

SERVICING•VIDEO•SATELLITE•DEVELOPMENTS

## Inside the Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

Servicing The IIT Monoprint B Chassis

Satellite Receiver Servicing

VCR Clinio DX-TV Fax Principles
and Practice

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320 Satellite Notes
Fault reports and modification notes relating to satellite receivers.

324 Inside the Ferguson ICC9 Chassis, Part 1 Mark Paul This is the most recent Thomson-designed chassis to appear in the UK, in Ferguson models. It incorporates much interesting technology which this series of articles will investigate. We start with an overview of the chassis and the operation of the power supply and the various trips. A feature of the chassis is the complex protection circuitry.

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## JAPANESE TRANSISTORS

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| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AIWA AVG6;AV77 | VCR8 103. VCR8 107 2200p <br> VIP300A MKII 1900 D | VR3833. 3912. 3913, 3914. 4913, VRP 3833 | NVM1. NVM3, NVM5 4200p <br> AG2100, AG2200 <br> N00p  | VHR1100, VHR1200 1500p <br> VHR1500, VHR2500 $2100 p$ |
| G700  <br> G900  <br> ara  | FISHE | VR |  | VHR2700  <br> VHR7900  <br> SH2500  |
|  | FVHP420.510. 520.530 .615 .618 .620, $622,710,711,715,720,721,722,730,830$. | ${ }_{\text {WR3927 }}$ |  | Sha |
| VS105.112, 115. 116, 125.176. 201.202. |  | VR33976 | NV788 | VC390, Vc393, vC496 |
| Su3. 304.15 SP | VBS $3500,7100,7500,7660.9900$. | VR3977 | NV810, N | VC488 4200p |
|  |  | VR3984, VR3994 ${ }_{\text {VR3995 } 3997}$ | NV850, NV950 ${ }_{\text {NV870 }}$ NV890 NV970 $\quad 375$ | VC779 1800p |
| VP77. VP88, V77100, VP7200, VS9700, |  | VR39517397 | NVG33, NVG46, NVL23, NVL25. |  |
|  |  | VR3730, VR3731, vR3743 2500p | NVL28 2000 | VC200, 220, 300, 387, 383, 384, 385, ,386, |
|  | FVHP500, 711, 715, 721, 722.730, $830,1100 \mathrm{p}$ 5100, FVHO720 | VR3958, VR3999, VR3938 ${ }^{1500}$ | N | 337, 388, 471, 477, 481, 482, 4833 488 |
| VS1,VS2, VS3, VSa, VS5, Vs 10.1350 p | FVHP $725,830,980$ | VR3520. 3701. 3719. 3720, | 450, 465 | 3300, 8381, 9100. 9300, 9400, 9500. 9600. |
| VS33, VS35, VS37, VS38, VS5 3 , VS55, ${ }_{\text {2400p }}$ | FVHP990FVHP975FVHD40, ${ }^{2}{ }^{2200 p}$2400p | 972 | NVG18 2000 | $9700{ }^{\text {90, }}$ |
|  |  | VR3907, VR3908 VR3968 |  | VC582, 583, 651, 681, 750, 780, 781, 683. |
| VS512. VS5 15. VS516 | FVHD40, FVHD140, FVHP1, FVHP10. FVHP20 |  |  |  |
|  |  | J.V.C. \& FERGUSON HA $2200,3300,3320,3330,3350,3360$. $3660,3750.3860 .4100 .3292,8900.8901$ 3902. 8903, 8906, 8922, 8928, 3V01, 3V06 3 V22 | NV | 633, 700, 712, 7810, 782, 7822, 783. 1100 p |
| VSE, VSB, VS9 | FIDELITV HOS $200, \mathrm{VCR600}$, VCR6 $600, ~ V R 900 . ~$ |  | NV660 | VC6000, 6200, 6300, 7300, 7700. 77 |
| VSF600. VSF650 |  |  |  | 8000.8300 |
|  |  |  |  | VC793VCa73, 785. 786 |
| VS20.22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 422, 426, 427 | VTh1000 | HR3660, 7600. 7610, 7650, 7700, HRD110. 111. 120, 121. 220. 225. HRS 100,8304 | AG6100. AGG200, AG6300 NVT. $\mathrm{NGG9}$ NV230 NV790 |  |
| VSF10.vSP9 | VTr1000 |  | NV780 ${ }_{\text {NVG }}$ NVG | vC699, vCA501. vCAE |
|  | GOLDSTARB000 3 SSSDBGVH51 GVH122 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | NVMM7, <br> NVF70 | VC9 |
| ALBA <br> VCR4000, VCR5000, VCR60C0 | GHV1232, 1233, 124, 1242, 1243, 1244. |  | NE.C. <br> N9011, 9012, 9013E, 9014E, 9014G, 9015. 9016, 901A, 902A, 9033, 903 , 9040, 9053 |  |
|  |  |  |  | (M350. FM3 |
|  | 1245, 1246. 1290. 1291, 1295, 1296, 1891. 8210, 8215, GVHP1240, 1241, 1247, 1248. | $3948,3 V 42.3 V 44.3 V 45$. 3V46. 3V47. <br> 3V52, 3V54, 3V55.3V56,3V57 1250p |  | AM363 |
|  |  |  | DX 1000.1600 , 13000 | FM364 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| VCR $6000,6100,6200,8600,8602,8700$ <br> DO8900, 8904, TVR4 <br> 1200p <br> TVR2, TVH3, VCR 4600 VCH 4600 MK II. <br> VCR4700 | 4326 ( ${ }^{4}$ | 8951, 3 V64, JV65. FV10. FV11, FV20. | N911A , 914C, 915A, 916A, 9, 7,9110. | FM391. FM 392. FM461 1800p |
|  | 4326 |  | 9120PVC600, $740,744,754,763 \mathrm{~F}, 764, \mathrm{PV} 2300$2400 | FM462. FM 561 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | G.E.C. 4000 H 4001H, 1002 H |  |  |  |
|  | V4001H V400 <br> V4005H |  | $2400,760,794.770,774,1650 p$ |  |
|  |  |  | N834, N835, \%836 | FM624 1800 p <br> FM585 1425 p |
| AUTHENTIC | GRANADA |  |  |  |
|  |  | FV 37, FV43H, HRD8660 3500 p <br> BR7000E, $8 R 7000 S$ 2800 p |  | FM600 1900p |
| AWA ATVI |  |  | VCP1  <br> PVC2300, 2400, 740, 744, 760, 764  <br> DS6000 14700 p <br> 1400 p <br> 3500 p <br> NOR  | SONY |
|  |  | HR7200. 7300.7350 .2650. BR6200 <br> HRD455 <br> 2000p |  | OSR-19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| BAIRD <br> 8900, 8901, 8902. 3903. 8906, 8922. 8928 3904, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8929, 8935, 8943, |  | HRD300,400, 580.600, 620,650 ${ }_{\text {H }}$ | NORDMENDE | SLFIUB, SLFIE) 2 PIN SIC24 |
|  |  |  |  | SLC33E. SICALAPS, SLF30PF, SLFGOPS, |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VHSEY3 } & 26009 \\ \text { VHSO52 } & 1600 \\ \text { H }\end{array}$ |  | 460, 9-460, V100, 140, 200, 50, 304, 341, 700 O | DSR-33R (FORSLC7 RANGE, SL5000, |
| ${ }_{8909}^{8994} 8$ | VHSEH2 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8942}^{8930.8931,893}$ | VHSEY1, VHEY2VHSEG2, VHSFG4 | HRD180, 199.230.610, 3V59, FV12L, | V110, v333 <br> 2000p | SL5100. SL3000) 1 PIN SLC6E, |
|  |  |  |  | SL36ES, SL37E |
|  |  |  | V101, 102, 103, 112, 141, 142, 200, 300 . 301.302350 .5003005 | SL3000, 8000, 8080, SLC5E. |
|  | VHSTJ1, VHSTJ2, VHSTJ3, VHSW ${ }^{\text {JHSY }}$ 3 70 |  |  | SLTME ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| VC1416VH582 | VHSVNA, VHSWHT, VHSXH1. <br> VHSYH2 |  | Vi3 | SLV201, 202 200 |
|  |  | HRD330, 337, 440, 637, 641, 6 HRFC 100 FV44L | V380 2300p <br> V502, V503, $\mathbf{V 5 0 0 5}$ 3150 p | SLv373v8 260 |
| BLAUPUNKT <br> HTV $100,200,202.211,214,222,224$, <br> RTX100, 200 <br> RTV303, RTX250, RTV333 800p <br> RTV306, 307. 309, 31 t. 315, 316, 520. | GRAETZ <br> 4312. 4605, 4905, 4912, 4913, P4833. TR4605, TR4812, TR4905, TR4912. | KENWOOD  <br> KV901, KV903, KV905 6505 <br> KV917 24505 <br> 20GIK  | ORION <br> VH3, VH555, VH600, VH700 VHESS, <br> VH900, VH1000 (ALL MODELS) VH1, VH2A ${ }^{1100 \mathrm{p}} 700 \mathrm{p}$ | TOSHIBA  <br> V63 $1500 p$ <br> V9680 $3400 p$ <br> V8600, V8700 $3000 p$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TR4605, TR4812, TR4905, TR4912. TR4913. TR4914, TR4943 650F 4935, 4943, 4963, 4985, 4993. TR4833. |  |  |  |
| 707 1650p |  | LOGIK  <br> VR960 1500 F <br> VR950 1400 F <br> LOEWE  |  | V21, V31, V33, V50, v51, V53, |
| RTV310, $3114.312 .317 .319,320, ~$ RTV324, RTV325 | (TR435. TR.4985. TR4993 |  |  |  |
| (RTV328 | 49J6, TR4906. TR4916 1600 p <br> TR4994 2300 p <br> TR4995 3300 p |  |  | V71, v73. v7a v7 |
|  |  | LOEWE <br> OC $410.0 \mathrm{C} 420.0 \mathrm{C} 440 \quad 2400 \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | v80, v93 1450p |
|  | GRUNDIG | LUXOR |  | vSA |
|  |  |  |  | V600 ${ }^{\text {2350p }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | V880MS ${ }^{\text {2600p }}$ |
|  | SE5 $100.6100,6110,9100$, TVA 4500,4510 $5510, \mathrm{~V}, 400,440,500,505,510,518,600$ | 9245.9251.9254 | BV6900AS <br> RV340, RV350, RV380 <br> 700p | V5006, V5096 2500p |
| RTV635, RTV660, RTV670, ATV730 <br> CR 1000, CR1200, CR1500 |  | 9272. <br> 92828217 |  |  |
|  | 5510, VSAOO, 440, 500, 505,510, 518. 500 510,5180, VS6190, 700,900 |  | REDSON | V300G, V301, V305, V309G |
| RTV321. |  | ${ }_{928117}{ }^{\text {282 }} 170$ |  | V61, V63 |
| RTV338 |  | 925 | SABA 2820 | V110, V120, V130, V140, V210, |
| RTV348, RTV404, RTV414 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 930,940 } \\ \mathrm{S} 120 & 24300 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { 2300 }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9281}^{9231}$ | 2A10, 2A 2 , 2820 $4 \mathrm{AlO}, 4620$ | V220 |
| RTV640 | VS680 | VR3761 929 , VR3701, VR2221, VR3731\% | ${ }^{6410.6470}$ |  |
|  | VS160. |  | 8A10, VR6038 CVR6033, VR600, 66007, $6 \mathrm{CDP8}, 6009$ | VR9500. VR9501, VR95 |
| 10 | 660 | matsu | $7006,7007$ | telefunken |
| Bosch | S710, 720, 910. SE7120, 9120, VS710 |  | (1) 6012.7000 .9010 |  |
|  | 720.800, 810.910,920 17000 |  | VHR7000, VA5005 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A920. VR1970, 2920, 2925, 2930, 410 |
| VRP25 1000p | hinar | V $\times 7354$. | VR6604, 6005, 6011, 6013,6014, 6020 \% | VR400, 410. 450, 510, 519, 520, 529 |
| VRP30 3350p | $V \times 12.3,4,20.3511500$ | V×600 | ${ }_{730} \mathbf{6 0 2 2 , 8 1 1 , 8 0 1 4}$, | 610.620. 640, 920, 1920 70 |
| CANON | Vx15 | MITSUB | VR6018, VR7018 ${ }^{24500}$ | A930. 9 |
|  | -x<17 |  |  | 4935, 4940, 4992, 4945, 5935, 7932 1400p |
|  | VXL8.9, 10, 11, 90, VCR3 | HS306. HS318. |  | 24450p |
| D | VTV200 | H5307 $\mathrm{HS319}$ | SAIS | A940, VA 1925, 1930, 1940, 1950, 2960, $440,449,530,535,539,549,550,630$, |
| ${ }^{\text {912, VCR12, VCR } 30,}$ | Hitachi | ${ }_{\text {HS530 }}$ | ${ }_{1200}^{\text {VR100, 605, } 6005}$, 805, 905, 1000. 1100 | 925,930,940,950 |
| VCC52 ${ }_{\text {V }}$ | 0, 503 |  | VR3300x VF3600x. VR3650 | VR1980, VR7980, VR980 3150p |
|  | 640.5030. VTP $10,30,1000$ | HS349, HSE31. HSE32. HS831 | VH3800 , 140 | VR2915 1100p |
|  | V7.vT17.vT18, vri9 22000 | $\stackrel{\text { HSt }}{ }$ | VR3200 VR3500 | VR2970, VR7971, VR975 |
|  | VTI $100.110,111,112,113,115.118,120$ |  | , | VR7979 230 |
|  | 125, 128, 220, 225, 400, 4055, 410,413, 416. | HSE10 | salo | THOMSON |
| dual | 415, 418, 510. 518, 520, 525, 526. V | ${ }^{\text {HSE10. HSE820 }}$ | $6500.6500{ }^{\text {a }}$ (1500p | T $\times 8000$, V309, 316, 320, 321, 323, 326 |
| EvFio | 626.725.726, 728 |  | SV7300, Sv8200, SV8300, 5 S9200 15 | $4100,4200,4300, ~ v \times 305 T, 306 T$ T, 3098 |
| VR70, vin | VT3000 VT 4000 42000.5000 .5500 .5600 | ${ }_{\text {HS200 }}$ | SV7400, 8400 1600 p <br> SV8100 1200 p | 3301, 312T, 410T, 4117, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 650 p |
|  | , | HS337. HS347 15000 |  | TX85 |
| VR85, va96 ${ }^{23}$ | 80 | HSE12.HSE22.MX1 22000 | SAmsung | 4210.4230,4260 1250p |
| VR97 <br> VR80, VR92 | ${ }_{93}$ | HSA11E2.HS411G2 | SVX301, VB | v333 ${ }^{11000}$ |
| VR80.VR92 <br> VR93 | VT8, 9. 56, 57, 570, 575, 576, 580, 585 | HS817, HSB21 22000 | $5600, \mathrm{~V} \times 510,511,520,616,626,627.71$ | V340 1100p |
|  | 34 | HSE50 | 69.629 | , |
| EDISON |  |  |  | V360, V5500 |
| VC21 30, 2133, 2135, 2140, 2830, 2930. | VT130, 135, 138, 145, 250, 255, 258, 220 |  |  | V364, V4400 V368, V6000, V8540 |
| cher VK2132.VK2512 |  | 7000, 7500, 7800, 7850, 8170. 8200. 8400 , | , | V368, v6000, v8540 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 31500 |
| VK2436. VK2340 6550p | VT52. VT60, VT61E, VT62E, VT63, VI64. |  | va770, v1730, v1770, vk\$220, vx750 | V430.530, 4390 |
| VK2530, VK2532. VK2631, VK2541 17000 p | VT640 VT150 VTz60, VTase IS 130 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { NV777, NV330 } \\ \text { NV8050, NV8051 } & 150 \\ \text { N80 }\end{array}$ | VK777, VK88225 1900 p <br> VM1560 VN1561 2200 p | V450 ${ }^{23000}$ |
| VK2632 | VT168, VT150, VT260. | AG 1000 |  | vk300t, vk301T. Vkз302t, vk303 |
|  |  |  | SANY | Vk30 |
|  | VIT52. VTM620, VTM622, VTPA720. |  |  |  |
|  | M822 | AG6840 ${ }_{\text {NV100 }}$ | VTC1500. VTCM10, 11, 20, 21 |  |
| FUN |  | 1600, NV200, NV37 | VTC2000, $5100,5150,530 \mathrm{c}, 5400,5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCR4000, $4500,4800,520], ~ C C R S 600, ~$ <br> 6400 <br> 1000 | H.M.V. <br> HV1000, HV2000, HV 3000 | N | VTC5500, 555 | Givinia a 10 |
| R4600, VCRS 400 V VCR58800 1200 p |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {V }}$ |  | NUJ | VHR2300 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| VCR4530, VCR6000, VCR6100, VCR680 | 605. 390\%, 3935, 3943, 3954, 3958 | 31. 40.130 NV 35. NVG46 | VHR3200. $3270,3100.3150,3300.34000$ |  |
| - 13680 | 3985, 3993, 4993 |  |  |  |

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| AKAIVS10, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, VS9800,VP7100, VP77200p VP7100, VP77VS1, VS2, VS3, VSA, VS5, VS6, VSe, VS9VSI $05,112,115,116,126,205,220,240$, $244,245,247,248,250,512,515.516$,$V S \times 9$ 200p VS 29.VS $201, ~ V S 301 . ~ V S 303, ~ V S ~ 304, ~ V S ~$003, VS606, VSG07, VP58-P82VS125, VS155, VS 165, VS220, VS 240, VS125, VS155. VS 165. VS220, VS240,VS 250, VS512 $V S 22,23,25,35,37,38,53,66,75,422$,$425,426,427,462,465,467,485,965,967$, VSA77,VSF260, 264, 262. 265, 270, 274, 280, 290, 410.599 |  | TK1000. 1600.2000 .3000 . N5012. | FM601, 603, 605,607, 608, 617,619, 620, $621,623,625,626,628,630,632,634,636$ |  |
|  | GRUNDIG <br> GAACELONA MADRID, MVS500, 510 SES110, $5140,6100,6110,7120,9100$. 9120, TVRA500, 4510, 55 10, VERONA, VS500, $505,510,520,530,540,550,600$, $610,620,630,640, \vee 5650,660,680,700$. $710,720,740.790,800,810,900,90$ $930, ~ V \$ 940,5180,5480,6190,6690$ MVS $400,440,400$ 460 VS 120 VS 150 <br> VS $180,200,220,226,262,265,267,300$. $310,315,320.326,345,380$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| AMSIRAD <br>  ${ }^{3} \mathrm{BCA}$. $\substack{2000 \\ 2000}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | GOLDSTAR $1243,1244,1245,1246,8000,8200,8210$,2215, GHVP 1240. 124, 12.47, 1248, 1290, <br> $1291,1296,1296$, VCP $1000,4100,4130$ $4200,4300,4301,4305,4306,4310,4311$,$4315,4316,4320,4321,4325,4326$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| AUTHEN |  |  |  |  |
| RV, 00, 200, 202, 222, 224, 301, 306, 307 $309,311,312,315,316,317,319,320,328$,$404,414,434,44,478,707$, RTX $100200 p$ RTV211, 214, $321,322,348$, RT $\times 250$ 260 FIV324. 325 200p200p $720,730,740,800,810,900,910,920200 \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  <br>  $450,510,520,530,540,620,630,640$, $4200,4210,4230,4240,4260,4300,4340$ $4400,5500,5540,6000,8540 \quad 200 p$ $T \times 8000, V 309,316,357,309,410,411$, 3801,4100 $200 p$ $\vee \times 300,301,302,305,306,312,3301200 p$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| daewo |  |  |  |  |
| DECCA VR8300 VRH84950K (Pressure Roller Assembly) PS403-40205 450p |  |  | DV55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 75 $77,81,83,85,86,93,94,80,90,96,97$ <br> $200,202,205,207,300,309,500,509$, <br> 700 $V 5470, V 5480$ <br> V108, V109, V199, V209, V609 <br> 2000 <br> 2000 <br> 2000 <br> PRE205, V91, V95 |  |
| erguson <br> 2V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24 3292, 8500, 8301, $8902,8903,8904,8906$ 8909. $8912.8922 .8923 .8924,8925$. | 1.T.T. VR3605, 3826, , 3905, $3906,3916,3926 ~$ 3935, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3985, 3986, 3995 VR3913, 3914, 3943, 3954, 3984, 3993 ${ }^{2000}$ | SANYO <br> VHA $1100,1150,1200,1300,1500,2100$ 2300.2500 .2700 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VHSVHA VHSWH1, VHSXMI VHSYH VHSBH VHSBP VHSWH <br>  |
|  |  |  | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  FV4AL,FVV6T, FV 43 H |  | ${ }^{75500}, 7330,7540,7800,8100,8200,8250$ <br>  Chioo |  | NHSCO |
|  |  | 89, 385, 386. 388,330 |  |  |
|  <br>  FVHPGO5, 906, 908,910, 911, 915, 916, $918,970,975,980,990,5000,5005,5050$. 5075,5100 VBR330, VBS $3500,7000,7500,7600200 p$ $9000,9900200 \mathrm{p}$ $250.300 .310 . \mathrm{FVSO} 2095 \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |  | VHSFGI, VHSFGG, VHSF63 |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\substack{\text { Alw } \\ \text { avs } \\ \text { avs } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { G900 }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | RUNDIC <br> VVS 400, MVS 440, VS $400,410,440,441$ MVS 400. MV $450,456,460$ VS $180,200,220,226,262,265,267$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VS5150, vs315, vs322. vs326, v5340. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Legik | SAISHO <br> 000, VR2000, VR2500 VR3400 | AUTHENTC |  |
|  |  |  |  | VT5000, VT5500, VTE300, VT8500VT7000, VTB000, VT VT680, VT65N0, VT6800, VT9300, VT9500 VT52, VT57, V161, VT62, VT63, VT64 VT65, VTB5, VT86, VT640 VT100 128, 130, 135, 138, 145, 150 168, 17, 220. $225,250,255,258,260$, VTL 3 ( $) ~ 178,220,130$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| svi |  |  |  |  |
| VHSEH2, VHSEH3 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{o_{p}}^{\circ}$ |  | SAMSUNG <br> SV716, 717, VB510, 520,610,616,617 619, 620, 626, 627, 629, 900, SV910, V15 10 $520,611,616,621,626,900,910, V \times 510$. $520,516,617,619,626,627,629$ 200p $5 v \times 301,303,305,307,319,322, V B 710$, SV $301,303,305,307,319,322$, VB710. $770,971,8220,8225, V 1730,1790,18220$. $18225, V \times 710,712,720,730,750,770$, $790,825,970,971,972,8220 \quad 200 p$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | POSCH-BAUER  <br> VRH50 $100 p$ <br> VRP460 $190 p$ <br> VRP20 $180 p$ |  |
|  | NATIONAL PANASONICNY $100,180,300,332,333,340,366,600$, $688,777,788,3321, A G 6010,6015,6100$,$6200,6400,6800$$200 p$ NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431,433, 450, 460, 465, 470, 480, 630, 650, 730, $770,780,810,830,850,870,890,2000$,$2010,3000,7000,7200,7800,8050,8150$. 8200, 8300, 8400, 8600, 8610, 8620,NVG14, NVG7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 30, 130, 400, NVG14, NVG7, $10,12,15,18,30,130,400$AG $1000.1050,1200,1500,2100,2200$, 6810, NVH70NVG9, NVG 120 AG6840, NVH65, 75, NVJ30. NVL20, 23.25, 28. NVG300, NVF65, NVF70 NVFSI. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { NVFS100, NVG19, 20, 25, 33, 40, } 50 & 200 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { NVD48, NVDBO, NVG21. NVG45 } & 200 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| FOR MORZ CRANDATA BARCATNS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | D |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  VR20 viso |  |

# VCR BELT KITS / REPLAGEMENT VIDEO LAMPS 



## AMSTRAD

VCR700
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. REEL IDLER. VIDEO LAMP Order Code: SK41

## FERC

HRD455;HRD725
Contents Economy Kill Contents BELT SET. PINCH POLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER CIJTCH MECHANISM TENSION SUPPLYCLUTCH TAKEU BAND
Order Code: SK31 $\quad \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}$ Order Code: SK38
3V58/59:64/65
HAD $170 / 180 / 210: 230 / 300 / 320 / 370 / 400: 430 / 530,700 / 750$ HRS5000
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER DELR ARM. YENSION BAND Order Code: SK44
3V29:3V30
HR7200/7300/7350
CITS
ELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES
Onder Code: SK05
66.00

3V35:36.38/39/49
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND IDLER TYRES
Order Code: SKO4
3V31/3v42
HR7600/76107650 765
Contents
BELT SET TUREEL TABLE TYRE. PANCH ROLLER REEL CERL. TN CLUTCH. TUIDLER ENSION BAND. VIDEOLAMP Order Code: SK33 $£ 12.00$
3V35:36/38/39/49
HRD110:111/120/121/225
Contents
BELT SET T/U REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE PINCH ROLLER TIU
CUTCH. TMIDLER, REE
Order Code: Sk35
£ 10.50
3v29/3v30
HRT2007730077350
Contents
bent SET T/U REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABEE
TYRE PINCH ROLLER. REEL
IDLER TUCLUTCH T/UIDLER
TENSION BAND VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK31 $£ 11.00$
Economy Kit Contents BELTSET. TA REELTABLE TVRE PINCH ROLLER REE IDLER TVRE TUIDERL TVRE TN CLUTCH
Order Code: SK34

Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. T/UREEL TABLE TYRE SUPPLYREEL TABLE TYRE PINCH ROLLER TJ CLUTCH. TU IDLER TYRE REEL
DLER TYPE Order Code: SK36
£5.80

