

JULY $1995 £ 2.20$

SERVICING.VIDEO.SATELLITE•DEVELOPMENTS

# Servicing the Matsui 1455 Chassis 

TV Fault Finding

VCR Clinic
Camcorder
Battery
Discharger

## Satellite TV Servicing

Switch-Mode Power Supplies


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## 622 Satellite Notes

Satellite receiver repairs and modifications
624 Servicing the Matsui 1455
Tony Ashworth
The faults you could encounter with this popular colour portable and how to tackle them. Also a note on its non-remote cousin, Model 1422.

## 627 Computer Communications and Modems <br> Non Lye

How computers communicate via modems and telephone lines, with notes on standards, setting up and software.

## 634 Inside the Panasonic Alpha 4 Chassis, Part 2 <br> Ray Meadows

The tuner and i.f. sections, including Nicam sound and teletext, and the AV/off-air/OSD signal switching arrangements.

642 Satellite Receiver Servicing - The Pace MSS Series Guidance on the MSS200, MSS300, MSS500 and MSS1000.

## 654 From the Model $T$ Ford to the PC: an Intro to Switch-mode Power Supplies <br> Andy Denham

The principle of the switch-mode power supply goes back to one of the earliest electrical devices, the buzzer. How the system evolved, how and why it came to be used in consumer electronic products and how to go about fault-finding, in particular in TV receivers.

660 Tubes and Other Matters
Les Austin
How a tube's grid bias can affect the readings obtained when carrying out emission checks with a meter. Other matters? -
cheaper laser units could mean more CD player estimates being accepted.

661 A Simple Camcorder Battery Discharger John Cronk,
GW3MEO
Camcorders tend to stop working before the battery has been fully discharged. To overcome the 'memory' effect, a further discharge is necessary before recharging. This simple circuit for the purpose uses a 555 timer chio to minimise the cost

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|  |  |  | THOMSONSV1000. TX8500, V320, 321, 323. 326, 342, SVIC00, 3 , $352,353,360,364,388,410$.$440,510,520,530,540,620,630,640$,$4200,4210,4230,4240,4260,4300,4340$, <br> 440, <br> 1850, T×3000, V $309,316,357,309,410,411$ 3801,4100 <br> 180 p <br> $\mathrm{V} \times 300,301,302,305,306,312,3301$ |  |
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## AMSTRAD

CR700
Contents SET PINCH ROLLER REEL IDLER VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK41

FERGUSON \& JVC
3 V 4243
HRDA55/HRD725
Contents
conomy Kit Contents
BELT SET PINCHROLLER
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CLUTCH MECHANISM. IENSION SUPPLY CLUTCH. TAKE UP
Order Code: SK37 $\quad$ §16.00 $\quad$ Order Code: $\mathbf{S K 3 8} \quad \$ 9.0$
3V58/59/64/65
HRD 170:180/210/230,300/320/370/400/430/530/700750 HRS5000
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BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. DELR ARM. TENSION BAND Order Code: SK44
3V29/3V30
HR7200 730007350
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BELT SEI PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND IDLER TYRES Order Code: 5x05

3V35/36.38:39/49
HRO1 10/t 11/20/225
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND IOLER TYRES
Order Code: SK04
3v31/3v42
HR76007610/76507655
Contents Economy Kit Contents
BELI SET TUREEL TABLE SEET SET TUREEL TABLE
TYRE PINCH ROLLER REEL TYRE PINCHROLLER REEL IDERL T/UCLUTCH. TUIDLEA IDLER TYRE THIDERL TYRE. TENSION BAND VIDEOLAMP TUCLUTCH
Order Code: SK33 $£ 11.00$ Order Code: SK34 $£ 5.00$
3V35/36/38:39/49
HRD1 1011
Contents
BELT SET. IU REEL TABLE
TVRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER TU
CLUTCH TUROLER. REE
DLER. TENSIONBAND

3V29:3V30
HR720017300/7350
Contents
BELT SET TUREEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER, REEL
IDLER TACLUTCH TMIDLER
TENSIONBAND VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK31
$3 \mathrm{~V} 44 / 45 / 48 / 5354 / 55 / 57$
HRF5DARPDT $10150 / 458 / 160$
HRD250:257/565/566755
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BELTSET
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
CLUTCH MECHANISM. TENSION
BAND
Order Code: SK39 $\quad £ 15.00 \quad$ Order Code: $5 K 40 \quad £ 9.50$
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FVHP605/906/907908/910/911/916/918
Contents
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FVHP615/618/620.622710/711/715/716/720721/722725 730/830/840
Contents
BELT SET PINCHROLLER
Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
IDLER GEARIDLER UNIT
IOLER TYRE
Order Code: SK6B
E11.00 Order Code: SK69

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VII:VT33
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Contents
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ENSION BAND

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ontents
ELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
FREW ARM CLUTCHEA. ENSION BAND Order Code: SK49 $\quad 14.00$ Order Code: $\mathbf{S K 5 0} \quad[3.00$
T400. 405/410:13/14/15/48:420/25:26/28:4303 3:35/48:450 498; $510 ; 520 ; 25 / 26530 / 3536 / 540 / 545: 4648570 / 75576 / 580.85 / 88$ Contents
TIMING BELT PINCH ROLLER. FF.REW ARM. CLUICH BASE Order Code: SK52
$\sqrt{ } 190 / 110: 11 / / 13 / 115 / 118:\{20: 125 / 128: 130: 135138: 145150$ 175:220:225 2502255:258:260NTL30 Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW ARM CLUTCH PLATE TENSION BAND

## PANASONIC

NV2000/NV2010
Contents
EELT SET PINCH ROLLER Order Code: SK03 \& 5.00 Order Code: S*02 IDLER TYRES

NV300:NV330:NV333NV340/NV366
Contents SET PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND IDLER TYRE Order Code: Sk01
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Economy Kit Contents SELT SET. PINCH ROLLER FF SELT SET. PANCH ROLLER band video lamp tension idler tyre pulley tyre
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Order Code: SK13 } & \text { E6.00 } & \text { Order Code: } \mathbf{S K 1 4} \quad £ 3.50\end{array}$

## NV7000ANV7200 NV7800

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DLER UNIT PLAY IDLER
Economy Kit Contents

TENSION BAND
IDIER TYRE CLUTCH TYRE
Order Code: SK11
E8. 50 Order Code: SK12
£3. 25
NV300NV330:NV333NV340:NV366

## Contents Economy Kit Contents $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SET PINCH ROLLER } & \text { BELT SET PINCH ROLLER } \\ \text { IDLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER. } & \text { IDLER TYRE PLAY IDLER } \\ \text { TENSION BAND } & \text { TYRE }\end{array}$

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IDLER UNIT IENSION BAND Order Code: SK17

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REEL IDLER TENSION BAND BELT SET PINCH ROLLER
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Order Code: SK60 } & £ 9.50 & \text { Order Code: } 5 K 61 & £ 5.00\end{array}$
VC781VC7810NC7822NC785NC786:VC793NC80G: VCA100 VCA 102 VCA :0ANCA202 Contents

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$\begin{array}{llll}\text { BAND } \\ \text { Order Code: SK64 } & £ 13.50 \quad \text { Order Code: SK65 } & \\ \text { £3.15 }\end{array}$
VC681 NC682 VC684 VC685 VC633 VC699 VC6F3NC700 Contents Economy Kir Contents $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SET PINCH ROLLER } & \text { BELT SET PINCH ROLEE } \\ \text { REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION } & \text { REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE }\end{array}$ REEL DRIVE UNIT, TENSION REELDRIVE UNIT TYRE BAND
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Replaces Ferguson Part Nos Replaces Ferguson
00E6-066-001. 2.4 V
Used on: $3 \vee 35,3 \vee 56,3 \vee 58,3 \vee 65$

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| ORION 3714002 | 1500p | LOT02 |
| FIDELITY ZX300 | 1500p | Loto3 |
| FE TX100 90 DEG | 1500p | LOT04 |
| SABA 490007182 | 1500p | LOT05 |
| FE TX90 WHITE | 1650p | LOt06 |
| ITT D307/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT07 |
| BLAUPUNKT 210 | 1600p | Lotos |
| GRUNDIG 2922010 | 1600p | LOT09 |
| ITT CVC800/1/3 | 1500p | LOT10 |
| $1 T T D 218 / 37$ EQ | 1600p | LOT11 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT 12 |
| SABA 81000200 | 1600 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | LOT13 |
| SALORA T236 EQ | 1650p | LOT 14 |
| SABA 811-50-24 | 1600p | LOT 15 |
| SABA 770223500 | 1600p | LOT 16 |
| TELEFUNKEN ATI | 1450D | LOT17 |
| TELEFUNKEN EO | 1400p | LOT 18 |
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| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT20 |
| ITT CVC 1150/1 | 1500p | LOT21 |
| ITT COMPACT 80 | 1500p | LOT22 |
| FE TX100 GREEN | 1450p | LOT23 |
| HINARI CT4/5 5113 | 1500p | LOT24 |
| SELECO 6320410 | 1600 p | LOT25 |
| BLAUPUNKT 8667 | 1600p | LOT26 |
| ITT COMPACT B1 | 1450p | LOT27 |
| ITT CT3326 MUL | 1500p | LOT28 |
| ITT D066/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT29 |
| ITT 3546 EQ | 1500p | LOT30 |
| LUXOR 5810110 | 1600p | LOT31 |
| SABA 849380920 | 1600p | LOT32 |
| HITACHI 2434141 CP | 1450p | LOT33 |
| FE TX100 110 D | 1700p | LOT34 |
| HANTAREX 28029 | 1600p | LOT35 |
| SHARP C3700 EO | 1600p | LOT36 |
| Hitacht 2432981 CP | 1500p | LOT37 |
| FERGUSON OOD3-508-002 | 1650p | LOT38 |
| Fits Chassis $\mathrm{T} \times 9941 \mathrm{~cm}+57 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |
| Used On: 51K2, 5118, 51J7, 41H3. 41 H3, 41H2, 51K3 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF 14567 F | 1850p | LOT39 |
| Used On: TC2043, TC2243, TX300 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14568F | 1850p | LOT40 |
| Used On: TX223?, TX2244 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14584F | 2350p | LOT41 |
| Used On: TC2210, TC2160. TX1752. TX2112 |  |  |
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| PANASONIC TLF 14586 F | 2350p | LOT42 |
| TC1651. TC2051. TC2061. |  |  |
| TC2253, TC2263. TX5500 |  |  |
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| Used On: CT15 |  |  |
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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 \& MDDEL | DADER CODE | PRICE |
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| PACE PRD800, PAD900 | SATPSU1 | 650p |
| PACE SS9000, $9200,9010,9020,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 650 D |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 650 p |

## Replacement Video Heads

| MAKE | mooees | PRice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACH | VT570, VT575, VT576, VT580, VT585 VT588, VTF70 | 3100 p |
| I.T.T. | VR3761 | 3100p |
| JVC \& FEAGUSSON | HRD950, HRD960, HRD980, FV46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3764 | 3100p |
| MITSUBISHI | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVFS200, NVF590, NVV8000 | 4600 p |
|  | NVHD100, NVHD101, NVHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS 1000P. TLS 1001 P , TLS 1700 | 3100p |
|  | VHP7800, VHR7810, VHR8000SP. VHR8801SP, VHRD $4 B 00$ | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80, VCH81, VFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33, VCA36, VCA43, VCA44. VCA46. VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | VCA5, VCA63 | 2200p |
| SONY | SLV656, SLV715, SLV757, SLV777. SLV815, SLV825 | 4600p |
|  | SLV353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCDV90E. | 4800p |

Original Video Heads

| MAKE | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NATIONAL | NVG20, NVG21, NVG22, NVG25 | 3000p |

PANASONIC NVG25, NVG28, NVG2200, NVG25 3000p

| PART NO: VEH 0343 |
| :--- |
| NVGG33, NVG45, NVG46, NVL23 <br> NVL25, NVL28 | NVL25, NVL28

PART NO VEH

| NVJ30. NVH.J33, NVL20. NVL21. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| NVG30. NVG31 NVG40. NVG130 |  | NEHVG40, NVG 130

## Audio Control Head

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Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART Number | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR 0050 | NV300, NV340 etc | $875 p$ |
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| Make | MODELS | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35, VS53, VS55, VS56, VS75 | CH18 | 2600p |
| GRANADA | VHSDP 1 | CH05 | 1100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CH01 | 2600p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P, 1291P. 1295P, 9400, 73401, GSE1295P, GSE1891P, 200010, 200510, VCP4200, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4311, 4315, 4316,4320, 4321, 4325 | CH 25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, GHV 1000, 8200 | CH26 | 2900 p |
| FERGUSON \& V C | $3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{~V} 39,8943,8944,8951,3 \mathrm{3} 35,3 \mathrm{3} 36,3 \mathrm{4} 49$, HRD 190, $511,120,121,225$ | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | $3 \vee 42$. 3V43, 3V44, 3V45. 3V48, 3V53. 3V54, 3V55, 3V57, 8945, 8947, 8948 , HRD 140 , 141, 150, 157. 158, 160. 250, HRD257. 455, 565, 566, 725, 755 | CHO2 | 2600p |
|  | 8948, 8950, FV 10B, 12L. $13 \mathrm{H}, 14 \mathrm{~T}, 20 \mathrm{~B}, 21 \mathrm{R}, 22 \mathrm{~L}, 26,395$, HRC $230,430,530$ | $\mathrm{CH03}$ | 2600p |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 58,3 \mathrm{~V} 59,3 \mathrm{~V} 64,3 \mathrm{~V} 65$, FV11R, 8950,8951 , HRD 170 , HRD 1861 , HRD 370 | CH04 | 2600p |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300p |
|  | HRD515, 520, 527. 540, 550, 580, 600, 610, 620, 660. 670, HRO830, 840, 850, 860, 4050, 6600 . FV 37 H | CH 20 | 2400p |
|  | HRD540, 580, 830, 860, 910, 960, HRO970, HRDX20, FERGUSUN FV57H | CH 27 | 2400p |
| I.T.T | VR3605, VR3905 | CH 01 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976. 3986, 3995. 3997, 6948 | CHO 2 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CHOG | 4300p |
| N.E.C. | N830EG. N831EG, N832. N833EG | CHO 1 | 2600p |
|  | N895 | CH 02 | 2600p |
| PrHILPS | CASSETTE LIFT ASSEMBLY (691 20366) DV186, $990,286,471,562,761$, VA618], 6182,6385, 6285, VR6290, 6291, 6293, 6362, 6367. 6393, 6467, 64688, 6470, VR6561, 6670, 6760,6761, 6870,6970 | CH25 | 1100p |
|  | VR6443 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VR6448 | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | 495B6 | CH24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH851, VCH852 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA103, 103GV, 106.106 GVM , 254GVM | CH 23 | 2500p |
|  | VCS211, 244, 5055, 605.VCB230. $V$ VCD806G, 810G, VCT2 $12,313,410 \mathrm{G}, 610$ | CH 24 | 2500p |
| PELEFUNKEN | VR2970 | CHO2 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | V320, 321, 323, 326, 4200, 4300 | CHer | 2600p |
|  | $V 342,343,352,353,360,364,368,4210,4230,4260,4400, V 55+0,6000,8540$ | CHO2 | 2600p |
| TOSHIBA | V55, V57 | CHO | 2600p |
|  | V65, V66 | $\mathrm{CHO2}$ | 2600 p |

