Teepol in a cupful of water, but I won't stick my neck out again - please ignore that. In a service bulletin dated 19-05-92 Sony specifies the method and materials to be used: in the same bulletin the use of ethyl alcohol (though not isopropyl alcohol) is specifically forbidden. I should in fairness point out that Sony is not alone in giving clear advice on this subject: Panasonic/Technics has its own cleaning kit, part no. SZZP1038C, which contains a blower, cotton rods and a cleaning fluid. Philips recommends the use of an air brush. So there is plenty to back up David Meyer's case. Yet I think he protests too much.

In the May 1989 issue (page 521) Joe Cieszynski recommended the use of a cotton swab moistened with isopropyl alcohol for lens cleaning. So do others. I recently had a Sanyo DCX1000MD in for service. The lens was dirty, a common condition that Sanyo has written about in a bulletin. Clearly the first move was to clean the lens. The service manual tells us to use isopropyl alcohol. Now guess which laser unit is used in this machine: the Sony KSS210! After cleaning the lens Sanyo recommends fitting a plate, part no. 614-256-2888, to prevent recurrence of the problem.

## Surface-mounted Chips

One of the problems with servicing CD players, one that's not unknown to other disciplines, concerns those small, postage-stamp sized black plastic things with almost as many legs as a centipede. I refer to the surface-mounted chip of course. Failure of an eighty-legged servoprocessor chip is not uncommon - the mere thirty legs attached to a CXA1081M r.f. chip begin to seem trivial. What if you don't have all that expensive soldering and desoldering equipment?

A Samsung SCM6000 sat on my bench. It was the first version, with the Sony chips. It was also a manufacturer's return, and it wouldn't cooperate. There was a difference with this one however. From the address labels on its box it seemed to have spent some time in the Emerald Isle. I reasoned that the little people had played a trick with it, so I kept looking at it until I spotted what they had done. Instead of facing me, the CXA 1082 chip had its back towards me. When I'd refitted the chip the correct way round I switched the machine on and was pleased to find that it happily played any disc I fed in.

When I showed Master he was as amazed as I was pleased. How did I go about it? I didn't like the idea of amputating all those legs, as suggested by one manufacturer's service engineer, nor the idea of using a garotte threaded under the legs, as recommended by Master. I'll tell you my method. The faint-hearted are advised not to read on
but to turn over a couple of pages. What you require are a big Weller gun, some Philips desoldering braid (SBC306), a fine-tipped iron, some ordinary but good-quality solder and a leg-lifter made to the following design.

Find a well-stocked craft store and buy a packet of Millwards No. 12 beading needles. These are very thin, straight needles, about two inches long, and can be used to produce two leg lifters each. Take a needle and bend it at the centre, around a very small radius, through an angle of just over $360^{\circ}$. Heat is required to do this. A fine burner will probably be suitable. I had a length of nichrome wire, of about 0.060 in . diameter, which I connected across my Cytringham electric welder set to its lowest current. A pal switched it on and off as required while I used two pairs of long-nosed pliers to bend the needle around the hot wire. When the needle had quickly cooled I nipped it carefully in the middle of the bend to create two miniature walking sticks. I then pressed the straight end into a thin piece of wooden dowel, pulled it out again, applied a drop of superglue and pushed it back into the dowel. Viola - a leg lifter!

Now its use. First catch your suspect chip. Then, with your Weller gun good and hot, use the Philips desoldering braid to remove all accessible solder from the chip's legs. Next use the fine iron and leg lifter to lift each leg, one at a time, clear of the board: provided the leg lifter has been made to the shape indicated, it can be easily slid between two legs and rotated through $90^{\circ}$ to give an unencumbered purchase on the leg. Once all the legs have been released, simply lift the chip off. Gently wipe away any residual solder, using the big gun and desoldering braid, to give a clear space. Remove any traces of flux with a cotton-wool bud and some lens cleaner - oops, sorry, isopropyl alcohol!

Line up the replacement chip, using the fine iron and a little solder to stop it walking off. Next use the big gun to apply solder liberally to all sides of the chip. Don't panic at the sight of hundredweights of solder everywhere - this is all part of the plan. Position the board vertically. Use the hot Weller to stroke each leg of the bottom row downwards, until the tinned bit has been 'filled' with solder. Flick the solder into your bin, or on to the floor if your aim is poor. Repeat the process along the bottom row of legs until no surplus solder is left. Rotate the board through $90^{\circ}$ to bring the next row of legs to the bottom, then once more remove the surplus solder. Do the same with the two remaining sides, and expect to find the replacement chip fitted better than the original one.

If you lack my confidence, practice on a dead board before you tackle your most difficult customer's prized equipment, but you will be pleased with the results. I can remove and replace an eighty-leg chip in ten minutes. As you may have deduced from my story above about the Samsung player, it's quite reasonable to expect to be able to transfer a good chip to a different board with the certainty that it will work. After my first attempts, I've never had a failure. For me, one other essential piece of equipment I forgot to mention above is a large illuminating Ledu.

## The Demonstration

While I'm in a smug mood, let me tell you a funny story. Master had a phone call from a rep who said that Sony had
given our name to his firm as it expected all its service agents to have the proper gear for servicing equipment that uses surface-mounted components. Could he come and give us a demonstration of his firm's products? Master agreed and told me to see the chap on the appointed day.

Prior to his arrival I prepared a board with an empty space suitable for a CXA 1082 chip with its 48 legs, and a second board with such a chip still in place. My request when he arrived was that he removed the chip from the board on which it was mounted and then installed it on the other board. He removed the chip easily and successfully, but his first attempt at refitting it left about a dozen legs dry. He put a different nozzle on his machine - a hot-air type and tried to complete the task. He then bladdered the board. We didn't spend the $£ 1,200$ or so suggested as appropriate for our needs.

I have no doubt that with practice and care the equipment will work well, but so far I've not needed it. The rep was able to desolder the J-type legs that hide beneath the chip - I can't get at these - but to date I've not yet come across a chip of this type on a board I've had to work on.

## The Ferguson CD07 and CD08

The Ferguson CD 07 and CD 08 CD players are fairly regular visitors to our service bench. While the CD07 is manually operated the CD08 has remote control. There are two versions. The earlier one has a latching on-off switch while the later version has a non-latching switch. The service sheets are not all that helpful, with no spares information - in fact little more than the circuit and a PCB layout. Fortunately the machines are quite reliable, with only a few common faults.

The sled motor is the most common cause of problems: it may prevent TOC reading or may play for a short while then jump back about half a minute and repeat this until you either switch off or throw it into the bin. All versions use the same motor - part no. 00X6.644.116 should identify it. It's a small diameter motor that looks very similar to the ones used in a number of Akai players such as the CDM640. These are similarly prone to failure. The Hinari DSK2 has a similar sled motor which is also unreliable.

Be sure to replace the drawer belt, part no. $00 \times 6.644 .118$, when you replace the sled motor in these Ferguson players - otherwise the job will surely bounce.