3 V44/45/48:53 54.55/57
HRP50/HRD 140 150 158:160
HRD250/257/565/566:755
COntents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
CLUTCH MECHANISM TENSION
BAND
Order Code: SK39 $\quad$ £15.00 Order Code: SK40
FISHER
FV4P905:906/907:908.910911:916:918
Contents
Economy Kit Contents BELT SET TU REEL IDLER TYRE SUPPL REEL TABIE TYRE PINCH ROLLER REEL IRLE TVRE TNUIDLER TYRE TNCLUTCH Order Code: SK32 £5.10 ELER GEAGIDLERUNT BELTSET. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT IDLER TYRE

Order Code: SK57
£13.00 Order Code: SK58
FVHP615 618:620:622710:711/715/716/720/72 1/722725/ $730: 830.840$
Contents
Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
BELTSET. PINCH ROLLER
IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT.
TENSIONBAND

## HITACHI

THN
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. DDLER TYRES
Order Code: SK08

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER Price: $£ 4.00$ each

## AMSTRAD MODE KIT <br> Price: $£ 3.00$ each

## SEE OTHER PACES

 FOR MOREGRANDATA BARGANS

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## Contents

Contents Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET TUP REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE
IDLER CLUTCH PLATE
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK45

T52/61/62/63/64/65/85:86:640
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
FFREW ARM CLUTCH PLATE.
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK49 £14.00 Order Code: SK50 £3.2
V7400/405/410/13/4/15/18 420/25/26;28/430/31/35/48/450/498 510:520:25:26;530:35:36.540;545:46/48:570/75/576:580/85:88 Contents
TMING BELT. PINCH ROLLER FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH BASE. Order Code: SK52

T100/1 101
1750
$175 / 220,225 / 250 / 255 \cdot 258 / 260$ VTL30

## Contents

ENSION PNCH ROLLER FFIREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE Order Code: SK51

114.00

## PANASONIC

N/2000 NV2010
Contents
NV7000 NV7200NV7800
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES Order Gode SKO IDLER TYRES TENSION BAND IDLER TYRES Order Code: SK03 $\quad \mathbf{E 6 . 2 5}$ Order Code: SK02 55.50 NV300NV330/NV333NV340/NV366
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND IDLER TYRE Order Code: SKO1

EELI SEY. PINCH ROLLER FFFREW IDLER TYRE T/UP REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE

Order Code: SK46 $\$ 4.50$

Economy Kit Contents BELT SET PNCH ROLLER FFRREW IDLER$£ 3.25$

## NV2000 NV




Order Code: SK11 $\quad \mathbf{8 8 . 5 0} \quad$ Order Code: SK12 $\quad \$ 4.20$

## NV 300 NV330 NV 333 NV 340 NV 356



SHARP
VC381
Contents Economy Kit Contents
BELT SEF BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
REELIDLER TENSION BAND REEL IDLER TYRE
Order Code: SKAT $£ 9.00$ Order Code: SKAB
$\mathbf{\$ 4 . 7 5}$
VC500NC571NC581/NC582 NC583:VC584/VC5F3
Contents Economy ait Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLEP
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Order Code: SK60 } & £ 9.50 & \text { Order Code: SK61 } & \mathbf{5 6 . 5 0}\end{array}$
VC781NC7810NC7822NC785 VC786, VC793VC800
レCA100NCA102NCA $104 / V C A Z O 2$
Contents Economy Kit Contents BELT SET.VINCHTELET SET PINCHROLLER REELD REEL DRIVE UNITTYRE Order Code: SK64 £13.50 Order Code: SK65 $£ \mathbf{£ 6 . 2 5}$

VC681/VC682 VC684/VC685 NC693NC699VC6F3NC700 Contents Economy Kit Contents BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. BELT SET PINCHROLLIR REEL DRIVE UNIT TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE BAND
Order Code: SK62 $\quad$ E13.50 Order Code: SK63 $\quad$ E6.00

## FOR MORE DETAILS OF OVER 500 TYPES OF SERVICE KITS... PLEASE RING US! <br> BACKUP BATTERIES

REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NI-CAD BACKUP BATTERIES
Replaces Ferguson Part No:
00E6-067-001, used on TX10, L2
Replaces Philips Part No's:
138-10138, 138-10313. 1.2V-90mAh
Replaces Philips Part No's:
1229. 2.4V-90mAh BATTERIES
Replaces Ferguson Part Nos:
00E6-066-001, 2.4V
Used on: 3V35, 3V56, 3V58, 3V65

## REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

Description



## JUST ARRIVEDI! NEW ITEMS

## Satellite PSU Repair Kits

Experience shows that $50 \%$ of all receiver power supplies 'bounce' unless the correct precautionary measures are taken when being serviced. A kit of all the recommended parts is supplied for the 4 most popular models, which when fitted should overcome this.

| MAKE \& MODEL | ORDER CODE | PAICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 670 p |
| PACE SS9000, $9200,9010,9020,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 670 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 670 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 670 p |


\section*{Replacement Video Heads <br> | MAKE | models | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H:TACHI | VT570, VT575, VT576, VTE80, VT585 VT588, VTF70 | 3100p |
| I.T.T. | VR3761 | 3100p |
| JVC \& FERGUSSON | HRD950, HRD960, HRD983, FV46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3? 61 | 3100 p |
| MITSUBISHI | HSE5! | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVFS200, NVFS90, NVV8300 | 4500p |
|  | NVHD100, NVHD101, NVHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400 p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS 100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS 1000 P , TLS $1001 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{TLS} 1100$ | 3100p |
|  | VHR7800, VHR7810, VHRA000 ${ }^{\circ}$ VHRB801SP. VHRD 4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | $\checkmark$ CHBO, VCH81, VFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCAB3, VCA $36, ~ V C A 43, ~ V C A 4 A, ~$ VCA46, VCA49 | 4500p |
|  | VCA55. VCA63 | 2200 p |
| SONY | SLV656, SLV715, SL.V757 SLV777. <br> SLV315, SLV825 | 4600p |
|  | SLV353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCDV90E, CCDV95E, CCDSP5E | 4800p |

Original Video Heads

| make | modets | PRice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVG20, NVG21, NVG22. NVG25 NVG25, NVG25. NVG200 NVD48 PART NO: VEH 0343 | 3000p |
|  | NVG33, NVG45, NVG46, NVL23 <br> NVL25, NVL28 <br> PART NO: VEH 0417 | 2900p |
|  | NV.j30, NVM.j33, NVL20, NVL21. NVG30, NVG31, NVG40, NVG 130 PARTNO: VEH 0416 | 2700p |

## Audio Control Head

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVA1, 2, 3 , VCR4600, $4660 \mathrm{MKII}, 4700$, FUNAIVS2, VCR4600, $4800,5200,5600,6600$, VIP 3000,5000
Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER COOE: AHO1 PRICE: 1350p AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD 8900,8904 , VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602. 8603, VCR8604, $8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
Also fits: ANITECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND. GRANADA, HINARI, MAROUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX SCHNEDIER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, OWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p
Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | $\mathbf{8 7 5 p}$ |
| VBR 0050 | NV300, NV340 et | $\mathbf{8 7 5}$ |
| VBR 0061 | NV777 etc | $\mathbf{8 7 5 p}$ |
| VBR 0103A | NV250, NV450 et | $\mathbf{6 2 5 p}$ |
| VBR 0125 |  | $\mathbf{6 2 5 p}$ |

## 4 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control

A single remote control to operate Televisionis, Videos and Satellite Receiverts. Plus Auxilliary Options II
"Replaces up to 8 remates with one "Simple 4 digit setup routine Controls 1000 s of models * Teletext functicns
Clear llerge key) layoul " Code Search Facility

- Stylish and easy, to operate * Replace broken or lost remotes - Original Remote not required

Order Code: RCBW:200 Price 1500p + VAT

Replacement Video Cassette Housings

| MAKE | MODELS | CODE | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35, 'S53, VS55, VS56, VS75 | CH 18 | 2600p |
| GRANADA | VHSDF ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CH01 | 2600p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1ě90P, 1291P, 1295P, 9400, 73401, GSE 1295P, GSE 1891P. 200010, 200510. VCP4200, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4311, 4315, 431€, 4320, 4321, 4325 | CH25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV57, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, GHV8000, 8200 | CH26 | 2900p |
| FERGUSON \& J.V.C. | 3V38, $3 \mathrm{~V} 39,8943,8944,8951,3 \mathrm{~V} 35,3 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 49$, HRD 110, 111, 120, 121, 225 | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | 3V42, JV43, 3V44, 3V45, 3V48, 3V53, 3V54, 3V55, 3V57 8945, 8947, 8948, HRD 140 , 141, 150, 157, 158, 190, 250, MRD257, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755 | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | 8948.2950, FV 10B, 12L, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, 22L, 26, 355, HRD230, 430, 530 | CH03 | 2600p |
|  | 3V58, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, FV11R, 8950, 8951, HRD170, tiRD180, HRD370 | CH04 | 2600p |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300p |
|  | HRD5 $5,520,527,540,550,580,600,610,620,660,670$, HRD $330,840,850,860,4050$, 6600 FV 37 H | CH 20 | 2400p |
|  | HRD5 $40.580,830,880$ 910, 960, HRD970, HRDX20, FEAGGUSON FV57H | CH27 | 2400p |
| 7.1. | VR36C5, VR3905 | CHO1 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997,6948 | CHO2 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CHO2 | 2600p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV73¢ | СН06 | 4300p |
| N.E.C. | N830EG, N831EG, N832, N833EG | CHO1 | 2600p |
|  | N895 | CH02 | 2600p |
| PHILIPS | CASSETTE LIFT ASSEMBLY (69120366) DV186, 190, ※36, 471, 562, 761, VR6180, 6182, 5185,6285, VR6290, 6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6393, 6467, 6468, 6470, VR6561, 6670, $1760,6761,6870,6970$ | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VR6463 | CH 22 | 2900p |
|  | VR6448 | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | 49SBe | CH24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA140, VCH851, VCH852 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA1w3, 103GV, 106, 106GVM, 25AGVM | CH 23 | 2500p |
|  | VCS2 1, 244, 5055, 605, VCB230, VCD806G, 810G, VCF212, 310, 410G, 610 | CH 24 | 2500p |
| TELEFUNKEN | VR29-0 | CH02 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | V $320,321,323,326,4200,4300$ | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | V342, 343, 352, 353, 360, 364, 368, 4210, 4230, 4260, 4400, V5500, 6000, 8540 | CH02 | 2600p |
| TOSHIBA | V55, 657 | CH 01 | 2600p |
|  | V65, 666 | CH02 | 2600p |

## Service Aids

| DESCRIPTION | VOLUME | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEADCLEANER | 75 ML | SP01 | 140p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176 ML | SP02 | 150p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZE IT | 170 ML | SP04 | 200 p |
| FREEZE : $T$ | 400 ML | SP16 | 350p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 170p |
| ANTISTATIC | 150 ML | SP06 | 170p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135 ML | SP07 | 140 p |
| AERO DUSTER | 150ML | SP08 | 200 p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML L | SP17 | 425p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 200p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 160 p |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 160p |
| EXCEL. POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 150p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 1900p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240 p |
| REFURE 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 280p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 2800 |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANEF | 200ML | SP24 | 450p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200 ML | SP25 | 150 p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100p |

All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage

> \& package will be cinarged as follows: 300 p for 5 cans 450p for more than 5 cans

## CD Pick Ups

## SONY OPTICAL PICK UP

PART NO: KSS210A SONYCDPC $501 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{CDPC}$ 305M 2200p Fits most Sony, Akai \& J.V.C. Purtable Hi-Fi and Midi Systems

## PART NO: KSS2108

USED ON MODELS
CFO100, 105L, 120, 300, 440, 454, 453, 50, 500, 55, 58, 60
CFD $88,750,755,760,765,770,775,440 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{w} 100,100 \mathrm{~S}$

Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6V MOFOR | 170 p |
| 9V MOTOR | 12 p |
| 12V CVE MOIOR | 170 p |
| 12V CCN MOTOR | 170 p |
| 13.2 CCWMOTOR | 290 p |

## Cassette Tape Heads

| HEAD T:TPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| MONCHEAD | 90 p |
| STERED-HEAD | 310 p |
| MINIHEAD | 350 p |

## Soldering Accessories

| descfipton | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS |  |  |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC (XS 25 W 240V) | S101 | 900p |
| 15 WATT 240 VAC (XS 15 W 240 V ) | S102 | 900p |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450p |
| 15 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | 5104 | 450p |
| SOLDER NG STAND \& SPONGES |  |  |
| SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX] | S108 | 350p |
| SPARE SPONGE | S109 | 55p |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 78 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S110 | 500p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S111 | 650p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S112 | 700p |
| OESOLDERING AIDS |  |  |
| SOLDE R MOP STANDARD GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ | 5107 | 70p |
| SOLDER MOP $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$ | S113 | 300p |
| DESOIDERING PUMP | S105 | 320p |
| Spare nozzle | S106 | 60p |

Transistors \& ICS

| BU 508A (PH | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}$ | MJE 13009 | 100p | 2SC 3885A | 350 p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BU 810 | 110p | MJE 18004 | 125p | 2SD 633 | 70p |
| buz 90a | 180p | STK 6982H | 800 p | 2SD 1680 | 225p |
| CXA 1041P | 550 p | STK 7253 | 450p | 2SK 793 | 400 p |
| HA 1340: | 350p | TDA 2030 H | ${ }^{1000}$ p | 2SK 956 | 1400p |
|  | 400 p | TEA 2019 | 200p | 2SK 1023 | 550 p |
| L272 | 200p | TMP 47C434N | 1250p | 2SK 1342 | 750p |
| L6210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600 p |
| MC 3423p | 100p | 2SA 1540 | 55p | 68000 | 500 p |
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# TELEVISIOn 

## Video Discs

High-density CD technology, which uses a shorter-wavelength laser to increase CD storage capacity, making it ideally suited to digital video and data applications, has been with us for only a comparatively short while. Yet we are already witnessing what looks like that bugbear of consumer electronics development, a format war. Philips and Sony have now, at the recent Las Vegas Consumer Electronics Show, given a public demonstration of their system. From all reports it works very well. It has just one minor disadvantage: the playing time is not quite sufficient for some movies. So along comes Toshiba with an alternative digital video disc (DVD) which overcomes the problem by storing information on both sides of the disc. It may also have improved performance in other respects, though a public demonstration has still to be given. However that might be, the fact that it has already been given wide support by other consumer electronics manufacturers and the entertainment industry suggests that it has passed the development stage.

We should not be surprised that Toshiba has come up with a significant video innovation in this field. Though the company was the original developer of the helical-scan VTR. it didn't get involved in the VHS/Betamax/V2000 video tape system wars of the Eighties. Toshiba built its first, experimental (it was hand made!) helical-scan VTR in 1957: a trial machine was produced in
the following year, and given a public demonstration in early 1959. By 1962 Toshiba had perfected a helical-scan VTR with full-colour capability. But the company failed to follow up this initiative and go on to deveiop products for the consumer electronics market. Nevertheless the Toshiba Central Research Laboratory has been a significant contributor to video technology. And now the company has come up with its own version of the DVD.

The Philips-Sony camp has one advantage. It seems to have completed development of a practical system first, and can go into full production with little delay. It's unlikely to do so without significant support from the rest of the industry however. What seem to be going on at present are high-level negotiations on patent rights and exactly what technology will be used in a final DVD standard.

All this highlights the subject of managing technological innovation. It must be a fiendishly complex business. The historian has difficulty enough establishing who succeeded in producing a practical system or device first. Imagine trying to negotiate with others as parallel development programmes keep coming up with something new. Remember the battle over a colour TV standard for Europe, when PAL Mk 1, 2, 3, Secam Mk 1, 2, 3 and others were appearing by the week? With this in mind it's not surprising that
inferior systems are sometimes adopted as the standard. It probably doesn't matter too much as far as the consumer is concerned: systems can always be tweaked to obtain improved performance, as has happened with VHS.

The history of the video disc to date (frcm Baird's 78s of the early Thirties!) has not been a happy one. Remember JVC's VHD and RCA's capacitance disc? The latter in particular must have lost its creators a fortune. Neither made any headway against the original LaserDisc, whose performance is excellent though it never caught on. What people wanted was tape, to be able to both play and record. It would be ironic if Toshiba, which failed to take advantage of its early work on helicalscan recording, now seized the initiative with discs. Toshiba has suggested that within a couple of years or so its technology could provide us with discs that can be used for recording as well as playback. The basic idea has been around for some time now - the use of different-power lasers for the two purposes. Getting low-cost dise material that will provide a long-term store could be the problem here. Once someone comes up with a reliable play/record disc, tape could be in for a tough time.

Meanwhile we already have LaserDisc, CDi, the Video CD, Photo CD and other disc-based systems. One wonders how long it will be before they go the way of the capacitance disc.

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Ferguson ICC9 chassis. The particular set is a Model D59N. See article on pages 324-328.

# Teletopics 

## DIGITAL VIDEO DISCS

There have been rapid developments in moves to establish a second-generation video $C D$ format. First of all we have to start calling them DVDs instead of HDCDs. But that's the least of it: the big thing is what son of DVDs will they be? Despite the Sony-Philips disc being demonstrated at the Las Vegas CES and making a very good impression (see page 332) the industry appears to have moved in favour of Toshiba's alternative double-sided disc, with which Time Wamer has been collaborating. The thing that seems to have tipped the balance in favour of this format is the announcement that it is now being backed by Matsushita, which is still the world's largest consumer electronics manufacturer. Other firms which are backing it include Hitachi. JVC, Denon, Pioneer. Thomson and several major entertainment groups. The dise was not demonstrated at Las Vegas, but support for it is such that Sony and Philips have started top-level discussions with Toshiba, the aim being to agree on a common approach to the development of DVDs. The Sony-Philips dises have a maximum playing time of about 145 minutes: the Toshiba disc increases the playing time to around 270 minutes.

As far as the consumer is concerned this could postpone the launch of DVDs in the marketplace. Sony had suggested a launch next year, though Philips seemed to be thinking more in terms of five years or so. A disc with industry-wide backing would be to everyone's advantage. At the time of writing it looks as if this will be the Toshiba version, possibly as early as autumn 1996 - Matsushita has suggested that it will have players available then at around $£ 320$, with the dises costing $£ 20$ or so. The players are complicated by the fact that the laser has to move around after scanning one side of the disc to scan the other side. With the alternative duallayer system that Philips and Sony have been working on with 3 M , the laser has to refocus on to the deeper layer after scanning the layer closer to the surface of the disc.

Time Warner is manufacturing the Toshiba discs at its CD production plant in Pennsylvania, and has demonstrated that they can be mass-produced competitively using existing pressing equipment which has been only slightly modified. EMI. Matsushita and Pioneer have also produced test discs.

## SATELLITE TV

SES, owner of the Astra satellites, has signed an agreement with Hughes Space and Communications International to produce Astra IG. It's due to be launched in the first half of 1997 and will be the third satellite dedicated to digital transmissions at $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Astra 1 E - 1 G will operate in the system's high band ( $11.7-12.75 \mathrm{GHz}$ ), with a total of 56 transponders. The HS601 body will be used for IG, with gallium-arsenide solar panels generating 8 kW . It will have 32 transponders for the first years of operation, with 28 active transponders at the end of its lifetime - expected lifetime is fifteen years. 100 W travelling-wave tube amplifiers will provide the outputs.

While IE is to be launched by Arianespace at Kourou, French Guiana, IF is to be launched at the Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan, using a Lockheed-Khrunichev-Energia International Proton D1E system. No decision has been made on the launch of 1 G . Arianespace has announced the cause of the failure of Flight 70 on December 1st: because of a pres-
sure problem that resulted in insufficient supply to the gas generator, the third stage didn't operate at full thrust.

BSkyB added a net 180,000 direct-to-home subscribers during the fourth quarter of 1994. Seventy per cent subscribe to all the premium channels, paying the top monthly rate of $£ 22.99$. During the period Sky`s subscriber base increased by seven per cent, from 2.64 to 2.82 million, with the churn rate falling from twelve per cent in the second half of 1993 to ten per cent during the second half of 1994 - despite a price increase in October 1994. According to BARB (Broadcasters' Audience Research Board) figures the total number of homes able to receive Sky programming now exceeds four million.

Philex Plc., Philex House, 110-124 The Broadway, West Hendon, London NW9 7BP (0181 202 1717. fax 0181202 0014 ) is now distributing the Taiwanese-manufactured Veccom 40031 LNB in the UK. The impressive noise figure is 0.8 dB , while its compact dimensions ( $129 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) make installation easy. The glass fibre cap over the hom, instead of the more usual plastic type, should provide improved performance under adverse weather conditions.

Baylin book distributor Swift Television Publications, 17 Pittsfield. Cricklade, Wilts SN6 6AN (01793 750 620, fax 01793752 399) can now supply, at $£ 59$ plus carriage (UK $£ 5$, rest of Europe $£ 5$, rest of the world $£ 16$ ), the $1995 / 96$ World Satellite Yearly. This 786 -page, large-format reference book provides up-to-date information on the programming available at sites across the globe as well as on equipment, broadcast methods and standards, an overview of scrambling and encryption technicues and much else. Footprints are included for nearly all of the world's operational broadcast satellites, presented in a standard format.

## THE VIDEO MARKET

According to research consultancy BIS Strategic Decisions the video rental market peaked at $£ 578 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1993, falling back to $£ 545 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1994. Sales of cassettes increased from $£ 630 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\mathfrak{f} 751 \mathrm{~m}$ during the same period - they have doubled in value over the past five years, from $£ 340$ in 1990 . The video market has been changing. While the rental side enjoyed rapid growth in the Eighties, it is now in decline with video sales increasing sharply. There has also been a marked trend away from conner shop video stores to the larger type.

Blockbuster, the largest UK video retailer, is to close 133 of its Ritz rental shops. The Ritz name is to be dropped: 225 Ritz units have already been converted to Blockbuster Express shops and the remaining 350 outlets will be converted to this format. There are now 83 Blockbuster Superstores.

## TV SETS

Sony and Philips are to launch PALplus sets later this year. Nokia plans to introduce a PALplus adaptor this spring for existing widescreen TV sets. Channel Four is expected to increase the number of PALplus broadcasts this year. Recent Sharp releases include a projection set. Model XV315P. that can produce pictures measuring up to 100 in . diagonally. The display uses a 3.6 in . TFT LC panel with over 100,386 pixels and a newly developed metal halide lamp which produces a picture brightness of 330 lux. Suggested price is $£ 1,800$.

## DON'T FORGET!

The cost of a colour TV licence will be $£ 86.50$ from April 1 st. A monochrome TV licence will cost $£ 28.50$ from the same date.

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## VCR Clinic

## Panasonic NVSD40

This machine wouldn't accept a cassette. Replacing the BA6219B loading motor drive chip seemed to cure the fault, but the machine failed again on the soak test bench. Eventually we found that the cause of the problem was a dry-joint at one of the loading motor pins: it sparked intermittently, blowing the drive chip.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ30/35 and NVL20/25/28

Intermittent stopping or shutting down, usually with the mechanism remaining fully loaded, is a common fault with all these machines. In nearly every case the cause is dryjoints at P2001, the capstan motor connector. Always resolder this socket and ensure that the plug is properly inserted.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS90

There were various complaints with this machine: picture problems, no VHS or S-VHS playback, and the owner mentioned fine lines across the picture when it was there. Lack of playback was soon narrowed down to the sub-luminance pack where we found that C3501 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ which couples the input to the CCD delay line chip IC3504 was open-circuit.

We then found that the restored picture was smeary, with the fine lines complained about in evidence. These faults were cured by replacing C3509 and C3516 (both $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) which decouple pins 6 and 15 of the CCD delay line chip.

A check on the S-VHS playback produced a badly distorted, mushy picture. When IC303 was treated to a quick squirt of freezer the picture cleared up, proving that a replacement (VEFH05B) was required.

Finally, while the machine was on soak test another fault developed: fine lines across the picture slowly became more distinct. The cause of this fault was traced to yet another electrolytic capacitor, this time C3311 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which decouples the output buffer for the 1H delay line in the HQ pack.

The machine was then pronounced fit to resume its duties.
B.S.

## Akai VS422/425 etc

The symptom of a dim or extinguished fluorescent display with this range of models is well known: Akai has a modification kit (part no. BX744015J) which provides a cure. On two occasions recently however we've found that the display panel failed to come to life after fitting the kit. In each case the primary winding of the oscillator transformer L404 had gone open-circuit. Don't be fooled by the fact that the circuit continues to oscillate: the coil in parallel with L404's primary winding sustains oscillation.
E.T.

## Panasonic NVF70

If the symptom with one of these machines is no-go (dead) or reluctance to start, the likelihood is that the kick-start capacitor Cl109 in the power supply has dried up. It gets very

## Reports from Brian Storm, Eugene Trundle, Mike Leach, Bob McClenning, Michael Dranfield, Chris Watton, David Belmont, Gerald Smith and Terry Lamoon

warm in its little box. Replace C1114 while you are at it. To prevent premature failure of the replacements make sure that you use $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rated components in both positions. E.T.

## JVC HRS5800

If complete failure to operate (no display, no action) is the problem with one of these machines it's likely that the UNSW 12 V line is at zero voltage because the $22 \Omega$ fusible resistor R15 in the power supply is open-circuit. The resistor seems to fail for internal reasons - we've never found it to be overloaded.
E.T.

## Sanyo VHR3300

Now that these machines are ageing a total jam up of the tape loading mechanism is becoming common. It's usually instigated by failure of the half-load arm to move clear of the exit guide assembly during the unlacing process. The cause is the fact that the metal pin on the half-load lever assembly has listed to starboard. Replacement is the only cure: it's item 79 in the exploded deck view in the manual. E.T.

## Samsung VI712

This 7 series Samsung machine wouldn't record. When a new recording was played back nothing had been erased and nothing had been recorded on the tape. The cause was simply dry-joints on the main panel. These machines do suffer from dry-joints which cause various symptoms. M.L.