Service Aids

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170 p |
| FREEZEIT | 170 ML | SP04 | 200 p |
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| FOAMCLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 170 p |
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| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 140 p |
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| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML . | SP17 | 425 p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML . | SP09 | 200 p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250ML | SP10 | 160p |
| COLDKLENE | 250 ME | SP13 | 160 p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250ML | SP18 | 150p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 990p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240 p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75ML | SP22 | 2800 |
| TUBE SLLICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 280p |
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| 12VCCW MOTOM | 170 p |
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| IRFBC40 | 400 p : | TEA 2019 | 200p | 2SK 1023 | 550 p |
| L272 | 200p | TMP 47 C 434 N | 1250p | 2SK 1342 | 750p |
| L6210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600 p |
| MC 3423P | 100p | 2SA 1540 | 55p | 68000 | 500p |
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## A Hard World

It's a hard world out there amongst the TV media wheelers and dealers, no doubt about it. Not a bit like the cosy days of the old BBC/ITV duopoly, as it came to be known. Is this progress? Could it all be done in a better way? Hard to know, especially in a fastmoving field where new opportunities appear before anyone has had time to come to grips with and decide what to do about the last ones. In the Englishspeaking media world, the figure of Rupert Murdoch seems to be present whenever new deals are in the making.

Recently BSkyB thoroughly upset some of the UK cable companies, also the ITV companies and Channel 4, by insisting on 'non-competitive' clauses in new, long-term contracts to provide payTV programming. These prevent a company that signs such a contract from investing in or using material that competes directly with BSkyB-sourced programmes. Some companies, including two of the largest, signed up without demur. Others have protested and have lodged complaints with the Office of Fair Trading and the competition authorities in Brussels. The chairman of the ITV Association and the chief executive of Channel 4 have called on Michael Heseltine, the President of the Board of Trade, to refer the contracts to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. On the face of it there does seem to be something decidedly heavyhanded about insisting on exclusive conditions of this type. BSkyB is now a
successful company. It shouldn't need to insist on restrictive contracts.

It's a different matter when Rupert Murdoch is paying the bill. He has described the cost of leasing a satellite transponder in Europe as "a scandal. They are at least four times the American charges". This would seem to be a simple matter of supply and demand. European satellite operators have been able to lease their transponders without difficulty. And there is competition in the mediumpower satellite field now that the Eutelsat Hot Bird is there. Mr Murdoch maintains that he would be better off with his own satellite. Maybe. But there is the little matter of where to put it. Possibly one of the smaller countries with an orbit allocation would oblige. It will be interesting to see whether News Corporation takes the idea any further.

Certainly the company is in a strong position financially, especially after the alliance it recently reached with MCI , the second-largest US long-distance telecommunications carrier. The two companies have agreed on a joint venture to distribute information and entertainment to businesses and residential subscribers, first in the USA then worldwide. It will for the time being be known as WWJV (World Wide Joint Venture). MCI will invest up to $\$ 2 \mathrm{bn}$ to give it a 13.5 per cent stake in News Corporation. Both companies will then contribute $\$ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ to the joint venture, though News Corporation's
contribution could be in the form of programme material rather than cash.

This is a rather interesting case of laying foundations for possible future developments. Rupert Murdoch has commented that "We don't know where technology is taking us in the delivery of content, but the deal opens all these options as the technology develops". A sort of open-ended arrangement if you like. He sees it as "a very big strategic step". Previously, "no one has put together the right building blocks programming, network intelligence, distribution and merchandising - to offer new media services on a global scale". Maybe, but they undoubtedly will!

Rupert Murdoch seems to be showing both foresight and levelheadedness in this. He has suggested that it will be many years before "the full impact of the multimedia revolution is felt". His opinion is that "the full information superhighway is fifteentwenty years away in the USA and Europe and fifty years away in the rest of the world". A rather more down-toearth view than that of the usual information technology/media hypster.

One just wonders how many tough deals, commercial rows and legal battles will accompany these eventual developments. It all seems a very long way from the old ideals of broadcasting, of Lord Reith's "nation speaking unto nation" and so on. Sad, but the comfy world of limited, publicly accountable broadcasting seems to be gone for good.

## EDITOR

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Matsui 1455 colour portable, from the inside with a nice bunch of screwdrivers to hand! See servicing article on pages 624-6.

# Camcorner 

## Reports from Nick Beer and David Woodnott

## Panasonic NVS20B

This camcorder refused to do very much in the deck mode, basically because there was no capstan rotation. Voltage checks in the driver circuit revealed the cause: when a load was applied the voltage on the CAP.SW. line fell severely. Moving back to the power supply we found that Q1007, a surface-mounted 2SB798 transistor, was short-circuit base-tocollector. It's the 'capstan power generator' - a switching transistor.
N.B.

## Panasonic NVR30B

This slimcorder came back shortly after it had been sold, the complaint being that the zoom didn't work. There's only a power zoom in these modern units, which don't have a lens that you can manipulate. Although there was drive to the zoom motor section the lens didn't move because connector FP701 had been fitted incorrectly.
N.B.

## Canon E30E

The list of fault symptoms made it sound as if this was going to be a rather expensive repair. There was no viewfinder picture, no playback picture, no zoom button operation and no clock/title function. Apart from this everything else was o.k.! Autofocusing worked, as did record, with E-E vision and sound via a monitor. We found that playback of a recording in another machine showed a colour flicker problem however. Where to start?

A collection of almost random symptoms like this can of course be due to liquid getting into the works, but in this case no tell-tale signs of spillage were visible. To reduce a long story to readable length, the cause of all this mayhem was once more a leaky electrolytic capacitor. Incredibly it was in this instance in the grip case section, which includes the viewfinder circuitry. The culprit was C 2931 , a $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic that had leaked and corroded the print running between its pins. This track carries the EVF ON line, which should normally be low. As it was at 6 V , there was no viewfinder picture. In addition the EVF 5V regulated supply, which is used to power the zoom button control circuit, was turned off. The date and title functions are tied up with this supply, and because of the way in which the corrosion had occurred the other diverse symptoms were all related. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR105E

This handycam was with us for a long time. Not because of what it came in for, a stuck iris, but because of something that showed up only while it was on soak test.

Very occasionally in the playback mode, sometimes from cold and sometimes not, the machine would produce a picture with very bad dropouts and slight distortion - similar to the effect of an incorrectly terminated AV link. A scope check on the video signal in the fault condition showed a tendency to overshoot and sync pulse train distortion. Most of the time the unit played back perfectly however. When the fault was present, pressing the stop button then going back to play would sometimes clear the symptom. It tended to occur mostly with the case fitted.

Various heating and freezing sessions didn't help. Then
one day the fault occurred when the camcorder was out of its case. We transferred it to the bench with great care, and positioned it so that we could investigate the problem. The cause of the trouble was found to be an open-circuit capacitor, C088 $(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ - not an electrolytic this time! It feeds the playback f.m. signal to pin I of IC005 on the syscon/servo/video PCB.

One of IC005's functions is to check for Hi8 tape in the playback mode. To aid detection, IC005 disables the DOC circuitry in the main playback signal path. With C088 opencircuit, the detection switching was random, with the results described. This was a nasty one! To add to the confusion, I didn't appreciate that although the CCDTR 105 is not a Hi8 machine it does have the facility to play back Hi8 tapes. We live and learn!
D.C.W.

## Hitachi VMC1E

This twist-and-shoot model came in because it was dead. We found that the two ceramic fusible links F971 and F972 were open-circuit. They are both rated at 2 A and feed separate circuits. The fault was noticed after the unit had been dropped. But there was no sign of impact anywhere, either on the case or internally, so the reason for their failure is a mystery. A long soak test while monitoring the current flowing through the fuses didn't enlighten us either! We have however had the same symptom, some time ago, with at least one other of these units. There again fitting new fuses provided a complete cure. Does anyone know the reason for this fuse failure?
D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVG2B

This machine produced a bright blue picture - very bright blue, with no other colour showing. The iris was also fully open at all times. The playback pictures were fine, also the audio.

A vectorscope display showed a distorted burst signal near the U axis, with no $\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y})$ signal present. Most of the YC signal processing is carried out by IC314 on the camera PCB. The signals around this chip suggested that it was faulty, further confirmation coming from the fact that it also incorporates the iris drive circuitry. But there's always the possibility these days that the cause of the fault might be wrong set-up levels being applied because of failure of a controlling EEPROM chip. In this case, fortunately, IC314 was the cause, a replacement restoring all the colours and normal iris operation.
D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVS1E

A "whirring" noise from within was the reported fault with this camcorder. In fact once it had been switched on the loading arms continuously moved in and out of position. With any attempt to power off, the fault would continue and all circuits remained on. We weren't told that the camcorder had been dropped. One of the results of this was that the eject switch was permanently on. Thus the machine continuously tried to eject with the outer cassette door closed. With any other camcorder the fault would have been obvious as the cassette lid would have opened!
D.C.W.


# Teletopics 

## Samsung Plans Digital Camcorder Launch

Samsung has announced plans to launch a digital camcorder, which it expects to start marketing towards the end of next year. It will provide improved performance while being a third smaller and twenty per cent lighter than existing machines. An international SD (standards definition) specification for digital camcorders has been in existence since April 1994, and has been adopted by fifty companies including all the major consumer electronics manufacturers.

Digital recording and playback provide better definition 500 lines compared to the 240 with current low-band tape formats - while the use of 16 -bit PCM provides DATquality sound. Recording can be duplicated any number of times without loss of quality. The tape width is 6.35 mm . Drum diameter is 21.7 mm compared to 40 mm with Video 8 , the drum speed being 7,500 r.p.m. compared to 1,500 r.p.m. (both for 50 Hz systems).

Samsung thinks that digital will replace analogue camcorders by the end of the decade, the smaller size increasing demand. No price suggestions have been made.

## Discs, Discs and Yet More Discs

The video disc system saga continues to unfold. The last development we mentioned (June issue) was an optical arrangement proposed by Matsushita to make the Toshiba DVD-SD and conventional CD systems compatible. Subsequently Matsushita proposed a change to the DVD-SD system: the two sections of the disc would be bonded together face-to-face, with a semi-reflective layer between, instead of back-to-back. This has two advantages: a label can be put on one side of the disc, which is read from one side so that it doesn't have to be turned over. The disc can store 9 Gbytes of data, the same as the original Toshiba DVD-SD proposal.

More recently Matsushita has revealed a disc, known as the SD-RAM, which has been developed specifically for computer use. It's a two-sided, rewritable disc that can store 2.6 Gbytes of data per side. Video information, short film sequences for example, can be held on the disc but Matsushita says that it is not suitable for feature films.

Philips and Sony are set to launch the CD Plus (CD+) or enhanced CD format, which has been developed with help from Microsoft and Apple Computer. In a similar manner to the Kodak Photo CD system, it uses a multi-session disc: the first data recording or session stores music data while the second stores CD-ROM data. An ordinary CD player can reproduce the music while ignoring the CD-ROM data. CD-ROM decks can read both the music and the extra data, which can consist of pictures, text etc. CD+ discs will work with most double-speed ROM drives, though some may require new driver software. The Echo record company is to launch the first CD+ discs later this month (June). Sony plans to introduce $\mathrm{CD}+$ titles later this year.

OmniMedia has developed a variant of CD+ called Video CD Plus. It combines a linear MPEG-1 program with an interactive program. According to OmniMedia the Video CD Plus discs will use software-based MPEG-1 video, enabling a PC to play MPEG-1 clips without need for a special video card.

Philips has developed the Rainbow CD, so-called because the discs can be used with several CD formats (each standard is known by the colour of the specification book). The new discs are CD audio, CD-ROM and CDi compatible. The first title is due to appear this autumn.

News too on the hardware front. Samsung has developed a new CD laser system that promises to cut the cost of the optical unit by fifty per cent while providing enhanced performance. It has a vertical instead of an edge light-emitting laser, which is formed on the same semiconductor substrate as the diode detector array. A three-beam diffraction grating and a focusing hologram are incorporated in the same housing. The vertical-well laser requires about a tenth of the power of a conventional semiconductor laser - it produces 1.5 mW of 780 nm wavelength optical power with a sustaining current of 4 mA at 1.9 V . There is thus no need for a heatsink, and battery life in portable machines is increased. Volume production is expected to start next year.

## Broadcasting Notes

The ITV companies, in their plans for terrestrial digital TV presented to the national heritage department, have called for a flexible approach to the allocation of the available bandwidth. Instead of simply using an existing u.h.f. channel for four digital TV channels, the ITV Association recommends the use of compression and multiplexing technology to merge the information from four TV channels into a single digital stream, thus making optimum use of the available capacity. The Association points out that while a fast-moving sports programme with wide-screen presentation would require $8 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, a discussion programme with little movement would need only $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. The idea is to use the $20 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ available in different ways at different times.