You sometimes find that there are dry-joints around the mains transformer. While in this area, it's as well to check the connections to the regulators.

A recurring problem is failure of the small plastic shaft that carries the drawer driving gear. As it shears off, a complete new plastic moulding is required. When stocks ran out Ferguson did a repair, but his was discontinued a couple of years ago. All is not lost however. Cut a length of rod, about an inch long with a diameter of 4 mm . Drill carefully through the site of the original shaft, push in the new length of rod, and secure in place underneath with Araldite. A suitable piece of rod can be cut from a scavenged Hinari DSK3 sled support shaft if you have one in your parts department (scrap bin).

Apart from these few faults and the disgusting grunting noise the players make while thinking about playing, or after you press stop, they seem to be quite good machines and are generally worth repairing.

## A Fisher AD822

Low output was the complaint with a Fisher AD822 player that appeared on my bench recently. This is a fairly
old machine, and I was told that it was to be repaired only if the expense would not amount to much. Instructions like this are increasingly common. I think the best response would be to send the customer elsewhere, but since the boss had accepted the job I had at least to give the machine a try. As sound was present I felt it unlikely that any of those expensive-looking Yamaha chips in the complicated areas would be faulty.

I took the cover off, connected the player up and popped a disc in. The TOC was read, and when play was pressed there was sound from the speakers with no obvious problem. If it hadn't been for the note saying low sound I would probably not have been aware that there was a fault.

There are a couple of operational amplifier chips in the output stage, an LM833 and an NJM4558. They operate with dial supplies, 12 V and -12 V , that are common to them both. The feeds are to pins 8 and 4 respectively. A check showed that the positive supply was missing at pin 8 of the chips. The cause was quickly traced to $\mathrm{Cl} 27(470 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which was short-circuit. When a replacement had been fitted the sound was noticeably louder and a bill that was acceptable to the customer was written out. I was surprised that there had not been a severe distortion problem with one supply missing.

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# Income from Loss Adjustment 

Robert Blair

The big problem for service engineers thinking about trying to earn extra money in some other field is that their skills are very much focused on what they do for a living. They find that their knowledge cannot be applied to other areas. In recent times however there's been a greatly increased demand from insurance companies for the services of television engineers in the field of loss adjustment in connection with claims relating to brown goods.

As most of you will appreciate from reading newspaper reports, the reason for this is an upsurge in the number of fraudulent claims being made by householders on their home contents insurance policies. A large proportion of these claims relate to TV sets, hi-fi equipment and VCRs.

## An Example

As an example, the following is a true case relating to a client of one of the larger insurance companies, the claim being concerned with lightning damage to equipment at his home. The claim was for more than $£ 1,500$ and involved a music centre, a VCR and two TV receivers. I was asked by the insurers to call on the gentleman to verify the damage.

The music centre, one of the older types, lit up but produced no sound. Its owner said that his wife (who, conveniently, was not around to contradict him) had been listening to her favourite programme on the evening of the storm, during which lightning had struck and the whole thing had
gone dead. To prove the point he switched the unit on: sure enough the dial lights lit up but the speakers produced no sound. Imagine his consternation when I leaned forward and casually pressed the 'speakers on/off' button and the air was suddenly filled with the strains of Frank Sinatra singing My Way. That promptly removed about $£ 400$ from his claim.

I next looked at the VCR. This had definitely been struck and, having lost large sections of print, was without doubt a write-off. The television set that partnered it was o.k. however. It gave the impression of having failed because there were no loop-through signals from the VCR: when the aerial was plugged in directly the set worked perfectly. Thus the total amount involved in the claim had by now been reduced to about $£ 700$.

The final item, a Philips TV set fitted with the KT3 chassis, was also a victim of the storm. So this too was written off. The claimant was obviously none too happy about the way in which things had turned out, but the insurance company most certainly was! The amount they were going to have to pay out was less than half of the original sum claimed.

## Getting Started

Although loss-adjustment work is interesting and pays reasonably well, it tends to be infrequent and is therefore useful only as a means of adding a few extra pounds to one's


#### Abstract

The Claims Controller, Chainmail Insurance Company, Bloggington, Bucks.

Dear Sir or Madam, I am currently contacting insurance companies in this area with an offer in which you might be interested, namely a loss-adjustment service with respect to claims involving electrical brown goods (television receivers, video recorders, music centres etc.). As you will be aware, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of such claims in recent years, often involving large sums. It is often possible for me to be able to reduce these amounts by as much as fifty per cent, a figure not to be taken lightly when claims are frequently in excess of $£ 1,000$.


The service offered covers the area within a 30 -mile radius of Bloggington. The cost to companies is $£ \mathbf{£ X}$ for distances up to 15 miles and $£ X X$ for journeys in excess of this, plus the cost of any repairs to claimants' equipment. Each visit to a claimant is followed by a written report advising the insurer of the situation regarding the claim. There is no commitment on the part of companies involved and the service can be used as and when the need arises.

Should you at any time in the future consider that this type of service would be of benefit to your company, please contact me by letter or telephone. I shall be only too pleased to help.

## Yours faithfully,

Fig. 1: Letter offering a loss-adjustment service.

The Claims Controller, Date
Chainmail Insurance Company, etc.

Dear Mr $X X X X X$,
Your Insured, Mr A Nicely-Browne
I have visited the home of the above and examined the Pye portable colour television receiver which is the subject of his claim. My conclusions are as follows:

The set has been accidentally dropped and as a result the neck of the cathode-ray tube has been fractured. In addition, the cabinet has been damaged.

In my opinion the combined cost of replacing these items renders the unit beyond sensible repair.

The cost of replacing this receiver with a similar model would be approximately $£ 210$.

## Yours sincerely,

Fig. 2: Typical post-visit report.
income. If you are interested in getting involved, the first thing to do is to look in your Yellow Pages or your Thomson Local Directory to discover the whereabouts of insurance company branches. Compose a typewritten outline of the service you intend to offer and send it off to them. Address all correspondence to The Claims Controller. Fig. I shows a sample of the type of letter I send out.

## Typical Report

A typical post-visit report, which should be written on business stationery, is outlined in Fig. 2. To avoid delay, quote the claimant's case number in all correspondence. This will normally be supplied to you along with the details of the claim when the insurance company gets in touch with you, usually by phone.

An invoice can be submitted as soon as the claim has been
settled, which will usually be two to three weeks after your visit. It can take the form shown in Fig. 3.

The companies I deal with normally send a cheque within a few days of being invoiced, but this may not be the case with all companies.

## Charges

It's difficult to recommend a scale of charges, and I leave this up to the individual. I would suggest a scale starting at a minimum of $£ 15$ for a local visit: this can always be increased once you've got your foot in the door so to speak and have proved that you can save money for your clients.

You certainly won't become rich on insurance assessing at this level, but I personally find it an interesting way of supplementing my income from servicing.