## Ferguson 3V57/JVC HRD755

The customer complained of frequent tape damage. We tried everything: idlers, pinch rollers, the capstan motor. On its unhappy return to the workshop yet again it went wrong this was the first time we'd actually seen the fault! Transistor Q604 in the capstan control line was the cause of the trouble. It's mounted on a large heatsink on the top main PCB and was going open-circuit very intermittently.
B.McC.

## Hitachi VT130

When this machine was switched on and a cassette was inserted none of the functions would work until play had been pressed. Once play had been pressed stop, fast forward and rewind worked all right, but when the cassette had been ejected and the operate button pressed the loading arms would start to come out and the loading motor continued to run, much to the distress of the loading belts.

Extensive checks eventually brought me to pin 6 of the syscon chip IC901 - the power control pin. The voltage here was high at around 7 V . Since the supply to the chip is 5 V , the voltage at pin 6 in the high state should be 5 V . Tracing back through R952 I found that the voltage was even higher, about 10 V . Checks in the power supply revealed that D865 (IS2473) in the power on/off control system was shortcircuit. With a sigh or relief I fitted a 1 N 4148 as a replacement and then tried the machine again. To my horror the fault was still present, and this time the machine couldn't be turned
off. remaining on all the time. As the power control line was still at 10 V I lifted pin 4 of CN852 on the power PCB, but the 10 V was still present at R952. The only other component connected to the power control line is D508 (1SS119): when this was removed and checked it was also found to be shortcircuit. Another 1 N 4148 restored normal operation, with the power control line back at 5 V in the on state.
M.Dr.

## Matsui VX6600

This machine wouldn't load a cassette. When we checked it we found that the BA6 247 loading motor drive chip was getting hot. Was it the motor or the chip? We disconnnected one lead to the motor and fed it from an external power supply. As it was in order a new chip was obtained and fitted, restoring normal operation.
M.Dr.

## Ferguson FV52

The dealer who brought this machine along had already changed the mode switch. There were two complaints. First the deck would carry out all sorts of operations without being asked. The cassette housing went up and down of its own accord, and cogs would grind. To make matters more difficult the faults were intermittent, ruling out mechanical alignment problems. Sometimes the machine would function normally. The second complaint was that there was no sound mute in the video search mode. On test we found that there was another problem: no E-E or playback pictures, just a blank screen.

Replacing the end sensors made no difference. We then found that when going through the modes play, rewind and fast forward the mode control motor, once the function had been selected and the machine was running, would twitch back and forwards on its own. A check through the circuit diagram revealed a likely suspect. Feeds from the cam switch, the cassette housing in switch and the end sensors go to a TC4021BP expander chip, IC161, on the capstan drive PCB. Replacing this cured the mechanical faults.

On then to the sound fault. Pin 18 of IS18 should go high in video search to mute the sound. It stayed low. Tracing the source back via diodes DW26 and DW27 brought us to two more expander chips, both type MC14094, on the main PCB. As replacements made no difference we decided to look for the cause of the video fault and come back to the sound one later.

Not much was happening at the video chip because the supply at pin 25 was 2 V instead of 5 V . After much messing around with no thanks to the manual we found an opencircuit Wickman fuse - it wasn't shown in our circuit diagram. Replacing it cured the remaining faults, as IWI8 and IW27 are both fed from the 5 V supply.
M.IDr.

## Matsui VX6600

This machine was brought in because there was no record picture. It played back all right. but in the E-E mode there was only a blue screen. On channel change a very ragged and overloaded picture appeared for half a second, then the blue screen returned. Checks in the vision i.f. strip revealed that C 17 , an ()$\cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic, was open-circuit. It decouples pin 4 of the vision/sound i.f. chip IC6001. C.W.

## JVC HRD520

If the complaint is that the picture rolls or is in forward search all the time, check whether the brass retainer for one of the slant pole guide blocks - usually the supply side one

- has come out. It may have been forced out of the guide block because of tape reclaim failure when unloading: some customers then pull the cassette out so hard that the tape breaks!

The mode switch is well worth checking. It may be that the tape loops around the guides etc. A component tester is great for checking mode switches. Check all combinations of the switch pins: if you see any raggedness, chuck the switch in the bin. The trace will be in either one position or the other, with no in betweens. Try the tester with a new one for experience.
C.W.

## Amstrad VCR9000

The tape was stuck in and wouldn't eject. When the machine was switched on, the stop symbol and channel indicator lit, the tape laced up about half way then the machine powered down and the cassette symbol flashed. If you pushed the power button the machine would unlace then relace fully, but with no drum rotation. The machine then shut down with only the cassette symbol flashing. Checks in the sub-power supply, on the main PCB, revealed that the power-on 5 V was low at only IV. The cause was transistor Q1505, which had a leaky base-emitter junction. Although a bit hefty, a BD131 proved to be a worthy substitute. C.W.

## Samsung VI611

There was a loading fault with this machine: the loading motor tried to push the cassette tray out when it was already out with no cassette in it. After a few seconds the motor stopped and the power LED blinked. The cause of all this was switch ' $a$ ' on the lift assembly. It's the one beneath the stopper cam that prevents a second tape being inserted when one is already in. It also acts when the tray reaches its extreme unloaded position. As it was open it didn't tell the microcontroller chip to stop.
C.W.

## Akai VS1

This good old VCR had a cassette stuck half way in. The power LED came on as soon as the machine was plugged in. and the cassette lamp was lit, but there was no lift power. After poking about in the motor control system and worrying about the big i.c.s in the system control I spotted it - one of the wires had fallen off the cassette lift motor. Don't you feel a fool? - but relieved.
C.W.

## Philips VR6362

When a tape was insened the machine powered down. The cause of this was the drum motor, which was very tight. No drum rotation switches the machine off of course. C.W.

## Saisho VR905S

Intermittent loss of colour was the complaint with this machine. The cure was replacement of the two crystals X 3001 and X 3002 and realignment of the chroma circuits.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVSD<0

This machine wouldn`t record. Playback of prerecorded tapes was fine, but playback of one of its own 'recordings' produced just snow. Modulated r.f. reached the head amplifier. so the problem had to be within the head amplifier's screening can. We found that several of IC501's pins were

## Matsui VX2500/VX2700

We've had a couple of these machines in recently because of no-colour faults. Replacing X 4301 and IC4001 in the VX2700 restored the colour. With the VX2500 the colour dropped out when the machine warmed up. Use of freezer and a hairdryer brought us to IC40(1). A replacement put an end to the trouble.
D.B.

## Ferguson FV68TX

The playback sound would switch from stereo to mono. This is becoming a very common fault with modern VCRs. Because the entry and exit guides guides had worked loose the playback envelope was very poor. Setting them up and locking them cured the fault.
D.B.

## Mitsubishi HS347

There were no functions and no display. Checks showed that the standby 5 V supply was missing. The cause of this was traced to Q9A0, which was short-circuit base to emitter. A replacement restored normal operation.
G.S.

## Sharp VC484HM

There was either no or distorted right-channel sound with Nicam operation. I found that the waveform at pin 22 of 1C1701 was distorted - the audio was not being converted properly. Resoldering pins $2,3,15$ and 16 of IC702 restored full Nicam sound.
G.S.

## Toshiba V212

This machine would sometimes fail to accept or eject a tape, and appeared to load and unload rather slowly. A new loading motor put matters right.
G.S.

## Panasonic NVF70

There was no Nicam stereo. Checks at IC790! (TA8662N) in the Nicam section showed that there was a digital audio output at pin 29 but no clock waveform at pin 27 . X7902 wasn't oscillating and as pin 24 of IC7901 read $10 \Omega$ to chassis I decided to replace it. This restored the Nicam sound.

## Samsung VIK310

This machine would cut off intermittently during record or playback. I found that the take-up was jerky and would very intermittently stop. The cause of this is a stiff 'idler arm' the felt pad wears.
G.S.

## Sanyo VHR7250

This machine would play for about five seconds then cut out. I noticed that the loading motor continued to run after loading up. A replacement mode switch cured the fault. G.S.

## Philips VR6542

This machine's recordings were very poor. The pictures produced were dull and rolled. There was just as bad a picture in the E-E mode. A check showed that the waveform at the video output socket was badly cramped. The video
input to the YC PCB was o.k., but the output was cramped. C201 on the YC board was the cause of the trouble, a replacement putting matters right.
G.S.

## JVC HRD910

This machine failed to play and damaged tapes. On test I found that the drum and capstan motors tumed very slowly. Checks on the servo PCB showed that the motor 13 V and SWD 5V supplies were o.k. Further checks on this panel revealed that the fsc input at pin 42 of ICl was missing. It comes from the video area, where there was no signal at crystal X1. I next found that the SWD 5V supply here was missing. Moving back 1 discovered that CP803 was opencircuit. It's not shown on the circuit diagram, but you'll find it near the corner of the main PCB , in the pinch roller area. G.S.

## JVC HRC100

This machine is one of those that accepts normal or VHS-C camcorder cassettes. The problem was that it would load but not play. A check on the voltages showed that the 5 V switched supply was missing. As usual with JVC VCRs a circuit protector (CP2) in the line had gone open-circuit. A replacement restored normal operation.
T.L.

## Panasonic NVF65

This machine worked perfectly when first switched on. But after an hour or so the channel jumped to the next one. As time went by the jumps got faster and faster. Each time it happened the machine beeped, so 1 thought I'd better cure it quickly before it drives me mad. Fortunately a squirt of freezer on the MNI87125VFM tuning chip ICl soon proved that it was the culprit. After fitting a replacement the machine never beeped on its own accord again! T.L.

## Matsui VP9301

There was no playback sound with this machine. Tracing the signal path back 1 came to C 5015 which was dryjointed. Resoldering it restored the sound.
T.L.

## Akai VS55

If one of these machines is reluctant to come out of standby, or it does but the capstan seems to operate sluggishly, check the capacitors in the power supply, especially $\mathrm{C} 15(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V ). These electrolytics cause many problems as they dry out.
T.L.

## Mitsubishi HSB12

There was a strange fault with this machine. It could be tuned in when in the preset tuning mode but in the normal mode channels couldn't be obtained. I suspected the tuning or EAROM chip, but before ordering replacements I decided to check on the supplies. This was a worthwhile move: the -30 V supply at pin 2 of the EAROM chip was low at about -10 V . Moving back to the power supply I found that the fusible resistor R904 was open-circuit. Its replacement, using the correct type, restored normal operation.
T.L.

## Matsui VX6000A

On test I found that the capstan and drum were both rotating too fast. Replacing IC2001 (OEC9011) restored the correct speeds.
T.L.

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## Satellite Notes

## Pace PRD800

The cause of a dead unit is commonly failure of the $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 2 W start-up resistor R 2 in the power supply - it goes opencircuit. If the unit remains dead after replacing this item check D5 and D6, both type BYV96D, in the snubber network associated with the chopper transistor. One or both of these diodes may be leaky. They are best checked by replacement. In this event the BUT11A chopper transistor Q1 may also need to be replaced though it reads o.k. when checked with a meter.

## A.T.

## Ferguson SRD4

If the 15 V supply is missing, replace TP71 (BC369), CP69 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ), DP69 (BA158) and DP72 (IN4007). G.W.

## Amstrad SRD500

The power supply started up quickly then went straight into the trip mode. Adjustment of the set voltage potentiometer stopped the tripping and allowed the unit to run, but the regulation was poor and tripping occurred at the next power up. The faulty component was C 5 , which had dried up. J.LeJ.

## Echostar SR5500

For a dead unit with no power supply start up, check R1 ( $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R2 ( $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). These resistors go open-circuit or high in value.
C.W.

## Pace SS9200

One of these receivers came in with the mains fuse and the $4.7 \Omega$ resistor open-circuit. Although a short-circuit could be read across the collector and emitter of the chopper transistor both this item and the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor were o.k. After further tests we found that there was an interwinding short between the primary winding and the close-coupled feedback winding of the chopper transformer - the primary read short to chassis. A new transformer, fuse and resistor restored normal operation. N.B.

## Thomson SVA1 VideoCrypt Decoder

This one had been dropped and displayed the message "Programme Not Available". Not surprisingly the cause of the fault was broken print. The only breaks were at the rear right-hand corner of the board however, on the tracks to and from the regulators. This odd symptom could have led one to suspect a fault at the chip end of the board. It could equally have been caused by dry-joints around or failure of the i.c. regulators.
N.B.

## Up-market and Steerable Units

While a combined LNB/polariser is generally used nowadays, the more up-market types consist of separate units that are joined together with a circular neoprene washer and a sheet of plastic material. Preventing water from seeping into the joint and ruining both sections has always been a problem. In the past the solution has usually involved liberal application of

Reports from Andrew Tebbutt, Gerald White, J. LeJeune, Chris Watton, Nick Beer and Robert Philpot
insulating tape, self-amalgamating tape or bathroom sealer! There's a much easier solution however. Simply discard the plastic sheet, using a trace of silicone grease instead. Bolt up tightly and leave. I can only assume that the water seepage is caused by capillary action, the plastic being an ideal medium for this. Your call-back rate will drop dramatically when this solution is adopted.
R.P.

## Pace Modifications

MSS500 and MSS1000: With software versions up to and including 105 the audio output from the Surround sound speakers isn't muted when the receiver is operating in the timer mode. Software version 108 amends this. To carry out the modification replace $\mathrm{U} 4 \mathrm{Z8}$ PCB version $1-5$ with version 8, part no. 805-1000108.

MSP995: The software has been upgraded, by reducing the time window for an acceptable feedback pulse from 10 to 5 msec , to provide compatibility with photointerrupter-type actuators that produce fourteen pulses per rotation. To carry out the modification replace processor U1 8621 with the later version part no. 809-8621707.

MRD950: The following modification enables J 17 deemphasis to operate with this model:
(1) Remove link 89 on the main PCB.
(2) Fit a wire link ( $100 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ insulated) from the solder pad for link 89 farthest from the edge of the main PCB to pin 3 of PLI on the underside of the MAC PCB. Secure the wire link with a spot of silicone adhesive at each end.
(3) Change U4 on the Z 8 microcontroller board to version 2 , part no. 805-0950101.

MSP991 and MSP995: The dish positioners used with these models can be susceptible to mains-bome interference. As a result there may be intermittent, random movement of the dish actuator. The problem can be overcome by carrying out the following modification:
(1) Remove links 21 and 36.
(2) Fit a $330 \mathrm{pF}, 10$ per cent, 100 V 5 mm ceramic capacitor (part no. 150-3317651) in place of link 36.
(3) Replace R1 with a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W} 5$ per cent carbon film resistor (part no. 140-1042501).
(4) Fit a IN4148 diode (part no. 120-0414801) in parallel with R1, with its anode end towards SK1 (the ring indicates the cathode end).
(5) Fit a $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}, 10$ per cent, 100 V 5 mm ceramic capacitor (part no. 150-4727651) between pins 5 and 11 of U1.
(6) Fit a $100 \mu \mathrm{H}$ axial lead inductor (part no. 1301000611) in place of link 21.

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## Letters

## WORDPERFECT WP6.0 FOR WINDOWS

WordPerfect WP6.0 for Windows (Test Report, January) at $£ 329$ ! Haven't you heard of the street price for items of computer equipment and software (or photographic equipment and lots of other things)? Many suppliers offer WP6.0a at prices in the range $£ 210-£ 220$, some at even less. Or look at the surplus dealers. Borland Office 2, which contains WP6.0, the Paradox 4.5 database and the Quattro Pro 5.0 spreadsheet is good value - but make sure that you get WP6.0a or later (if you don't get WP6.0a insist on a free upgrade from WordPerfect). Evesham Micros have been advertising this at $£ 129$, UK Home Computers at $£ 125$. There may still be some copies of WP5.2Win at around $£ 50$, though 1 understand that WP has decided to reissue this in slightly updated form, presumably with a street price of $£ 200$ plus.

More seriously, we were very unhappy with WP6.0 and, after some arguing and a very long wait, obtained the upgrade to WP6.0a free of charge. This stopped the crashes, but why should we be expected to upgrade the RAM in our system from 4Mbytes to 8 Mbytes in order to run it considerably more slowly than we did with WP5.2? WP has now released WP6.1, which runs faster, but they want another $£ 79$ from us for the upgrade. Using WP6.0a we still had problems with the graphics, so we are using Word where we need the graphics facilities and staying with WP5. 2 for those jobs where the customer insists that we use WP.

WP6.0 has changed the user interface completely. The pull-down menus are all different, the dialogue boxes much more complex, the font menu has disappeared (it requires many more clicks to change from bold to italics - only two clicks are required with WP5.2). The print preview function has also gone, which would have been o.k. if we hadn't had problems with the printed page being different from the display on the screen. You can configure WP6.0 with WP5.2's menus, but only at installation time, not at run time.

1 am minded to send our WP6.0 licence back and ask for a refund.
Peter W. Tomlinson,
Bristol.
David Botto comments: The price I gave ( $£ 329$ ) is the suggested retail price. In discussing software in a previous article (see page 721, August 1994) I pointed out that it is "advisable to shop around for prices before buying software but check that the program is actually in stock and that it is the latest version". Incidentally this applies to PC hardware as well.

I have used both WP6.0 for Windows and the DOS version WP6.0b. Maybe I've been fortunate, but I have not so far experienced any crashes and am happy with both the Windows and DOS versions.

WP6.0 for Windows is a very powerful program. As such it requires as a minimum a 386 processor, 4Mbytes of RAM and Windows version 3.1 or later, as I pointed out at the beginning of my Test Report.

To view a document before printing, use View Mods draft, page or two-page mode.

There seem to be two camps amongst wordprocessor users: those who prefer WP6.0 and those who plump for Microsoft Word for Windows. It's a good idea to see and try both before buying.

WP6.1 for Windows has one additional advantage over version 6.0a: it has Grammatik 6 instead of Grammatik 5.

## MONITOR CIRCUITS

Philip Blundell asks about a source of monitor circuit diagrams (TV Fault Finding, January). I work for a maintenance company that repairs monitors: we have been able to get quite a number of circuits from Logitron Ltd., 42 Berrymeade Road, London W4 5SD (0181 747 3737).

Incidentally the Lite-On CM1414 that Philip repaired is also the Elonex SV14. This company will supply a circuit diagram, as will quite a lot of others.
Mike Webster,
Canvey Island.

## ENTER THE TRADE - MAYBE

If I could add my twopennyworth to the saga of whether or not to enter the TV trade, I would say that it all depends. First on the type of person you are, and secondly on the circumstances of your employment.

When I started in the Fifties I had no formal qualifications. But I could repair television sets, and the shortage of engineers then was such that this was often the only qualification you needed. But the technology was laughable in comparison to now. The average power supply for example consisted of a mains transformer, a rectifier valve and a couple of smoothing condensers (sorry, capacitors!) with a series resistor or possibly a choke. Component count: 5. Compare that with a modern switch-mode circuit.

In those days you were regarded as some sort of wizard if you could repair television sets, and were treated like an honoured guest when you visited a customer's house. The money was good too. Not too many seventeen year olds ran cars in the Fifties, but most of the TV engineers I knew did.

New technology started to appear at an increasing rate, and I couldn't wait to get inside the sets to find out how they worked. But at 55 it's a different story. New technology now makes me bury my head in my hands. Whether it's age, lack of interest or just plain laziness I don't know, but I find it much harder to work than I used to do.

An additional problem today is the diversity of makes and types of equipment. It's nowadays a coincidence if I get two sets that are the sarre in a week: they are sometimes very different beasts. In the early days most sets were basically the same and, with relatively few components, they could usually be serviced without the need to consult a circuit diagram. Now maybe fifty per cent of sets with simple faults can be fixed without a circuit, but for the rest a manual, often at considerable expense, is required. The situation is better when you service a number of similar pieces of equipment, especially if you have all the relevant service data.

So, if you are an electronic whizkid, GO FOR IT! But if your brain is as fogged as mine, forget it.
Peter Nutkins,
Charmouth.

## THE MATSUI 1580

Donald Bullock made a serious error in deating with that Matsui 1580 (January, page 176). We've had the fault (dead set) many times with this model and the various equivalents. The basic cause is always $\mathrm{C} 818(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply - it dries out.

The design follows the standard TDA4601 arrangement, with output regulation based on feedback from winding 7-8 on the chopper transformer. A negative voltage produced by

D803/C818 is fed to pin 3 of the chip. This pin also receives, via $\mathrm{R} 803 / 4$, a positive voltage from pin 1 . The net result is that the voltage at pin 3 is around 2.5 V . As the output load increases, the voltage across C818 falls and the voltage at pin 3 rises. telling the chip to increase the output voltages. Consequently as C818 dries out with age the voltage at pin 3 will be higher and the h.t. voltage will, over a period of time, increase. We usually find that R 811 is damaged and that because of the excessive secondary voltages $\mathrm{C} 810(220) \mu \mathrm{F}$, $160 \mathrm{~V}) . C 806(1.000) \mu \mathrm{F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 808(1.000) \mu \mathrm{F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ will have either burst and leaked electrolyte or because of the high internal temperature, have suffered a serious loss of capacitance. $\mathrm{R} 409(2.7 \mathrm{kS} 2)$ and $\mathrm{C} 410(10) \mu \mathrm{F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ are also items to check.

The stability of C 818 and the equivalent capacitor in other TDA460()-4601 type power supply circuits is critical. I recommend using only a tantalum capacitor of the same value as a replacement. To see why, disconnect the line output transistor and load the h.t. rail (across C81(0) with a 100 W bulb. Cool C818 with freezer and watch the bulb light up to almost full brightness as the 112 V h.t. voltage rises to around 220 V !

Don't be surprised if the customer complains that the picture isn"t as good as it used to be, as the tube will have been run with a much higher than normal e.h.t. at its final anode.

If Donald replaced only the components he mentioned and reset the h.t. the receiver will have come bouncing back quicker than a rubber ball - especially if it's used in a cold house.
Michael Dranficld.
Burton, Derhyshive

## THOSE MOD KIT CAPACITORS

Further to my complaint about the high cost of Akai modification kits, it is reassuring to know that manufacturers put a lot of time and research into any problems they may have (letter, January). It's a pity that they didn't do that when designing the circuit originally.

The high-temperature capacitors I always fit. from CHS , are the same price as $85^{\circ}$ capacitors.

It $s$ interesting that the Salora/Nokia SV99(0) has exactly the same circuit and that there is also a modification for this. Yes, you've guessed it, it consists of one capacitor.

On checking my records 1 find that I have completed seven repairs: none have bounced! I have consulted other repairers in this area and they all agree.
J. Linnniss.

Swindon.

## THANKS ALBA

There have been numerous complaints about unhelptul manufacturers. Someone asked for good news on this front instead of the usual moans. Well. I found that Alba could not have been more helpful.

I wrote to the firm about an MS4990. The problem was that if you switched the tape deck to record while playing a $C D$ the $C D$ would stop. I was told to replace the series regulator Q101 in the power supply to the tape deck. though it tests o.k. Alba rang me with this information, which I think is excellent technical backup.

Perhaps others will find this bit of information helpful thanks Alba!

I have had a good response from other firms as well, such as Goodmans (Ioudspeaker faults with car radios). Sigma Alarms and many more.
Jim Littler.
Wigan, Lancs.

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## Inside the

# Ferguson ICC9 Chassis 

## Part 1

Mark Paul

The ICC9 is the most recent Thomson chassis to appear in the UK, in sets using the Ferguson brand name. As usual the basic design is international, customised by feature adjustment and circuit alteration to suit individual national markets. Although the chassis incorporates many new and novel features, those familiar with Thomson technology will recognise it as part of an evolutionary process. The closest link is the IDC2 chassis, which lost its way in the 16:9 HDTV debacle - it's currently used in the UK in only the Ferguson Pro Logic Model DSF68NX.

The ICC9 makes extensive use of minimelf and surfacemounted chip components. As a result there has been a large reduction in the overall component count - about 15 per cent in comparison with the ICC8 chassis. This state-of-theart approach, with robot production, should mean improved product reliability in both the short and the long term. Two new, highly-integrated Thomson-designed i.c.s have, along with a new. improved scart circuit, enabled the i.c. count to be reduced by a factor of six in comparison with the ICC8. There has also been a massive reduction in the mechanical alignment procedures required since all adjustments, with the exception of a remaining few in the north-south correction module if and when this is fitted, are carried out under 12C bus control. All in all the chassis represents a further step by Thomson in its drive to reduce production costs while maintaining product reliability and quality.

The chassis can drive a range of displays ranging from a 51 cm c.r.t. to a 96 im . back-projection system currently being sold in the USA. This means that the ICC9 is intended to replace, eventually, the ICC7 and ICC8 chassis. The current range of Ferguson models that are fitted with the ICC9 chassis is as follows:

## Mono sound: D59F.

Nicam sound: D51ND, D59N, D68N and D78N.
Nicam plus Phillipe Starck presentation: S 59 N and S68N.

## Features

The following are the main features: a DFS or FST black matrix tube: 69 programmable channels plus two AV channels: Fastext: u.h.f./v.h.f. (cable) capability; 16:9 format switching: PSI (Picture Signal Improvement - produces crisper definition and better colour rendering): two scart sockets, with SVHS/Hi8 compatibility and modified NTSC video playback: $2 \times 20 \mathrm{~W}$ audio output; Surround sound: Nicam: dual remote type RHT10, or F2000 for Starck
models: Navigator menu control (Expanded IMC - Interactive Menu Control): auto tuning - the receiver requires only country identification at installation: a timer for sleep and wake up: child lock. There are three service mode adjustment menus: set-up (TV settings); video adjustments; geometry adjustments

## Overview and Block Diagram

Fig. I shows a block diagram of the ICC9 chassis.
The chopper power supply is based on the Thomson IDC2 chassis. A TEA2261 chip (IP01) drives the chopper transistor, but this chip is itself under control of the Thomson-designed STV2160 multi-function chip IV01. More on this item later. From the servicing point of view the thing to note is that the h.t. voltage (Usys) is set up via the remote control handset, which in the Service Mode communicates with IV0I via the I2C bus.