The BBC has announced that it will add PDC (Programme Delivery Control) to both channels later this year: at present only Channel 4 transmits PDC codes nationally. The BBC's service will cater for late programme starts, but not when a programme is moved to another channel, for example when cricket or Wimbledon is moved from BBC-1 to BBC-2.

Since DAB (digital audio broadcasting) handles signals in digital form, it need not be restricted to sound. Why not pictures and data as well? Bosche GmbH has developed a DAB radio receiver that can also display pictures. The company is advocating the use of MPEG-4 compression video with DAB.

## PCs

According to market research figures published recently by the Computer Industry Almanac, the number of computers in use throughout the world is growing at an explosive rate - 350 per cent over the last decade. In the USA there are now 350 computers for every thousand of the population. These figures relate to all types of computers. Last year more PCs than TV sets were sold in the USA.

A simple, free Windows-based monitor test program is available from the Computer Graphics Suppliers Association which can be reached on 01905613236.

## Satellite TV

Eutelsat's Hot Bird 1, at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, is now in commercial service. All sixteen transponders have been leased by TV broadcasters. First tests confirmed that direct-to-home reception with 70 cm dishes is possible from Ireland in the west to

Ukraine in the east. Use of larger dishes makes reception possible as far as Moscow and the near Middle East.

The number of BSkyB paying subscribers rose above 4 m during the first quarter of the year. Results for the first nine months of its financial year show turnover 47 per cent and profits 65 per cent ahead of the corresponding period in 1994. Despite that Rupert Murdoch is not happy. "The charges for transponders in Europe are a scandal" he said recently. "They are at least four times the American charges." So News Corporation is considering the purchase of its own TV satellite.

Digital TV is taking off: Pace Micro Technology has received orders from Australia and east Asia for over $£ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ worth of digital pay-TV receivers.

## Extended Warranties

A Code of Practice for Extended Warranties on Electrical Goods has been published by the British Retail Consortium. It was drawn up in response to the Office of Fair Trading's report on extended warranties in December 1994.

The main points of the code are that details of extended warranties on offer, with prices, terms and conditions, should be given point-of-sale display; that firms should implement a policy that prevents sales staff applying undue pressure when selling extended warranties to customers; that extended warranty contracts must be written in plain language and be easy to understand; and that compliance with the code will be monitored annually, with retail trade associations submitting an annual report to the OFT.

Copies of the Code are available from the BRC, Bedford House, 69/79 Fulham High Street, London SW6 3JW (0171 371 5185) at $£ 1$ each inclusive of postage.

## Trade News

BREMA figures for 1994 show that for the second year running there were record VCR deliveries, this time 2.5 m . Camcorder business declined, with deliveries at 0.4 m , a fall of 25.4 per cent. A feature of the CTV market was a strong demand for sets with Dolby Surround sound. There was a 21.4 per cent increase in deliveries of sets with Nicam sound.

Sales of widescreen sets in France and Germany advanced dramatically - Europe-wide deliveries increased from 92,000 to 167,000. UK CTV production increased by 700,000 to 4.9 m , with exports accounting for 3.2 m . UK production of VCRs increased by 700,000 to 2.5 m .

Hyundai is the latest Korean manufacturer to enter the European consumer electronics market. It will do so as an OEM supplier rather than use its own name. Hyundai-made satellite receivers are scheduled to appear in the autumn. These will be followed by cable and telecoms units. Plans for more bread-and-butter lines are longer term.

CPC Ltd. has been bought by Farnell Electronics of
 extension of CPC's warehouse and office facilities at Faraday Drive, Fulwood, Preston.

Granada UK Rental and Retail has bought Direct Vision Rentals, which conducts its business via advertising and leaflets and does not have showrooms. The DVR headquarters will remain at Dunstable.

## Multimedia News

Trials of Two Way TV's interactive service have started, via Central TV, in 250 Oxfordshire homes. A commercial launch is planned in Birmingham later this year, where the
aim will be to sign up 2,000 homes. This could be followed by a national launch across all channels. Granada and Radio Rentals are to distribute the set-top boxes required. The retail price of these, including four handsets, is likely to be about $£ 180$, though rental is expected to be most people's preference. The service will enable graphics and text to be added to TV programmes to provide viewers with extra information, background details and interactive options.

Whether such services will turn out to be economically successful is a very big question. It seems that one of the biggest trials, carried out by Time Warner in Florida, has not been a success to date.

3DO has unveiled its M2 64-bit upgrade, which uses an IBM PowerPC 602 RISC chip and has MPEG-1 decompression built in. It's expected to be available towards the end of the year. GoldStar has launched, at a suggested price of $£ 400$, a 3DO interactive multiplayer that can play audio CD, Photo CD and 3DO discs. Atari and Virtuality of the UK have announced plans to launch the Jaguar VR system for use with the 64 -bit Jaguar games unit. It will have a headmounted display and an optional track joy-stick. Suggested price is expected to be around $£ 200$.

## Telephone Numbers

Changes at Amstrad. The trade spares ordering telephone number is now 01277236 111. The fax number is 01277 209 559, as before. A new general number for customer relations/enquiries is 01277236100.

A correction is required to Version 3 of the Television Index disc, which has the wrong fax number for Hitachi spares ordering. The number is 01815691441 , not 0181 561 1441. The error is present on only the first few discs to be issued, being corrected on later ones. Our printed spares guide (April) is correct in this respect.

## Catalogues

The 1995 issue of Cricklewood Electronics' catalogue is now available at $£ 2.50$, post paid. This seventeenth edition has 160 pages and includes extensive listings of video heads and belt kits and remote control units. A new section on computer equipment lists PCBs, enclosures, power supplies and testers. The catalogue is available from Cricklewood Electronics Ltd., 40-42 Cricklewood Broadway, London NW2 3ET. Telephone 0181452 0161, fax 01812081441.

Mauritron Technical Services, 8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire OX9 4QY (01844 351 694, fax 01844 352 554) has issued a new catalogue of technical books (edition 24). There are extensive sections on TV and video publications.

## News from Willow Vale

Willow Vale Electronics is distributing a 71-minute, fullcolour video training tape that covers Akai AX-GX series VCRs, with the emphasis on repair and testing. The tape has been produced in conjunction with Visions Video Productions and is available, under WVE order code 18201TT, at £19.95.

Willow Vale has also been appointed distributor of the One For All range of remote control units. These preprogrammed handsets will replace the RC units that come with almost any TV set or VCR. The manufacturer operates a One For All hot-line to deal with any customer queries.

For further information apply to Willow Vale Electronics, 11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berkshire RG2 0LU. Telephone 01734876 444, fax 01734867188.

## Pace SS9200

We've had interesting faults recently with a couple of these receivers. The owner of the first one complained that every so often she would lose the station on every available channel position and receive the control room! The problem would clear if the top of the unit was tapped. Obviously a dry-joint somewhere.

After some discussion and a bit of reasoning we figured that the control room bit was in fact the receiver tuning to the lowest available frequency, which just happened to be the Astra dealer demonstration channel. This also led us to think that the cause of the problem lay somewhere in the MOD 1 tuning supply circuit. We couldn't find any obvious dry-joints in the tuner area, but when we traced back to the source of the tuning supply we found a dryjoint at pin 14 of the chopper transformer. This is at the a.c. side of the rectifier diode that produces the 24 V tuning supply.

At about the same time one of these units that had suffered from the usual exploding power supply syndrome came in. To get it going again we replaced the BUTIIAF chopper transistor, the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in its base circuit, the two fusible resistors R12 (0.22 2$)$ and R13 (4.7k $\Omega)$ and of course the IA fuse. But there was no "please wait" prompt from the decoder. We replaced the decoder plug and socket assembly which can cause trouble, but this made no difference. Close inspection of the print side of the decoder panel then revealed a rather large blob of solder across quite a few of the i.c.'s pins. After removing this all was well.

Incidentally we also looked at pin 14 of the chopper transformer in this unit and found that it was also becoming dry-jointed. So it looks as if this could be starting to become a common problem as these receivers age. A.T.

## Pace PRD900

This unit came to us dead following a power cut at the customer's home. After a power supply rebuild I found that it couldn't be tuned in anywhere in the u.h.f. spectrum and that it wouldn't enter the modulator tuning mode (F5 on the handset). By wiring via a scart lead and entering the menu I found that the menus were locked. I unlocked the menu, using code 0000 , then entered the modulator tuning mode. This showed that the r.f. output was tuned to channel 20! Resetting to channel 38 restored normal operation.

I checked to see if the r.f. output could be changed back to channel 20. It couldn't. I can only conclude that as well as killing the power supply the power cut had locked out the micro.
A.T.

## Amstrad SRD510

The owner said that the VideoCrypt decoding section of this receiver had been dodgy from the start. Although the receiver worked well with unscrambled channels, it was very much a matter of chance whether it would bother to decode. Since the situation had now been reached where it decoded less than half the times when asked, a repair was called for.

The card reader part of the VideoCrypt section is separate from the decoder itself - probably to minimise
patterning with terrestrial TV reception. One screw holds the card reader PCB in place. We found that C403, a disc ceramic capacitor that's mounted near the screw, was trapped beneath the screw head and had cracked. A replacement cured the fault.
H.A.

## Philips STU824/Pace PRD900

This set wouldn't tune to MTV or Eurosport. Sky 1, Sky News and the Movie channels were o.k. Though the local oscillator and tuning menu settings were all correct, the receiver produced Sky Sports when Eurosport was expected $(0 \cdot 256 \mathrm{MHz}$ out). My thanks to the nice man at Philips Technical for suggesting that I try the Nicky i.c. first. He was correct.
P.B.

## Maspro SRE90S

This receiver was brought in because it produced a rolling picture. After hours of soak testing the fault appeared. Its cause was traced to $\mathrm{C} 407(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply section. It must be hot in the customer's house, as the complaint was that the fault occurred after a few minutes. It was on the third day of nine to six soak testing that it appeared for us.
C.W.

## Pace Modifications

Model MSS1000: In speaker configuration no. 3 one of the two audio channels nomally used for Surround sound is switched to carry the centre channel sound. This configuration is normally used where the TV set doesn't provide adequate audio performance. Switching chip U2 carries out the changeover. 'There have been a few instances where U2 has failed to switch over. To ensure positive switching, R83 on the Dolby Pro Logic board has been changed from $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Its full specification is $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W}$, $5 \%$, part no. 940-1040501.

Enhanced PRD Series: The following compatibility problem can occasionally occur between enhanced PRD800/900 receivers (with PCB part no. 182-0190203 only) and Pace dish positioners. When the positioner is connected to the receiver with a fully-wired scart lead (all pins connected) the two units operate together via a data link to give the correct satellite position for a selected channel. The data line is pin 12 in the decoder interface. With some enhanced PRD receivers the d.c. level of the data line is slightly low. If the Pace dish positioner occasionally displays a satellite position number that's incorrect or doubled in value, add a $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ carbon film resistor between the end of coil L14 nearest to diode D98 and the cathode (banded end) of D98. The part no. for this resistor is 140-2222501.

SS9200 and PRD/PSR/MRD950 series: Customers can be confused when the wrong frequency is displayed in the tuning menu. This occurs if the receiver is set to the wrong frequency band, i.e. DBS or telecom instead of FSS (FSS A or FSS B with enhanced PRD series receivers). The FSS band is required for current Astra programmes. It's the LNB setting that has to be made.

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TV \& VIDEO SPARES

## REMOTE CONTROLS



IINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS


# Servicing the Matsui 1455 

Tony Ashworth

The Matsui 1455 colour portable sold in large numbers during the period 1989-1991. Features include remote control and AV inputs. Provided care is taken over any repairs necessary, these sets will give good service.

Much of the information in this article also applies to the Matsui 1422, which was a budget, non-remote version. The power supply, timebase and signal processing circuitry are all similar. Its control and audio stages differ however, and the circuit reference numbers are different.

## Power Supply Operation

Fig. 1 shows the power supply circuit, which is of the Siemens discrete-component self-oscillating type. At switch-on chopper transistor Q604 is forward biased by R603 and R604. As a result, current flows through the primary winding of the chopper transformer T601, also through R616 and R605 which are in series with Q604. A negative-going sawtooth voltage is developed across R605. When this reaches a certain level, Q602 and Q603 will switch on, switching Q604 off via C607. With Q604 now off, the voltage across R605 disappears and Q602/3 turn off. The next cycle occurs once all the energy has been drained from T601 by the secondary loads. Feedback from winding $7-8$ then switches Q604 on again.

D603 and C606 rectify the voltage developed across winding 9-10. This feedback voltage varies in accordance with the loading on the transformer's secondary windings. Error amplifier transistor Q601 detects these variations, in turn altering the bias applied to Q602/3 and thus the triggering point for these transistors. In this way the mark-space ratio of Q604's drive is varied to regulate the output voltages obtained from the circuit.

## Power Supply Faults

The first thing to do with a dead set is to check the voltage across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C604. If this is absent it's likely that the BA106 bridge rectifier BR601 is faulty. In this event the surge limiter resistor R601 usually fails. If some 300 V is present across C604, check the voltage at the junction of R603 and R604. The reading should be around 150 V . If not, check R603 and R604. Be sure to discharge C604 before making any cold checks in this area.

One component that can cause problems is C613 ( $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}$, 1 kV ), which forms part of a damping network across the h.t. rectifier diode D607. In extreme cases this capacitor spits apart. But it can just break down. The power supply then emits a high-pitched whine, though no obvious short-circuit


Fig. 1: The power supply circuitry used in the Matsui Model 1455. Q605/6/8 provide standby/on switching under the control of IC401. Q607 provides audio muting: it switches on when the line timebase comes into operation. The -30V supply is used by the memory chip IC404.
is present. This problem is very common with Model 1422, in which the relevant component reference number is C617.