The Claims Controller,
Chainmail Insurance Comany, etc. Date
Dear Mr $\mathbf{X X X X}$,

## INVOICE

To visiting the home of your insured, Mr A. Nicely-Browne, 11 The Cloisters, Bloggington, Bucks to assess the extent of damage to a Pye colour television receiver:

$$
\text { Total cost } \quad £ X X \text {. }
$$

Yours sincerely,

Fig. 3: Typical invoice.

## What a Life!

## Donald Bullock

After a lifetime in this trade I'm well used to the nonsense and trouble we get from the owners of the equipment that's brought to us for repair. The other day, while on holiday in Spain, I got into discussion with a retired dealer, Richard Pollock, who used to trade as R.W. Pollock and Co. in Bradford. We got around to the various things that people have been saying to us over the years, in every case with the shining-eyed look of someone who's just thought of something quite new. Things like:

My husband says it's the condenser.
It can't be much, my sister had a baby last week.
My husband would do it - but he's lost his screwdriver.
These aerials won't be needed soon, will they?
It's only a loose wire.
It can't be the tube. It was new when we bought it.
My husband writes all the cheques.
We'll see how it settles down first.
It's only the switch.
I'm in agony with my brother.
My husband thinks it's a valve.
It's only 'cos the children touched the buttons.
I've Hoovered the chassis thing.
It can't be much - we hardly watches it.
It can't be the tube, the sound's all right.
I've tightened up all the screw things in the cans.
Pop him on the bench and I'll show you. . .
We were coming in to pay, but it went again.
Why is it all liney now you've fixed it?
It can't be much. It was perfect until it exploded.
It never used to flicker like that.
Now what were we watching when it went. . .
It's never been right since you done it.
We'll let you do it if it's cheap.
Have you been mending these long?
And, of course, we don't want to spend much because only the kids watch it/it only cost us a tenner/a new one's only eighty quid/it's all these satellites now/we'll rent one/there's nothing to 'em now/we're old-age pensioners.

Not to mention the chap who papered his walls with kitchen foil to avoid buying a licence; the man who tapped mains wire into his neighbour's aerial lead, reducing the latter's picture to a ghost show; and the woman whose set produced only a sound output and used binoculars to watch her neighbour's picture across the street.

Then there was the ten-year old lad who, disappointed at losing his cartoons when we switched the mains supply off to rewire a dickey socket, switched it back on just as I was across the mains. I don't care what his mother said. He would have heard the same sort of language sooner or later in his life, and got the same sort of hammering. Sometimes it's all too much.

## Old Technology

Forty years of it. What a sentence! We then got to talking about some of the valves that used to turn our hair grey. Would those newer to the trade ever believe the old,
expensive and short-lived U801s? Four rectifiers in an envelope that got almost red hot. How many remember the clusters of surge limiters that used to festoon the undersides of old Ultra sets? On the signals side there were those skirted 10 Fl and 6F1 valves that lived for self-oscillation. Not to mention the Hunts $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condensers, in the days before they became capacitors or course. The PL81 looked so neat and clean when you plugged it in, but looked like a cinder within a few hours. The stocky PCL83 used to sizzle - and talk about microphony!

There was an even worse one, the UCL83 that also worked as a heater and a crystal microphone. I reckon that one took the biscuit. A UCL83, a rapid-action BSR turntable whose motor was used as the heater ballast, about four resistors and a 1 V output ceramic cartridge and you practically had a record player. For a while, at any rate.

In all an interesting chat. Pity we couldn't lace our clouds with any silver linings - apart from the keen sense of humour we survivors developed and honed on each other.

Incidentally whenever I write about the frame output stage in a television set your editor (and mine) changes it to field, but because I'm so steeped in the old ways I mentally read 'frame' whenever I see 'field' written. This has its drawbacks, particularly when I read any of my pieces in the country magazines - I turn corn fields into corn frames. . .

But enough of this. Time to get down to recent servicing experiences.

## The Sharp C3720 Colour Portable

We recently had a dead Sharp C3720 14in. colour portable on the bench. There didn't seem to be anything obviously amiss - there seldom is nowadays - and we didn't have the circuit diagram. So, as increasingly happens these days, we stood there transfixed. Should we delve in and spend an hour hoping to stumble on the cause of the trouble? Or should we put the set aside and send for a circuit? If we did, how many pounds would it cost? Would we be able to read it? Sure to, being a Sharp set, but what about, sorry, Philips and Bang and Olufsen say?

If we did lash out for a circuit, would we be able to tack its cost on to the repair bill? Not if there was much wrong. Folks won't spend much any more. Talk about a gamble. I wonder whether we'd do better to get out of this trade and take up horse racing? Or spend what money we have on lottery tickets?

Anyway, we decided to spend a while on the set. When it was switched on the LED changed from red to green as the e.h.t. came up, then it changed back to red as the e.h.t. decayed. All this took about a second. We managed to work out that the set uses a fault-sensing transistor switching arrangement, so to home in on the cause of the fault we removed Q603. This enabled us to work on an uninhibited set. Up came the e.h.t., and this time it stayed with us. What we got was field collapse and very low, distorted sound. We decided to try even cleverer dodges, trying the set with Q603 back in position and the field output chip IC501 removed. We needn't have bothered. The set refused to spring to life.

Our razer-sharp intellect told us that the field and sound troubles were associated: that there was a common fault. But we didn't have much to go on. So I phoned Alan Dyson, the genial brain that nestles within Willow Vale. He gave us the good news that they charge only a fiver for Sharp service manuals. We ordered one and, by way of
thanks, he faxed us the C3720's line-derived power supply circuitry.

What with this information and our super brains there was no stopping us. We saw that a 24 V supply is derived from pin 3 of the line output transformer, and decided that this could be where the trouble lay. A check showed that the 24 V supply was indeed low, down IV in fact. R521, the 3.952 surge limiter resistor in this supply, was virtually open-circuit. A replacement restored the set to normal operation, which was excellent.

Incidentally Alan also told us that two other resistors in this set cause trouble, R623 (1-2MS2) and R632 (12kS). Our thanks. Alan.

## Trouble with Ivor

As I boxed the set up a strange bundle of bedtam came loping into our drive. It was Ivor and his mother. He's keen to learn the trade and his mother thinks he's wonderful, but.
"Mr Boathook" she cried. "Good news! Ivor's got a week off his youth training thing. So you can have him. Show him what's what. He won't want much pay - say five or ten pounds a day."

Ivor grinned, and I pulled a Bush 2514T on to the bench. The complaint was that the screen went bright red intermittently. I decided to study the tube base, looking for dry-joints or cracks in the red gun drive circuitry. Just as I brought my magnifier to the tube base lvor poked my elbow and I gave the tube's neck a smack.
"What shall I do, Mr Bullock?" I looked around and saw that the old Saisho CT141X that we use as a VCR monitor produced a low. flipping field scan.
"Open that set" I said, "and don't poke my arm again. We don't want to see necks flying off tubes, do we?"