The circuitry used in the line and field output stages is again taken from the IDC2 chassis, with certain modifications to beef up the drive currents. A variety of tube types and sizes up to a maximum of 89 cm can be driven. Geometry correction is set up in the Service Mode via the I2C bus. The line and field output devices are attached to aluminium heatsinks which are mounted across the rear and left-hand side of the chassis.

The tuner is type MPT2015, the i.f. module being IF2605 for mono sound and IF2145 for Nicam stereo sound. These cans are inherited from earlier Thomson IC series chassis. A development in this area is an alignment-free sound trap circuit, removing the last mechanical alignment procedure here.

A stand-alone satellite tuner can be fitted to the chassis but is not at present an option offered with UK models.

Two completely independent scart sockets are mounted at the rear of the chassis. Both will accept separate YC, composite video (CVBS) and audio signals. The scart-1 socket is wired up in accordance with the full Cenelec standard, while RGB operation is not available with the scart-2 socket. Switching between the AV1 and AV2 sources and the signals from the tuner is carried out using simple CMOS i.c.s which are controlled by the microcontroller chip IR0t. Electronic enhancements have been added to improve the performance when external signal sources are used. Audio signal processing depends on the model specification, i.e. mone or Nicam. There are front panel video and audio input sockets which are wired in parallel with the AVI connector. Use of loop-through facilities and the AV2 connector enables camera dubbing and editing to be carried out.

Colour signal processing is spread over three i.c.s. The newly-designed Thomson STV2151 chip IC01, a multistandard device, carries out the initial chroma and luminance signal processing, i.e. filtering and chroma demodulation. It enables AV input signals of all standards, i.e. PAL, Secam, NTSC 3.58 MHz and NTSC 4.43 MHz , to be decoded. The chroma delay line is integrated into this chip. This, along with integrated switchable traps, results in whatever information is being processed appearing at the outputs in YUV form (luminance plus two colour-difference signals).

The second chip in this area, a Philips TDA4671 (IC02), provides Picture Signal Improvement (PSI). This means Colour Transient Improvement (CTI) plus adjustable luminance delay then peaking and coring.

The YUV signals are matrixed in the STV2160 chip IVO) to provide RGB outputs. This chip also accepts and switches in extemal or text/OSD RGB signals: provides


Fig. 1: Simplified block diagram of the Ferguson ICC9 chassis (stereo sound version with two scart sockets).
brightness, contrast and colour adjustment via 12C bus control; and carries out beam limiting and automatic black and white level adjustment. The RGB outputs are fed via buffer amplifiers to the TEA5101 output amplifier chip IB01 (another Thomson device) which is mounted on the tube base panel. The focus and first anode (G2) potentiometers are also on this panel.

IV01 carries out a lot more than RGB signal processing. It incorporates the sync separator and generates sandcastle pulse and line and field drive outputs, also a pulse-width modulated output to drive the chopper circuit and an EW drive output. The deflection side of this chip is highly integrated, reducing the number of external components required for these complex stages. The power supply, deflection and geometry parameters are all set up remotely via IR01 and the I2C bus.

Field output is provided by a TDA8172 chip (IF01). The line output stage is conventional though the driver circuit is not: we shall return to this later. The EW diode modulator is driven by transistor TL40 (BD675) which receives its base drive from pin 27 of IV(1).

The audio output amplifier chip IA()1 is on the main chassis. In mono receivers IA0I is a TDA2614 which
provides 5 W r.m.s. to an $8 \Omega$ speaker. In stereo models IA01 is a TDA 2616 which provides 10 W r.m.s. per channel to $8 \Omega$ speakers.

With mono receivers sound signal demodulation is carried out within the combined vision/sound i.f. module. With stereo models the intercarrier sound output from this module is fed to the 'a.m./f.m'. module: an additional PCB plugged into this module carries out Nicam decoding. Development work is under way at Thomson to produce an a.m./f.m., Nicam and Dolby Pro Logic audio processor combined on one PCB.
The a.m./f.m. module uses a Philips TDA9820 chip (IS10) to demodulate the f.m. signal and another Philips chip, type TDA6812 (IS30), for sound signal processing. An MC33076PI chip (IS60) on this module provides amplification for the headphone outputs. For Nicam reception a TDA8732 chip provides demodulation while an SAA7282 chip decodes the signal.

The teletext module uses a Plessey MV18173D chip (ITO1) for decoding, in conjunction with a 64 K bytes $\times 4$ DRAM (IT02). A fast 750 K bytes I2C bus is used to control the teletext decoder.

Overall control of functions is carried out by the newly


Fig. 2: The chopper power supply and trip arrangements in the Ferguson ICC9 chassis.
designed ST9093 Thomson microcomputer chip IR01. It controls the on-screen display menus, customer adjustments. teletext operation and the production and service adjustments via the I2C bus. It's backed by a 512 Kbyte 24 C 04 EEPROM which is used to store transient customer information.

Additional modules can be fitted to the chassis to increase its capabilities, for example an NS correction module for use with Super Planar and BSP tubes. dynamic focus circuitry for large tubes and a zoom function module for both $4: 3$ and 16:9 formats.

## Service Mode and Alignment

The following procedure gives access to the service mode, which produces the various menus for adjustments. For full information on this and other servicing matters the service manual should be consulted.
(1) Disconnect all scart cables.
(2) Switch the set on by pressing the on-board on/off switch. Then switch to standby by operating the remote control unit's standby button. The set is in the standby mode when
the red light is on.
(3) Switch the set off by pressing the on-board on/off switch. Wait for the red light to go off.
(4) Press the blue videotext key on the remote control unit while switching the set on with the on-board on/off switch. The set will come on after a few seconds.
(5) Enter the service mode by pressing the blue key on the remote control unit.

To exit the service mode, switch the set to standby or off by using the on/off key.

## Operation of the Chopper Power Supply

The power supply uses a TEA2261 chip (IP01) to control the chopper transistor. This chip is also used in the ICC6, ICC7 and ICC8 chassis and has been described before in these pages, so we don't need to go into details about its internal workings here. A block diagram was shown in the article on the ICC6 chassis last October (see page 863). Unlike the ICC6 chassis, but as with the ICC7 and ICC8, the TEA2261 is for regulation purposes controlled from the secondary side of the circuit - at pin 2. Fig. 2 shows the basic power supply circuit used in the ICC9 chassis.

A start-up feed for $I P(01$ is taken from the mains input via RP(07, RP39 and RP46 to pin 16. Once the voltage at this pin, established across CPO4, reaches the threshold level of $10 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ IP01's start-up phase is initiated, under the control of the soft-start arrangement within the chip. As a result, drive is applied to the chopper transistor TPIO. This drive is obtained from an internal oscillator whose frequency, set by CP35 and RP35 at pins 10 and 11, is approximately 2 kHz . The frequency is set by the initial charge established across CP35. Once the voltages obtained from the secondary windings on the chopper transformer start to rise, CP35 charges to a higher voltage and the frequency of the chopper drive increases to about 23 kHz .

The soft-start drive is the result of a ramp voltage developed across CP38, which is connected to pin 9 . This controlled delay to the development of full drive protects the chopper transistor. The drive comes via an internal pulse-width modulator, a logic circuit and driver stage. appearing at pin 14. It sits on a negative voltage at the base of TP10, ensuring correct switching of the chopper transistor. This bias is provided by DP26 in conjunction with CP25 and CP24. RP41, connected to pin 15, sets the maximum base current drive.

Regulation depends on the receiver's state, i.e. full on or standby. In the standby mode control depends on the feedback voltage at pin 6 of the chip: this is produced by DP31/CP32 then tapped down via the potential divider RP32/33. Pin 6 is connected to one input of an internal error amplifier, the other input being fed from an internal reference voltage.

Once this primary regulation has been established, the supply for IP(0) is obtained from winding 9-10 on the chopper transformer LP10 with rectification by DP10/CP22. The feed to pin 16 is via the regulator chip IP02 and DP34. This diode is included to prevent variations in the mains voltage, via the start-up feed, affecting the supply.

To bring the power supply out of the standby mode the microcontroller chip IROI has to start up IVOI, which provides the basic chopper drive for normal running. Two things are required for this to happen. First IR0I's 5V supply must be present. This is derived from the chopper
supply derived 10 V Standby line via TR80. Secondly IR01 and IV01 must have shaken hands, with IROI sending data via the 12 C bus. Once these conditions have been met, IVOI will start to produce a pulse-width modulated output to drive the chopper circuit. This is fed to TP52 and then coupled via the isolating transformer LP44 to pin 2 of IP01. When these pulses start to arrive at IPO) it automatically switches over to secondary regulation, i.e. it becomes a slave to IV01. IV01 is then in control of the chopper's switching time and thus the secondary voltages produced by the power supply. It does this by sampling, at pin 26 , the main h.t. supply (Usys). The power supply is now in full operation.

There are two trip circuits, built into $1 \mathrm{P}(01$, on the primary side of the circuit. The first is linked to pin 3, which is connected via RP27 to the emitter of TP10 and thus senses the voltage across RP14-22. There are two trip levels here, 0.6 V which is called the intermediate trip level and 0.9 V which is the shut-down level. The first level is used to prevent nuisance tripping due to a transient condition, e.g. a flashover. The transient level is also monitored by CP36 at pin 8: with each trip the voltage here increases, and at a preset level full shut-down is initiated in the same way as when the voltage at pin 3 reaches 0.9 V . This latter condition means that the chopper transistor is passing excessive current due to an overfoad. Once the power supply has shut dow'n it must undergo a total reset, which can be achieved only by switching the mains supply off, allowing the voltages on the supply lines to fall, then switching on again.

Further protection is provided against flashover. Any serious flashover is controlled by TP34. It operates as follows. At the time of the flashover CP04 will discharge and the supply at pin 16 of IP(0) will drop below its threshold level. Thus IP01 ceases to operate and there is no drive to the chopper transistor. The power supply will remain shut down until CP04 recharges, which depends on the discharge time of CP39. While this capacitor is charged, TP34 is held conductive and the start-up feed is shorted to chassis. What we have here is an electronic shock-absorber circuit.

## Chopper Outputs

The supplies developed on the secondary side of the circuit are as follows: Usys (h.t.) which depends on the deflection requirements, i.e. the type pf c.r.t.; $\pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ for the audio output chip; 26 V for the field output stage; and two 10 V supplies, standard and standby.

## Secondary Side Trips

There are two trips on the secondary side of the circuit. The first is referred to as the primary protection circuit (not to be confused with the primary side of the power supply) and consists of TP54, TP76-78 and the associated components. It continuously monitors the supplies to the audio, field and line output stages, also the $10 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ standby and the 5 V reference supplies. It operates in either the standby or normal rumning modes.

A short-circuit across the 5 V reference supply, the 10 V standby supply, the +20 V audio supply, the SS line which goes to the line driver stage or the 26 V field output stage supply will switch off TP78 (it's normally held on by the feed via RP97 etc.i. With TP78 off, TP77 will be on, TP76 off and TP54 on. The base of TP77 also monitors the -20 V audio supply, the 10 V supply and the 26 V supply, the latter two via stand-off zener diodes.

When TP54 swatches on, the voltage range for the output
from the PWM driver transistor TP52 is increased: a negative voltage from pin 16 of LPI0 via DP54 is added, increasing the amplitude of the drive signal. This, coupled by LP44 to DP41, produces a higher than normal voltage at pin 3 of IP()1, breaching the trip level. The idea is to achieve a more rapid response at pin 3 of IP01 in the event of a short on the secondary side of the circuit.

The secondary protection circuit provides additional security monitoring during normal operation. It's based on TP66, TP67 and TP69. This circuit checks voltages related to the deflection circuitry - the line and field output stage operation, the flyback tuning (e.h.t.) and line output stage derived supply lines. In the event of a failure here a signal is sent to pin 20 of IV01 via the 'breathing' line. This shuts down the chopper drive output from IVO1. The trip also monitors the audio output chip's current consumption, to provide compensation when this is high.

It is important to take care when checking around pin 20 of IV01. This input has a very high impedance: simply touching the pin could switch the receiver to standby.

Three conditions are monitored at the base of TP67. The 5 V supply derived from pins $9-11$ of the line output transformer is linked to this point via DP67: the field flyback pulse is rectified (by DF32 and CF32) and monitored via zener diode DP65; and the $S$ line (the source of this is the cold end of the e.h.t. section of the line output transformer) is monitored via DP66. The rectified field flyback pulses usually produce 26 V (the VDC line), which holds TP67
conductive. As a result the VCCI line is held at about 7.8 V . In the event of field collapse (no VDC voltage), the LOPT derived 5 V supply being low or leaky, or the e.h.t. increasing (this will drive the $S$ line negatively), TP67 will switch off. Thus the VCCI voltage will rise and zener diode DP68 will conduct. This, via the potential divider RP85/RP71, will switch TP69 on. Pin 20 of IV01 is taken low, removing the chopper drive at pin 31 .

This protects the chopper, line and field output devices for the duration of the overload. If the overload is not a transient one, IV01 counts each trip cycle and after three trips shuts down permanently. This puts the chopper supply into the standby mode. To clear this the receiver has to go through a 'hot-switch cycle'.

TP66 monitors the current flowing via the +20 V supply and the audio output chip. This is done by sensing the voltage across RP69, with CP67 providing hysteresis damping. The voltage changes at the collector of TP66 modulate the base of TP69, in turn varying the breathing line voltage applied to IVOI. The idea here is to provide anti-breathing action via the timebase generator circuits in IV01, so that high audio power drain does not result, via the power supply, in raster modulation.

## What Next?

In Part 2 we'll look at the scart interface, the audio processing and the microcontroller chip.

## Test Case 387

From time to time the shop staff and the service receptionist get lax and the engineers have a moan: vague symptoms, insufficient details on the job card, wrong phone numbers, accessories not supplied - these problems can sometimes give the man at the bench more hassle than the actual diagnosis and repair.

Here was a case in point. A JVC HRD520 VCR without the remote control unit, with no customer phone number and, by way of the fault symptom, "sometimes picture goes". Goes ****** where? muttered Technocrat as he bore the machine away to his bench. He connected it to the mains supply, an aerial and a TV monitor and was alarmed to see, in place of the flashing 0:00 clock display he expected, a single horizontal segment of the display glaring unblinkingly at him. The operate key did nothing. He found that the machine would accept a cassette but then staunchly refused to do anything with it. Did the machine have the right job card with it? Yes, they both said JVC HRD520 and there were no other 520 s about.

So what did we have? A microcon-
troller fault maybe? Or a data line snag up? TC opened the machine and found the control chip IC601. Its 5 V supply was present at pin 52, there was oscillation at pins 24 and 25 (in conjunction with ceramic resonator CF601), and at mains switch on there was a reset pulse at pin 23. The same checks on the tuner/timer/display microcontroller chip ICl on the front panel produced similarly correct resutts. Wow! TC wasn't keen to start changing 64 -pin processor chips, and didn't know which one might be responsible anyway. He confirmed that the various clock and data lines weren't stuck, then phoned JVC technical department for help.

The conversation with the guru at Staples Corner lasted less than thirty seconds. TC came away from the phone kicking himself. What was the immediate problem? It certainly wasn't anything like a faulty microcontroller chip. More like a faulty technician. .

Now that the machine was operational. TC was able to start the guessing game about the real symptom: not the fault but the symptom at this stage! He tried playback of his Walt Disney tape. This was o.k.: good sound and a good, stable colour picture. He once again cursed the laxity of the customer and the girl in the shop. All the TV channels were tried in the E-E mode. They came through fine. The machine was then set to record Anne and Nick's morning show while TC went off to brew some
coffee. On his return to the bench he set the machine to rewind and then play. This time a fault did appear on the monitor's screen.

The playback picture was marred by the effects of erratic mistracking. It would roll from time to time, as a wave of noise invaded the played back field sync pulses, then the screen was swamped with noise and dropouts. At other times the picture remained stable for a few seconds at a time. TC also noticed that the real-time counter display on the front panel froze at irregular intervals. What, he wondered, could cause this when playback of tapes recorded by other machines was perfectly all right? He made a new offair recording, during which the realtime counter clocked up the minutes and seconds accurately and with no hiccups. It played back as badly as before in the JVC machine but, once rewound and slotted into a soak-testing Mitsubishi VCR nearby, the picture it produced was good and stable.

So the machine could play back all right and record, but not do both with the same stretch of tape. The stop-gostop behaviour of the tape runningtime display was also a vital clue in the search for the cause of the fault (though it shouldn't have been such a difficult search!). Where did the problem lie? Would a good look at a certain vital part have revealed it straight away? For the solution, turn to page 350

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# A Latvian Experience 

David Madgwick

When I accepted an invitation from my brother to visit Latvia for an impromptu holiday I didn't know what I was letting myself in for. Maybe the gifts I was asked to take should have served as a warning. A pop-up toaster and a kettle are not that unusual, but who takes a distributor cap for a Ford Granada on their hols?

News that English people are good at mending things had preceded us. When we arrived we found that several domestic repair jobs had been lined up for our attention. With the appropriate tools they would have caused us little trouble. But our hosts had only a screwdriver, a small hammer and a pair of pliers that didn't quite close.

Our first challenge was an elderly Russian fridge whose motor clacked like a Kalashnikov AK47. After spending a few minutes sandpapering
the contacts and adding a few shirt buttons to the starting device it ran quite smoothly without the machinegun sound.

This success was followed by a dual-standard colour TV set. There was no sign of a picture and we held out little hope of recovering it. As the aerial had long since disappeared we straightened out a coat hanger and pressed it into service. The sound then hissed quietly and after some twiddling we found a Russian station. So the tuner and sound worked and the omens for the power supply looked good. Next we noticed that some e.h.t. crackle could be heard at switch on

Access to the mass of low-tech electronics was gained by using some even lower-tech, home-made tools. Without a multimeter we had to assume that everything was live. The e.h.t. produced a decent spark to earth, and those present under forty years of age could hear the line whistle too. The connectors and valves were all wiggled to no effect. There was still no sign of a picture. I then remembered someone once talking about cathodes (or was it anodes?) shorting in the tube neck and the kill or cure way of dealing with
this, a tap on the neck of the c.r.t. with the set in operation. With just our credibility to lose we decided to try it. Tap, tap. Nothing. Try again. Was it my imagination, or did I see something move on the screen? Try once more, this time a bit harder. Yes, a picture! Very dim, blurred and red, but definitely a picture. After a bit more tapping and twiddling the picture was, to our absolute amazement, perfectly vie wable.

By now it seemed that we could almost walk on water. A small child appeared clutching a plastic clock that needed fixing. Easier said than done. One of the chunky little gears had been almost stripped, but by bending the bearings over a bit the engagement improved and the clock worked.

After tightening a few nuts on my bed frame I for one was ready for some kip. The gentle ticking of a plastic pendulum nudged me towards sleep. My slumber was disturbed by a sudden noise, then silence. Morning revealed exploded clock parts all over the floor. Oh well, you can't win them all.

What shall we fix today? Sorry, I draw the line at decrepit Ford Granadas and no Swarfega.

# What as Life! 

## Donald Bullock

It's confession time. I have to admit to a keen dislike of watching television. This means that I seldom see any except when I'm working on a set. When I'm thus engaged I try, in the absence of the test cards we used to value so much, to find ways of reducing the aggravation that TV programmes cause me. One thing I do is to avoid ITV altogether, perhaps because the first ITV programme I ever suffered was an outrage called Lunchbox. And, unless I'm tackling a sound fault, I work with the sound off. People who know me reckon they understand. "It's because you've spent so many years working on them" they say. But it isn't. Television turned me off years ago. I find it intrusive and much prefer radio.

It was BBC radio that I always missed on our frequent Spanish holidays. One of the first things I did when we bought a house here was to erect a high aerial in an attempt to receive Radio 4. But the signal was awful. Then, just I learnt that it was available via satellite, by daughter Rebecca began to pine for her cartoons. So I purchased a Pace PRD800 receiver and a 90 cm dish with a Continental LNB. We soon had it all installed, and I was able to hear BBC Radio 2, 3 and 4. The quality is striking: like locally transmitted v.h.f. radio in the UK.

Television reception was poor however, so I sought out Steve MacDonald. He's an English fellow who owns and runs a satellite TV wholesale company at Calpa nearby. He advised a larger dish and an LNB with a noise figure of 1 dB . I obtained a 2 m motorised dish and a more sensitive LNB and we now get excellent, noise-free TV as well as the radio programmes.

Like so many others, we enjoy seeing some of the older films on TNT. But I wonder why, very often, TNT's transmissions of perfectly-made, popular films come with the lip sync badly out? Can it be to do with the fact that the films are transmitted with several simultaneous sound tracks to cater for those in different countries?

Incidentally, Steve is a very go-ahead chap. He wants to open a satellite and fax servicing outfit as well and is looking for a technically capable and ambitious British chap to manage it for him. Anyone interested?

## Old Abe

Old Abe, our scruffiest customer, looks like an emaciated scarecrow. He lives in a riverside hut with two old portable TV sets, a car battery and a screwdriver. It's the screwdriver that so often leads to his visits. He walks to us from fifteen miles away, carrying one of his sets in a horse blanket that smells so high we get him to unpack the set in the yard. As soon as we've put together the set he's taken to pieces he gets cracking on the other one. The worst time he ever gave us - apart from knocking the neck off a tube and carefully glueing it back on - was the time he changed the tube connections around in his old Ferguson 1590 set. The video output stage didn't like the focus voltage. Every time he brings us a set it costs us a bomb. I don't know why we tolerate him. Perhaps it's because of his deference and courtesy. He called in again last week.
"Mornin' Mr Bullock, sir" he beamed. "This old set 'ave broke hisself again."

We left it out in the open to sweeten a while, then brought
it in. To our surprise it was as clean as new. When we plugged it in and switched on we got an immediate crackerjack show. So we yanked it from the mains and opened it up. The chassis was soaked with brown water.

We poured it all out, dried everything with dusters then propped it on our heater for a couple of days to dry out. After that we gave it a final blasting with a hairdryer and started it up, nervously, via the variac. The mains switch spluttered and smoked, so we replaced it and started again.

To our astonishment the set worked perfectly. We put it aside and awaited Abe's return. When he came, complete with horse blanket, we relieved him of fifteen quid.
"Thank 'ee very much sir" he cried. "Bin a silly old set 'e ’ave."
"Abe" I said, "how come the set's so clean?"
"Arr, I washed un in a bucket of water from the river. I likes everythin’ clean, see."

When he'd gone I stood thinking. Then I tossed the money into the tin and spoke to Steve. "Gets odder" I said, "do you reckon it's simple-mindedness, or perhaps a mental problem?"
"Dunno" he said, "but I hope you'll improve."

## A Devilish Toshiba

Our next customer was a woman of about thirty. She sprang in with a water-melon grin and a huge red handbag.
"I'm Mangie" she said, "Melody Mangie. And I want you to take the devil out of my television."

I looked around and behind her. "Where is it?" I asked.
"In my telly" she said brightly.
"I mean where's the set?"
"My hosband has it" she smiled.
I looked towards the shelf where we keep the asprins.
"Right" I said, "where's your hosband - er - your husband?"

Just then an old, bent fellow came in, half dragging the set to us. She patted his head as he passed.

I lifted the set on to the bench and waved them good bye. "There didn't used to be people like that about" I said to Steven. "When I was young you had to buy Beano to see them."

The set was a Toshiba 215T8B. We plugged it in and it spluttered and smelled as the e.h.t. came up to reveal line collapse. When we'd dismantled it our noses took us to plug 570 , where pin seven sat in a little volcano of soot. Once we'd cleaned it all off and remade the connection there was an excellent picture.

## Rupert's Satellite Receiver

Rupert Rudd then brought in his Amstrad SRD500 satellite receiver, which was dead except for a slight flicker in the display area and a clicking from the power board. A check on the 23 V line showed that it was pulsing between 12 V and 5 V in sympathy with the clicking. We worked back to ICl (UC3842): when this had been removed there was no short and the 23 V line had been restored to health. A new chip put matters right.

## Gladys's TX10

Gladys Club was our next visitor. She's a heavyweight who works in the foundry. Instead of calling people and things be their names she thinks up a different expletive each time.

She was carrying her Ferguson TX 10 set as though it was an empty cardboard box. In her most choice way she
explained that it was buggering about.
In fact it was tripping, and it gave us quite a tough time. Eventually we found a barely visible pinhole in the mica washer that goes with the line output transistor.

## A Matsui 2180TT

We'd not seen our next customer before. He walked in with a Matsui 2180 TT colour set. I breathed a sigh of relief: he looked absolutely normal.
"It's dead, dead, dead" he announced.
I looked at him, not the set. "Name?" I asked.
"Waugh, Waugh, Waugh" he said.
I waved the back of my hand and off he went. leaving me in peace to pull his set on to the bench. I went straight to the overvoltage protection avalanche diode, which at any rate proves that I read the Letters page! Sure enough it had departed this life. But I couldn't find any reason for its failure. So I started the set up via the variac, watching it like a hawk. It behaved perfectly. After soak testing it for a couple of days we returned it to Mr Waugh. "A tenner" we said.
"Faulty part, part, part?" he asked.
"Yup, yup, yup" I replied.
It was back within an hour. "What's up with it this time?"" I asked.
"Dead, dead, dead" he said.
The diode had gone again. This time I replaced the STR58041 chopper chip as well, to be sure. I then soak tested it day and night for three days. Yet again Mr Waugh took it and brought it back almost at once.

Why was it blowing diodes for Mr Waugh but not for us? What was different between Mr Waugh's living room and our workshop? Temperature for one thing we reasoned. Our workshop is cooler than the average living room. So we unboxed the set yet again and checked every possible suspect while warming it with our hairdryer, starting with the line output transistor. It look us some time to get to the BDI31 transistor associated with the chopper circuit. When we did we found that it read nomally when cool, and even when moderately heated, but when warmed a little more in produced a solid base-collector short-circuit. A replacement finally cured the trouble.