Excessive h.t. is the most destructive fault that can afflict the set. The usual cause of this is $\mathrm{C} 607(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$. Being mounted close to some hot-running resistors, it dries up. The h.t. can then be anything up to 180 V at switch-on, slowly falling as the set warms up. For long-term reliability, C607 should be replaced with a high-temperature component. If the h.t. is very high (over 200 V ), check the components in the regulation circuit, particularly Q602 (2SB774T) and the 8.2 V zener diode D601 which should be checked by replacement.

## Signals Circuitry

The vision and sound i.f. circuitry is incorporated within the TA7680AP chip ICIOI which lives in a screened can next to the tuner. This chip can be responsible for instability when the set has warmed up - the symptom is flashing on the picture. It can also be responsible for loss of sound, but first check the volume control voltage at pin 1 (should be around 4 V ) as the cause of this fault may lie elsewhere. The audio driver and output stages are very simple, being based on transistors Q103-5 which are powered by the chopperderived 13 V supply. This supply is not present in standby, being switched off by the 2SD400F transistor Q607 in this mode. If the customer complains about strange noises when the set is in standby, check this transistor.

Most of the signal processing is carried out by the TA7698AP chip IC202, which contains the video processing, colour decoder and the timebase generator stages.

The video signal from IC101, via emitter-follower Q102, enters at pin 39, its amplitude being around 2 V peak-topeak. After inversion it appears at pin 40, where it's passed to the sync separator circuitry at pin 37 and, after filtering, to the chroma input at pin 5 . The video signal also emerges at pin 42 , after contrast control adjustment (pin 41), passing via the luminance delay line/filter DL202 to pin 3. Brightness control is applied here, based on the control voltage at pin 4 (4.3-4.6 V depending on setting).

The contrast control voltage at pin 41 should be between 7.3-7.7V depending on the setting. If the voltage at pin 41 is less than 7.3 V there will be no video output at pin 42 . One fault that can cause this is failure of R314 ( $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which is the pull-up resistor for the beam limiter circuit. Should R314 go open-circuit the contrast control voltage will be reduced and there will be no picture. This fault is easy to miss when fault finding as the voltage drop at pin 41 is only very slight.

The luminance delay line DL202 can be responsible for intermittent video faults, going either open-circuit or shortcircuit to chassis. The luminance signal finally emerges from IC202 at pin 23, passing to the base of the 2SA562TMY emitter-follower transistor Q202. This transistor drives the emitters of the RGB output transistors which are on the tube base panel. A white screen is the result when Q202 is leaky. Blanking is applied to the base of Q202, via diodes. A common cause of problems is failure of the 2 SC 1815 Y on-screen display blanking transistor Q408, which can go open-circuit. Q202 is then cut off, blanking out the picture. As a quick check disconnect one end of D417: this will isolate the on-screen display blanking circuitry. Check whether D417 is short-circuit if the display characters leave a white streak to the right.

Colour faults are rare. The colour killer can be overridden for fault-finding purposes by connecting a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between pins 2 ( 12 V supply) and 12 (colour-killer)


Fig. 2: Modifications to the tube base panel (print side) to improve reliability.
of 1 C 202 . For colour control the voltage at pin 7 is varied (between 4.1-7.4V). If the colour-killer is in operation the voltage at this pin will be held low.

## The CRT Base Panel

The circuitry on the lube base panel is straightforward. There are four transistors, all type 2SC2482. Q501-3 provide the RGB tube drives while Q504 drives the green cathode for the on-screen display. Q504 can become leaky, or a fault in the preceding circuitry can switch it hard on. The picture is then flooded with green. Disconnect one end of R514 to isolate the on-screen display circuitry.

If there's loss of a particular colour the 180 pF capacitor between the base of the relevant RGB output transistor and chassis should be checked. These capacitors can become leaky, reducing the base voltage and thus cutting off the transistor. The capacitors are C501 in the red channel, C503 in the green channel and C505 in the blue channel. The transistors themselves also often fail. A dark, flaring picture can be caused by C507 becoming leaky. This $4,700 \mathrm{pF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ capacitor decouples the tube's first anode.

## Modification

A modification was irtroduced to improve the reliability of the tube base panel circuitry after it was found that leakage can occur between the track connected to the base of the blue output transistor Q503 and the track that carries the 180 V supply. This leakage can damage Q503 and, in extreme cases, burn the PCB. To prevent this, connect the lead labelled $B$ from the main PCB directly to the base of Q503 and remove a small section of the bottom track - see Fig. 2.

It is also recommended that C 507 is repositioned, as shown, so that it's connected to the tube instead of the video earth. This is usually possible by soldering it to the back of the PCB. Apply a small blob of hot-melt glue to hold it in place.

## The Field Timebase

The most common cause of field collapse is absence of the relevant supply to IC202. This chip has two supplies: 8.5 V at pin 33 for the line oscillator and 12 V at pin 2 for the rest of the chip. The stabilising 12 V zener diode D 219 goes short-circuit and the $39 \Omega$, IW feed resistor R256 opencircuit If this has happened be sure to replace C607 in the power supply (see above) otherwise you will find that you
get a repeat performance.
Other causes of field collapse are as follows: R310 (10 , $0 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~W}$ fusible) can go open-circuit, removing the supply to the field driver and output transistors; R304 ( $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, may be $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the linearity feedback network can change value; and IC202 can fail, though this is rare.

For lack of height and bottom fold-over, check the value of R305 ( $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).

For field hold problems check the value of R279 ( $240 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).

## The Line Timebase

Apart from the output transformer the line output stage is generally reliable. The transformer's e.h.t. section tends to fail, resulting in a high voltage at pin 7. This causes damage in the beam limiter circuit, with R315 (10k $\Omega$ ) burning up.

The line output transformer is often blamed for repeated failure of the 2 SD 1426 output transistor Q305 though the usual cause is excessive h.t. voltage.

For loss of line hold check $\mathrm{R} 274(27 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$. This resistor is part of the pulse feedback network between pin 5 of the line output transformer and pin 35 of IC202.

## Control Circuitry

A common problem is that the set will not switch to standby because Q606 (2SC2335) or Q605 (2SA1013) is short-circuit. These transistors act as a switch in series with the h.t. supply. If the set goes to standby intermittently, check for dry-joints on wire link $g$ that goes from pin 27 of
the microcontroller chip IC401 to the switching circuit. If the set won't come out of standby the 4 MHz crystal X 40 t may be faulty or the reset pulse may be absent - this can happen is C403 ( $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$ ) is leaky.

Loss of sound and failure to stop in the search mode can be caused by absence of sync pulses at pin 12 of 1 C 401 because Q404 (2SCl 815 Y ) is open-circuit.

No or intermittent remote control operation can be caused by dry-joints within the remote control receiver can.

IC404 is the memory chip. For loss of memory, check that the -30 V supply is present at pin 2 . If it's missing the 30 V zener diode D4 18 could be short-circuit.

## Model 1422

As mentioned earlier, the 1455 has a cousin, Model 1422. Although this set does not have remote control it still uses a microcontroller chip for tuning and channel selection, and this is where most of the problems occur. The 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip is fed via a fuse that's situated near the chopper transformer, soldered directly to the PCB. As anyone who has tried to solder wires to a fuse will know. this is very difficult to do without making the fuse go opencircuit in the process. What happens is that the fuse goes open-circuit when the set is warm, causing loss of signals and the channel display. For a reliable repair, use a Wickman fuse or a suitably-rated circuit protector instead.

The other problem that affects this model is a corrupt memory - IC402 (MDA2062). When this happens the channel numbers may be incorrect or search tune may not operate correctly.

# Test Case 391 

Luxor is a name we seldom come across nowadays. It was one of several northern European setmakers - others include NordMende, Tandberg and Salora - that produced stylish, goodquality sets. Some of them are still around, though spares for many of the brands can be hard to obtain.

This particular Luxor colour set was fitted with the SX9 chassis. Its owner, the retired boss of a now closed down rival shop in the town, brought it in. He said that it had been fizzing and flashing for a while. Then, finally, the picture had collapsed and disappeared and a funny smelt had come from the back. Of all people, he should have known better than to run a fizzing and arcing TV set till it stopped altogether! The symptoms suggested that the transformer or some other vital and possibly difficult/impossible to obtain item in the line output stage had died. Told about this, Mr Wakefield departed with a long face.

As usual in early summer, half the workshop staff were away on holiday.

So this repair fell into the hands of Service Manager himself. Cussing freely, and interrupted every few minutes, he sat at Television Ted's bench with the set in front of him. It was soon apparent that the fault was line scan collapse. The cause was also quickly discovered: the line linearity correction coil was dry-jointed to the PCB - there were signs of severe arcing at the point of disconnection. The parallel $820 \Omega$ damping resistor RH09 had also had a hard time. As the only path for the line scan current, it had been roasted to a turn.

Fortunately the damage to the PCB was repairable. Otherwise the set would have been a write-off. Service Manager removed the coil and the resistor. He cleaned up the coil's leadout wire and treated it with emery cloth, then fluxed it and tinned it with solder. He treated the PCB land in the same way, then refitted the two-pin coil using plenty of high melting-point solder and a liberal application of flux. A new damping resistor was fitted.

After a check for dry-joints elsewhere in the line timebase and power supply sections of the receiver Service Manager applied mains power. Up came a picture. Not a bad one in terms of brightness and contrast, considering the set's age. SM hadn't lost his touch! There had always been some rivalry
between Test Case Repairs Ltd. and Mr Wakefield's now-defunct outfit. . .

As a final check before making out the bill, Service Manager tuned the Luxor set to the workshop test pattern - a proper one, with a centre circle, border castellations and all. Seldom did pride have such a speedy fall! The picture's geometry was terrible, the line linearity being way out. The circle was the shape of a potato: the grid squares to the left of the pattern were all stretched, while those to the right were cramped. What could have gone wrong?

Service Manager checked that he had not shorted out the coil with a splat of solder, and that the new damping resistor was of the correct value. Everything was o.k. He removed the resistor and tried again. There was no improvement in the horizontal linearity, but vertical striations were now present at the left-hand side of the picture. SM examined the linearity correction coil closely. Its winding did not appear to have been damaged, and there were no signs of overheating. Even so, it seemed that it had to be responsible for the fault. What else was there? The inductor is not an adjustable one. In fact the coil itself wasn't faulty, nor was anything else in the set. So what was the cause of the trouble? For the solution, turn to page 652.

# Computer Communications and Modems 

Jon Lye

You seem to hear or read something about e-mail or the Internet almost every day. In fact the media seem to be obsessed with this aspect of computing, which is beginning to play a greater role in our own trade's day-to-day business. On-line ordering systems, whose use is sure to increase over the next few years, are making it an important subject. This short article has been written as an introduction to the modems and communications software required.

Modems are considered to be a bit of a black art in computing. Setting one up can be a daunting task, mainly because there are so many standards and variables. Modern communications software makes setting up easier, but to get the best results from a modem you need to have a little knowledge of how it works.

## Speed

The word modem is made up from modulator and demodulator. These are basically the functions it performs. As the telephone system was originally designed for voice communication, it doesn't have the bandwidth to be able to transmit digital signals. This problem is overcome by using a carrier. The digital signal modulates this, the resulting modulation being sent along the telephone line to a remote modem that demodulates it. The data can then be fed into a remote computer. This data is in serial form, i.e. it's transmitted one bit at a time.

It follows that the more bits per second that can be transmitted, the shorter the connection time and the lower the cost of the telephone call. Thus the all-important factor is the data transmission speed.

While the speed of older modems is expressed in bauds, newer modems are rated in bits per second. These are not the same thing. The baud rate is the number of times per second that the signal changes state. A 300 baud modem can change state 300 times a second. Several techniques can be used to modulate the carrier. If we use FSK (frequency shift keying), with each change representing a baud, the data rate is 300 bauds or 300 bits per second. We can however use a method of modulation where one change (baud) represents four bits. In this case the modem's speed is 300 bauds or $1,200(300 \times 4)$ bits per second.

Seven bits are required to transmit one ASCII character. But start, stop and parity bits have to be added. Thus ten bits per character have to be used. At 2,400 bits $/ \mathrm{sec}$, with ten bits per character, 240 characters a second can be transmitted. This is called the throughput.

## Modem Standards

With improvements in the technology, the transmission rate capability of modems has increased. This has led to the biggest problem, the large number of standards that a modem must be able to handle to maintain compatibility. The latest modems on the market have to be downwardly compatible with all older ones.

The international organisation that defines these stan-
dards is the ITI-T, which superseded the CCITT. It gives V numbers to the various data communications standards.

To gain competitive advantage, modem manufacturers have developed the technology to achieve faster data transmission rates, hoping that their standards will be accepted and ratified by the ITI-T. The ITI-T has not always obliged, and as a result there are a number of proprietary standards that not all modems can tandle.

To assess the performance of different modems you have to compare their data throughput. This is the volume of user data transmitted per second and depends not only on the bits/second rate but on whether data compression is used. More on this later.

The following are common modem standards:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { V23 } & 1.200 / 75 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec} \text { (Viewdata) } \\
\text { V22bis } & 2,400 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec} \\
\text { V32 } & 9,600 / 4,800 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec} \\
\text { V32bis } & 14 \cdot 4 \mathrm{k} / 12 \mathrm{k} / 9.600 / 7.200 / 4,800 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec} \\
\text { V34 } & 28 \cdot 8 \mathrm{k} / 26 \cdot 4 \mathrm{k} / 24 \mathrm{k} / 2 \mathrm{l} \cdot 6 \mathrm{k} / 19 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} / 16 \cdot 8 \mathrm{k} / \\
& 14 \cdot 4 \mathrm{k} / 12 \mathrm{k} / 9,600 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec} .
\end{array}
$$

## Types of Modem

There are two basic types of modem, internal and external. There is not much difference between the two, and each have advantages and disadvantages.

The biggest problem with the internal type is configuring the associated computer's hardware. All the devices in a computer system require an interrupt connection, which is used to tell the computer's central processor (CPU) that a device is calling for attention. Where there are a number of other items, such as a sound card or a scanner card, there can be a conflict should they share an interrupt line. Processors of the 386 and 486 variety have fifteen interrupt (IRQ) inputs. This can present problems, as a lot of them will be used for such things as a mouse and a printer port.