He soon had the Saisho unboxed. After clouting the field circuitry to no avail I checked its supply voltage, which was all right. "Take out these electrolytics and check each one on the bridge" I said, "and put them back the right way round."

As the joints on the Bush 2514T's tube base panel all seemed to be sound I started to tap the tube s neck
"Why are you hitting that tube?" asked Ivor.
"I'm not hitting it, I'm tapping it" I replied, "because I think that the red gun is being switched on hard now and again when a bit of swarf on its warmed grid sage against the cathode.

A bit of further tapping produced a red raster. I gave the tube a long, dirty look, and after a word with the customer I removed the base panel, charged a $200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ wire-ended electrolytic capacitor and then discharged it across the appropriate tube pins. The gun gasped then fell quiet. When I tried the set again the picture was good. Just to be sure. I gave the neck another good hammering with a screwdriver handle. As the tube passed the violence test I boxed up the set and put it on soak test.
"Ah" cried Ivor, "I've found a dud electrolytic in this Saisho set. C422 measures only $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of 1,000$) \mu \mathrm{F}$."

He fitted a replacement and tried the set again. The field scanning was back to normal. He then picked up my screwdriver and started hammering at the tube's neck.
"Ivor!" I cried, "Ivor!!" But it was too late. There was no ring with his final tap, just a dull clunk and the soft tiptap of glass fragments on to the bench, followed by a long, thin hiss.
"Those taps didn't do any harm, did they, Mr Bullock?" Ivan asked. eyeing the way to the door.
"No, no lvor" I said - but he'd gone.

# Next Month in TELEVISION 

## FREE BOOK!

Next month's issue comes with a free covermounted special edition of Newnes Radio and Electronics Engineer's Pocket Book. This extract of basic electronics information has been compiled by the author, Keith Brindley.

INTRO TO THE FERGUSON ICC9 CHASSIS The ICC9 is the most recent Thomson chassis to appear in the UK under the Ferguson banner. The basic design is international, being customised to suit individual markets. There are many novel features and some new chips. These include the TEA5101A RGB output chip which has mosfets as the output devices. Comprehensive safety systems are incorporated, and the line driver stage is one of the strangest we've seen-six transistars are involved in one way or another! Despite the elaborate circuitry, the component count has been reduced in comparison with the Thomson chassis it's currently replacing. Extensive use is made of minimelf and surface-mounted chip devices.

## SATELLITE RECEIVER SERVICING

Jack Armstrong on how to tackle common faults experienced with the Pace SS9000 and Amstrad SRD510 receivers.

## COMMUNICATION BY FAX

We tend to take fax communication for granted, and little technical information on it is available generally. There's quite a lot to the technology, as Geoff Lewis explains.

SERVICING ITT CHASSIS
Chris Watton takes a look at the Monoprint B chassis in the second article in his current series.
plus all the regular features


# TV Fault Finding 

## Philips GR2 Chassis

I've now had a couple of cases of intermittent power supply shutdown. In each case the problem has been resolved by replacing the CNR50 chip.
P.B.

## Philips G90 Chassis

This set worked well apart from the fact that there was no teletext and F7 was displayed on-screen. Checks around IC7800 showed that its reset pulse was missing. This comes from a separate 5 V regulator/reset pulse generator circuit (transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7846$ etc.) which checked out all right. Its input voltage was IV low at 7.3 V however. C2843 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ had dried up. A replacement brought the voltage at the collector of Tr 7846 back to 8.3 V and restored the teletext.
P.B.

## Toshiba 214T7B

If the set is dead - the standby light goes off when the remote control unit is operated but the set fails to come on check whether C815 $(0.039 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is open-circuit.
P.B.

## Philips G110 Chassis with Nicam

AV switching problems are becoming more common as customers increasingly use the baseband circuits. When the scart socket was used as an input with this set the sound from the external source was heard but the off-air picture was displayed. Voltage checks around the microcontroller chip IC7720 showed that pin 14 went low when a video signal was being played back via the scart socket but pin 38 failed to go high to switch over to the video signal. A new TMP47C634-2676 chip was required. As the sound is switched by the I2C bus it wasn't affected by the fault.
P.B.

## Ferguson IKC2 Chassis

This set wouldn't come out of standby. When the field scan coil plug was temporarily removed the set came back on, indicating that the protection circuit was sensing a field fault. We carried out some d.c. checks in the field output stage and found that DF16 (BY398) was short-circuit. P.B.

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

This set was dead, with no 125 V output from the power supply. The TDA2577 chopper control chip was producing a squarewave drive output at pin 11 but this didn't reach the chopper transistor. The BF422 driver transistor Tr 7353 was open-circuit between its base and its collector.
P.B.

## Philips G110 Chassis with Nicam

If the set is dead but the power supply works all right when tested with a dummy load, remove and inspect capacitors C2546 ( $8 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$ ) and C2550 ( 390 nF ) in the line output stage.

## Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, John C. Priest, Andrew Tebbutt, J. LeJeune, John Pitt-Francis, John Hepworth, Mike Leach, David Belmont, Chris Watton, John Edwards and Michael Dranfield

Replace them if their wires are loose or there are signs that the capacitors are overheating internally.
P.B.

## GoldStar CIT2168

If one of these sets fails to start at switch on, with nothing blown (the fuse and the wirewound surge limiter resistor R812P in the mains bridge rectifier circuit being o.k.). check R811P ( $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and D805P (R10J) in the start-up supply to the TDA4601 chopper control chip 1C801. Look for 6 V plus at pin 9 of IC801. If these items are o.k. replace C805P $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which couples the drive to the base of the chopper transistor Q801P. This component can also be responsible for sluggish turn on.
J.C.P.

## Mitsubishi CT33C1STX

Check the teletext subpanel in this and similar Mitsubishi chassis when the fault is intermittent loss of sync. It's the daughter board,that stands vertically on the main PCB, with three plug-in connectors with latches. Check the plugs and sockets first, and the soldering of the socket pins into the main PCB. Then check the following items on the teletext panel itself: the video input buffer transistor Q7706, the sync buffer Q7707, and C7718 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which couples the sync output from pin 1 of the SAA5231 chip IC705 to the base of Q7707. All these components have been found to give trouble, but Q7706 (type JC501R) is the usual cause of the problem.
J.C.P.

## TDA4601 Power Supplies

We had similar faults recently in sets from two different manufacturers, both using this type of power supply. The first set was a Perdio CT2005 (Indiana 100 chassis) which was dead. When we looked inside we found that $\mathrm{C} 820(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $25 \mathrm{~V})$ had blown apart while R812 ( $47 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was opencircuit. These items are in the voltage regulation feedback circuit. Replacing them restored normal operation.