It was another loser for us. We d charged him a nominal sum in the first place. and could hardly charge him again despite the hours of work his set had cost us.

## The Councillor

As Mr Waugh finally departed. Councillor Glorie rushed in with his Goodmans 2185 T 20 in . set. "It"s out of order" he shouted, as though we were a meeting. When he'd finished I called Steven over.
"You do this one, will you'? I don"t feel up to it."
"They" re no trouble" he said.
"It"s dead" I commented.
The standby light came on all right at power up, but it went out at switch on and the set remained dead. Half an hour later Steven had the set working a treat. I asked him what the matter had been?
"Same as usual" he breezed. "R104 (270k $\Omega$ ) in the startup feed was open-circuit. R105 and R106 often go high in value too, but in this set they're all right."

The door opened slowly and Mr Waugh. Waugh, Waugh peered around it.
"Oh no, no. no!" I shrieked.
"It's all right, all right, all right" he said, picking up his gloves from the counter. "I forgot these, these, these."

## Next Month in TELEVISION

## FREE TV/VIDEO SPARES GUIDE

Next month's issue contains the latest updated edition of our Spares Guide, an essential reference source for brands, manufacturers' spares departments and spares suppliers.

SERVICING THE ITT DIGI-3 CHASSIS
Chris Watton takes a look at ITT's first UK chassis to use digital signal processing. Most faults are in the high-power circuitry of course, and this is conventional. But it's as well to be familiar with the digital side of the chassis.

## THE FERGUSON ICC9 CHASSIS

Next month's instalment on this chassis will look at the scart connector interfacing circuitry, audio signal processing and the way in which the microcontroller chip goes about its business.

## SATELLITE SERVICING

Jack Armstrong on Astra 1D upgrades and how to deal with the interference problems they can cause with u.h.f. reception.

## WORKSHOP HEALTH

The working conditions in many workshops are a real hazard to health. Pete Roberts offers practical advice on how matters can be improved.

## THE SONY CCDF380 CAMCORDER

A fault guide for this camcorder complied by Keith T. Keeton.

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# The Las Vegas CES '95 

## George Cole

This year's Consumer Electronics Show at Las Vegas, held in early January, was the largest ever: the exhibition area covered 440,000 sq. ft (equivalent to 28 football fields) and over 40,000 products were on show. including many new digital formats.

## High Density CDs

One of the highlights of the show was the new High Density CD (HDCD) developed by Philips and Sony. The system was mentioned in Teletopics, February (page 250). To recap briefly, the system increases the CD data capacity by a factor of five. This is achieved by reducing the pit size and track pitch and using a red laser (wavelength 635 nm ). In addition a variable bit encoding system, whose


The Sharp OT-V1 portable Video CD Player.
rates range from one to $10 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, is used. There are also plans to develop, with 3 M , a dual-layer version that will hold ten times as much data as today's CDs.

HDCD technology will form the basis of a new family of CDs, including high density CD-ROMs and Digital Video Discs (DVDs). The latter are designed for movie storage, and 1 got a chance to see the system in action. A Philips-Sony DVD holds around 135-145 minutes of MPEG-2 encoded video - exact length depends on the sound encoding. This is sufficient for 97 per cent of movie releases.

DVD was developed to meet a 'wish list' drawn up by the Hollywood studios. They wanted a $C D$ that offered the following features: the disc to store a feature-length movie: superior picture quality: multi-channel sound: multi-language sound tracks:
multiple aspect ratios: copy protection; and an electronic tockout system that enables parents to stop children watching specific scenes or discs. This is quite a tall order, but DVD appears to have achieved these aims. Picture quality is superior to that provided by the VHS and LaserDisc systems. Users have a choice of $4: 3$ pan and scan, 4:3 letterbox or $16: 9$ widescreen formats. There's digital stereo sound with a data rate of 128 or $192 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, also 5.1-channel digital Surround sound with a $384 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ data rate, multi-channel sound tracks and English plus local language sound tracks. Copy protection can be provided for the entire disc or specific 'tracks'. And there's a lock-out system.

These DVDs can be pressed in a conventional CD pressing plant, though a modified laser cutter is required and the mastering process is slightly more expensive. Current errorcorrection technology is used and, despite the smaller pit size, the discs are in general not affected by dirt, dust, shock and vibration. The DVDs on show were placed inside protective caddies: full production versions will be stored in jewel boxes, like currents CDs. DVD decks will be able to play existing audio and Video CDs.

Two DVD titles were demonstrated, Sleepless in Seattle and It the Line of Fire. These movies were chosen because of their different encoding requirements. The first task is to assess the video content for difficulty rating: more sophisticated encoding is required where there's a lot of fast-moving action, as in Line of Fire. The type of sound encoding also has to be selected (stereo and/or $5 \cdot 1$ channels), along with the number of languages and subtitles. This gives the total bit requirement which, in the case of Line of Fire, comes to 3.58 Gbytes .

With Slecpless, which is relatively sedate, it comes to 2.92Gbytes. It's then a question of assigning the correct bit rate for each scene - fastaction shots require a much faster bit rate than still sections. These DVDs can store up to 3.7 Gbytes of data.

A large-screen TV set with a bitrate meter perched on top was used for the demonstrations. This enabled us to see how the bit rate altered during the course of the movie. Line of Fire had an average bit rate of around 3.3 Mbits $/ \mathrm{sec}$. There were also splitscreen demonstrations that compared DVD with VHS, LaserDisc and D1 digital tape. The results were very impressive - DVD outshone them all. In another demonstration a 60 -minute HDTV programme stored on a DVD disc was shown: the picture quality was amazing.

There seems to be some disagreement between Sony and Philips over the introduction of the DVD however. Philips feels that DVD players and discs will be very expensive, and that for at least five-eight years after its launch the system will be a speciality product, like LaserDisc. Sony thinks that DVD will be an affordably-priced, mass-market product from the start - it plans to launch DVD machines next year, though no price indications were given.

There's competition for this DVD format in the form of a rival version developed by Toshiba, supported by Time Warner. Smaller pits and a finer laser beam are again used, but the potential advantage is that the discs can be played on both sides. A number of Hollywood studios are reported to be backing the Toshiba system. The disadvantage, according to Sony and Philips. is that the production of twosided dises is more costly and more time consuming. Toshiba's system was not on show at CES ' 95 .

GoldStar also demonstrated a couple of high density CDs. One was a double-density disc that stores 148 minutes of MPEG-l video, using a 670 nm laser. The other was a quadruple density $C D$ that stores 135 minutes of MPEG-2 video, using a 635 nm laser and a variable bit rate of $1 \cdot 4-5.6 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. Its picture quality was far from being up to DVD stan-
dard however. I doubt whether GoldStar's high density systems will be seen in the shops.

## Video CD

Despite all the excitement about DVD there were still plenty of Video CD systems around. Panasonic and Technics showed several players. The SL-VP50 is a portable unit that links up with a TV set or monitor, the SLVM500 a five-disc CD changer and the SC-V5650 a stereo system. Aiwa's NSX-1000V is a Video CD mini system while Sharp's QT-VI is a portable Video CD with stereo sound. Marantz demonstrated a double-disc player, Model VCD500.

## Multimedia

Philips announced that some 8$900,000 \mathrm{CDi}$ players have now been sold worldwide, with about 60 per cent of sales in Europe and 40 per cent in the USA. The new Philips CDi PC card, which converts a 486 PC into a CDi deck, was being demonstrated. It includes a quadruple-speed CD-ROM drive and is expected to sell for around $£ 500$ in the UK.

GoldStar showed the GDI-1000 CDi deck, which has a built-in digital video cartridge, and a prototype portable CDi machine with a 6in. LCD screen.

There were rumours that Philips will be announcing a CDi upgrade this year, using the new PowerPC RISC processor.

Philips and Ardent Records demon-


The Panasonic R E A L 300 Interactive Multiplayer, Model FZ-10.
section and is ignored by music CD players. Apple Mac CD-ROM drives read the data however, producing text, graphics and other information.

Panasonic unveiled the FZ-10 3DO deck, a newly-designed version of the FZ-1. It includes a memory-management system that tells you whether there's enough memory space to store a game or other files. GoldStar unveiled the GPA-101M 3DO deck. Panasonic and GoldStar both showed MPEG decoders for 3DO decks. Panasonic's one was expensive (around $£ 200$ ) and requires its own power source. Creative Labs showed a 3DO PC card priced at around $£ 270$.

## TV Developments

Thomson and Sun Microsystems announced Open TV, an operating system for interactive TV. It enables cable, telecommunications, satellite and other broadcast network operators to send interactive material via existing networks to set-top decoders. Open TV is platform-independent and could be used for billing and transaction purposes.

3D-TV systems were a feature this year. A system developed by Sanyo doesn't require viewers to wear glasses to see the 3D effects. It was shown using 4. 6 and loin. displays. The system uses a doublelenticular screen to separate the images from two rear liquidcrystal projectors into right and left compo-
strated a new type of compact disc, called AudioVisual CD. which combines audio $C D$ and CD-ROM data on a disc. The CD-ROM data is stored in the disc's lead-in track


VCRs equipped with Gemstar's Index Plus system can, at the touch of a button, display on the screen programme-related information such as programme identification, sports statistics during a game and similar items.
nents, creating the impression of depth. It works well, though you have to keep your head still to see the effects. The 3DX system converts any rear-projection set to produce a 3D-

TV display. lt uses an optical adaptor which fits over the RGB outputs, dividing the image into two. Users wear glasses to see the effects. The price will be around $£ 330$.

Many Americans are worried about violence on TV. There's a proposal that future sets should incorporate a V-chip. The idea is that an electronic warning signal will be transmitted along with any programme that contains very violent scenes. When this signal is detected the V-chip will switch the set off. Intelvision was promoting a system called C-chip. This enables parents to program a TV set so that it switches off at certain times of the day or when a particular programme is being broadcast. According to Intelevision the C-chip would cost around $£ 130$.

Also on show were electronic viewing guides that take the place of paper TV guides. One system, StarSight, enables the viewer to display various information on his screen, including a channel schedule. Simply by pressing a button the user can also select programmes for recording: the VCR automatically switches on and tapes the right channel at the appropriate time. It relies on programme data that's transmitted during the vertical blanking interval (VBI) and can be stored in a TV set or VCR. Samsung and Daewoo are to launch StarSight-equipped VCRs. A rival format, Videoguide, works in a similar way though its data is sent to viewers via a radio link and a $£ 70$ add-on box is required. Both services cost around $£ 3$ a month to use.

## Satellite TV

America's first digital satellite system, called DSS (Digital Satellite Service), was launched last summer. It"s run by RCA/Thomson, which produces the hardware, with Hughes DirectTV and USSB (US Satellite Broadcasting) who provide the programming. The service has proved to be very popular - over 600,000 receiving systems were shipped last year. DSS uses MPEG-2 video and currently offers 175 channels, including sports, movie and pay-perview channels. Two satellites are used - a third is expected to be launched later this year. The RCA receiving
system consists of an 18 in . dish and a digital receiver, the price being around $£ 470$. Subscription costs vary between about $£ 5-£ 23$ a month.

## Video Developments

Gemstar showed its Index Plus system, which is due to be launched in the USA and several European countries this autumn. It's designed to make VCRs operate more like CD players, using a chip and proprietory software to store details of programmes that have been recorded. When the user of an Index Plus equipped VCR inserts a tape, an onscreen display lists its contents. The user then selects the programme he wants and the VCR finds it. The system relies on information that's transmitted during the VBI. In cases where this information isn't transmitted during normal broadcast hours, Gemstar has arrangements with local stations to transmit it at night: the data can then be downloaded into VCRs which use it to find out the programmes recorded that day.

Index Plus can number each tape automatically, and can produce a list of the programmes stored on each cassette (there's enough on-board memory for 400 programmes). The system can also be used with video programmes, to enable the user to select say a recipe from a cookery tape or a track from a music tape, or with live TV broadcasts to call up the programme title, channel number and the running time, or to obtain additional information about the programme such as an actor's biography or sports results. ABC plans to transmit such programme data.

An easy record system enables programmes to be recorded by simply selecting them on screen then pressing a button. Companies planning to launch Index Plus VCRs include RCA/Thomson, Panasonic, JVC, Hitachi, Sanyo, Mitsubishi and Sharp.

Gemstar was also promoting iPlus, which enables viewers to use Video Plus codes to record advertising material broadcast at night.

Arista Technologies showed a system, called Commercial Brake, that can bypass advertisements recorded on tape. A black frame is transmitted at the beginning and end of commercial brakes: Commercial Brake places electronic markers at these points then stores a playback map in memory. When a marker is detected during tape playback the sound is muted, the
screen turns blue and the VCR goes into the fast forward mode: at the end of the brake the VCR returns to normal playback operation. The process takes five to ten seconds. Special algorithms are used to distinguish between a commercial brake and the screen going black during a scene transition. Arista is to launch an addon unit, priced at around $£ 133$, this spring. The technology has been licensed to RCA/Thomson, which expects to launch VCRs with the system built in later this year.

Daewoo showed an electronic delivery system called EMC3 (Entertainment Made Convenient, Controllable, Choice) which is intended to
stereo f.m. track.
Casio demonstrated the LT70P, a video phone system designed for use with conventional analogue telephone lines. It sends and receives audio and video signals and works with a TV set or PC. Video images can be in either normal ( $124 \times 112$ pixels) or highresolution ( $512 \times 224$ pixels) form. The unit has a built-in video camera and can transmit images from a camcorder, VCR, video printer or PC. Price is around $£ 850$.

Casio also showed a digital still video camera, Model QV10, which can hold up to 96 colour images on a PCMCIA card. It has an electronic shutter, a self-timer and a 1.8 in . LCD viewfinder. Four AA-size alkaline batteries provide the power and the prince is around £466. Chinon’s digital camera, the ESC (Electronic Still Camera), has a $x 3$ zoom and stores up to five super highresolution (640 and 480 pixels) images per Mbyte of RAM. It will be launched this autumn at around $£ 667$.

Aiwa's PC-V466 is a combined 486 PC and 14 in . TV set. It includes a CD-ROM drive and costs around $£ 1,900$. Compaq's Pressario 920 includes a 486 PC and a TV tuner. It can also accept video
deliver video programmes to viewers' homes at high speed, taking around five minutes to send a 100 -minute movie. The EDD-1000 is a modified VHS deck which records the programmes received at the normal standard VHS speed then plays them back at $1 / 20$ th speed. It uses a special capstan system that stops and starts the tape during playback to supply packets of digital data. Unfortunately we were unable to see this system in action as some of Daewoo's equipment was damaged in transit.

## Other Developments

Sony showed the Digital Video Cassette (DVC), which is designed for both domestic and professional use. There are two tape sizes: the larger holds up to four and a half hours' of video: a smaller one, holding an hour of video, is intended for camcorder users.

Pioneer showed the first LaserDisc title to use Dolby's AC3 digital Surround sound encoding system. It offers $5 \cdot 1$ channels (left front, centre, right front, left surround, right surround and sub-bass). The disc also stores a mono digital track and a


The Daewoo Electronic Digital Delivery System. signals from a VCR, a camcorder or a LaserDisc player.

Econologic showed Telemate, which offers 'No see TV'. It enables radio listeners to hear live TV broadcasts. The battery-powered unit receives television sound and transmits it on the a.m./f.m. bands to a radio receiver which should be within twelve feet. Price is around $£ 46$.

There were many games systems at the Show. Atari had an add-on CD player for its 64-bit Jaguar Games system. The player can be used for audio CDs as well as Jaguar games and costs around $£ 100$. Sega demonstrated its Saturn 32-bit CD-ROM system, which also supports MPEG-1. Nintendo's Virtual Boy is a 32 -bit virtual reality system that uses twin LCD displays.

## Prices

Prices quoted in pounds in this article are approximate equivalents of the dollar prices, to serve as a guide. Unless otherwise indicated, the equipment is not available in the UK. CES is the leading exhibition world wide for the presentation of new consumer electronics systems and products.

# Camcorner 

Reports from David C Woodnott

## Sanyo VMD6P

The customer's method of removing the cassette when his camcorder failed to eject it had damaged the mechanism. We had to straighten the supply reel shaft and realign it.

The supply reel table can sometimes be responsible for poor rewind with this model, causing tape spillage etc. The problem can usually be cured by removing the reel table and gently pressing the plastic assembly on a flat surface. You often find that the parts have separated slightly, with the result that the reel sticks.

This particular machine's loading rings were out of sync. They are made of a plastic material that has a certain amount of 'give'. Realignment can very often be carried out with little dismantling, by releasing the circlip from one of the loading ring timing gears, resetting the timing then replacing the circlip. In this case however the loading gear was damaged and had to be replaced.
D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC7590H

The E-E and playback pictures were fine but there were no recorded pictures (sound o.k.). A quick check showed that the REC 5 V supply was missing at the head amplifier. The REC High signal was present at pin 71 of the syscon microcontroller chip IC801 when the trigger button was pressed: it goes direct to pin 5 of Q935 (REC SW buffer/inverter), but the switch remained off. As there should be a direct link between IC801 and Q935, the next step was a continuity check on the print. This revealed a condition that's becoming very common of late, corroded print caused by a leaky capacitor. There were two offending capacitors in this case, C945 and C946 (both $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ), in the power supply. The damaged print runs directly between the pins of these capacitors. As the print had disappeared, a link had to be fitted between suitable points. This restored the unit to normal working order.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR45E

The customer's complaint was that this camcorder refused to load a tape and that there was a 'knocking' noise from the mechanism when it was last used. Inspection of the mechanism revealed that guide TG9 was disconnected from the take-up coaster assembly, being free to take up any position it wanted to. All that was necessary to restore the unit to normal operation was to fit a new circlip. The noise was caused by a cracked gear that forms the lower part of the take-up reel assembly.
D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVM40B

As received this full-sized VHS machine wouldn't power up or perform any function. There was a cassette stuck in it, in the laced-up position. The failure had apparently occurred when the mains supply was disconnected with the machine in the record pause condition. After that nothing would work.

We started off by using an external source to power the loading motor so that the cassette could be removed. Then,
after a general inspection, we were surprised to find that on powering up everything worked. All the mechanical functions that is, including record and play and all the camera functions, but there was no clock display. The camera's digital modes all worked. So we put the camera into the record pause mode and disconnected the mains input. When we powered up again there was no response. The only way to restore the functions was to power the loading motor until the point was reached where the tape guides were just out of their loaded positions.

So there were two apparent faults. What was the connection? A study of the syscon control chip and its various inputs etc. didn't immediately reveal any connection. So more from desperation than anything else we decided to replace the mode encoder switch. This failed to cure the faults of course. Maybe we'd overlooked something simple? The syscon chip produces key-scan output pulses at pins 1-7, 126 and 127. They are fed to the VCR operation controls, returning to the chip at pins 97-101. The mode switch is similarly scanned via this matrix, not having its own dedicated syscon chip input pins. We noticed that in the stop mode condition the key-scan pulses at pin 98 differed from those at the other input pins (97, 99-101). This was the only oddity that showed up. As various checks in the area of the scan lines failed to reveal anything amiss it increasingly looked as though the syscon chip itself (IC6004) was the cause of the faults. But with only one input line showing a problem and everything else working fine? We were reluctant to replace this 128 -pin chip, but doing so cured our odd combination of faults.
D.C.W.

## JVC GRA1E

The complaint was that when a recorded sequence was played back there were gaps in the recording. Also that the machine made a whirring noise when loading a tape or selecting record or pause. What was happening was that during times when the capstan motor is under mechacon instead of servo control, i.e. between stop and play or record and pause, it was being driven at a higher than normal speed. Thus correct joins between sections of the recorded sequence were not possible - many feet of the tape were 'whizzed' though each time.

It took us a long time to find the culprit, which was Q115. This transistor is part of the capstan drive circuit and was leaky between its emitter and base, causing excessive drive to the capstan motor in the mechacon-control mode. Confusion was caused by the fact that once servo control was established there was normal playback until a mode change occurred.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR750E

After being dropped this camcorder wouldn't record or playback in colour. E-E colour was fine, and all the functions worked. Why only loss of colour in these modes? In this model some of the chroma circuitry is on sub-panel PJ-61P, which had become detached from its connecting socket on the main PCB. Normal service was restored after repairs to the chroma PCB connector.
D.C.W.

## Canon E60E

A 'clicking' noise came from the lens unit when going from telephoto to wide angle. We discovered that a tiny plastic clip within the macro button assembly had fractured. Fitting a replacement zoom ring cured the fault. D.C.W.

# Servicing the ITT Monoprint B Chassis 

Chris Watton

The next chassis we'll look at in this series is the Monoprint B. It forms part of a chassis evolution following the Compact 80R (see last month). While the basic concept is the same, there are many differences in the way in which it's implemented. Instead of a discrete component chopper supply, the Monoprint B chassis uses a TEA2162 chip (IC701) to drive the chopper transistor (this time a BU908). As before, a pulse-width modulated drive is obtained from the secondary side of the circuit, this time from the TDA8371 sync/timebase generator chip IC601. The field output chip is a TDA3653A.

A word of warning before we go any further. At about this time (roughly 1986-7) ITT produced quite a number of similar chassis, including the Compact $B$ and Compact $D$, to drive different tubes. Though the basic concept remains the same, in particular with a chopper circuit that drives the line output transistor from a secondary winding on the transformer, there are many important differences in circuit detail, e.g. the use of different chips. In some, including the Compact B and Monoprint B-FS, the chopper drive chip is a TEA2165.

We'll now return to the Monoprint B chassis to see how the power supply works. A simplified block/circuit diagram to illustrate the principle of operation is shown in Fig. 1.

## Power Supply Operation

Two chips are involved, the driver chip IC701 (TEA2162) and the sync/timebase generator chip IC601 (TDA8371). Thus although the drive comes from IC601, IC701 contains an oscillator to provide short-duration pulses as the chopper drive at switch on. A start-up supply is obtained from the mains input circuit: this is fed via R701 and R708 (R655 in some similar chassis such as the Compact B) to D701 which charges C711. When the voltage at pin 16 of IC701 reaches about 10 V an internal switch operates, charging C702 to about 1 V . At this level, narrow output pulses are produced at pin 14 to start driving the chopper transistor T 701 . D711 will then rectify the pulses appearing across the primary-side secondary winding on the chopper transformer Tr 701 , increasing the voltage across C711. The width of the output putses at pin 14 increases, until the voltage across C 702 has risen to 1.8 V . At this point pulses from IC601 should be available at pin 6 . via the pulse coupling transformer $\operatorname{Tr} 702$, to take over the chopper drive action.

If there's no drive from IC601 the start sequence will be repeated. This provides an important fault-finding clue. With repeated start-ups the h.t. voltage will be at only around a quarter of its normal running level of 115 V . In normal operation IC601 receives a 12 V supply (at pin 19) from the line output stage, via D603. This means that IC601 also requires a start-up supply. This is derived from the 16 V output from the chopper transformer via transistor T601. which supplies about 8 V at its emitter. When the 12 V supply from the line output stage rises above 9 V or so T 601 switches off, its emitter voltage then exceeding its base voltage. T601 also provides the supply to IC601 when the
set is in the standby condition.
Back to IC701. The oscillator within this chip free runs at about 14.5 kHz , providing pulses to drive the chopper transistor only during the start-up period or in the event of loss of the drive from IC601. The latter will occur if there's an overload condition: IC701 then produces a burst-mode output to try to restart the set. When there's a pulse-width modulated drive signal at pin 6 of IC701 the internal oscillator runs in sync with the line oscillator in IC601 and plays no part in the chopper drive. Differentiation is incorporated in the feed to pin 6 of IC701 to provide IV peak-to-peak positive- and negative-going drive pulses.

If the drive at the base of T701 is open-circuit there will be no supply for IC601. IC701 will then operate in the startup mode. A squarewave output should be seen at pin 14 but it will be in the burst mode, interrupted periodically at about 100 ms .

For test purposes the power supply can be run separately from the line output stage. To do this disconnect the line output transistor's collector and use a 60 W bulb as a dummy load, or alternatively connect the bulb to the collector of the line output transistor and short its base to its emitter.

## Protection

Over-voltage and excess-current protection are incorporated. The current passed by the chopper transistor is monitored by R721. One side of this resistor is connected to T701"s emitter while the other side is linked via R707 to pin 11 of IC701. The excess-current trip operates in two modes. The width of the output pulses at pin 14 of IC701 is reduced when the voltage at pin 11 reaches -1.3 V , limiting the output voltages produced by the power supply. This happens with a short-term overload. With a heavy overload, such as a short in the line output stage, the voltage at pin 11 of 1 C 701 will rise $10-1.6 \mathrm{~V}$ and the output at pin 14 will be cut off. A new start-up will then be attempted.

Over-voltage protection is provided by monitoring the voltage at pin e of the chopper transformer. This is linked to pin 11 of IC701 via R714. An excessive negative voltage will remove the output from IC701 in the same way as with an excess-current condition.

## Standby Operation

Sets with remote control have standby switching. In the standby mode 5 V from the tuner control unit is fed via D611 to the bases of transistors T602 and T603. As a result the output pulse from $\operatorname{IC} 601$ is very narrow and the chopper drive is likewise reduced. The power supply produces much reduced outputs in this mode.

## Supply Lines

The chopper circuit and the line output stage produce various supplies. These are as follows:
(I) 115 V h.t. produced by the chopper circuit.


Fig. 1: Simplified block/circuit diagram showing how the chopper power supply and the standby switching system in the ITT Monoprint B chassis operate.
(II) 20 V produced by the chopper circuit.
(III) 26 V produced by the line output stage.
(V) 12 V produced by the line output stage, regulated by IC501 ( $\mu \mathrm{A} 7812$ ).
(VI) 150 V produced by the line output stage.
(VII) 16 V produced by the chopper circuit.
(VIII) 8 V produced by the chopper circuit.
(IX) 5 V derived from the 16 V line via regulator IC1404 (L78M05).
(X) 5V derived from the 8 V line via regulator IC14()5 (TDD1605S).