In my opinion external modems are easier to work with, but they are not without problems. Most computers use an 8250 UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) chip for the communications port. It may not be able to keep up with the latest V34 standard modems, whose advantage is then lost. A faster UART chip such as the 16550 can be used. It's pin compatible with the 8250 , but there is little difference in cost between replacing the chip or the board unless the commurications port is on the mother board.

Because modems are serial devices they are, in computer terms, quite slow. The transmission rate may have to be reduced further if the telephone line is noisy, causing data loss. Error correction is used to protect the data from noise correction. This is done is several ways, from basic parity checking to the use of more complex algorithms.

## Smart Modems

A 'smart' modem can be used to improve the overall data throughput between computers. This type of modem can
talk to the computer and the modem at the other end of the telephone line at different rates. The communication rate between the modem and the local computer is known as the DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) rate while the communication rate between the local and the remote modem is known as the DCE (Data Communications Equipment) rate.

The smart modem sets the DTE rate at the highest the computer's communications port will accept. This could for example be $19,200 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$. The communications port is then locked or fixed at this rate. Error correction and data compression are next carried out by the modem. These involve cyclic redundancy checking and data framing in blocks. The techniques are similar to those used by the well-known PKZIP compression software. All this requires a large amount of processing power in the modem.

At the remote end of the link the modem carries out error correction and data expansion before sending it to the computer. The two modems would, in our example, be connected together with their DTE rates locked at 19,200 bits $/ \mathrm{sec}$. If a compression standard such as V42 is being used the DCE rate may be only 2,400 bits $/ \mathrm{sec}$ but the data throughput will exceed 100 per cent of this rate. Thus although the DTE and the DCE rates are different the overall rate, because of the use of data compression, is the DTE rate. This is the theory: in practice the rate will depend on such things as the noise on the line. But it does show the need for correct modem set-up.

## Communications Software

As the number of on-line services grows, so does the number of communications packages on offer. The first thing to decide is whether to go for a Windows- or a DOSbased package. If you are mainly a Windows user who never descends to the DOS prompt you will most likely go for the former. This is one area however where DOS can be more efficient, as it doesn't require the transmission of memory-hungry graphics. Whichever alternative you choose will have mostly the same features. We'll run over the more basic ones.

Automated dialiing directory: This provides an on-screen list of all the services that can be dialled and logged on to automatically. Entries can be added or deleted. Such things as the service name, the telephone number and the setting of the different parameters for the service are included.

Script language: This is a simple programming language that enables you to carry out such tasks as dialling a telephone number, logging on to the system, entering the password etc. It can also be used to automate operations so that your computer can for example dial a system in the middle of the night at the cheap rate then retrieve your e-mail and download it on to your computer ready for you to read in the morning.

Learn or record mode: Most software packages now include this. All the activity between you and the system you are calling can be recorded. When you first call a system you can set the software to record: as you $\log$ on and enter your password etc. this is recorded in a script file so that when you next call that service the file will automate the logging-on process.

Terminal emulation: This part of the software enables the computer to act as a different type of terminal, in other words it sets the way in which the characters are displayed
on the monitor. The simplest is the old teleprinter type TTY. Today the most common types are VT52, VT100, IBM PC and ANSI. From the point of view of readers of this magazine probably the most important system is Viewdata/Prestel as this is used by all the on-line ordering services. These services are used mainly in the UK. If you are going to use them it's important that the software has Prestel emulation - not many US packages do.

File transfer protocol: This determines the way in which files are transferred. There are several protocols, the more common ones being Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem and Kermit - yes, it was named after the frog!

When a text file is being transferred, simple parity checks will detect transmission errors that could have produced wrong letters. When a program file is transferred one wrong bit could prevent it running, so more complex error control is required. Take Zmodem for example - this is now public domain software. It transmits data in vari-able-sized blocks. If a transmission error occurs, the block instead of the complete file is re-transmitted.

The computer software at the sending and receiving ends of the line must use the same data transmission protocol. File transfer protocols won't concern you if your only interest is in connection to on-line ordering services.

## Talking to the Modem

Now for some modem commands and tests. Most modems are referred to as Hayes compatible, which means that they use a simple language devised by, yes, Hayes. It uses one or two characters preceded by the letters AT.

A simple telephone number dialling instruction is ATD343224. The instructions must all start with AT, which the software sends to the modem to get it to perform its operations. Once you know the basic commands it's easy to use the language to deal with modem set-up problems. When a problem arises the first thing to do is to check that the computer and the modem are talking to each other. Set the communications software to 'terminal mode', type 'AT' at the keyboard and the modem should respond with 'OK'.

Other commands that are useful include the 'ATI' ones. A number of tests relate to the modem make and model. Typing in 'ATI4' for example may show all the current register settings in the modem.

## What's Ahead?

If you think that this is all rather over-complicated, help may be at hand. It's rumoured that Windows 95 will contain a system called TAPI (Telephone Application Programming Interface). The great interest in communications and the Internet has led to this.

TAPI is similar to the way in which a printer and a computer are interfaced using Windows. A TAPI compatible modem will tell the interface what it's capable of doing: the interface then sets the correct AT commands to optimise performance. It is surprising that no one thought of this before. How long it will be before we see TAPIcompatible modems remains to be seen.

## What to Buy

For those who are not already on-line, here are one or two pointers about buying equipment. It's likely that you will want to buy the equipment for on-line ordering. The basic on-line ordering systems in use date back to the old

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days of Prestel terminals. This is why your software must have Prestel emulation.

To give you the local call rate, access to most suppliers’ ordering systems is via a common carrier such as Istel or Fastrack. Travel agents use the same system. As so many old Prestel terminals remain in use, the maximum data transmission speed is V23, i.e. $1,200 / 75 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$. This is because the older terminals will drop the line if they have to wait for the modem to fall back to this slow standard. If your need is simply to connect to these systems you can pick up a second-hand V23 modem very cheaply.

Willow Vale has gone down another path however. Although you may have to call long distance and the connection rate is much higher, you gain in not having to wait for each screen of data to be transmitted.

The best solution seems to me to be an ordering system which enables the part number to be found off-line in a database, connection then being made to order the part. This would save on the phone cost and mean fewer people using the system at a time. In these days of computers with large hard discs it shouldn't be too much trouble for suppliers to provide a catalogue on disc - RS is now doing this with a CD-ROM.

Enough of that and back to the main subject. If you plan to transfer files you will need something faster. A 14,000 bits $/ \mathrm{sec}$ modem with error correction should suffice, or you could invest in the latest V34 type which can operate at 28,000 bits/sec.

## Now Try it Out

Once you've got the equipment you will want to try it
out. I've set up a self-help bulletin board for TV engineers. Now that technical support from manufacturers is becoming harder and harder to get, we could try providing our own. We are all experts at pooling knowledge, and should be able to solve most problems.

The system works by having 'conferences' for different manufacturers, with access via private e-mail. When you log on, you select to join a conference and enter or read messages relevant to the manufacturer concerned. If someone has left a message about say a problem with a Toshiba set and you kncw the answer you can send them a message (if Chris Harding or Martin Edwards is reading this, yes Toshiba sets don't give us many problems!).

If you want to get on to the system you can do so for free. All you pay for are the phone charges. Set your software to 8 nl and the terminal emulation to ANSI. Enter the number 01275879005 in your dial directory. When you connect, just enter your name and a password and you are in. If it works too slowly, try selecting mono display when you log on. You can always change back to colour later.

If you are on Compuserv and have problems with logging on you can contact me by sending a message. My address is Jonathan Lye 100306.1241.

## SPARES GUIDE ON VIP DISC

Would users of the VIP Index Disc version 3 please note that the Hitachi fax number should be 01815691441 and not 01815611441 as stated on disc (early issues). Apologies for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

## JVC HRFC100

The real-time tape counter in this VHS/VHS-C compatible machine worked in the record and playback but not in the fast-forward and rewind modes. This was because the lefthand half-loading arm (item 25 in the exploded deck diagram in the manual) was bent, diverting the tape path past the control track head.
E.T.

## Sanyo VHR3300

Very intermittent failure to accept a cassette has been the problem with an increasing number of these middle-aged machines. The tape goes in, half laces, half ejects, goes back down and is then fully ejected! The culprit is the mode switch, which is more accessible in this than in some Sanyo models.
E.T.

## JVC HRFC100

Towards the end of rewind a VHS-C tape, but not an ordinary VHS one, would be cruelly chewed. When small cassettes are being fast rewound the tape guides are extended a little from the cassette shell. The tape was riding up and over the upper collar of the entry guide because it was loose and able to vibrate and lean backwards. We cured the problem by pushing home the entry guide's retaining stopper on the underside of the deck. It's item 11 in the exploded deck diagram on page 4-6 of the manual.
E.T.

## Ferguson FV31

If you come across this type of machine with a no-go, no light-up condition, check the supply voltage at pin 32 of the microcontroller chip IK60. The chances are that you'll find little or no voltage here because the BC 337 regulator transistor TK44 has failed. Also check its $1 \Omega$, fusible series feed resistor RK44, which is a safety component.
E.T.

## JVC HRJ200

If the problem with one of these newish machines is no action and failure to eject the tape, check CP1 in the power supply. It's an N20 type, rated at 800 mA , and often fails. You will probably find that the current through the replacement is normal, at about 550 mA , but to prevent further failure earth the cassette cradle with a bracket, JVC part no. PQ46086. It seems that static discharges can produce current surges through the protector.
E.T.

## Ferguson FV81LV

If one of these machines seems to be completely dead though the mains fuse is intact and the power supply is producing outputs that pulsate at low levels, take a look at CP008 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) in the power supply. If it looks unhealthy, replace it and the machine should burst into life.
A.T.

## Mitsubishi HSB11/32 and similar models

A common fault as these machines begin to age is no
rewind/fast forward/take-up. The cure is to replace unit gear idler part no. 522C077020, pulley gear part no. 641C789020 and thrust washer part no. 552C010040. If you still have the same or similar symptoms after replacing these items replace the loading motor as well. This will in most cases solve the problem.
A.T.

## Sanyo VAR512 Battery charger/power pack

We've had two of these units in recently because they were completely dead. In both cases the cause was R5104 ( $0.33 \Omega$ ) being open-circuit.
A.T.

## GoldStar 2031

Be warned if one of these machines won't play back an LP tape recorded by another VCR. Although the LP indicator in the display lights up this is not an LP model! I wasted some time in a customer's house before I found this out. A.T.

## Panasonic NVFS200B

The complaint with this highly-specified S-VHS edit deck was that the front AV inputs (AV4) didn't work. There was no display though the audio was o.k. Tests showed that one of the scart sockets, AV2, was similarly afflicted. The address lines to the audio switching array were clearly o.k. They were similarly correct at the M52474P video switching chip 1C3901, which was faulty. N.B.

## Panasonic NVHD90B

The playback pictures produced by this brand-new budget hi-fi machine were spoilt by a faint blue vertical bar about a third of the way in from the right-hand side. Scope checks while a black level was being played back showed that the noise appeared at pin 16 of IC301 in the CNR circuit. The cause of the trouble was that the chroma recursive adjustment VR801 was set incorrectly. Realignment as per the manual cleared the problem.
N.B.

## Saisho VR805S

This machine would accept a tape but wouldn't accept any other tape command. A new cassette lamp put matters right.
D.B.

## Matsui VX2700

This machine wouldn't give the customer his tape back. The cause of the fault was in the power supply, where the switched 5V feed was missing. A new STK5342 chip (IC501) restored the 5 V supply and gave us back the tape. D.B.

## JVC HRFC100EK

This machine was dead, which is not uncommon. Replacing Q1 and Q2 usually cures the fault, but not this time. When Q1 and Q2 had been replaced the machine squealed. D15 was short-circuit. After replacing this diode and switching
on again the machine went bang. So Q1, Q2 and the photocoupler PHS1 were replaced. This time the fuse didn't blow, but all the voltages were low - approximately half what they should have been. This was cured by replacing ICl. Then FR23 went up in smoke. D33 was short-circuit. Replacing D33 and R33 finally restored normal operation.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVF65B

Very noisy rewind was the complaint with this machine. We found that the supply and take-up spindles were as dry as a bone. Lubrication silenced thonoise.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVJ40

This machine wouldn't eject tapes because the release spring had parted company with the release lever. Refitting the spring and retiming the mechanism cleared the fault. We fitted a new mode switch for good measure.
D.B.

## Mitsubishi HSM48V

This machine wouldn't rewind or wind the tape fully and at speed. We found that the idler assembly had popped out of its locating clip. Refitting it cured the problem. D.B.

## Hinari VXL8

If the complaint with one of these machines is that the channel display goes to E, or pause or record lights up, or the machine jumps between the LP and SP modes, before carrying out any checks replace $\mathrm{C} 509(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ in the 5 V supply. A scope check on his supply will probably show that a 50 Hz ripple is present. These problems tend to be very intermittent. So give the machine a long test before returning it.
C.N.

## Sharp VCH81H

This machine would try to load the cassette housing without a cassette being inserted. The IR emitter was short-circuit. C.N.

## Ferguson FV50B

The symptoms were sound muting and lines on recordings. Playback of a known good tape was o.k. The mute circuit was firing up and not only muting the E-E sound but also causing mistining of the head amplifier flip-flops because of V pulse suppression and thus loss of sync. Replacing the BC548B transistor TN74 put the machine back in the pink. B.McC.

## Samsung VI621

There was no colour with timer recordings only. I thought we'd a really difficult one here but all it took to put matters right was to set up the colour lock adjustment. Why the problem occurred only with timer recordings is beyond me!
B. McC.

## Sharp VCA100

On rare occasions this machine would refuse to play or record, with the capstan and drum both motionless though the machine had loaded and the display showed the play symbol. The cause of the fault turned out to be poor riveting on the print that connects pin 10 of IC801 to AE4 en route to the cam switch, which modulates the voltage supplied to 1C801 and thus confirms the mode position. At least it
wasn't the mode switch again! The problem was cured by fitting a bridging wire over the defective print. V.W.C.