The second set was fitted with the Decca/Tatung 170 chassis. The mains fuse was blackened, the chopper transistor was short-circuit and there was quite a lot of scorching in the power supply area. My first move was to check the resistors connected to pin 4 of the chip. They were both innocent however - there are two, $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series. As in the previous case, the cause of the trouble lay in the voltage regulation part of the circuit, where R817 and R819 (both $220 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) were open-circuit because the rectifier D807 (BA157) was short-circuit. Unfortunately we were not so lucky with this set as we also had to replace the TDA4601 chopper drive chip, the S2000AF chopper transistor (Q801), the bridge rectifier diodes D801-4, the surge limiter resistor R802 ( $3 \cdot 3 \Omega, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and, for good measure, the chopper transistor's base drive coupling capacitor C 807 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

Was this just coincidence, or do these two cases suggest
that a new fault pattern is developing with this type of power supply as the sets age?
A.T.

## Cascade TV510

Half the difficulty with this set lay in obtaining information - no one in my circle of contacts seemed to know it, and it didn't look to be a clone of any other chassis. Even a plea in the Help Wanted column produced only one reply, which suggested that the set may have been distributed by GUS. This turned out to be good information however. I was able to discover that Cascade Electronics has been taken over by Ross Consumer Products of Emlyn Street, Farnworth, Bolton BL4 7EB who can supply spares (for the present).

The problem was that the set kept blowing its line output transistor, either at or shortly after switch-on from cold. A check showed that the 112 V supply to the line output stage was about 30 per cent high to start with, falling to the correct level after about five minutes. Surprisingly we traced the cause of this to VR901 rather than the two zener diodes ZD901 and ZD902. Q901 was also changed for good measure.
J.P-F.

## Sharp DV1512 (Euro DS1 Chassis)

If you find that the chopper transistor in this chassis has gone short-circuit, order the official Sharp repair kit from Willow Vale (part no. 27510PK). It's tedious having to fit the dozen or so small components that would either have been weakened by the short-circuit or be of modified value, but is the only way to achieve a reliable repair.
J.P-F.

## Loewe Profi S28 (C8001 Chassis)

The line output stage was not working though the switchmode power supply was fully operational. Checks brought us to the BD137 line driver transistor T534 which was short-circuit base-to-emitter. In addition the PCB had been discoloured by overheating. A replacement ran pretty hot so we upgraded it to a TIP41C to ensure a lasting repair. J.P-F.

## Toshiba C2020B1

During the initial warm-up period this set produced sound but only a blank raster. This pointed firmly to the first or second video amplifier stage, nowhere else. The first video amplifier transistor Q201 proved to be faulty. A textbook fault that's rare these days.
J.P-F.

## Sanyo CTP7132 (80P Chassis)

This set was dead with a short-circuit line output transistor. While fitting the replacement I resoldered the heatsink plate connection to the main PCB as this is often the cause of line output transistor failure in this chassis. Two weeks later the same fault occurred. The set worked normally when another BU208D transistor had been fitted, but after ten minutes the line output transformer started flashing. Assuming that the trouble was insulation breakdown, I replaced the transformer. Yes, you guessed right, the set came back a week later.

This time I was in luck. While checking the power supply, with its 110 V output disconnected and a 100 W bulb as a dummy load across C321, I was called away to the phone. When I returned twenty minutes later the bulb was noticeably brighter than before. The h.t. had risen to 160 V . The cause of the power supply instability was traced to zener diode D305 in the error detector circuit. From time to
time the voltage across it was as low as 5 V instead of 7.6 V . Its replacement restored normality to both the set and myself!
J.P-F.

## Osume CTV1484R! Harwood HTV9014R

The symptom was not unusual: when the set was switched on it tripped. A lot of time was wasted because I assumed that the chopper power supply was tripping due to an overload. After drawing a blank in the 120 V department and then a check on the 12 V supply, it finally dawned on me that there was no standby voltage at C128. In this circuit the result is a cyclic on/off effect. The cause of the trouble was the standby transformer EMI 12 which was open-circuit. Point to note: all tripping is not the same!
J.P-F.

## Matsui 1810

If you have one of these sets that's suffering from Nicam breakthrough on the sound, remove the ceramic filter CF301 and throw it in the bin.
J.H.

## Grundig CUC220 Chassis

The fault with this set was field collapse. After checking everything two or three times I discovered that R2779 ( $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit - but you have to check it out of circuit.
J.H.

## Bush 2214

This set had been to another 'repairer' who had given up. It didn't take long to find that the line output transistor was leaky and that there was a dry-joint at R756 which is connected to its base.
J.H.

## ITT Digi 3 Chassis

There was crackling on sound when Hyposound was selected. The cause of the trouble was the APU2400E chip IC670 on the digiboard
J.H.

## Rediffusion Mk 4 Chassis

I can't praise these sets highly enough: they were masterpieces. But here's a fault that can catch you out. If there is little h.t. but the voltage comes up when the feed to the line output stage is disconnected don't go hunting around for an overload, because you won't find one. What you will find is that $4 \mathrm{R} 5(68 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ on the power supply panel is open-circuit. You must test it when out of circuit.
J.H.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

This set came in dead with fuse FSl02 blown. Checks showed that the line output transformer was short-circuit between the primary winding (pins $3,5,10$ ) and chassis it's the first time we've had a dud line output transformer in one of these sets. When a new transformer had been fitted a slightly undersized picture with a ripple was produced. The electrolytics were all o.k., the cause of this fault being the BD839 regulator transistor TR107 which was open-circuit base-to-emitter.
J.H.

## Ferguson C51F (ICC6 Chassis)

The problem with this set was low i.f. amplifier gain. The cause was traced to CS25, a small, green $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor
that's connected to pin 13 of the LA7550 chip IS 10 within the i.f. module casing.
J.LeJ.

## Bush 2057NTX

The standby light was on but nothing else happened. Checks showed that the 12 V supply was missing because zener diode ZD402 was short-circuit and R423 ( $0.68 \Omega$ safety) open-circuit. When these items had been replaced the set worked but couldn't be switched into standby. The fairly hefty 2SC2335 transistor Q907 in the standby switching circuit was found to be leaky. A replacement restored correct operation.
M.L.

## Hitachi C14-P216 (G7P Mk 2 Chassis)

Low sound with buzzing was the complaint with this 14 in . portable. I wrongly assumed that the cause would be the TA8691 chip, which is usually responsible for buzzing and sound problems with these sets. On this occasion however the culprit turned out to be $\mathrm{C} 410(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is connected between crystal MF402 and chassis. It was leaky.
M.L.

## Tatung 170 Series Chassis

The line output stage in one of these normally reliable sets wouldn't start up. The channel indicator on the front worked, and the set could be switched into standby. We decided to replace the two transistors (Q401/2) in the line driver stage. This made no difference. There was a line drive waveform at the base of Q401, but it was a little cramped and low in amplitude. This seemed to point to capacitor trouble, but the few capacitors involved were all o.k. What we eventually found was that $\mathrm{R} 426(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$, which is connected between the base of Q401 and chassis, had gone high in value. Q402's base is also connected to chassis via a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor ( R 427 ). After replacing both of these resistors the line drive had been restored and the set worked normally.
M.L.