## Timebases

The line output stage is a simple affair: as the chassis is designed to drive $90^{\circ}$ tubes there's no EW correction. Pin 7 of the line output transformer is the source of the 150 V
supply, pin 8 is the source of the 26 V supply and pin 9 the source of the 12 V supply. Pin 6 provides a 70 V pulse output. The transformer also produces the c.r.t. heater, e.h.ı. and focus voltages. The first anode supply is tapped from the earthy end of the focus control on the c.r.t base panel.

Supply III, 26 V , is used to power the TDA3653A field output chip IC401, at pin 9. This chip's drive waveform comes from pin 3 of the TDA8371 sync/timebase generator chip IC601, being fed to pins 1 and 3. The field output appears at pin 5 , the chassis return path for the scan current being via the $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ scan coupling capacitor C 407 and R407 ( $1 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ). Most field faults are caused by the chip itself: dry-joints can be responsible for its failure.

## Signals Section

A new tuner/i.f. module is used in this chassis, type 5829 0341 . It's in a smaller can compared to earlier modules used in the Compact series chassis and has fewer active connections. The audio level is not variable as it can be taken via the scart socket for recording purposes. Volume adjustment is provided at a later stage. After the tuner there's an SL1430 SAWF driver chip (IC161), a TDA4427A i.f. chip (IC201) and a $482^{9}$ B sound detector chip (IC202). The
main pin connections to the module are as follows:
Pin 7: $0-30 \mathrm{~V}$ for tuning.
Pin 14: 12 V input.
Pin 23: 12 V input.
Pin 24: Composite video output.
Pin 26: A.F.C. output
Pin 29: A.F.C. on/off.
Pin 31: Audio output.
Pin 32: Audio muting input (from pin 18 of IC601 via D601).

## Audio Channel

The audio output from the tuner/i.f. can is taken to buffer transistor T301, then to pins 1 and 3 of the scart socket and pin 4 of the TDA8196 chip IC301, which is responsible for audio input selection and volume control (at pin 6 from the main control chip IC1402). The voltage at pin 3, again from the main control chip, carries out source switching. A TDA 1905 chip (IC302) is the audio output device: the signal input is at pin 8, the output at pin 1 and the supply $(20 \mathrm{~V})$ at pin 2.

## Video Channel

The video signal from the tuner/i.f. can is taken via C3601 to pin 3 of the TEA2014 video switching chip IC3601. This receives 12 V at pin 7. Pin 2 is the output to the scart socket, pin 6 the output to the colour decoder and sync circuits and pin 8 the input from the scart socket. Pin 5 controls the switching. As with the audio switching the source is pin 32 of IC1402, via transistor T1415. The video input to the sync/timebase generator chip IC601 is at pin 8 while the input to the colour decoder module goes via connector CD3.

Different colour decoder panels are used in these sets, with either a TDA3565 or TDA3561 chip. The connections are the same however: CD1 sandcastle pulse (from pin 20 of IC601); CD3 video input; CD4 12V; CD11 beam current limiting (derived from pin 5 of the LOPT); DC1 brightness control; DC2 contrast control; DC3 colour control. Pins DT1-3 of the other connector are the blue, green and red outputs to the c.r.t. base panel, where the output stages and adjustment presets are mounted. This is quite straightforward, faults usually being confined to transistor failure or presets becoming noisy.

Grey scale/drive adjustment is as follows. First, for decoder 69113031 (TDA3565 chip). Turn all black-level and drive presets to maximum; join together test pins $401 / 2 / 3$; adjust the brightness for 5 V at pin DC4 of the decoder; turn the colour control to minimum; adjust the first anode control until a barely visible line appears. Adjust the black-level presets as required for equal brightness with all three beams, but ensure that at least one of the presets remains at the maximum position. Finally remove the links from the test pins and set the drive controls for neutral white tones. With decoder 69113033 (TDA3561 chip) again set all the controls on the c.r.t. base panel to maximum, then connect pin TP910 to chassis, link TP401 and TP402, adjust the brightness for 6.8 V at DC4 on the
decoder. Then carry out the procedure outlined above.

## Control System

An SAAl296A chip (IC1402) is used to decode the remote control commands, provide standby switching, carry out the usual customer controls (brightness etc.), drive the LED unit and provide full tuning control with band switching (this latter feature is not used with UK sets of course). The chip is backed by an MDA2061/2062 memory chip.

Checks can be carried out at some of the SAA1296A chip's pins for fault-finding purposes. IR remote control signals are picked up by D1401, amplified by IC1401 (TBA2800) and fed to pin 12 of IC1402. Other pins that can be checked are as follows:

Pin 1: 4 MHz clock.
Pin 4: Reset pulse.
Pin 5: Standby control output (high for standby).
Pin 10: Contrast control outpur.
Pin 11: Brightness control output.
Pin 13: PWM output for tuning voltage control. The feed is to transistor T1420 then T1421.

Pins 14-19, 21-23, 28, 38, 39: Local keypad and display drives.

Pin 24: A.F.C on/off.
Pin 27: 5 V input.
Pin 32: AV output (high sets the receiver to scart inputs).
Pin 33: Colour control output.
Pin 34: Volume control output.
Pin 36: Scart switching input (high for the AV condition).
Pin 40: 5 V input.
Faults in this area are usually confined to the keypad. Checks can be carried out by connecting a $100 \Omega$ resistor across the suspect portion or between the relevant pins of the chip. A resistor connected between pins 15 and 38 for example should produce decreased sound volume, while connecting it between pins 16 and 39 should increase the volume.

The standby control pin (5) is connected to the bases of transistors T602 and T603 (see Fig. 1). When the standby output is high. T602 switches on and the chopper drive pulses at pin 1 of IC601 are only $3 \cdot 5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ wide. This reduced drive lowers the output voltages produced by the chopper circuit. The high output from IC1402 switches T603 off: the purpose of this arrangement is to reduce the output voltages slowly. In normal operation pin 5 of IC1402 is low, T602 is off and T603 is on.

## To Follow

The next article in this series will deal with the Digivision 3 chassis. A faults list for the various chassis will be included.

# CD Player Casebook 

## Reports from Mike Leach and Savio DaCosta

## Pioneer XDZ65M

We were told that this midi system had previously taken a long while to read discs. It had then stopped working completely. On test I found that it would load a disc and then do nothing at all. When it had been stripped down I saw that the laser assembly had jammed itself at the end of the worm gear at the centre of the disc. I took the mechanism apart, cleaned and serviced the worm gear, fitted a new belt etc. then put the lot back together again. The machine now worked, but the laser took several seconds to focus on the disc. I then made the mistake of dismissing this as possible laser wear and returned the machine to its owner.

It came back a week later, with the same symptoms and the laser again jammed up. Everything came out again, but this time I checked the continuity of the leaf switch against the worm gear in case there was a problem here. The switch was o.k. I then carried out a check at plug CN202, where the two connections from the switch go into the main board. There was definite continuity on the ohms range. So I switched on and bunged in a disc. Again the laser took several seconds to realise that a disc was present, but while it sat there doing nothing I could hear that the sled motor was still running. How come? The end-stop switch was o.k. - I'd checked it twice! What's going on?

I could see that the main CD board had been out before, as some of the screws that hold it to the chassis were missing. All was revealed when I took it out: in his infinite wisdom someone had seen fit to desolder one of CN202's pins, thereby disconnecting the end-stop switch. Thus although I was getting a continuity reading on the component side of the board, the information from the switch was not getting back to the microcontroller chip. Hence the sled motor continuing to run when the laser was sitting at the start of a disc. After resoldering this pin the laser read the disc immediately and all was well again.
M.L.

## Yamaha CD3

This player's tray wouldn't open. I took the top off and found that the loading motor, after I'd removed the belt, tried to spin very slowly. The cause of the fault was soon traced to two of the loading motor drive transistors, TR20 and TR22. When two new 2SA934 transistors had been fitted the tray opened normally.
M.L.

## Aiwa DXZ7000M

This machine, part of a separates system, wouldn't read discs. The turntable rotated and the laser squeaked nicely but the TOC wasn't read. As cleaning didn't improve matters I dived in, wrongly, and replaced the BA6296
tracking drive chip. This made no difference. The laser still squeaked, and I'm sure that a rude word appeared in the display as I desperately looked for the track information! Fortunately my next hunch was correct: after replacing the CXA1082 servo processor chip the machine read the discs all right.

This was by no means the end of the story however. The machine started to play, but after a few seconds the sound muted briefly then returned. It continued to do this with every disc I tried. All was well when the CXD1167Q signal processor chip had been replaced, but it was a pretty expensive job. I packed it all up, feeling good, then saw the ticket that said "estimate first". . . There must be other ways of putting bread on the table. Ideas anybody?!
M.L.

## Sony HCDH70/1200/1500

These mini compos use the same CD assembly. A common problem you get with them is failure of the tray to close because the belt is weak.
S.DaC.

## Philips CD460

The tray wouldn't open, though it would close. We found that the BC337 transistor on the tray drive PCB at the front was open-circuit.
S.DaC.

## Sony Discman D2/22

This machine wouldn't play. When a disc was inserted there was a scratching noise as the machine attempted to play it. The cause of the problem was clear enough: the plastic MD cover around the turntable holder had warped. All that was required was a new cover. How did this happen? The owner had left the unit out in strong sunlight, though the operating manual tells you clearly not to expose such units to heat. Fortunately the laser wasn't affected.
S.DaC.

## Technics SLXP7

The disc rotated but there was no LCD indication and no sound. The main processor chip IC401 controls both these functions. As lifting the mute control pin 32 brought the sound back we replaced the chip - it took a large magnifier and most of a morning. When we'd done this the LCD and sound returned.
S.DaC.

## Sony CDPH3600

This player was part of an audio system. It would come on but didn't do anything else. We found that $I C 101 \cdots$ was faulty - the 7 V supply was missing. Replacing it didn't make much difference, and the new chip got hot. A resistance check between pin 1 of the chip and chassis produced an unusually low reading of $6 \Omega$. Removing CN101 increased the resistance reading. IC102 turned out to be faulty, a replacement restoring the player to life. S.DaC.

## Technics SLPJ30

This machine would focus on the disc but the spindle didn't move. I thought that the motor might be faulty, but this possibility was ruled out by the fact that it's a direct-drive type. A visual inspection revealed that the AN8370S optical servo chip looked brown on top. When a replacement was fitted the player worked. The chip must have been cooking away slowly, as the customer said that the player had been operating intermittently.
S.DaC.



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## Satellite PSU

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Experience in one of the largest repair centres has shown that all repairs to Power supply units require special treatment with not only the obviously faulty parts being replaced but a number of others also changed to ensure a satisfactory repair. Experience shows that up to $50 \%$ of all power supply repairs 'bounce' unless the correct procedure and the correct precautionary changes to certain components are made.

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| SATKIT2 | PACE | SS 9000 | SS9200 | $\mathbf{5 6 . 9 5}$ |
|  |  | SS9010 | SS9210 |  |
|  |  | SS9020 | SS9220 |  |
| SATKIT3 | AMSTRAD | SRD510 | SRD520 | $\mathbf{5 6 . 9 5}$ |
| SATKIT4 | AMSTRAD | SRD500 |  | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 5}$ |

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# Fax Technology 

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

The history of image transmission (facsimile) goes back a long time. Although the concept was first described by Alexander Bell in 1843, it didn't become a practical system until the late 1920s, when 'wire photographs' became available via the news agencies. It wasn't until 1972 that the CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) confirmed the first standard, for what became known as Group 1 machines. Four years later the CCITT confirmed the Group 2 standard. But the system remained technology driven and wasn't popular as a means of business communication. In spite of the relatively low demand, the CCITT issued the Group 3 standard in 1980. Then, in line with the development of digital technology for telecommunications purposes and the assumed need for an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), the CCITT defined the Group 4 standard in 1984. The idea was to give the system greatly enhanced capabilities.

During the mid-Eighties there was considerable convergence between the telecommunications, broadcasting and computer industries. This coincided with a rapid expansion in the use of VLSI (very large scale integrated) semiconductor technology, the appearance of low-cost microprocessor chips and improvements in the transmission quality provided by the fax carrier medium - analogue telephone lines.

At this stage Group 3 and 4 systems were developing in parallel for different applications. Group 3 machines with new features and faster, better transmission characteristics were developed while the Group 4 standard, which has still to be fully implemented, struggled to find a niche market. Their development has not been helped by the fact that to this day Group 4 terminals are only about fifty per cent faster than the best Group 3 units. Thus Group 3 machines are the market leader at present, using technology that's user/subscriber driven.

While automated Group 3 business machines are now available at around $£ 1,000$, machines suitable for domestic and small-business use can be obtained for less than $£ 300$ -including VAT and one-year on-site maintenance.

At least three per cent of UK homes with a telephone are now equipped with a fax machine. In the USA and Japan over twelve per cent of such homes have fax. This suggests that there are considerable opportunities in the UK for fax sales and service through radio and TV traders.

Present fax systems can transmit photographic and documentary information over standard telephone lines, local area networks and via radio and satellite links.

## How the System Works

The information in a document that's to be transmitted by fax usually consists of dark markings on a white background. It can be analysed for transmission by segmenting the document into areas that are small enough to be able to resolve the finest detail. This is done by using a light beam to scan the document sequentially in a series of very narrow strips. The magnitude of the light reflected from each picture element (pel or pixel) is then converted into an electrical signal. Since fax terminals are transceivers (trans-mitter-receivers), the signal can produce an accurate
facsimile of the original document either locally or at a distance.

## Aspect Ratio

The fax doesn't have to be the same size as the original, and some terminals have the ability to enlarge or reduce a document. To avoid distortion, the aspect ratio of the page should remain constant. Aspect ratio compatibility is referred to as the factor or index of co-operation (FOC or IOC respectively): this is based on the ratio of the scan line length to the vertical scanning density (line depth, i.e. vertical resolution). FOC equals the effective scan length (actual length plus five per cent to accommodate a phasing signal) multiplied by the vertical scan density. Since the IOC ratio was defined in terms of the original drum-scanned systems, $\mathrm{IOC}=\mathrm{FOC} / \pi$. If terminals that work together have the same ratio, the shape of a document will be retained even though the actual reproduced size may differ.

## Fax Transmission and Reception

The drum scanning system used in earlier machines has been superseded by a flat-bed technique: the document is moved over an illuminated window slit, the reflected light being focused on to a CCD array that consists of up to 3,500 cells. This results in a digital grey scale that represents the dark and light areas along a whole line. It's stored temporarily in a semiconductor memory. Since each pixel signal can be generated in about $2 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, while to change and transmit a complete line signal takes about $140 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, there's ample time for signal coding and companding.

The signal thus generated is modulated on to a suitable carrier, then filtered to ensure that its bandwidth lies within the spectrum of a telephone channel $(300-3,400 \mathrm{~Hz})$.

The type of modulation used varies with different Groups. In general, to avoid early obsolescence the operation of each Group is compatible with terminals of a lower Group. A line amplifier is used at the terminal's output to provide the correct signal level and impedance matching with the transmission medium.

A terminal's receiver section is the obverse of the transmission section. The received fax signal is amplified then filtered to remove any line noise. It's then demodulated to restore the baseband signal. This is passed to a marking amplifier which drives the fax printing mechanism.

## Microprocessor Control

Use of a microprocessor to control a fax terminal has numerous advantages. These include computer fax, encryption for added security, auto dialling and answering for unattended operation, transmission of the same fax to several receivers simultaneously, and polling - this allows a terminal to call for a fax from a distant terminal after identifying itself.

Fig. I shows in block diagram form the arrangement of a modern multi-feature, microprocessor-controlled terminal. The microprocessor is generally part of a VLSI chip that also contains a dual-port RAM to allow simultaneous read
and write (i.e. input and output) operations, serial and parallel interface ports, bus-control logic and monitor circuitry. This item, combined with a few standard CMOS chips and other VLSI application specific integrated circuits (ASIC devices), provides an economical, small-sized terminal.

The use of both serial and parallel ports with integral


Fig. 1: Block diagram of a modern multi-feature, microprocessor-controlled fax terminal.
control enables the basic system to be expanded to produce a full-feature machine. As you can see from Fig. 1, a line driver coupled to one of the serial ports enables the terminal to form part of a PC-controlled local area network (LAN). The printer, scanner and fax modem are linked to other serial ports. The modem is also coupled to the parallel data bus to enable it to operate from the scanner, the LAN or the memory, giving provision for unattended transmission and reception. The real-time clock circuit provides time and date signals and is supported by a float-charged back-up battery.

The fax modem is designed for Group 3 operation, but is in addition compatible with Group 2 standards. Switching between the standards is controlled by the "handshaking protocol' during the normal dial-up procedure.

The interface with the telephone network is provided by the transceiver. It also provides analogue filtering, impedance matching and line isolation. In a combined phone/fax machine this section also carries the handset interface and a drive for a small loudspeaker to give an indication to the user that a fax transmission is in progress.

The ROM contains the terminal protocol and control information and the instructions for control of the stepper motors that drive the printer, paper feed and guillotine. The RAM stores the machine identity codes, the database of commonly used numbers and any other user programmable data.

An LCD that can display short messages also shows the time and the called/calling numbers. The keypad is used to enter fax numbers and other database information, also for manual control of the terminal.

The ASIC chip provides the most cost-effective way of controlling the various features that are driven via the parallel data bus.

## Printing Techniques

Many different printing techniques are in use. The most popular include an electrostatic method which is similar to
that used by office photocopiers; laser, ink jet or bubble-jet printing; and, in virtually all low-cost machines, thermal printing.

In a typical electrostatic printer sty*i attached to a flexible belt are driven across plain paper, leaving a pattern of charges on it. The styli voltage varies between 600 V for black and -450 V for white. The charged paper is passed over a magnetic roller that bristles with magnetised iron particles which hold, in the spaces between the bristles, a black toner powder. Positively charged areas of the paper attract the powder while negatively charged areas repel it. The deposit thus forms a facsimile of the original document. A permanent bond is achieved by passing the paper over a heated roller.

Low-cost machines use a special thermosensitive paper that discolours when its temperature exceeds about $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, full black being obtained at around $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The paper is passed over an array of minute resistive heating elements

## Table 1: Group 3 standard parameters

| Transmission speed: | 9 secs* up to one minute |
| :---: | :---: |
| Image signal: | Digital |
| Modulation: | Differential PSK (DPSK) |
| Carrier frequency: | 1.8 kHz |
| Coding standard: | Modified Huffman |
| Redundancy reduction: | READ or MMR |
| Handshake signals: | 300bits/sec FSK |
| Vertical resolution: | Standard 3.85 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$, fine 7.7 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$, super fine 15.4 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$ |
| Horizontal resolution: | Standard 8 pels $/ \mathrm{mm}$, fine 1,728 pels/line (A4), super fine 3,456 pels/line (A4) |
| Modem speeds: | Standard 2.4/4.8/7.2/9.6kbits/sec; high grade 12/14.4kbits/sec; near future $19.2 / 28.8 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| * Maximum rate for peer-to-peer communication. |  |

that use thin-film technology. As a result there is little thermal inertia in the element heating and they can respond to a rapidly varying signal. One end of each element is held at just below a critical voltage level, where zero signal voltage produces no mark on the paper. This makes maximum use of the signal voltage, which varies the temperature of the paper between about $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. A copy is thus produced with varying tonal shades that accord with the grey scale of the original document. As the images produced by this method tend to fade with time, they should not be regarded as a permanent record.

A thermal transfer technique can also be used to copy on to plain paper. This uses a base film that holds a special meltable ink which is transferred to the copy paper by heated thermal heads. Colour printing is also possible with
this technique, by successively transferring coloured inks (yellow, cyan and magenta): the overlay can produce a wide range of colours.

## Image Coding

At minimum resolution (see Table 1) a Group 3 terminal produces about 30 pels $/ \mathrm{sq}$. mm, an A4 page containing rather more than 1.9 million pixels. If these had all to be transmitted a very efficient coding system would have to be used to minimise the transmission time and/or the bandwidth required. A study of a typical test document however has shown that there is considerable redundancy, which can be eliminated by the use of suitable coding. There are two possibilities here.

First, many sections of each line scan are continuously white, holding no useful information to print. Skipping these white spaces can produce a horizontal economy that's known as one-dimensional coding. This technique provides the least compression but the highest error immunity.

Secondly, each line scan has on average a high correlation with both of its neighbours. This fact can be exploited by transmitting only information on how the current line differs from the previous one, thus producing a vertical economy.

Use of both horizontal and vertical coding (two-dimensional) is called Relevant Element Address Designate (READ) coding. It can reduce the transmission time by a factor of ten or more. Because one error can affect several lines, the error immunity is rather lower than with onedimensional coding. This is offset by the considerably higher compression ratio achieved.

## Run-length and Huffman Coding

Statistical histograms of black and white pixel runs with test pages show that black runs have a peak probability of approximately 0.15 for runs of two to four pixels, the spread extending beyond 100 . The corresponding values for white runs have a flatter statistical distribution, peaking at about two to nine pixels with a probability of about 0.05 but with the spread extending beyond 1,000 . Run-length coding, which is suitable for handling such redundancy, is based on the Huffman code tree illustrated in Fig. 2. This is derived from the following algorithm:
(1) Arrange messages in descending order of probability.
(2) Add two smallest values to produce new combined probability.
(3) Let higher probability path $=1$, lower path $=0$.
(4) Does probability total $=1.0$ ?
(5) If no, go to 2 ; if yes go to 6 .
(6) Read code word paths from root to branches.

The example shown in Fig. 2 works out as follows:

| Symbol | m 1 | m 2 | m 3 | m 4 | m 5 | m 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Probability | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.1 |

With a Huffman coded message $\mathrm{ml}=11, \mathrm{~m} 2=00, \mathrm{~m} 3=$ $101, \mathrm{~m} 4=100, \mathrm{~m} 5=011$ and $\mathrm{m} 6=010$.

This procedure results in the most probable message
being allocated the shortest code, with each code word being derived by tracing a path through the tree structure.

Huffman coding lends itself to further modification (modified Huffman), in which the new run-length coding produces a significant data compression.

In practice the code words are held in a ROM look-up table, with access via a run-length input. The bit patterns so obtained provide unique decoding, and because no code word produces a prefix for any other one the start and end of each is easily and accurately determined.

There could be up to 1,728 different run lengths with a standard A4 line of 1,728 pels. This is effectively reduced to 91 white and 91 black by modifications to the Huffman coding. The code words are arranged into groups of 64


Fig. 2: Huffman code tree.
pels, with a run of 63 or less being represented by a single code word ranging from two to twelve bits. Greater run lengths are split into two code words, one representing the multiple of 64 and the other a terminating code to define the actual run length: this double code word has a maximum length of thirteen bits. Line synchronism is achieved by ending each scan line with a unique End Of Line (EOL) code word that consists of eleven zeros followed by a single one.

Modified READ coding uses modified Huffman runlength coding for the first line of a page, then comparing the following lines on a pixel by pixel basis to determine the difference to be used as the signal for transmission.

Modified Modified READ (MMR) coding, which is a pure two-dimensional coding system, can give a greater degree of data compression by assuming that the first line is all white then deriving the differences by using this as a reference. The test page statistics also show the line-to-line correlation for transitions between black and white and vice versa. About fifty per cent of the transitions on any line fall directly beneath a similar transition on the previous line. Further, twenty five per cent of the transitions occur within one pixel of a similar transition on the previous line. Thus about seventy five per cent of all transitions occur within $\pm 1$ pixel of a similar transition. MMR takes advantage of this vertical and horizontal redundancy by storing the previous line as a reference and continually referring back to it as the system encodes and decodes the next line scan. But because an error created on one line is propagated throughout the rest of the page, MMR is used only with relatively error-free, low-noise transmission networks.

## Error Protection

Huffman coding is sensitive to bit errors since a single error can create a false run-length code. The EOL code forms a trap against the propagation of such errors. Because two-dimensional coding is more error prone, with
a Group 3 terminal every fourth line is transmitted with one-dimensional coding. This enables the EOL signals to restrict the error spread.

Some up-market Group 3 terminals employ standard forward error correction (FEC). This enables two-dimensional coding without the EOL signal to be used throughout, improving the data compression.

A form of half duplex selective repeat, called Automatic Repeat Request ( ARQ ), can be used to provide further error protection. Since the fax image data is transmitted in numbered frames, when the receiver detects a frame with an error it can generate an automatic request for that frame only to be repeated.

## Compression Factors

Data compression factors of $20: 1$ can fairly easily be achieved by using the techniques described above. Documents that contain significant grey scales or colours however can produce a large number of short run-length codes, thus effectively introducing data expansion. This is resolved by introducing an uncompressed mode, in which the image is transmitted in bit format rather than Huffman code. The switch between these modes may be automatic within a document or set up at the start of a transmission.

## Operating Protocol

The communication sequence between fax terminals is divided into five stages, as follows:
(1) The calling terminal establishes a link to the called unit by transmitting the appropriate telephone number and then identifying itself by transmitting a single 1.8 kHz tone. The called terminal responds, replying with a single $2 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ tone. This not only establishes the link via the telephone network but also signals to a combined phone/fax terminal that the system is now in the fax mode.
(2) The called terminal then identifies its operating parameters and Group, using digital signalling at a rate of $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$ with frequency shift keying (FSK) modulation. The calling terminal responds at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$, then sends a test signal at its highest bit rate ( 14.4 or $9.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) to determine the line quality and the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). If the signal quality is poor, the system reverts to a lower transmission rate. The called terminal accepts these parameters by signalling agreement at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(3) Document transmission then takes place at the agreed data rate, using Differential Phase Shift Keying (DPSK) modulation, with end-of-page signalling at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$. At this stage any ARQ signals can be transmitted for error correction, again at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$.
(4) Both the called and the calling terminals exchange signals at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$ to arrange for the transmission of any further pages or frame repeats to correct errors.
(5) If no further transmission is required the calling terminal initiates the line disconnect process, again at $300 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$.