## JVC HRD455

If one of these machines comes in dead check for a dry-joint at CNI in the power supply.
R.B.

## Sanyo VHR291

Intermittent loss of colour in the record mode was the problem with one of these VCRs. The fault could be instigated by going to pause and changing channels. When checking around ICl0I (LA7395) we found that all its inputs were correct but when changing channels in the record mode the colour killer would trip. A new LA7395 chip cured the problem.
G.S.

## JVC HRD960

There were no functions, a tape was jammed inside and the display was very, very dull. After many checks I found that the machine wasn't coming out of standby. The power supply rails were o.k., the secondary side supplies coming up when the machine was first plugged in, only to return to standby shortly after. As I could find nothing actually wrong I phoned the customer who said that the display had been dull for some time. Looking at it closely 1 noticed a small bar lit up at the top. 1 kicked myself and went in hunt of a remote control unit so that I could bring the machine out of the child-lock mode. After pressing the remote control unit's power button for a couple of seconds the machine sprang to life and is now working normally - after replacing the display.
G.S.

## Panasonic NVG40

Playback was o.k. but when the machine was asked to record the tape counter stopped after about seven seconds and neither sound nor the control pulses were recorded. IC2 101 was faulty.
G.S

## Toshiba V711

This machine would sometimes go to standby when eject was selected. There was also intermittent failure to change mode, e.g. from play to stop, unless the power was switched off then back on again. The cause was a faulty mode state switch. G.S.

## Sanyo VHR315

This VCR was dead, with no clock and no functions and the power supply tripping. We found that IC511, a zener regulator on the secondary side of the power supply, was shortcircuit.
G.S.

## Toshiba V110

There was no play, fast forward, rewind etc. The machine would try to go into a mode then, after a few seconds, it would revert to standby. When hand-winding the loading block I found that it would jam. On stripping it down I discovered that the main cam was damaged. To put this right you have to replace the full loading block assembly. G.S.

## Akura VX140

There was no on-screen display. If the PCB was tapped,

OSD letters would jumble or flash. The problem was cured by resoldering ICC101 and LC01, the voltage feed coil to the OSD section.
G.S.

## JVC HRD830

The playback picture would jump, and the sound would jump from hi-fi to linear. A check on the off-tape f.m. signal envelope showed that a slice was missing. To cure this the drum motor (available only as a lower drum assembly) had to be replaced.
G.S.

## Akura VX150

Failure to accept a tape was the complaint with one of these machines. Everything was o.k. around the microcontroller chip, but there was no drive from pin 12 of IC702. R762 in the feed to pin 11 was open-circuit.
G.S.

## Mitsubishi HSB30

A blue, muted screen in the E-E mode signified loss of the signal. Sure enough nothing discernible emerged from the M51496P i.f. chip IC 101. The voltages around this chip were reasonable except for those at pins 1 and 2, where the expected 4.9 V was much reduced because $\mathrm{C} 104(0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ was leaky. It's of the much maligned tantalum variety.
S.L.

## Ferguson FV31R

This machine was dead: no functions worked and there were no displays. Checks showed that the switched 5 V supply was missing - all the unswitched supplies were present and correct. The culprit was TP73, which was open-circuit. It's on the timer/display board.
S.L.

## Hinari VXL8/Amstrad VCR6000 etc

There have been several references to the no rewind/fast forward problem you get with these and similar machines. In the May issue (page 504) Gerald Smith mentioned that the rubber pad which causes the trouble is not available as a spare He and others will be pleased to know that it's available from SEME under part no. VPAR6833 (rubber damper). S.L.

## Ferguson FV71 (R3000 Chassis)

Failure to erase the old sound track was the problem with this machine, the bias oscillator being responsible. Its circuit, consisting largely of surface-mounted components, is on the small PCB to the right of the deck. We found that the transistor, [T001, was short-circuit and its $18 \Omega$ feed resistor RL02 was open-circuit. A bell began to ring about a modification in this area. Solder up the oscillator coil LL01, and change the value of C 002 from $\operatorname{lnF}$ to $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{nF}$ (part no. 20136340). This modification improves the oscillator's ability to start. We also soldered the erase head wires directly, as failure in this area is common with other machines we've had in.

## Ferguson FV21

There was an interesting fault with this machine: intermittently part of the playback picture, sometimes all of it, would be missing. The fault was different each time the machine was put into the playback mode. A scope check showed that during part of each field there was a complete absence of signal. When we looked at the FG signal from
the lower drum we found that FG was there but no PG. The cause of the fault was a $3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor on the lower drum PCB.
R.F.W.

## Samsung SI1240

There were random functions, as if the end sensors were faulty. With a cassette loaded we found that the voltage at one end sensor was 0.6 V and at the other 5 V . R6203 $(4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ on the deck joint PCB was open-circuit. This is the small board beside the loading motor.
R.F.W.

## Ferguson FV30

After we'd replaced all the usual items that fail when the switch-mode power supply dies the voltages were pulsing and the machine was still dead. Replacing CP38 (470 FF ) cured the fault.
R.F.W.

## Akura VX160

The loading motor drive chip IC601 was short-circuit. The chip had overheated to such an extent that the solder had melted and it had fallen off the PCB. The same thing had happened to the associated current-limiting resistor R601. This is becoming a common fault - we've had it on a number of occasions. A different chip, type BA6219B, is now being supplied by Akura.
G.T.

## Samsung S11260

There was no 15 V supply to the loading motor drive chip in this machine. After a few checks we found that D212 was open-circuit.
G.T.

## Orion D1094

We've had various faults, usually intermittent, with this model. Symptoms have been no audio playback or record, no control pulses, no erase etc. Check for dry-joints at the vertical PCB to the rear of the deck. It connects the deck to the main PCB.
G.T.

## Sony SLV280

This machine was brought in because it wouldn't load a tape. When I tried to load a tape manually I found that the loading motor was very tight. A replacement loading motor restored normal operation.
T.L.

## Ferguson FV71

This is one to watch out for. Ferguson recommends changing the value of C 002 from 1.4 nF to 2.7 nF if one of these machines fails to erase the previous sound. Part no. of the new capacitor is 20136340 . The fault can be intermittent. T.L.

## Matsui VP9401

This machine came in dead. Once we'd opened it up we found that fuse F502 was open-circuit. A replacement got the machine working, but there were no mechanical functions and it went into the standby mode after three seconds. This is a mid-mount machine, so I took it all apart and removed the PCB from the casing. The loading motor chip ICl004 had obviously been getting very hot: on closer examination I noticed that there was a small eruption on its plastic encapsulation. A new i.c. cured the problem. T.L.


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# Inside the Panasonic Alpha 4 Chassis 

## Part 2

Ray Meadows
.This month we'll take a look at the signals, AV selection and teletext sections of the chassis.

## Tuner and IF Circuitry

While the power supply circuitry we described last month is virtually the same as that in the $Z 4$ chassis, the tuner and i.f. sections are similar to those in the Alpha 3 chassis. See Fig. 1.

An Ecom tuner, type ENV87865G3 in later models, selects the u.h.f. signals. This I2C bus driven tuner delivers an unbalanced i.f. output signal to Q105 and Q104. The latter drives the i.f. bandpass shaping SAW filter X101. In Nicam stereo models a signal feed is taken from the emitter of Q105 via Q2101 and Q2103 to a second SAW filter, X2101: this provides superior vision signal rejection and thus improved Nicam reception.

The outputs from both SAW filters are fed to a Mitsubishi M52301SP VIF/SIF/QIF chip, 1C101. This device is very similar to the M52020SP chip used in the Alpha 3 chassis but has improved characteristics. It provides a demodulated video output, also intercarrier
f.m. sound (SIF) and Nicam sound i.f. (QIF) outputs.

Another output, at pin 43, provides automatic frequency control (a.f.c.). This output is buffered by Q102 and is then fed to pin 11 of the main microcontroller chip IC1213 on panel E. IC1213 carries out fine tuning adjustment, determined by the slope of the a.f.c. signal, controlling the tuner via the 12 C bus.

Tuner automatic gain control is more direct: the a.g.c. output at pin 5 goes directly to the tuner. Preset R128 provides manual adjustment of the r.f. a.g.c. threshold.

There's an external loop for the video signal (out at pin 52 , back in at pin 51) to enable a 6 MHz trap (X103) to be incorporated in the signal path. In addition negative feedback, from pin 49 to pin 50 via an $L C R$ network, provides equalisation over the video bandwidth. The output at pin 49 is fed to the TV/AV switching chip on panel H via buffer transistor Q101. The signal path is via panel E , to enable a feed to be taken to the AV1 scart socket.

IC101 also provides a mute output at pin 25 . This appears when there is no sync signal. The situation is checked by an internal sync separator which receives a video feed at pin 26. Digital transistor Q180 inverts the


Fig. 1: Tuner and vision i.f. arrangement, shown simplified.


Fig. 2: The f.m. and Nicam sound circuitry.
output and feeds it to the main microcontroller chip, where it signals search stop during the tuning process.

The SIF and QIF outputs appear at pin 42. They are split (see Fig. 2) to feed the intercarrier f.m. sound chip IC2101 and the Nicam demodulator chip IC2001.

Factory alignment adjustments around $1 \mathrm{ClO1}$ consist of SAW filter matching (L110), VIF VCO (L105), QIF VCO (L2105) and a.f.c. (L106).

## FM Audio

The intercarrier f.m. sound signal (SIF) is passed via a 6 MHz ceramic bandpass filter (X2102) to the Matsushita AN5215 demodulator chip IC2101. The output from this chip is split to provide 'mono left and right' inputs to an audio switching system in the Nicam decoder chip IC2002.

In Continental Alpha 4H chassis sets that are equipped to handle Zwietone stereo signals there are two SIF channels, fed by 5.5 MHz and 5.74 MHz filters, for the main and stereo difference signals respectively. Lower-cost, small-screen Alpha 4 Continental models such as the German TX21V2C use an M51362SP VIF/SiF chip (no QIF facility) and a separate AN5215 chip (IC2IO2). The former demodulates the 5.5 MHz intercarrier sound signal while the latter demodulates the 5.74 MHz stereo difference signal. A TDA8417 audio decoder/matrix chip is then used to select the audio mode required.

Secam L models have similar circuitry but use an a.m. sound demodulator in place of IC2101, with switchable
filters for the low and high Secam $L$ and $L$ ' subcarriers.

## Nicam

Filter block T2001 extracts the Nicam QIF signal which is then passed via transistors Q2002 and Q2003 to the Philips TDA8732 demodulator chip IC2001. This device contains all the analogue Nicam circuitry and operates with a single 6.552 MHz clock that's controlled by X2001. Its two synchronous demodulators produce 728 kHz clock and serial data outputs which are passed to the Philips SAA7282ZP Nicam decoder chip IC2002.

This chip performs all the digital Nicam operations, including descrambling, de-interleaving, parity checking and ten-to-fourteen bit data expansion. It also contains an analogue audio switch that selects the f.m. signal automatically when digital audio is not available. Its 17.472 MHz clock is controlled by X2002 and is synchronised with IC2001's $6 \cdot 552 \mathrm{MHz}$ clock by the circuitry around Q2004.

After data decoding and processing. IC2002 produces digital right and left audio outputs at pins 12 and 23 respectively. These are converted to analogue signals by Q2005/6 and their associated $R C$ filtering networks. If analogue ex-f.m. sound has been selected it passes through this circuitry without being affected.

The operational amplifiers in IC2004 buffer the audio outputs and, by feedback action, produce a frequencyselective roll-off above the audio band, removing the digital clock elements of the signal.

Muting is provided by Q2202/3/4, under the control of
the main microcontroller chip. In the mute mode this circuit shorts the outputs from IC2004 to chassis. The idea


Fig. 3: The TV/AV switching system.
is to prevent any possible digital noise remnants reaching the audio amplifiers when audio modes or channels are changed.

To help prevent digital noise reaching other circuits in the receiver the VIF/SIF/QIF panel has its own on-board 5 V and 12 V regulators, IC178 and IC179 respectively. They are fed from the 16 V supply. As far as possible the analogue and digital earth paths are kept separate, and isolation is provided between the supply feeds to the left and right channel digital processing circuits.

## AV Switching

As in all Panasonic chassis, the AV signal routeing is quite complex. You need to understand it however if you
are involved in fault diagnosis. We'll consider nonDolby models first. These employ similar circuitry to their Alpha 3 predecessors. The audio signal routeing in Dolby Pro Logic models will be described in the final article.

The demodulated AV signals from the tuner are passed to panel E (our simplified block diagram, Fig. 2 last month, was not quite accurate in this respect, showing the signals passing direct to panel H ). The purpose of routeing the signals via panel E is to provide an off-air recording output. This is done by splitting the signals to provide feeds to scart socket AV1 - the video feed is buffered by Q3167. Socket AV1 also provides AV inputs. These and the demodulated signals are passed to panel H , where the AV2 scart inputs are present. These can be in composite or S video form - a small slide switch adjacent to the AV2 scart socket selects the mode. In addition, AV3 phono and S connector inputs from the front panel are brought in. After signal switching the selected audio and video signals are passed to panels E and C . There is also buffering to provide a 'monitor' recording output at AV2 and stereo phono connections for hi-fi systems.

IC3002 selects the audio and composite (or luminance) video source, off-air or from AV1-3, while IC3001 selects the chrominance signal from AV2 or AV3. Fig. 3 shows the video part of the circuitry involved, in simplified form.

## RGB Signals

Connector AV1 also accepts RGB inputs with fast blanking. They are fed (see Fig. 4) to the AN5860 switching chip IC3301 which selects either these inputs or the teletext RGB signals. The outputs go to a second switching chip, IC3302 (AN5862K), which enables buffered on-screen display RGB signals from the main


Fig. 4: RGB switching.
microcontroller chip to be selected. The outputs are passed to the TDA3504 video processing chip on panel C.

## Teletext

The Philips IVT two-chip decoder system is used for teletext reception. It consists of an SAA5246APEM6 decoder chip (IC3501) which operates with a microcon-
ence being fed back to the main panel, where it could cause problems with sets that are fitted with a v.h.f. tuner.