## Matsui 1422

There was no picture, just a blank raster. L108 in the i.f. strip had gone open-circuit.
D.B.

## Decca/Tatung 140 Chassis

The complaint with this set was that the picture went red intermittently. We traced the cause to the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset R224 in the red output stage. Replacement and setting up produced a good picture.
D.B.

## JVC C21TX1EK

The customer's complaint was of a fuzzy picture, the technical diagnosis being no sync. The sync signal is routed through the text module in this chassis. We found that the 6 MHz crystal X002 in this module was faulty (no oscillation). A new crystal cured the fault. Note that the text chips for some models are not available from JVC - you have to obtain a complete module. This isn't cheap.
D.B.

## Hitachi C2514T

There was no picture and no sound, just a blank raster. I then discovered that the picture controls were all at 0 and the set wasn't tuned in. So I tuned the receiver in and set up the picture controls, but attempts to store them set every-
thing back to 0 . There was obviously a memory fault. While checking in this area I discovered that one end of R068 had never been soldered. Putting this right brought the picture back on all four channels.
D.B.

## JVC C14A1EK

When standby was selected the picture dimmed to a faint raster but the set wouldn't switch off. Q1901 was shortcircuit. You'll usually find that it was dry-jointed prior to its failure.
D.B.

## Loewe MS56 (C8001 Chassis)

The dead set symptom with this set was caused by a short in the line output transformer. When a replacement had been fitted and the h.t. had been set up (142V) there was an EW fault. This was cleared by replacing R583 (22 ) and the TDA4950 EW drive chip IC1581.
C.W.

## Osaki 3214 S

This set would search tune but wouldn't stop searching: it passed every channel it came to. The sync detection pulse was present at the tuning chip and the a.f.c. detect pin went high, but not high enough. Replacing Q133 (2SC945) restored correct tuning.
C.W.

## Matsui 2190

There was a starting problem with this set. It would trip when it tried to start. If you held down one of the keys on the remote control unit for a few seconds the power supply would begin to motorboat. After holding the handset button down for some time the set would start up.

A check on the standby 5 V line showed that it dipped to only 4 V when the set tried to start up. The 8.5 V supply from the chopper transformer also dipped, from 12 V in the standby mode to 5 V , as start up was tried. There are two $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics for this supply. Both were low in value, replacements restoring normal operation.

These sets are not made to come on from the standby condition by operation of the mains switch. I find it annoying having to find the handset to switch on. The mains switch is the remote-control type however and the simple addition of a diode (1N4148 or similar) in position D1511 will provide starting via the mains switch. C.W.

## Dansai CTV1406

If the set goes dead intermittently with the power supply pinging, resolder all four pins of the line driver transformer T751 - even though they look all right. M.Dr.

## Samsung CI6230WN

The TDA4601 power supply was pulsing away in the trip mode. After disconnecting many things we found the culprit on the tube base panel. C560 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) in the RGB output stage power supply had a bulge on top and was shortcircuit. I would recommend replacing C590 at the same time, both with 450 V types. A quick check is to unplug the connection to the tube base panel at the plug near the line output transformer.
M.Dr.

## Tatung 170 Chassis

Every time we have an electrical storm we get these sets in
for repair. My tip is to replace 1 R02 (PCD8572) and 1001 (SAB3035) as a pair before getting too deeply involved in investigating the catloses of obscure faults. In minety per cent of cases replacement of these two chips will be all that's required.
M.Dr.

## Hitachi C25-P228 (G8O Chassis)

The chap who brought this set in had already replaced an endless list of components including the tine output transformer and the TDA2579 timebase generator chip IC701. It was dead with the line driver transistor Q701 turned fully on as there was no line output from IC70). Now [C701 is switched on and off at pin 16 for standby switching. This clue led us to the control panel. where the LED display was not lit in the way it should be if the set was stuck in standby.

Scope checks around the SAAI293H control chip IC 1502 showed a general lack of activity, as if its clock had stopped. In fact it had. replacement of the $4 \mathrm{MH} /$ crystal X 1501 bringing the set back to life. All that now had to be done was to set up the focus and first anode supplies from the new LOPT.
M.Dr.

## Hitachi CPT2508 (G7P Mk II Chassis)

No results with only 33 V at the collector of the line output transistor was found to be the result of the mains rectifier:s $150 \mu \mathrm{~F} .400 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 9(0)$ being open-circuit. J.E.

## Panasonic TX24T1 (Alpha 2W Chassis)

There was normal sound but only a poor washed-out picture, i.e. no contrast. The picture could sometimes hardly be seen. consisting of just a slight movement of shaded greys on the raster. Or the screen might be completely blanked out so that the first anode control had to be turned up to see the effect. The symptoms were caused by C626 ( 10 nF ) which decouples the TDA3505 video control chip's contrast pin (19). I've had the symptoms on three occasions. so it looks like the start of a stock fault.
J.E.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

The fuse on the secondary side of the mains transformer was open-cirenit. As the rectifier diodes were all o.h. 1 fitted a new fuse and switched on. This produced an uncontrollable hum from the speaker. The cause was quickly traced to the line output transistor, which was short-circuit base-tocollector, and the line output transformer's chassis pin (6) which was badly dry-jointed. The set worked normally after fitting a new line output transistor and resoldering all the pins of the transformer, but the customer was disappointed about the comtinuous buzz that could be heard even with the set switched off. I explained that this was because of the design. with the mains transformer on the live side of the on/off switch, but the customer was not impressed. To tell the truth. neither am I.
J.E.

## Sony KVX25TU

No sound was the complaint with this set. When 1 removed the LA4280 audio output chip IC251 it fell in half! Fortunately a replacement produced good-quality sound without further ado. The customer confessed to having connected two external speakers to the set without using proper plugs. Instead he d pushed the bare leads into the speaker sockets, using drawing pins to hold them in place. Say no more! J.E.


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# The IRIS Code 

Pete sat at the keyboard of his PC, tapped in a few numbers and letters then pressed 'print'. The PC coughed and the printer ejected a fully itemised and priced bill for Mr Brown's repaired VCR. Not so long ago it would have been necessary for Pete to have laboriously typed or written out the bill, wasting valuable time searching for the correct words to use. Instead he now uses the IRIS code stored within his workshop PC program. It does most of the work for him.

The IRIS code is easy to learn and, once mastered, saves you much work, tension and frustration. Mountains of tedious paper work disappear, and the day-to-day running of the service department is simplified. Sony defines the IRIS code, which it devised in 1986, as a means of translating the customer-stated fault, the service
engineer's description of it and the repair undertaken into a series of coded digits. These digits, in conjunction with a good PC workshop management program, can help the engineer by standardisation of the terms and phrases used.

PC programs that incorporate the IRIS code include ServiceBase, F4 and Workshop Manager Plus. All three were reviewed in this magazine last year (see the March, April and July 1994 issues). Installing one of them in your PC will represent a sound investment. Make sure that you purchase the latest version, to ensure that the IRIS codes have been fully updated.