## Duplex Operation

Some multi-feature machines can operate in the full duplex mode, i.e. they can transmit one fax while receiving another. This is achieved by using the lower and upper
halves of the transmission band to signal in opposite directions. The majority of terminals operate in only the half duplex mode however, with signalling restricted to the upper half of the spectrum.

## Operating Problems

Problems can arise because the Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN), which was designed for voice communications, is not always able to cope with digital signals.

Each device designed for connection to the telephone network has a rating that's described as the Ringing Equivalence Number (REN). It represents the loading on the line current. As more devices are added to a single line in parallel, the line current to each is reduced proportionally. A standard telephone generally has a $\operatorname{REN}=1$, a fullfeature Group 3 fax machine a $R E N=3$. To ensure that the line current isn't overloaded, the maximum REN at any customer termination shouldn't exceed 4. If it does, the system operation can be uncertain.

A wide range of features is incorporated in current Group 3 terminals. Since the operation of the terminals is largely determined by the software used, different manufacturers may implement these features in different ways. This can give rise to apparent intermittent faults with operation between terminals of different manufacture.

The electronic circuitry in fax machines, consisting mainly of ASIC and microprocessor chips, is very reliable. As with VCRs however these machines contain a number of motors and other electromechanical devices that are rather less reliable. The motors are usually of the stepper type, being pulse driven. Protection sensors are incorporated in various sensitive circuits such as motors, the print head and scanner. Under fault conditions these will generate shut-down sigrials.

A noisy line can cause fax faults. This can be checked readily via the telephone or by using the machine in the local photocopier mode

As an aid to fault finding a defective machine can be operated off-line and back-to-back with a known good unit, preferably of the same type.

BT has developed a FaxTester which is designed around a PC that emulates a fax terminal. Because of its cost however such a unit is unlikely to be a feature of the usual

## CORRECTION

## Recharging Dry Cells

A couple of corrections are required to the article on this subject published in our September 1994 issue. First the cells in Figs. 1 and 2 are shown connected the wrong way round. Secondly IC2 (ZN1034) requires a 5 V supply (maximum) at pins 4 and 5 . This could be obtained from a 7805 regulator, but the cheapest solution is to use a zener diode. Fig. 1 shows the circuit changes required to implement this option.


Fig. 1: Circuit changes required, using a zener diode, to obtain the correct supply voltage for IC2. Add R14 and D8.

# Satellite Receiver Servicing 

Jack Armstrong


#### Abstract

The following notes are based on information contained in Satellite Secrets Revealed!, a 256-page book which is available at $£ 19.95$ (including postage and packing) from Davenham Satellite Systems, 1 Firths Fields, Davenham, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 8JB (telephone 060649085 ). The book is a clearly presented guide to satellite receiving equipment installation, fault diagnosis and servicing.


## The Amstrad SRD510

Many of the problems with this receiver are caused by overheating. For optimum reliability, ensure that the receiver is not installed in a manner that impedes the ventilation.

The power supply connector can cause problems with this receiver, also with the SRD520, 540, 550. It goes high-resistance. Evidence can be seen when an encrypted channel is selected: the message "Please Wait" appears on the screen. Tap the receiver and the message changes through various shades of grey or moves about on the sereen. Wiggling the connector will prove the point. My remedy is to solder a wire between the corner of the metal screening box at the front of the power supply and the pin marked ' 0 V ' just to the right of the card reader.

This will cure the following symptoms: (1) Will not respond to remote control commands. (2) Red and green LEDs flash when the receiver is warm. (3) The power supply squeals intermittently. (4) The receiver goes off intermittently. (5) The decoder won't work/card invalid indication (intermittent). Probably other symptoms too: the problem is that anything can happen when the supply to the microcontroller chip falls below 5 V .

After fitting the wire be sure to adjust RV600 for 5 V at the third pin from the front of the power supply connector.

It's well known that R612 or R613 (both $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) going open-circuit is a common cause of a dead SRD5I0. The basic cause of the problem is to do with the voltage rather than the wattage rating of these resistors.

Amstrad suggests uprating them from 2 W to 3 W , which improves matters because the latter can withstand voltage surges better. I find it best to fit $0.75 \mathrm{~W}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ resistors, type MFR5-47k, from Farnell. I've never known one of these to fail.

A large mains surge will melt the T1.25A fuse. Such surges can also cause ‘remote control lock-out’. The official modification is to reduce the value of the surge suppression capacitor from $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. This cures the symptom rather than the cause, which is a fault in the domestic wiring or spikes caused by industrial equipment. Don't fit a higher rated fuse.

The power supply won't start up if C612 has failed. Fit a $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$, $105^{\circ}$ replacement.

If any of the fusible resistors R604, R610 (both $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) and R609 ( $4.7 \Omega$ ) has gone open-circuit you will need to replace IC600 (UC3842) and TR600 (BUT11AF or MJF18004).

C611 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) should be uprated to a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ}$ low-ESR type. Farnell has a suitable component, order number 108848 .

D607 can go short-circuit. Replace it with the higher-rated BZB95B from Farnell.

C54, a 100 nF capacitor that sits next to the power supply connector on the main board, can overheat and go open-circuit with consequent loss of the picture. The low video level can create faint, grey pictures or a blank screen. Similar symptoms can be caused by $\mathrm{C} 55(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is located next to the daughter board: it stands upright.

## The Pace SS9000 Series

This receiver also appeared as the Ferguson SRVI, the Grundig GIRD2000, the Bush IRD150 and the Philips STU80I/05R. The later, upgraded 90-channel SS9200 sppeared as the Nokia SAT1500, the Grundig GIRD3000, the Maspro SRE350S and many others. D2MAC models based on the Pace MRD920 share the chassis layout. A circuit diagram for the SS9200 IRD should serve all your needs with these various models.

Overheating because of poor ventilation is again a problem. The electrolytics dry out, causing a variety of symptoms including a dead receiver.

If one of these receivers comes in for repair, replace $\mathrm{C} 9(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ before you connect it to the mains supply. This electrolytic capacitor is next to the very large C7. Because it sits next to a hot $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega 2$ resistor and an equally hot transistor it dries out. If the power supply tries to start up with C9 old and cold several components will often blow. If the fuse has melted, don't just try another as more components are likely to be damaged.

Here's how to tackle a dead power supply. First replace C9 and Cll $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$. Cll doesn't cause damage but does cause a whistling noise and severe radiated interference. Check the bridge rectifier diodes D1-D4 for shorts and replace as necessary. Check DI again: if the reading across it is low in both directions remove Q1 and try again. If D1 still measures low both ways remove transformer T2. If this doesn't clear the low readings across Dl remove C7. Replace whichever item caused the low readings.

Replace Rl $(4 \cdot 7 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W})$ if it has gone high in value or looks cracked. Check all diodes (except D7) on the primary side of the power supply for shorts and replace as necessary. Replace RI2 (4.7S fusible) and R13 ( 0.22 fusible) if they have gone high in value. As R13 is in the current
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sensing circuit, it will prevent power supply start-up if high in value.

Use fine copper braid, not a desoldering pump, to remove solder - the pads and tracks are easily damaged. Solder wick from RS or Farnell is excellent for the purpose. Replacements for all components that were originally mounted flat against the board should be mounted in the same way or you will crack the tracks.

It should now be safe to connect the receiver to the mains supply, observing the usual precautions.

If the standby LED lights very dimly, the tuner lugs have probably fractured their earth pads. If the power supply trips, with the LEDs
flashing, check the value of R13. Also check R11 (4.7 $)$, D9 and the $100 \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor which is underneath (R5).

If the power supply goes bang, you missed something mentioned above. If it fails to do anything there may be cracked tracks: Ql's pads are especially vulnerable and cracks can be invisible, so measure for continuity. If the power supply still doesn't start. replace U23 (TDA8380).

If the standby and timer LEDs light but nothing else happens the microcontroller chip U4 or the EEPROM U3 may be faulty.

Failure of $\mathrm{C} 7(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V})$ will produce hum from the speaker and
ripple on the picture.
A picture that's obscured by heavy lines which vary in appearance from one channel to the next and may be present only when the receiver is hot or cold is a clear sign that C416 within the tuner is faulty. Replace it with a $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ tantalum bead capacitor. Take care as the tracks and pads are flimsy and easy to destroy.

If you obtain a blank raster after replacing the tuner you may find that one or more tracks near the tuner or near the white, board-mounted pillars is cracked. Check with the decoder in place as 60 -channel models don't have automatic video routing through the decoder.

## 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: Is there an alternative audio/control head that can be used in the Salora SV8600 VCR? The original is no longer available from NCS. Please fax any information on a suitable substitute to Maurice on 01466794357 during normal working hours. Any information received will be made available to other readers through the magazine.
Wanted: For restoration of early TV sets, an Emiscope 3/2 7in. tube, $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ e.h.t. capacitors and a LOPT for the Bush TV22 of 1950. P. Atkinson, 27 Lydd Road, Camber, E. Sussex TN31 7RJ. 01797227163.
Wanted: $£ 1$ coin mechanism/inserts for TV timer meters, e.g. Smiths 4001 series or Coinmechs TV Timer Mk II. E. Longton, HTVR, 47/49 Back Victoria Street, Fleetwood, Lancashire. 01253778338.
Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram for the Telequipment D32 scope. Circuit diagram for the BT Freeway remote phone. P. Martin, 29 Rosemary Gardens, Hereford HR1 IUW. 0432277032.
Wanted: Mains transformer for the Telequipment S61 scope. part no. 120-0993-00. R.J. Buckman, 79B Bourne Avenue, Windsor, Berks SL4 3JR. 01753840621.
Wanted: Control PCB ref. no. RE630TC, used in Saisho and Samsung microwave ovens, or the control i.c. RE630TC M95153. R. Morris, 24 Wootton Green Lane, Balsall Common, Coventry CV7 7EZ. 0676533060.
Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the Pioneer CT-F9191 stereo cassette deck. Joe Pierce, Ross, Dromcollogher, Co. Limerick, Ireland.
Wanted: TDA1104SP or later type TDA 1106 for the Panasonic U2 chassis. Stan Crook, 42 Cranfield Crescent, Cuffley, Herts EN6 4EA. 0707874933.
Wanted: TA127A battery converter for the Ferguson TX90 chassis, ERT service sheets, any information on CCTV cameras and accessories, and PCBs or part completed projects from Television. Peter Redpath, 47 Corbett Road, Waterlooville, Hants PO7 5TA. 0705253595.

Wanted: Complete deck for an NEC N9014K VCR. Also video camera lead for the JVC GXN5E camera. A. Clifford, Flat 23F, Troutbeck Crescent, Blackpool FY4 4SX.
Wanted: Tuner/i.f. module for a Loeweopta Profi T28 colour set (chassis type 110.C9). W.H. Hough, Teleservice, 225 Fleetwood Road. Little Bispham, Blackpool, Lancs FY5 1RA. 01253868736.
Wanted: Manual (or photocopy) for the Telequipment D83 scope. Mark Hubbard, 17 West Way, Luton LU2 8DZ.
Wanted: Teletext adaptor (code OPK-203) for the Sony Model KV2762UB, or parts supplier for this. Peter Hanley, 31 Main Street, Gorebridge EH23 4BX. 0875820692.
Wanted: I.F. panel or AN239Q i.c. for the Panasonic Model TC361GM (chassis type PBX-M7A2). B.L. Excell, Excell TV \& Video, 354 Nacton Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 9NA. 01473720943.
Wanted: Timebase panel (part no. 1-581-594-13) for the Sony CVM1330UB (similar to the KV1330UB). Also T503 VBT, part no. 1435 4(i08-00. Paul Berthey, 43 Breach Road, Marlpool, Heanor, Derbyshire DE75 7NL. 0773765258 (evenings).
Wanted: Scrap or surplus Toshiba V110B VCR or complete drum assembly. John Taylor, 14 Lastigar, Westray. Orkney KW17 2DJ.
Wanted: Tuner/i.f. section for the Seleco 25.SS369 TV receiver. D. Furness, Reeder TV, 103 Lidget Street, Lindley, Huddersfield HD3 3JR. 0484650365.
Wanted: D.C. convetter module CD09 for the Sony SLC9 VCR, or a scrap machine. Martin J. Loach, 82 Honey Bottom Lane, Dry Sandford, Abingdon, Oxon OX13 6BX. 01865735821.

Wanted: Service manuals or circuit diagrams (photocopies will do) for the Sharp RG950 car cassette tuner and AD-20X car power booster. Also can anyone supply the UK address of Teac Corporation? E.T. Plumb, 44 Railway Road, Downham Market, Norfolk PE38 9EB. 01366384099.
Wanted: STK043 stereo amplifier chip for the Sharp SM1122H chassis and an MCA640 chip (made by Tesla) used in the Harwood Model TF2604P. G. Wright, Kimberly Electrics, Ludchurch, Narberth. Pembrokeshire SA67 8JE. 083483280.

For disposal: Philips N1502 VCR and a Shibaden SV610 reel-to-reel VCR ( 2 in . tape), both with original instruction books, also some Philips cassettes and one reel of 2 in . tape. Working condition unknown. Free to anyone who will collect. Write with phone number to Mick Spooner, 6 Morpeth Close, Reading, Berks RG2 7UH.

# Longdistance Television 

## Roger Bunney

A letter from Ryn Muntjewerff best sums up terrestrial DXTV reception in this part of the globe during December: ". . there's nothing to write about, all bands are dead, just some flutters now and then." In sum, a dead month to end a less than productive year. We can but hope for better things in 1995.

Meanwhile however the Sporadic E season in Australia is well under way. Robert Copeman in Melbourne has written to tell us of his unique multi-hop reception of f.m. radio station NBC Panguna, Papua New Guinea, at $100 \cdot 1 \mathrm{MHz}$. The station transmits at just 100 W e.r.p. Reception occurred on December 4th at 2001-2018 hours local time. Robert also mentions that ch. E31 Community TV stations are now in operation at Sydney (CTS-31), Melbourne (MCT-31), Brisbane (BRIZ-31) and Adelaide (ACE-31).

Aidan Murphy (Ireland) mentions another possible record for v.h.f. reception. While tuning through the 144 MHz band on May 13th last year Tony Allen (EI4DIB) heard, at 2325 GMT, VOIOR calling CQ on f.m., peaking to S5. Though VO1OR was operating via satellite F020 it appears that Tony received the 144 MHz uplink signal direct, at over 2,000 miles. He is trying to establish by which propagation mode the signal arrived in Ireland. SpE has been dismissed, and current thought is that the signal was reflected from a "high-flying object". The report was published in the October/November issue of the Irish Radio Transmitters Society Newsletter.

Finally, Andrew Sykes has been trying to identify the Russian caption shown on page 184 in the January issue. He translates the lettering to read "experimental prediction" (top) and "mechanical waveform expected prediction" (around the circle). That's a literal translation: can anyone improve on it?

24th. A subsequent check produced several carriers but no pictures or test partern. Bear this satellite in mind: it will offer many transatlantic signals in the Ku band.

Fred Hartley (Hayes) reminds us that Intelsat $506\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ and 513 ( $53^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) both provide Ku-band signals. There's a regular CNBC programme feed to Europe via 506, at 11.635 GHz (vertical, with 6.6 MHz audio subcarrier). Because of the satellite's inclined orbit the signal level varies. According to Fred the best time to try is around 1300 hours. Operation via 513 is more intermittent, but check at $12 \cdot 570 \mathrm{GHz}$ if you're passing by!

December's two main news events were the Algerian aircraft hijack and the Russian intervention in Chechnya. Coverage of the hijack was deliberately curtailed. Despite a careful check on the Clarke Belt and the most likely source of a live uplink from the airport, nothing was seen until the late afternoon when a 'locked-off' shot of the plane, from a distant camera, was seen via the Reuters transponder at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This shot appeared several times then, as dusk approached, several flashes and smoke were seen around the aircraft, obviously as the rescue was taking place. The waiting TV media were subsequently offered 'exclusif' TF1 pictures, but the rescue was first seen via Reuters!

Unlike the Gulf War there was no invitation to the media circus to attend the Grozny battle. Most sent reports from Moscow, though several teams remained and there was at least one SNG truck that sent reports to the West via Eutelsat F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (Telecom band). The signals were noisy, in part because the uplink was via a satellite whose footprint was at the fringe there. There were both 625 -line PAL and 525-line NTSC transmissions via the link.

The EBU's Sarajevo link via Intelsat $603\left(34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ was again in operation, at the usual 10.996 GHz . The signal is generally poor when received with a 1 m dish, and seems to appear only when there's something new. On previous occasions a test pattern has been transmitted throughout the day.

## News Items

Norway: Sad news has been received via the BDXC. The Norwegian Band I transmitters are to be taken out of service progressively, to be replaced by either Band III or u.h.f. transmitters. No time scale for the exercise has been announced. The Bagn, Hemnes and Gamlesveten ch. E3 transmitters are to be closed initially. All have been old friends during the SpE season.

Denmark: Sydvest-Jylland has changed from ch. E6 to E5; Horsens and Ringkeobing have both changed from ch. E5 to E6.

Switzerland: Niederhorn ch. E12 has closed to allow DAB

## Satellite Sightings

Orion 1 was seen testing at its $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ slot on December


Left: Z-TV Stockholm via the Sirius satellite at $5 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ - the 12.092 GHz transponder with RHC polarisation. Centre: Antena 3 test pattern via Hispasat at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W} .12 .671 \mathrm{GHz}$ with horizontal polarisation. Both photographs from Berry Habekotte, The Netherlands. Right: TV Minsk from Gorizont 26 at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W} .11 .526 \mathrm{GHz}$ with RHC polarisation.
tests. The service has been moved to ch. E53 ( 42 kW horizontal). The new S-Plus transmitters are as follows:

| Ausserberg | E26 1.1 kW | Monte Morello I | E68 8 kW |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bantiger | E43 92 kW | Mont Pelerinch | E54 12 kW |
| Chamossaire | E64 2.5 kW | Neiderhorn | E65 46 kW |
| Gebidem | E60 10 kW | Ravoire 1 | E62 10 kW |

Haute Nendaz E66 l IkW<br>Polarisation horizontal in all cases.

Russia: Commercial network TV3 opened in December, offering a third national terrestrial service (in addition to the Ostankino and Russian Channel networks).

Nigeria: Commercial TV has arrived with Desmims TV and Clapperboard TV on-air in Lagos, Minaj TV in Ubusi and Glaxay TV in Ibadung. Several MMD systems are also in operation.

France: La Cinquieme is the channel now using the $0600-$ 1900 time slot in the fifth terrestrial TV network. It has replaced the La Cinq channel, sharing the network with ARTE. The France 2 terrestrial transmitters are gradually being equipped for Nicam sound - the first one was Paris Tour Eiffel. Check out text pages 260 and 261 on TF1 for the latest news on stereo programmes and transmitters.

UK: The Croydon-based company MASE has recently introduced its WaveLan and WavePoint LAN (local area networking) wireless systems which provide radio instead of cable communications links between desks, computers etc. in office complexes. Ranges between work stations and the master transceiver are typically up to 180 m . using omnidirectional aerials. MASE is shortly to introduce a directional aerial system to link buildings on different sites at distances up to 4 km . Frequencies used are within the 2.4 GHz range, just below those used by standard MMDS equipment. Could a dish and a slightly retuned MMDS receiver make hacking into office communications possible?

## MMDS

Apart from limited use in Ireland and Moscow, MMDS (Microwave Multipoint Distribution Service) has not so far been exploited in Europe. The technique is used in Ireland to enable those in shielded areas to be provided with good reception. Transmissions are at about 2.5 GHz from a local high site. Several companies are offering scrambled TV services via MMD in Moscow, using programmes obtained from European satellite channels.

MMD is extensively used in North America however, particularly in built-up areas. The 2.5 GHz band transmissions are picked up via either a compact Yagi array or a small dish, with down-conversion to v.h.f. or u.h.f. at the aerial, the receiver having an addressable decoder and control unit. The equipment is widely available and generally inexpensive.

The authorities in some countries in the Middle East are now pushing MMD as a way of ensuring that only approved services are received. An MMD system has been established in Amman, Jordan, and the Saudi Arabian authorities are considering MMD for the larger towns.

MMD was adopted in Amman because the city is built


## 11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH

 Tel: 0202738232 Fax: 0202716951across fifteen hills and cabling would be both expensive and difficult. The Jordanian Radio and TV Corporation service is being provided from four sites initially, as follows: Broadcast Centre eight channels within 2504.252684.75 MHz . Suweikh eight channels within $2311.25-$ 2491.75 MHz , Taj eight channels within $2325 \cdot 25-2484.75 \mathrm{MHz}$, Amra eight channels within $2574 \cdot 25-2656 \cdot 75 \mathrm{MHz}$.

At such high frequencies transmission is via line-of-site paths, usable signals being available at up to 20 miles or more. With the type of mass-produced equipment available in the USA, the aerial provides a gain of around 20 dB and the wideband downconverter block a gain of 30 dB , its output being at $220-420 \mathrm{MHz}$ (above Band III to avoid causing interference). The set-top converter usually incorporates a decoder, providing an output for the main TV receiver on a suitable u.h.f. channel.

Typical costs in Jordan are $\$ 20$ for the aerial, $\$ 70$ for a block down-converter and $\$ 130$ for a set-top decoder/converter with remote control. A subscription for six channels costs $\$ 20$ a month.

I'd be interested in hearing from anyone with experience of MMDS operation and reception.

## Satellite Receiving Equipment

Echosphere Corporation has just released the updated LT-730 Plus receiver, with 200 channel capability, a 3.5 dB threshold, a $950-2,050 \mathrm{MHz}$ tuner and 22 kHz LNB switching. Weak-signal reception is enhanced by threshold extension and related variable bandwidth settings. I have been using the LT-730 (without the Plus) and can recom-

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mend it for 'DXing' use. The only inconvenience is the lack of decoder looping. As a specialised receiver the LT730 Plus and its matching AP750 dish positioner has a competitive price and is worth considering if you are into sat-zapping and use a small dish. For further information contact Echostar International, Schuilenburglaan 5a, 7604 BJ Almeo, Holland or alternatively your local friendly satellite distributor or phone 01713210814.

NKM Electronik GmbH, PO Box 1705. 79507 Lorrach. Germany has introduced the Digitex 'ultra low threshold video demodulator'. It's a digitally assisted extended demodulator that produces clear, saturated colours without
smearing. There are two versions. The basic model at DM1696 takes the threshold down to $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ while the 'extended super feedback' version at DM1948 takes it even lower to $1 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~dB}$. Both prices include VAT. The demodulator has to be installed within the receiver - NKM can advise on this. The units have extruded aluminium cases and the build quality is of a very high order - I have one of the company's sync inserter units and can confirm the attention given to detail.

A UK-made D/D2MAC decoder is available from Satellite Communications, Warrington (09125 262 259) for only $£ 139$ plus VAT. It has a single Eurocrypt smart card slot and is totally automatic in operation - the suppliers include a six-station card.

## Satellite News

A new Spanish-language channel, Tele Noticas, is now available from Intelsat $\mathrm{K}\left(21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ at 11.532 GHz V. The signal is in 525 -line NTSC form but reappears on the Hispasat ( $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) Antena Tres transponder in 625 -line PAL form. TV Erotica may soon be on air via a Eutelsat transponder at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : it's likely to use Eurocrypt.

Increased satellite TV services are planned for India: the expectation is that up to sixty channels will be available within five years, using compression technology.

The European News Exchange (ENEX) is establishing a digital network across Europe to reduce the need for large dishes. Operation will be from Luxembourg via Eutelsat II F4 ( $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ).

Orbit Communications has taken four 12 MHz bandwidth Ku band transponders aboard the new Intelsat 704 craft at $66^{\circ}$ E. So sat-zappers can look forward to 50 dBW signal levels throughout the UK and most of Ireland. Unfortunately the channels, up to twenty eight within the bandwidth, will be digitally compressed.

Thge BBC/Pearson channel offering news and information is now in operation via Eutelsat II F1, in the clear and for 24 hours a day. For those in the Pacific area, Intelsat 703 is now in operation at $177^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, offering TV services (including AFRTS) in the C and Ku bands.

Speculation contrnues in Australia over the prospects for the new PAY-TV services, which use both MMDS and satellite distribution. Two film channels, Showtime and Encore, started in January: they are to be joined by a sports channel shortly. The subscription-financed operation should be available to ninety per cent of the population by early spring.

## Answer to Test Case 387 - see page 328 -

What a Wally! Technocrat will henceforth be known as Technoprat because of his abysmal lack of JVC product knowledge and his failure to bring more than five brain cells to bear on the JVC HRD520 VCR's tracking problem.

The first problem he encountered,
the lack of a clock display with, instead, a single bar indication and failure to operate, could have been resolved by the shop salesman or a quick look at page 9 of the user's instruction book (repeated in the service manual!) without bothering those busy people at JVC. The machine was in the child-lock mode. You have to dwell for a second or two on the remote control unit's operate key to wake up the machine. System control feature, not fault, TC!

The tracking fault was a very minor one, puzzling though it seemed to TC at the time, and could have been quickly resolved by taking
a close look at the bottom (CTL) section of the audio/control/erase (ACE) head stack. A tiny deposit of dirt or tape debris stuck to it. The deposit was insufficient to block pulse capture from a well-recorded tape completely, or to prevent weak pulses being recorded. These weak pulses were able to trigger the leveldetector in a good VCR with a clean ACE head. But when the JVC machine was used to make a recording then play it back, the dirty head couldn't produce sufficient pulse amplitude to operate either the servo PLL or the tape-timing counter reliably.

# Ferguson Service Briefs <br> <br> TELEVISION 

 <br> <br> TELEVISION}

ICC6 Chassis - Model C51F

Picture bounce: This effect can occur with some sets in which the value of RV02 differs from the correct $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. The symptom is linked to picture content, the fault appearing because transistor TPO6 on the teletext panel is not biased correctly. To eliminate the problem, ensure that RV02 is a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, surface-mounted resistor. Part no. is 902565000 . The resistor is a IW carbon film type with a 5 per cent tolerance rating.