The text contrast level is set by Q3506, which is controlled by Q3502 and R3514. This adjustment sets the internal RGB reference voltage in the text character ROM. Text contrast control is also possible via the main panel. for both normal adjustment and beam-limiting purposes. Note that the Alpha 4 chassis does not have a


Fig. 5: The teletext decoder arrangement.
troller chip (IC3507) and an 8Kbyte SRAM chip (IC3506). This provides four pages of text memory. The circuit is straightforward and is almost identical to that used in the Z4 chassis. See Fig. 5.

The video input, from IC3002, is buffered by Q3515 then fed to pin 8 of IC3501. This device contains all the processing circuitry required to extract the text data from the composite video input and process it to provide RGB plus blanking outputs. Control is provided by a Philips MAB846I series text controller chip, IC3507, which is linked to IC 350 I by an I2C bus. This bus is also linked to the main microcontroller chip IC1213, but is isolated from it by the CMOS switch IC3508. The link is connected only when text is selected. IC1213 then produces a logic zero at pin 33. This switches Q3523 off with the result that switches in IC3508 close, connecting the I2C clock and data lines. Bus isolation reduces the risk of interfer-
teletext mix mode.
The character ROM in IC3501 contains all the normal UK and Continental letters, figures and symbols, including the $£$ sign, the umlaut and the cedilla. It can thus be used in sets for the UK, German and Spanish markets. To enable Top Text to be implemented an extra device (IC3503) has to be fitted. This EEROM is used with a different microcontroller chip, type PCB83C6544022. Virtually all the other components remain the same. the main change being that the I2C bus is connected to pins 2 and 3 of the Fastext microcontroller chip and pins 7 and 8 of the Top Text microcontroller chip.

## Next Month

In Part 3 we will take a look at the main microcontroller and the video signal processing circuits.

# TV Fault Finding 

## Grundig CUC2400/2401

This set had low but controllable sound. We found that the tuner was faulty. No other problems were evident. R.J.F.

## Panasonic TC1480 (Z3 Chassis)

This set bounced on us with a blown R2G zener diode (D816) just a week after we'd fitted a replacement. It's in the start-up/chopper bias network. A new STR50103 chopper chip restored reliable operation.
R.J.F.

## ITT Digi 3 Chassis

There were intermittent, sometimes permanent, black bars and screen blanking in large chunks. The cause of the fault was the VCU2100A video codec chip IC650 on the digi board.
R.J.F.

## Grundig CUC120 Chassis

The cause of lack of height was traced to R2761 which had risen in value to $39 \Omega$. Its correct value is $6.8 \Omega 2$ - safety type.
J.P-F.

## Hitachi CPT1456D (NP84CQ Chassis)

$\mathrm{C} 245(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$ had leaked, bringing about the demise of the sound output pair (Q421/2). As replacements we fitted type 2SC2073, which seem more than adequate. J.P-F.

## Nikkai Baby 10

This little set was double trouble! It came in dead because IC402 had failed, so we carried out Chris Avis's excellent modification (Television March 1993). The set then sprang to life, but with full volume and the volume control inoperative using either the remote control unit or the front panel control. Mute and the other functions were o.k. The culprit was the MN1220 EEPROM chip IC601. We've also had the MN15425 chip IC602 faulty, the result being all functions inoperative.
J.P-F.

## Samsung Cl5322

Field faults are becoming common with these sets. The supply for the field output stage is derived from pin 4 of the line output transformer. In the event of field collapse you usually find that the surge limiter resistor R412 is opencircuit. It's advisable to replace the rectifier diode D401 (ERB4304) as well, also C307 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) in the flyback generator circuit. This capacitor can cause various field scan problems.
M.L.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

One of these sets had no field sync while the line scanning suffered from jitter at the top of the picture only. The problem

Reports from Russell J. Fletcher, John Pitt-Francis, Mike Leach, Terry Lamoon, Andrew Tebbutt, Mike Rathbone, Bob McClenning, V.W. Cox, Roger F. White, Ian Rees, Ed Rowland, Tony Ashworth and John Edwards
could be familiar to those who deal with Ferguson sets regularly, but was one we've never come across before. We carried out various checks around the TDA4500 i.f./timebase generator chip, and eventually replaced it and various other components that could have been relevant. But things still weren't right. When we up-ended the set something fell out of the cabinet on to the bench. It was the ferrite core from the line driver transformer. When the core was replaced in the hole it obviously came from normal operation was restored. An unlikely fault, but one that I'll remember.
M.L.

## Hitachi C2565TN

It was reported that the set would shut down when the VCR was put into the search mode, and then only when the VCR was operating in the LP mode. We confirmed that this was the case, the set going completely dead when search was selected in the LP mode. The standby light would remain off. After a few minutes the set could be powered up again by using the on/off switch.

Though the symptom was strange, the cause of the trouble was simple. The h.t. was too high! When the set had warmed up, the h.t. rose from the correct 144 V to 160 V . The line output stage was unable to handle the LP mode tracking bars with this high h.t. Checks showed that R952 in the power supply had risen in value from $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $74 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. M.L.

## Hitachi CPT2488 (Salora K Chassis)

The problem was no results. Checks showed that the crucial 8.5 V at pin 8 of the LF0059 hybrid power supply control chip HB600 was low at approximately 5 V . We checked several things, including the BR100 start-up diac and its associated 22 nF capacitor, but the fault persisted. The cause of the low voltage reading was eventually traced to the BC557 transistor TB541, which provides a start-up feed for pin 16 of the TDA2579 timebase generator chip ICB500. TB541 was leaky, a replacement restoring normal operation. M.L.

## Matsui 209

One of these sets came in suffering from field foldover and flyback lines on the display. It's becoming quite a common fault. The cure is to replace C303 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$, which is mounted very close to some hot components and tends to dry out.
T.L.

## Toshiba 258T7B

There was nothing at all from this set as the power supply was inoperative. We found that Q802 (2SA1012Y) in the chopper control circuit was shorted collector-to-emitter while R808 ( $0.47 \Omega$ ), which is in series with the base of the chopper transistor, was open-circuit - it's a safety resistor. When these two items had been replaced there was still
nothing, but at least the power supply seemed to be o.k. When I disconnected the load across the h.t. output the voltage rose to the correct level. Cold checks then showed that both the line output transistor and transformer were short-circuit. Replacements brought the set back to life, but it was an expensive repair.
T.L.

## Matsui 1422

There was no sound. The cause proved to be C150 which was short-circuit. It's at the input to the audio output chip. T.L.

## Bush 2020T

When this set was switched on it started to trip, with the h.t. low at 55 V . I couldn't find any shorts, but when the feed to the line output stage was disconnected the h.t. rose. Replacing the line output transformer brought the set back to life. An uncommon fault with this chassis, but probably not the last time we'll come across it.
T.L.

## Matsui 1422

There was no power in this set. On inspection I found that C617 had burnt out, something that's quite common with this chassis. I replaced it and switched on, but the set was still dead. Unusually, Q604 was short-circuit. The set was restored to life when a replacement had been fitted.
T.L.

## GoldStar 20A80

If one of these sets comes in with no picture, check FR406 which is in the 26 V supply to the field output stage. It seems to go open-circuit for no apparent reason. As with most modern sets, in this event the blanking circuitry will prevent the tell-tale white line appearing on the screen.
A.T.

## Panasonic TC2636 (U4 Chassis)

This set came to me after receiving attention from another engineer who had replaced a short-circuit line output transistor. Because of the following symptoms he had then diagnosed a faulty line output transformer: at switch-on the tube's heater's would light up brightly for a few seconds, then die down to nothing. He'd also checked the series resistor in the heater supply.

As a new transformer came with the set 1 fitted it, only to find that the symptoms remained the same. Time to get the meter out. When checking around the tube base I found that the first anode voltage seemed to be quite low and swung about from 180 V to 340 V . After much puzzling I started to suspect an internal short in the tube and, as I'm sure many of you reading this would have done too, disconnected the Aquadag lead from the tube base to see what happened. Lo and behold there was a loud (but not that loud) crack and the set began to work. My relief was short-lived however. When it was returned to its owner, with the Aquadag reconnected of course, the set worked until it was switched off and left overnight, whereupon the fault returned.

While checking around the line output transformer I noticed that the heater winding is connected to a small transformer in the power supply as well as to the series resistor. When this transformer was disconnected the set worked, but the h.t. was very low. The purpose of this transformer is to feed pulses back to the power supply to synchronise its operation with that of the line timebase. Very near the transformer there was a rather sorry looking electrolytic, C808 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$. When this was replaced the set sprang to life at
every press of the on/off button. C808 is the reservoir capacitor in the feedback supply to the error amplifier stage in the chopper control circuit. That swinging first anode voltage should have led me to the power supply earlier. A.T.

## Panasonic 25A3 (Euro 1 Chassis)

This set produced a negative, monochrome picture with unstable sync. We assumed that the cause was in the digital section, so we decided to check around the AD converter chip IC160I - well, we had to start somewhere! The video signal was present and correct at the input. When we moved to the output we found that there were nice, square waveforms at all except pin 38, where the waveform was of low amplitude and more like a sawtooth. To our relief a replacement SAD2140 chip produced a normal picture.
M.R.

## Panasonic TC1485 (Z3 Chassis)

This set wouldn't start up. On checking at pin 15 (X-ray protection) of 1 C 101 we found that a positive voltage was present. The set worked normally when this pin was shorted to chassis. Some people might have applied a blob of solder and radden off. But that's not Television style, is it? Pin 15 is controlled by transistor Q502, which receives feeds from all points of the compass. So each had to be checked in turn. We eventually found that R506, which is connected to the 150 V RGB output stage supply, was open-circuit. A replacement ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) restored normal operation.
M.R.

## Panasonic Alpha 2 Chassis

One of these sets displayed a picture with bowed-in sides. Checks in the EW diode modulator circuit failed to reveal anything amiss. We had to go a little farther back, to the control circuit, where we found that C754 (180pF) had developed a slight leak. Replacing this capacitor restored the picture's straight edges.
M.R.

## Hitachi CPT1626 (NP82CQ Chassis)

There was field foldover at the top of the screen along with flyback lines. Not your usual capacitors this time: R614 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the field linearity feedback circuit had gone high in value.
B. МсС.

## Sharp CV2123H (7P-SR1 Chassis)

If one of these sets trips out at switch on, first check for dryjoints in the chopper power supply. Then bring the mains input up to 40 per cent via your variac. The set should switch on. If not, the STR41090 chopper chip is probably faulty (in the over-voltage mode). Replacing it should enable the set to work happily with the full mains supply restored.
B. McC.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

The problem with one of these sets was intermittent sound. Even the slightest attempt to move the chassis would cure the problem for months at a time. We eventually traced the cause to D6272 (BAS32), a surface-mounted diode that's in series (along with another similar diode) with the 20 V supply to the TDA8191 sound chip IC7220. V.W.C.

## Panasonic TX24T (Alpha 2 Chassis)

The line output transistor was leaky but when it was
replaced we had intermittent line output stage operation. The cause of this was traced to dry-joints at the pins of the line driver transformer. It was very difficult to see the cracks, even with a magnifying glass. R.F.W.

## Matsui 1420A/1440A

Dark to light shading across the picture improved slightly as the set warmed up. We found that C431 ( $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in the supply to the RGB output stages was faulty.
R.F.W.

## Toshiba 219T9

The STR 54041 chip in the power supply was short-circuit and the fuse had blown. When a new STR 54051 chip was fitted it went short-circuit as soon as power was applied. Eventually, after a call to the nice people at Toshiba, I discovered that Q802 was open-circuit base-to-emitter. As there is an $0.33 \Omega$ resistor across this junction the transistor can only be checked out of circuit.
R.F.W.

## Ferguson TX99 Chassis

After repairing the power supply we found that the h.t. voltage was low. The reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{Cl} 03(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 160 V ) was to blame, though it measured o.k. when checked with a capacitance meter.
R.F.W.

## Nikkai Tara 10

Although the IIV supply came up there were still no results. The cause was traced to dry-joints at the line driver transformer EM103. They were invisible without the use of a magnifying glass.
R.F.W.

## Solavox 142TT

There was flashing teletext and the on-screen graphics were missing. IC303 (SAA5243P/E) in the teletext circuit had failed. This set is similar to the Nikkai TLG100T.
I.R.

## Sanyo CTP7132 (80P Chassis)

At switch on the power supply tripped slowly. If the set was left on the fault would correct itself. Replacing C312 (10 $\mu \mathrm{F})$ restored normal operation.
I.R.

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

We've had two of these sets in recently. The first one was tripping because the h.t. rectifier D6583 was short-circuit. The problem with the second set was jagged verticals. This was caused by a faulty e.h.t. lead.
I.R.

## Logik 4298 (Ferguson TX100 Chassis)

This set came in dead. We found that the BY299 h.t. rectifier diode D15 was short-circuit.
I.R.

## KB ATX6424

In the text mode the screen was covered with \# symbols. The cause of this was the HCF4001 chip on the text PCB. I.R.
as we had one on the shelf we fitted it. This failed to provide a cure, so we unplugged the i.f. module and did a blanket soldering job on it. Although there had been no visible dryjoints, when it was replaced the set worked perfectly. E.R.

## GoldStar 2190 (PC-04A Chassis)

The owner of this set said that a dotted line had appeared at the top of the screen then, after about ten minutes, the picture had collapsed to a horizontal line before the screen went black. When we turned up the first anode control we got a horizontal line. confirming field collapse. The TDA1170N field timebase chip 1C301 had failed. Replacing it is no easy task in this model. When we'd done so a normal raster was obtained and the set was left on soak test.

After about five minutes the picture suddenly distorted at the top and the dotted line described by the customer appeared. Use of freezer revealed that the culprit was C311 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$. Finding this out wasn't as simple as it might sound, as C31l is concealed by the chip's heatsink and access is difficult. Its replacement cured the problem. E.R.

## Boots 1412R

This colour portable came in dead. Checks in the power supply showed that R803 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had gone open-circuit. Replacing it restored normal operation. E.R.