An advantage of IRIS coding is that it enables you to make claims on a manufacturer's guarantee easily, simply and accurately. When Sony receives a claims report the IRIS code enables it to note recurrent failures and stock

## Table 1: Condition codes

1 Constantly: Symptom is always present, under any condition.

2 Intermittent: Symptom appears and disappears at regular or irregular intervals.

3 After a time: No symptom at switch on. Fault occurs a certain time after activating the equipment.

4 Hot environment: Symptom appears when ambient temperature is high but within normal specified operating level.

5 Cold environment: Symptom appears when ambient temperature is low but within normal specified operating level.

6 When switching: Symptom appears when the user activates a function of the equipment.

7 With vibration: Symptom occurs when the equipment is subjected to mechanical shocks or vibration.

8 Wet environment: Symptom occurs when the relative air humidity is very high but within the specified conditions for normal operation.

9 Dry environment: Symptom occurs when the relative air humidity is very low but within the specified conditions.

A Dropped: Symptom occurred after the equipment had been subjected to a heavy shock.

B After lightning strike: Equipment damaged by lightning.

C Only certain stations(s)/mode/software:

Symptom appears only when equipment is tuned to certain channels or frequencies, is using a specific operating mode (e.g. edit mode, digital effect on, RDS activated etc.), or is playing or recording specific software.

D Only on certain standards: Applies with multistandard equipment when symptom appears when using a specific standard, e.g. PAL, system L etc.

E Only on one channel: Symptom is present on only one channel of a stereo pair.

F Only with certain input(s): Symptom appears on only one (or more) of a series of different inputs.

G Only with certain output(s): Symptom appears with only one (or more) of a series of different outputs.

H In standby/off mode: Symptom appears only when the equipment is switched off or in the standby mode.

J At edit point: Symptom appears at a point where an edit is or has been carried out.

K When interconnected: Symptom appears only when the set is connected to another piece of equipment.
L. Liquid contamination: Set was submerged in liquid or a liquid infiltrated it, causing the problem.

X No symptom/problem found: Even after a complete investigation the technician could not confirm the symptom complained about.

## Table 2: Symptom codes - main headings only


faults. The main benefit to Sony is that the information it receives is in a standardised form - a main requirement for electronic data information transfer of claims. The code originated in Japan, but has been used successfully in Europe for several years. For Sony it proved to be the ideal system for conveying repair data throughout the company. Sony revised and expanded the code in 1989 to provide the more detailed information required by the latest technology. It can now be used worldwide.

IRIS is an acronym for Integrated Repair Information System. It has been accepted as the industry standard repair code for Europe and is now used by most electronics and TV manufacturers in addition to Sony.

## How IRIS Works

IRIS consists of letter and number codes. Each code represents information that might otherwise be lengthy to type or write out in full and possibly difficult to describe accurately. Fault data is conveyed precisely, without ambiguity. Large amounts of information can be recorded and recalled easily.

There are, in the IRIS code system, condition codes, symptom codes, section codes, repair codes, defect codes and rejected claim reasons. Part numbers, circuit reference numbers and PCB numbers form an important part of the code. Tables 1-6 list the basic codes. To make matters clear we'll give some examples of their use.

## Condition Codes

It's important to be aware that the condition and symp-
toms codes on the Sony Guarantee claim form are the customer's description of the fault, not the service engineer's findings. The coding can accommodate the service engineer's condition and symptom for each part number entered, but this is optional.

The condition code (Table 1) is the first one entered on the job sheet or the manufacturer's claim form. Figure 1 for example indicates that the symptom is always present under any condition. If a TV set had a permanent sound fault you'd enter 1 . If the sound went off and on intermittently 2 would be entered. A set that's completely and permanently dead gets a 1 entry. A dropped TV is coded A. L stands for liquid contamination. Note that not all codes are valid for guarantee claims: this applies with liquid spillage for example. If no fault can be found with the equipment the code entered is X .

## Symptom Codes

Next to be entered is the symptom code (Table 2). The idea here is to chose the code that accurately describes the problem as it can be observed with the five senses. It's important to enter the symptom code before carrying out any technical checks or measurements on the equipment.

Table 2 is a shortened listing showing only the main headings. In the full code list each symptom is subdivided into more specific conditions. For example entering 110 specifies a power problem while entering 111 indicates that there is no power on a.c., i.e. when the equipment is connected directly to the mains supply. 430 means poor colour quality while 431 means some or all colours missing. We haven't the space here to include the full list.

## Table 3: Section codes

ANT Antenna section
APR Signal processing
ARM Arm mechanism
BCH Battery charge
CHA Chassis
CLK Clock/timer section
CTR Control panel
DFL Deflection circuit
DOM Disc drive mechanism
DPR Signal processing (digital)
EXC External connector
FDD Floppy disc drive
FLX Flexible PCB
FMW Firmware
HCM Head carriage mechanism
HDD Hard disc drive
HFS High-frequency section
HOL Cassette holder
IMG Image display unit
INC Internal connector
INP Signal input section
KBO Keyboard
LDG Loading mechanism
LNM Lens mechanism
OUT Signal output section
MEM Memory circuit

MIC Microphone section<br>PDS Control panel display section<br>PFM Paper feed mechanism<br>PIN Pinch roller/lever<br>PRG Programming section<br>PRI Print block<br>PSU Power supply<br>PUD Pickup device<br>REM Remote control section<br>RFM Ribbon feed mechanism<br>RFU Booster/r.f. unit<br>RHD Rotary heads<br>SFT Software (tape, disc etc.)<br>SHD Stationary heads<br>SLD Sled mechanism<br>SNS Sensor unit<br>SPK Loudspeaker<br>SRS Supply reel section<br>STA Static block<br>SVO Servo section<br>SYS System control section<br>TDM Tape-drive mechanism<br>TIM Timer section<br>TNR Tension regulator<br>TPT Tape path<br>TRS Take-up reel section<br>TUN Tuning section<br>TXT Text processing<br>VWF Viewfinder<br>WIR Lead wire<br>XXX Cabinet/cosmetic parts

A full copy of the IRIS code is issued with each Sony warranty pad and a free copy can be obtained from Sony (UK) Ltd., Warranty Department, National Operations Centre, Pipers Way, Thatcham, Newbury, Berkshire RG13 4LZ.

## Section Codes

The section codes, Table 3, pinpoint the area or section of the equipment in which the fault lies. If the clock/timer section of a VCR is faulty for example the section code to enter is CLK. If the cassette loading mechanism is defective the code is LGD. Other examples are TUN for a fault in the tuner section, HDD for a PC with a faulty hard disc drive mechanism, VWF for a camcorder viewfinder fault and SPK for a faulty loudspeaker.

## Repair Codes

The repair codes are listed in Table 4. When parts are replaced the repair code is A. Resolder a dry-joint and the code is D. Code F indicates that all or part of a mechanism has been lubricated. If the equipment is returned without a repair having been carried out the code is Y. A repair esti-
mate that has been refused is coded V . Not all these repair codes are valid for under-guarantee claims: to make things easier for the engineer, the Sony warranty pad omits all non-valid codes.