## ICC7 Chassis

Field foldover: This problem usually appears after replacement of the TDA8178F field output chip IF01 because of field collapse. The cause is a $4.7 \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor going high in value. This device is marked as Link J238 and is not shown in the circuit diagram. It's in the 65 V feed to pin 3 of IF01. Part no. is 41081600 .

The fact that this resistor has gone high in value will not noticeably affect the voltage reading obtained at pin 3 of IF01.

Other possible causes of field foldover were mentioned on page 625 of the July 1994 issue of Television.

## VCRs

## R2000 Chassis - Hi-Fi Models

Interference on $\mathrm{Hi-Fi}$ playback sound: The interference can best be described as a crackle that results in loss of audio quality. It coincides with audio source toggling between stereo and normal. Carry out the following adjustment to the drop-out detector level to improve the digital tracking system's sensitivity for $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ sound reproduction: adjust PL26 during playback for a voltage reading of $3.6 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~V}$ at pin 5 of BL35. PL26 and BL35 are on the Hi-Fi PCB.

## R2000 CAT 1 - Models FV61LV and FV62LV

Intermittent audio erase: The following changes should be made in addition to fitting the bias oscillator update kit (part no. (00X6723001):
(1) Delete RTI3 and jumper JI37 on the servo PCB.
(2) Connect an insulated soft wire between the collector of TX17 on the main PCB and the junction of J137 and RT102 on the servo PCB.

## R3000 Chassis - Models FV70B, FV71LV, FV72LV and FV74LVX

Remote control lock-out: The effectiveness of the remote
control system can be reduced or completely eliminated when these VCRs are used with certain TV receivers and the two units are linked via an r.f. lead. The cure is to fit two $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors (CP12 and CP13), connected in series, between the non-fused input side of mains filter choke LPOI and chassis. It's important to note that these capacitors must be safety rated devices: only the specified Ferguson components should be fitted, part no. 10078890 .

Cassette flap mechanism failure: The following modifica-


Fig. 1.
tion should be carried out in cases where there is repeated failure of the cassette flap mechanism, resulting in retention of the cassette within the machine. Remove the spring that's attached to the cassette door locking lever. This is on the right-hand side of the cassette holsing assembly. See Fig. I.

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# TV Fault Finding 

## Tatung 165 Chassis

This set was stuck in standby. Because QR06 (BF391) had gone short-circuit, the 25 V memory supply voltage had increased and the microcontroller chip had died. R007 and R011 (both $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) were also open-circuit. When the 25 V supply had been restored and a new microcontroller chip had been fitted everything seemed to be fine - except that programme position one kept losing its memory. A phone call to Tatung Technical was needed. The nice man suggested adding a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor across RR34 $(5 \cdot 6 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$. This solved the problem.
P.B.

## Akura CX10 (Nikkai Baby 10)

If you get the dead set symptom, sometimes intermittent, check D410 (FR604) in the line output stage. We now stock this component but have in the past successfully used two RGP30K diodes in parallel. Makes a change from replacing IC402! Another weakness in these sets is the mains bridge rectifier. If in doubt, replace this item - it can fail intermittently.
M.Dr.

## Samsung CI5913W

This set produced an intermittent line-frequency whistle. The fault disappeared when the set's back was removed, but we found that the fault could be made permanent by carefully propping up the chassis. After some careful probing with a plastic trimming tool we came to C 406 , which is in the EW modulator circuit. It was touching the line output transistor's heatsink, causing an h.f. whistle. Repositioning C406 cured the fault.
M.Dr.

## Alba CTV55

This 14 in . portable produced a very smeary picture. It looked as if the fault might be in the luminance signal processing chip, but a quick check showed that the voltage at the collectors of the RGB output transistors was only 100 V . Tracing the source of the supply back, we came to the small green choke L501 which had 100 V at one end and 200 V at the other. It was open-circuit, a replacement $330 \mu \mathrm{H}$ choke from a scrap set curing the fault. I wonder where the 100 V was coming from?
M.Dr.

## Osume 1464

If the 2SDI 554 line output transistor has failed, always replace both $\mathrm{C} 910(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and $\mathrm{C} 909(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the power supply. Failure to do so will result in the h.t. voltage rising to about 300 V instead of 110 V . The arc over from the e.h.t. cavity is frightening!
M.Dr.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis

This set led us a right dance. After replacing the fuse we found that the line output transformer would scream very

Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, Michael Dranfield, Owen Green, David A. Chaplin, Keith Evans, J. LeJeune, Chris Watton, J.R. Lunniss, John Hepworth, J.K. Potts, Gregory C. Foster, John Edward's and David Belmont
loudly then blow the fuse again. We naturally suspected a leavy load in the line output stage, but the fault persisted after replacing just about everything in this area. We eventually found that the set would work when the EW loading coil L77 was disconnected. This proved that the line frequency was miles out. The cause of the fault turned out to be the $1 k \Omega$ line hold control RV206, which was opencircuit.
M.Dr.

## Sharp C3720H

Because of the comprehensive safety/trip circuitry incorporated in many sets, such as this one, fault finding is impossible without a manual. At switch on the e.h.t. came up then the set tripped back into standby. After checking on many possibilities we found that there was no supply at the field output chip. Both D502 and R521 in the 24 V supply were faulty. Thus in the event of field collapse the set is switched back to standby in approximately two seconds. M.Dr.

## Loewe ART S24 (C9000 Chassis)

After checking for short-circuits we resoldered the opencircuit fusible resistor R504, which is in series with the h.t. feed to the line output stage. Resistance checks also revealed an open-circuit 315 mA fuse in the line timebase, leading to our discovery that the line output transformer was faulty.

Once the picture and sound had been restored we discovered that there was lack of height, about an inch at the top of the picture. We traced the cause to faults in the 27 V supply - there are no height or linearity controls in this set. The $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor C 656 and the BD139 series regulator transistor T658 had to be replaced. O.G.

## Ferguson TX10 Chassis

Sound o.k. but no picture was the complaint with one of these sets. The voltage readings in the line timebase were all normal, so this one was going to be different. I then noticed that the tube's heaters were not alight. The heater supply was present, and there was heater continuity. You've probably guessed what was wrong by now: there was a crack on the tube PCB, where the tube base heater pin is soldered to it - but the crack was not very obvious.
O.G.

## Hitachi CPT2174 (G6P Chassis)

Varying sound level, sometimes up to full volume, was the complaint with this set. It behaved impeccably on the bench for the best part of a week however. Tapping and freezing made no difference, and no dry-joints were revealed by a visual inspection.

A few days later, ten minutes after switching on, the fault was very active. A check on the stabilised 12 V supply then showed that it was varying between 12 V and $13 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~V}$, the
volume rising and falling in sympathy. Zener diode ZD791 (HZ1ILC2) in Q791's base circuit was the cause of the trouble. It was hidden beneath a large blob of glue. After fitting a replacement a soak test confirmed that the set was now o.k.
D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX89 Chassis

When switched on from cold this set produced a pulsating white raster with a hum from the speaker. Within seconds the picture would begin to appear, the pulsations started to abate, the hum died away and normal sound could be heard from the speaker. After thirty seconds or so the set worked normally. The fault would not show up again until the set had been left switched off for at least six hours.

After much testing and component swapping we found that an area on the component side of the PCB, in the vicinity of R100 and C90, was conductive. This allowed current leakage between the isolated and non-isolated sections of the chassis. When warm the resistance reading was $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, falling to $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when the set was cold. No spillage could be seen, but the leakage had gone once the board had been cleaned.
D.A.C.

## Harwood CTV14881R

The picture had serrated edges which became slightly less pronounced when the set had warmed up. C611 (220) F , 25 V ) in the power supply had falled in value to $130 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, a replacement producing perfectly smooth contours. D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

When this set was switched on the speaker produced a loud buzz: operation of the volume control made no difference, and although the e.h.t. was present there was no raster. The cause of all this was eventually traced to a hairline crack in the print that goes to one of the legs of $\mathrm{Cl} 81(2.200 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which is the reservoir capacitor for the 18 V supply. D.A.C.

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

This portable produced no results. Since the line output transistor is driven by a secondary winding on the chopper transformer, the TDA2577 sync/timebase generator chip produces the drive for the chopper circuit. A check at pin 16 showed that the 9 V supply was missing. The two $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 2.5 W resistors in series with the feed, R3394 and R3395, were both open-circuit. As everything else checked out all right (no shorts) a couple of replacements were fitted. The set then worked a treat.
D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

There was no sound or raster. Checks showed that the power supply was working all right, with the correct 119 V and 20 V outputs. But the line driver stage didn't receive its regulated 15 V supply because IC9 (MC78M15CT) was dry-jointed. A clean up and resolder brought the set back to life. D.A.C.

## Sharp CV2123H

Although the power relay clicked on and off in sympathy with the standby command this set wouldn't come out of standby. A quick check showed that there was h.t. across the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor, but the STR41090 switch-mode power chip wasn't performing. After eliminating the possibility of shorts in the line output stage and
across the secondary supplies a new STR41090 was fitted. This restored normal operation.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

After replacing the memory back-up battery we found that this set exhibited fault symptoms we've not come across before with the CPI 10 chassis. When we depressed the mains on/off switch the power supply could be heard firing up, but this was not accompanied by the usual healthy e.h.t. rustle. The display segments were all illuminated, showing 88, and a faint raster with reduced height and width appeared. The lower half of the raster was noticeably darker, which seemed to indicate severe power supply hum. Neither sound nor picture were evident.

Normal operation was restored when the battery was removed. So we came to the conclusion that there must be a faulty component that connected it to the 6 V supply and the system microcontroller/memory chip. Isolating diode D6901 proved to be the culprit.
K.E.

## Tashiko 20E912 (Jackson Chassis)

This stranger greeted us with a blank raster and flyback lines: the brightness and contrast controls had no effect. Sound was present however, so we assumed that a video signal was present somewhere. A quick check around the RGB output stages on the tube's base panel indicated that the cause of the fault lay farther back down the signal paths. At this stage the TDA3330 colour decoder chip loomed large as a suspect. A replacement restored the correct picture display.
K.E.

## Ferguson B14R (TX80 Chassis)

A fault you can get with these sets is a blank screen with no on-screen graphics. The cause is leakage in the PCB material around the data and clock lines between the microcontroller chip and other chips under its command. Cleaning with a good aerosol safety solvent followed by a thorough drying out will usually restore normal operation. J.LeJ.

## Panasonic TX2 (Alpha 1 Chassis)

This set came in because the line output transformer was defective. After replacing it we found that the set worked but the line output stage made a shrieking noise and the picture verticals were ragged. This was our fault: the single-turn white wire around the transformer's limb had been connected to chassis in reverse phase. There's a mark on one of the wires to indicate that it should be connected to a similarly marked solder point on the chassis. But because of component density in the area this is difficult to see.
J.LeJ.

## Ferguson A10R (TX80 Chassis)

This receiver suffered from bad intercarrier buzz. It was intermittent to start with but later became constant. We eventually traced the cause to the 6 MHz ceramic filter QI02 which is adjacent to the M52038SP chip IL0l beneath a screening can.
J.LeJ.

## Panasonic TC22^3 (U3W Chassis)

The symptom complained about was a dark picture. There was also slight field foldover at the bottom of the screen. Before checking the electrolytics I should have measured
the supply rail voltages, because the 12 V line was low at only 9.2 V . The 12 V regulator transistor Q552 was opencircuit, the regulator's output voltage being provided by the parallel current-sharing resistor R571.
C.W.

## Mitsubishi CT29B2STX

If the line output transistor has gone short-circuit it's likely that the h.t. is too high. In this event replace R961 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). C906 (47 $\mu \mathrm{F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and IC950.

## Sanyo CTP6114

This set wouldn't start. It would sometimes just sit there with the standby light on, while at other times it seemed to be tripping. There was no overload however. A check on the 5 V supply showed that it was missing, so the microcontroller chip couldn't control the power supply. We found that T319 had an open-circuit primary winding. Sanyo recommends that the value of R319 is changed from $100 \Omega$ to $680 \Omega$.
J.H.

## Mitsubishi CT2531BM (Euro 4 Chassis)

Apart from a high-pitched whistle this set was dead. Checks on the line output transistor showed that it was short-circuit all round, and a replacement immediately bit the dust. A new STR59041 chopper chip brought the set to life, but the picture had an odd look to it: I can only describe this by saying that the top half of the screen looked as though it had been scribbled over. After a minute the scribble disappeared, then I realised that I couldn't see the MTV logo in the corner of the screen. The h.t. was found to be at 198 V instead of 155 V . Further checks in the power supply revealed that C $908(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had fallen in value to around $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Replacing this finally restored normal operation. R903, R910 and R917 were all-dry-jointed as well.
J.H.

## Amstrad TVR1

These units can be dead or intermittently dead should C1507 be low in value. Checking this first can save a lot of time.
J.H.

## Matsui 2180TT/Saisho FST212T

This set was dead because the STR58041 chopper chip was faulty. Another repairer had given up and claimed that spares are not available. The STR58041 is available almost anywhere.
J.H.

## Hitachi C14-P218 (G7P Mk 2 Chassis)

This set was stuck in standby. As I didn't have a manual for it I carried out a few quick resistance checks. R902 ( $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit, a replacement putting matters right. J.H.

## Hinari CT16

The first suspect if one of these sets is dead or intermittently dead is the ERD29-06 rectifier diode D552. It's situated behind the line output transformer.
J.K.P.

## NEI 1451TX

This set would start up and work for days or not work at all. We eventually traced the cause to R802, a posistor that had broken internally. The part no. is 28002001 .
J.K.P.

## Philips CF1 Chassis

The problem with this set was failure of the BUTIIAF line output transistor after a few hours despite resoldering the line output and line driver transformers. It was becoming an expensive one! After much examination of the board we found that R3503 (220) 2 ) was dry-jointed. It's connected to the collector of the line driver transistor.
G.C.F.

## Grundig CUC220 Chassis

There was sound and a raster but no luminance or chrominance. The supply to the TDA 3560 colour decoder chip was o.k. and the waveforms in this area were all correct. We eventually found that the cause of the fault was D2536 ( 1 N4148) in the beam limiter circuit. Check it out of circuit for low reverse resistance.
G.C.F.

## Triumph CTV8209

This portable wouldn't tune to the lower group A channels: group B and higher channels were not affected. The cause of this unusual fault was eventually traced to R157 (2.2MS) which was open-circuit.
G.F.C.

## Nokia FX6332 (Euromono Chassis)

The complaint was of no sound or vision. On test we found that the standby LED didn't light up and that although the e.h.t. started to rise at switch on it ceased after a couple of seconds. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to $0 C 44(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ in the 8 V supply.
G.C.F.

## Hitachi CPT2660 (Salora J Chassis)

After about ten minutes the screen's brightness would suddenly increase, with the contrast and brightness controls having no effect. It seemed as though there was no beam limiting, and I found that the slightest movement of the main board above the tube base, with the main board in its normal vertical position, made the fault come and go. The cause was dry-joints where the metal screen adjacent to the RGB output stages is soldered to the board. The screen also provides earth continuity. Scraping the metal clean and resoldering it cured the fault.
J.E.

## Toshiba 2505DB

Field collapse was the complaint with this set. A new TA8739P field ramp generator/EW correction chip (IC371) was required.
J.E.

## Sony KVDX21TU

This set came in dead. It sprang to life when a new 2SD1941 line output transistor had been fitted, but there was field collapse. A new TDA8170 chip (IC502) produced full height, but with severe EW distortion. This time IC1501 (TEA2031A) had to be replaced. It transpired that water had been spilt into the set.
J.E.

## Sony KV2704

The basic complaint with this set was of intermittent operation - intermittent starting, going off and coming back on at random, and brightness and volume variations. Apparently it would sometimes work for weeks with no problems. Luck was on my side (for a change) when I soon found that
pins 1 and 2 of the chopper transformer T602 on panel F2 were badly dry-jointed. I then found that three of the eight front panel function switches (board H1) had seized. This is quite a common fault now, accounting for various function fault symptoms. For reliability all eight switches were renewed - part no. 1-553-363-11. To complete the job 1 gave the power supply panel a good going over with the soldering iron.
J.E.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

This set would work normally for days. It would then suddenly trip two or three times. followed by line pulling then shut down. It was the line pulling that gave us the clue. A new TDA 2571 sync/line generator chip put matters right. J.E.

## B and O LX2800

The fault description that came with this giant of a set was too weird to contemplate. So after a struggle to get it on to the bench I hesitantly switched on. There was field roll and no line sync. The TDA1940 timebase generator chip 26IC5 was defective and was quite hot to touch. A replacement restored the picture.
J.E.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis

There was no colour with this set and a note attached to it mentioned that the TDA3560 colour decoder chip had been replaced. There was a chroma output at pin 28 , which feeds the delay line circuit, but only noisy, low-amplitude signals were being fed back to pins 21 and 22 of the chip. Slight adjustment of the $470 \Omega$ delay line balance preset produced colour, but only for a split second. The preset was opencircuit between its slider and one leg. A replacement restored the colour, with 300 mV chroma inputs back to the chip.
J.E.

## Mitsubishi CT2217TX

This set was dead because R700 (2.22) was open-circuit. something that's quite common with this model. As no other obvious faults were present a new resistor was fitted. The set then came to life, the only thing noticeably wrong being missing segments in the channel indicator display. A new SN29764N display decoder chip solved that problem. The set then decided to go in and out of standhy at random. I didn't panic. honest, but when I louched the SAA.5010 decoder chip on the reletext board it burn my finger! A replacement from a scrap set put matters right, at last. J.E.

## Matsui 1455

The usual cause of field collapse (a very bright white line) is loss of the 12V supply to the multi-function chip IC202: zener diode D219 goes short-circuit.
D.B.

Hitachi C25-P819 (G7P Mk 2 Chassis)
For loss of tuning check whether R138 (10k $\Omega$ ) is opencircuit. It feeds the 33 V regulator ZDIO .
D.B.

## Sanyo CBP2180

"Went bang with a pulf of smoke" said the customer. We found that the degaussing posistor had burnt out and melted. and that the mains fuse had blown. Replacing these items put matters right.
D.IB.

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# The RS CD-ROM Catalogue 

David Botto

The printed version of the RS Components catalogue consists of three hefty A4-size books. Recently RS launched a CD-ROM disc on which you will find everything that's in those three books plus the complete RS data library. The disc is packed with 6Gbytes of compressed data, including over 10,000 full colour illustrations.

RS Components distributes over 600,000 copies of its printed catalogue three times a year. At present more than 47,000 different products are listed. In addition a new products magazine is sent out every two months. The catalogue is very well organised, but because of the
forthcoming article will describe how to fit a dual-speed CD-ROM drive and sound card to your PC). There was a considerable drop in CD-ROM drive prices last year, and a drive is rapidly becoming an essential piece of PC hardware.

## Requirements

To use the RS Components CDROM catalogue you'll need an IBMcompatible PC installed with an operating system such as DOS or DROS. You’ll also require Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups, a mouse and a dual-speed CD-ROM drive. For best results the PC should have a 486 microprocessor and 8 Mbytes of RAM. A Super VGA video adaptor and a colour monitor able to display at least 800 x 600) pixels and 256 colours are also required.

The program will work with a 386 processor and 4 Mbytes of RAM, but runs more slowly. You can also
The RS CD-ROM Catalogue
immense range of products included it can still take time to locate the item you need. Hence the CD-ROM catalogue: the fast search facility enables you to key in a word to find what you need, while easy-to-use, menu-driven screens eliminate time-wasting searches.

RS Components had received many requests for a CD-ROM version of its catalogue. A survey of customers then revealed that many had PCs equipped with CD-ROM drives. Appreciating the advantages of fast access to the mass of data and applications, RS set about producing its first CD-ROM based 'electronic catalogue'

Don't worry if your PC isn't equipped with a CD-ROM drive - it's easy to fit one and is not expensive (a
use a monochrome monitor with a VGA video adaptor, but you then lose many of the program's advantages. PCs that use a 286 or earlier microprocessor will not run the program.

## Installation

Insert the disc in your CD drive. The instructions say that it can be installed from DOS or Windows, but my copy refused to install from DOS. It loaded easily from Windows however (the RS catalogue uses standard Windows facilities such as scroll bars and window sizing).

Start Windows and select 'File/Run' from the program manager. Type in "d:setup.exe. (If the drive letter of your CD drive is different, type it in instead of 'd'.) A blue
screen appears and you are then offered three ways of installing the program. If your PC has a 486 processor and plenty of RAM, use the low setting that will take up 1.333 K bytes of your hard disc space. If the program runs slowly, change to the medium setting. This needs 4,701 Kbytes of disc space. I found that this second setting worked best with my PC. If you have a slow PC or a slow CD drive, use the high setting that requires $8,748 \mathrm{~K}$ bytes of hard disc space.

You then follow a series of simple on-screen instructions to install the program. Restart Windows and you'll find that a new Window headed RS Electronic Catalogue has appeared. It contains four icons which are labelled 'Customise font size', 'RS Electronic Catalogue'. 'Tutorial' and 'Set up'.

## Tutorial

It's a good idea to start by doubleclicking on the Tutorial icon. Six headings then appear on the screen. These are Quick Tour, a demonstration that explains how to find, view then order when presented with a choice of three scientific calculators: View new products: Search by product type; Search by stock/part number: Search by word: and How to order. Go through all these headings to make sure that you master the program. Once you have done this you're ready to use the catalogue and all new CD-ROM issues as they appear. Pressing an on-screen exit button takes you back to the RS Electronic Catalogue Window.

## Use

Now press the RS Electronic Catalogue icon to start the program. The main menu has four big buttons on the left-hand side marked P (products), S (services), O (order history) and T (tutorial). A smaller exit button also appears. To the right of the screen there are two small buttons labelled 'New products' and 'Presentation'.

Click on the Presentation button and a large clock appears. Music will be heard if you have a sound card. There follows a short audio/visual program that describes RS Compo-
nents and the facilities it offers to the trade. You are taken back to the main menu when the presentation has finished.

When you click on P a new screen display presents several options in the form of buttons at the left of the screen. Select and click on the appropriate one - for example the product type search button. This produces a four-column display, with the lefthand column showing all the catalogue sections. Click on the required section and various subsections will appear in the second column. Select the one you want and the third column displays the product groups. Click on the required group and all the products in the group appear in the fourth column.

Next select one of two buttons at the bottom of the screen. The one that 's marked 'View' brings up the full catalogue detail for the selected product - a description, picture and price table for all the stock items to which the picture appears. Double click on the RS stock number or the price and you can order the product.

Up to three buttons may appear at the top left-hand side of the screen. These are for additional information on the product, for associated products and for a technical data sheet if one is available. The data sheet includes drawings and a circuit diagram - it's the same data sheet you'll find in the printed version.

## Virtual Page Facility

After you've searched for and located products, select 'Virtual Page'. Full-colour pictures of the products appear. Double click on one picture. This brings up the full catalogue details. You'll also get a description plus a price table for all the stock items to which the picture refers.

## Word Search

To use this facility enter a word in the search string box. Select 'New' search and matching product descriptions appear. You may then get a display of a large number of items. Enter a word to narrow the search. Click on the and/or/not buttons that
appear. You can then view the information or display Virtual Page to find out the product type. 'Order' can be selected to insert the item into the onscreen order form automatically.

## Search by Number

If you know the RS stock number of the part you want, enter it to go straight to the item. If you don't know the complete number enter part of it to display all the products that match. You can then choose View, Virtual Page or Order.

In a similar way you can order by manufacturer's part number. If you know only part of it, key this in followed by "*". All matching products are then displayed with their RS stock numbers. Order as before.

The user part number search enables you to cross-reference your own part number to the RS stock number. Find the RS stock number first. click on the 'Add-to’ button, and key in your own part number. For future ordeas simply type in your own reference number to order the product.

## Order Form

Click on this button and you're taken directly to the order form screen. You will then see any items that you have already ordered and can add others to complete the order. Prices and totals appear automatically. Click on 'New' to start a new order form. or on 'Open' to examine a previous order. Use the 'Edit' buttons to enter your address, delivery address and invoice address on the form. Once these have been entered they remain permanently available on order forms unless you should need to change any of the details. When your order is complete, print it out ready for posting or faxing.

## New Products

You can choose from a menu of new products under the headings books and training, cables and connectors, computers and communication. electrical products. electronic components, equipment, mechanical products. semiconductors and
opto-electronics, tools and storage, test and measurement. Click on 'View' and tirtual pages, containing comprehensive product information, are displayed. 'Run' gives a continuing display while 'Pause' halts this as required.

## Button Icons

Some useful button icons are provided. Press the on-screen question mark 'Help' button and a separate help window appears. Another button enables you to customise the screen displays. Two more buttons enable you to 'Title" or 'Cascade' the windows. Press the title button and the virtual page is displayed on the lefthand side of the screen with two product type selector buttons at the right. Another button closes the current window. Use the 'Pin' button and the pin symbol changes, as if the pin has been pushed in, maintaining the window. Click on the pin button again and the window disappears.

Selecting the "Customise Font Size' button from the RS Component window display before loading the program enables you to adjust the size of the text display. I couldn't get the Font Size facility to work with my PC however.

## Conclusion

The RS CD-ROM is an excellent idea and the company is to be congratulated on producing its electronic catalogue. Components and other items can be found and ordered speedily, greally reducing the time spent dealing with the dreaded paper work. This means more time devoted to servicing and increased profits per engineer.

By the time that this article appears RS Components' number two CDROM catalogue will be available. Account holders can order it in the same way as they order the printed RS catalogue. The RS Technical Helpline is available to answer any questions about the CD-ROM program.
Ny thanks to Andrew Fisher, RS Components ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Electronic Catalogue Manager, for providing a copy of the CD-ROM catalogue and much technical information.

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