## Defect Codes and Rejected Claims

Table 5 lists the repair codes. They are divided into two sections, mechanical and electrical. If a mechanical part has worn out the code is A, if it has snapped off the code is F while lack of lubrication is code L . An electrical shortcircuit is code Q , a cracked PCB code V , a missing component code Z while defect code 1 indicates a PC software bug.

Table 6 shows the codes used to specify why a claim under guarantee has been rejected. If a set has been dropped on a concrete floor for example the code would not be valid for warranty purposes. O/W indicates that the set is out of its guarantee period while DOP indicates that the date of purchase needs to be checked.

## Reference and Part Numbers

Component circuit reference and part numbers are

## Table 4: Repair codes

A Replacement
B Mechanical alignment
C Electrical alignment
D Resoldering
E Cleaning
F Lubrication
G Repair electrical parts
I S/B modification
J Components removed
K Components added
L Functional check
M Specification measurement
N Maintenance
O Refurbishing
U Explanation added
V Estimation refused
W Estimation with parts
X Estimation without parts
Z Set exchange

## Table 5: Defect codes

## Mechanical

A Worn out
B Dirty, clogged
C Misaligned
D Cut, broken
E Deformed
F Snapped
G Scratched
H Cracked, peeled, corroded
I Loose
J Shaky, unstable
K Leaking
L Dry (no lubricant)
M Foreign object

## Electrical

N Exhausted, low emission
O Burnt, arcing, missing pixels
P Misaligned
Q Short-circuit
R Open-circuit
S Leaky
T Bad contact/connection
U Open pattern
V Cracked PCB
W Cold or no soldering
X Bridged soldering
Y Wrong component fitted
Z Missing component
1 Software bug

## Table 6: Codes for rejected claims

C Customer's name and address required
DOP Check date of purchase
F Fault symptom required
M Model number incorrect
N/C Not eligible (e.g. cleaning etc.)
OM Old model - customer's sales receipt or delivery note to dealer required
O/W Out of warranty
P Part number required or incorrect
S Serial number required
MI Missing/incorrect information
important pieces of information that must be entered obtain them from the relevant service manual.

## Under Guarantee Claims and Bills

Most workshop PC programs will display and print the under guarantee claim forms used by Sony and other manufacturers. These programs automatically enter such details as your name, address, telephone number, your Sony account and VAT numbers. The forms include boxes in which the appropriate IRIS symbols should be inserted. On receipt of the claim the manufacturer will know immediately all the details of the repair.

If the repair is chargeable to the customer, enter into your PC workshop program the IRIS codes and the other necessary details. It will then compute and print out the completed bill, with part, labour and the total charge plus VAT, for presentation to your customer. The system can also be used with maintenance contracts. However you use it, the system will provide repair information for your service records.

## In Conclusion

An important way in which the IRIS code benefits both Sony and its dealers is through product quality feedback to the factories. Information on faults is required by the factories to achieve high reliability standards. The IRIS coded data can be interpreted to analyse accurately the facts behind the basic figures.

To cope successfully with modern technology service engineers regularly have to learn new things. IRIS is one such thing you need to know. Fortunately the codes are easy to understand. They have proved to be a valuable addition to engineers' skills.

## Acknowledgement

Finally my thanks to Steve Deighton, Service Marketing Manager, Sony (UK) Ltd. for providing me with much information about IRIS.

[^1]
#  

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## Help Wanted

The Help Wanted column is intended to assist readers who require a part, circuit etc. that's not generally available. Requests are published at the discretion of the editor. Send them to the editorial department - do not write to or phone the advertisement department about this feature.

Wanted: Circuit diagrams (photocopy would do) for the Hitachi VT220E, Solavox NCVR5000 and Contec KT8135, also a remote control unit for the Akai VSF600. Paul Thomas, 5 Lingfield Green, Darlington, Co. Durham DL1 1DD.
Wanted: Thorn/Ferguson TA127A 12-12V d.c. battery converter for the TX90 chassis. Eric Thelan, The Cottage, Holtwhites Hill, Enfield EN2 8BY. 0813673101.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Saisho CX780 car radio comb. Photocopy will do. R.E. Norgan, 24 Hankinson Road, Bournemouth BH9 1HJ. 0202529181.
Wanted: Service manual for the Sony SLF20/30 VCR. Also a dud machine for spares. Pete Hills, 50 St. Augustine's Avenue, Wembley, Middx HA9 7NX. 0819045955.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Hung Chang 3502 20MHz oscilloscope. Wayne Townsend, 23 Garden Court, Brackla, Bridgend, Mid. Glamorgan CF31 4UJ.
Wanted: Remote control handset, working or not, for the Bang and Olufsen CTV3119. L.E. Swain, 53 Park Road, Buckden, Huntingdon PE 18 9SL. 0480811058.
Wanted: Teletext board for the Loewe Profi M10; circuit diagram for the Toshiba C400BB; LOPT (MSHIFCB04) for
the Sharp C1410; PCB/chips for the Toshiba 145R7B; TDAl104SP or TDA1106SP chip (Panasonic). D. Benyon, Marshland View, St Annes Hill, Bude, Cornwall EX23 0LT. 0288353373.

Wanted: Panasonic NV8600 VCR (top loader, piano keys). A bonus if in working order. Will collect anywhere promptly. Robert Anderson, 12 Fairy Dell, Marton, Middlesborough, Cleveland TS7 8LF. 0642314385.
Wanted: 1986 and 1987 copies of Television. Have 1981 to mid-1985 to swap/sell. Also Radio and Television Servicing 1960 and 1965-68. G.D. Stocks, 62 Ridge Park Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth, Devon PL4 6QA. 0752668015.
Wanted: Source of service information for the Memorex TV Model 1400R. A. Robertson, Enterprise TV, 261 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan WN2 5RQ. 0942865621.
Wanted: X0064CE i.f. chip for the Rediffusion/Doric colour portable. Jim Mudford, 9 Greenhill Place, Midsomer Norton, Avon BA? 2TF. 0761416245.
Wanted: Atari 1050 disc drive plastic case parts. P.A. Solomon, 43 Amberley Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 8LX. 0625420782 or 515331.
Wanted: New or used mains transformer for the Telequipment D43 oscilloscope. Ron White, 29 Nunnery Sreet, Castle Hedingham, Essex CO9 3ND. 0787462106.
Wanted: Sanyo VHR5240/Granada VHSGS5 VCR for spares. Working/non-working o.k. P.K. Osborne, 29 Shirecroft Road, Westham, Weymouth, Dorset D74 0NH. 0305 770591
Wanted: Service sheet (photocopy o.k.) for the Ferguson Model 34634 music centre. Also an AF21 transistor or information on an equivalent. A. Watson, 2 Masefield Avenue, Padiham, Lancs BB12 8SY. 0282774114.



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