## Matsui 1436

The fault with one of these sets was line tearing when the set had warmed up. Heating and freezing IC301 made the fault come and go. A new TA7698AP chip cured the trouble.
Т.A.

## Mitsubishi CT21M3TX

The h.t. voltage was low. We traced the cause to the JC501Q error amplifier transistor Q953. Part number is 260P543050.
T.A.

## Mitsubishi CT29B3STX

The cause of the picture blanking out intermittently was traced to the JC501 transistor Q7705. It's mounted on the text PCB.
T.A.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

As the set warmed up the picture would flash cyan every few seconds. Heating the TDA3566 colour decoder chip IC7260 would clear the fault, but a replacement failed to cure the problem. When we fitted the tube PCB into another set we got a picture that flashed green, suggesting a fault in the auto grey-scale circuitry. Voltage checks showed that the base of transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7413$ was at 4 V instead of 5 V . The culprit turned out to be its bias resistor R3415 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which is connected to the 200 V rail.
T.A.

## Hitachi C2164TN

Spurious operation of the over-voltage trip was caused by zener diode ZD701. The part no. is 2339251 M .
T.A.

## Mitsubishi CT29B3STX

The owner of this set complained that there was no sound from his VCR or satellite receiver. Because the memory

## Philips 14CT3205 (KT3 Chasis)

Intermittent loss of signals, leaving a noise-free raster, was the problem with this portable. We suspected the tuner and
chip 1C702 had become corrupted，the f．m．sound wasn＇t working．Mitsubishi recommends that to prevent a repeat performance the chip is replaced instead of being repro－ grammed．The part no．is 263 P 434020 ．

T．A．

## GoldStar CIT2162X

The job card said intermittent low gain but in fact the picture disappeared completely，leaving just snow．Each time this occurred the tuning voltage increased to 31 V ．The cause of the trouble was an intermittent open－circuit in the lead from the prescaler in the tuner to the tuning PCB．T．A．

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

This set produced a weak monochrome picture with poor sync．When checks were made around the SAD2410 video AD converter chip IC 1601 we found that while good video was present at the input some of the data outputs appeared to be of low amplitude．Replacing this chip cured the fault．T．A．

## Sanyo CBP2572（ED1 Chassis）

If the set comes on with a blank raster，no sound and no on－ screen displays it＇s likely that the two non－volatile memory chips on the signals PCB have become corrupted．They can be replaced or reprogrammed，as the set has a built－in facility for reprogramming corrupt memories．To gain access to this， press the service button and the volume plus button simulta－ neously－the service button is accessible through a small hole in the front panel．Care should be exercised when using this feature，as all the previously stored data will be lost．It＇s quite time－consuming to re－enter this．

T．A．

## Toshiba 2505DB／2805DB

The display consisted of a horizontal line across the centre of the screen and about five widely－spaced lines above it． The cause of this turned out to be the TA8739P chip IC371 which takes the field drive from the jungle chip and processes it in order to provide adjustment in the service mode．The part number is B0383680．

T．A．

## Ferguson ICC7 Chassis

One of these sets suffered from i．f．instability when it was first switched on．The symptoms were either a negative picture with poor sync or a display that consisted of just short，white streaks．Tapping the i．f．unit made the fault come and go．The cause of the trouble was C525（ $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ） which was dry－jointed．

T．A．

## Sony KV2704

Originally it would require several attempts to switch this set on．It now remained dead，though a noticeable fast ticking noise came from the chopper transformer T5．This was strug－ gling to provide a 135 V h．t．supply but managed only 39 V ． The h．t．reservoir capacitor C623 $(33 \mu \mathrm{~F} .250 \mathrm{~V})$ was open－ circuit，a replacement restoring normal operation．J．E．

## Ferguson 51L5（ICC5 Chassis）

When this set was switched on it tripped three times then shut down．Disconnecting the supply to the line output stage made no difference，but when the 36 V supply was disconnected the set sprang to life．This supply feeds the two TDA2（i30）audio output chips．one of which was short－circuit．

J．E．

## Next Month in TELEVISION

## SERVICING THE HITACHI G6P CHASSIS

This chassis was used in a number of models that feature on－screen displays and FS tubes．Model numbers are CPT2174，CPT2176，CPT2178，CPT2476 and CPT2478．Though the sets are now a few years old，they are still capable of giving good performance provided the tube is o．k．Glyn Dickinson provides a detailed guide to fault－finding and renovation．

## EUTELSAT＇S HOT BIRD

To date BSkyB transmissions via Astra have monopo－ lised UK satellite TV viewing，since the many other satellites in orbit have relatively little appeal for the ordinary viewer．Eutelsat＇s Hot Bird 1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ has changed this situation，being a relatively high－power satellite that provides much programming of general interest．The problem，for the installer，is how to go about providing reception－since most viewers will not want to miss put on BSkyB．Eugene Trundle describes practical approaches to reception．

## TOSHIBA SERVICE BRIEFS

The latest service know－how from Toshiba on the company＇s CTV and video products．

## TEST REPORT：TEKTRONIC＇S TEKMETER

Tektronic＇s new Tekmeter combines the power of a true r．m．s．digital multimeter，an auto－ranging dual－ beam scope and a whole lot more in a simple hand－ held instrument．David Botto reports on its performance and use in practical servicing．

## JACK＇S SATELLITE WORKSHOP

Satellite TV，presenting its own problems，has become something of a specialist business．Starting next month，Jack＇s Workshop will provide insight on this part of the TV servicing scene．

Please reserve／deliver the August issue of TELEVISION（ $\mathbf{£ 2}-20$ ），on sale July 19th，and continue every month until further notice．
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# Satellite Receiver Servicing: The Pace MSS Series 

Jack Armstrong

We haven't seen many MSS series receivers in the workshop since Pace introduced its free collection, 48-hour warranty repair service. A few fault conditions have come to our attention however. The following notes cover these.

## Intermittent Decoder Operation

Pace rather overdid the number of contrast settings - there are eight in the menu. Unfortunately the selection of a low contrast setting along with a combination of component tolerances and poor signals from the dish can result in the decoder dropping out. The solution is simply to select a higher contrast setting from the receiver's 'picture' menu.

## Dim Displays

Models that use a vacuum fluorescent display can produce dim or non-existent results. The cure depends on the model. With the MSS500 and MSS 1000 the fault is caused by failure of $\mathrm{C} 2(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the front panel. It carries the full a.c. for the display and, sitting between two transistors, becomes rather warm. The solution is to replace it with a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ multilayer ceramic capacitor (Pace part no. 155-1055751).

Occasional, intermittent failure of the display occurs with Model MSS300, especially when the receiver is very warm. The cause of the problem is a combination of component tolerances and heat. It can be cured by adding a 1 N4148 diode on the front panel, see Fig. 1. The cathode goes to the end of the $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor marked 103 , next to a throughboard hole, while the anode goes to the junction of a capacitor and the $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor marked 123. Pace also recommend deleting the BAS 16 surface-mounted diode marked D1.

Intermittent problems occur with the LED display segments in Model MSS200. In most cases the cause is dryjoints at the display's wire legs.

## Blue Screen

You occasionally get one of these receivers with the bluescreen fault symptom. There are various things to check. If there's no LNB supply at the F connector, make sure that an incorrect selection hasn't been made (wrong input in the channel menu, or LNB voltage "none" in the installation
menu). Another cause is a broken connection inside the tuner module: if the F connector nut in a Pace-designed tuner wasn't fully tightened during manufacture the centre pin can fracture its solder joint. If necessary check for dryjoints at the tuner pins, and the connections to L18 and L19 (if 'f store' removes the blue screen and produces a grey picture that floats sideways).

## Fault Summary: Models MSS200/MSS300

These models share a common PCB: the following faults can occur with both of them.

Stuck in standby: Check R452 and R108. Don't confuse this with a blank display.

Stuck in standby, zeros on display: Daughter board is not making contact with its socket.

Rolling monochrome picture: U4 can cause this. Alternatively check for a dry-joint at L18 or L19.

No r.f. output: Check for dry-joints at U2 or alternatively a break in the track from D15 to the transformer pin.

No audio: U14 has probably failed.
Won't tune right down to 700 MHz : Replace tuner type A5 with later type A6. This is not generally a problem as standard LNBs are not designed to work at this low a frequency.

Early MSS200 receivers may supply insufficient current for certain LNHs and devices like the Global Mini Magic: The solution is to solder a $2.2 \Omega$ resistor between link LK110 and the positive leg of C143. This should not be necessary with receivers that have a date code (the first three digits of the serial number) higher than 433.

## Fault Summary: Models MSS500/MSS1000

These models also share a common PCB. At switch on the microcontroller chip looks for a Dolby Surround sound board. If it doesn't find one it assumes that the receiver is an MSS500 and omits the Pro Logic and Surround sound features from the menus. Unfortunately the same thing happens if the connections to the audio board in the MSS 1000 become loose!

Power supply ticks but won't light up or function: Disconnect the Pro Logic board power supply plug. If this


Fig. 1: Modification to cure occasional, intermittent display failure with Model MSs300.

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## REPRINTS

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available: ordering information is provided with the index, or can be obtained from the address below. Hard copy indexes of TEL EVISION are available for Volumes 38 to 44 at $£ 3.50$ each.
All the above prices include UK postage and VAT where applicable. Add an extra \&1 postage for overseas BC orders, or $£ 5$ for non-EC overseas orders. Cheques should be made payable to Video Interface Products. Allow 28 days for delivery (UK).
Video Interface Products Ltd., 1 Vineries Close, Cheltenham GL53 ONU, UK.
cures the fault, replace the audio output chips on the Pro Logic board.

No audio, Model MSS1000: Try disconnection from the mains supply for two minutes. If this doesn't clear the fault replace U22 and U18.
'Insert card' command with card inserted: Ribbon cables Rib7 and CA1 may be loose or faulty.

Every channel suffers from lines 1 cm apart: Tuner could be faulty. Otherwise send to Pace for the video tilt modification.

Clock gains more than thirty seconds per week: Replace C6 ( 39 pF ) with a 47 pF , 5 per cent ceramic capacitor (part no. 150-4705551).

Sound is muted when returning from a MAC programme: Fit a later-masked version of the microcontroller chip.

VideoCrypt messages off-centre or distorted: Replace

R75 (910 2 surface-mounted) with a $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5$ per cent resistor (part no. 940-1220501).

Will not work with a D2MAC decoder: Use a very short (less than 2 ft ) 9 -wire scart lead. Select MAC in menu.

No centre sound in config. no. 3 (Model MSS1000): Replace R83 with a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor (part no. 940-1040501).

Surround sound comes on when video recording, or mute symbol appears on recordings: Fit later software contained in EPROM part no. 805-1000108. This software is already included in receivers with serial numbers that begin "PALAE. . . . (or letters later in the alphabet).

## In Conclusion

Some surface-mounted components mentioned above will be almost impossible to locate without the relevant Pace service manual. These can be obtained from Pace approved suppliers or from Davenham Satellite Systems, 1 Firths Fields, Davenham, Northwich CW9 8JB (telephone 01606 49 085).

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# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

There was a small increase in short-duration Sporadic E activity in April. Unfortunately there were no reports of a midmonth opening - an SpE opening in mid-April usually means that the main season from mid-May onwards will be an active one. In view of our position in the current solar cycle, some improvement over 1994's fizzle and splutter season can be expected. As I write this in early May settled, warm conditions have developed over the UK, with high pressure and north/south isobars. Hopefully this will develop into a full tropospheric opening.

## Satellite Sightings

I had an interesting sighting on April 19th, via Eutelsat I F4 at $25.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, during a Channel 4 racing feed from Pontefract. At about the time of the first race a 'Reuters London' caption appeared. I waited for a news item to unfold, but the Reuters caption was replaced by 'Arena, Newman Street' then back to Channel 4 racing though in 16:9 format.

Several reports of the APNA TV opening on Gorizont at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ have been received. A check showed this to be at 11.523 GHz , with right-hand circular polarisation and the sound at 7.45 MHz . Odd that the signals from this Gorizont satellite seem to be more stable now that APNA has arrived on the scene. APNA is a new global Asian-language channel that uses Rimsat and Gorizont satellites. Programme content seems to be films, teleplays etc.

A new broadcaster, MED TV, appeared via Eutelsat II F2 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ in mid-April. The transponder frequency is 11.574 GHz with vertical polarisation. Programme input is via Orion Atlantic at $37 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The language seems to be Turkish, the audio being at $6 \cdot 6 / 7 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$.

Ian Waller (Lincoln Satellite) has been given permission to retain a 3.4 m dish in his garden for C band use. He had been in dispute with the local council over the dish.

Julian Redwood (Christchurch) is also active in C band. He reports changes via the Gorizont/Express satellites at $11 / 14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. On the former Moscow 1 is very strong at 3.675 GHz while at 3.812 GHz there's a very weak Russian test card. At $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ there are Russian test cards at 3.672 and
3.822 GHz , Moscow 1 is very strong at 3.967 GHz , RTP International is strong at 4.022 GHz , there's a strong test card at $4 \cdot 078 \mathrm{GHz}$ and OITV Moscow 1 is weak at $4 \cdot 122 \mathrm{GHz}$. Bob French (Warks) also reports stronger C band signals at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, with Sri Lankan/Muslim TV new at 3.825 GHz (RHC).

Ray Carmen (Reigate) points out that in addition to digital signals Orion at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ carries many analogue signals during the day. It is well worth checking the FSS and Telecom bands for east-bound feeds from the USA and European back links. Various UK broadcasters, including Sky, use the satellite. WWF Wrestling usually makes its way to Europe via the 11.464 GHz horizontal transponder, and Carlton TV has been seen receiving a golf feed from France at $12 \cdot 605 \mathrm{GHz}$.

Sky Sports seems to use various satellites. A new one to me - I'd not looked before! - is Hispasat at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Ray has seen American football arriving in Europe via this satellite, at $12 \cdot 671 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical. 625 -line PAL was being used instead of the more usual 525 -line NTSC. Another reader noted Sky Golf from Morocco via Hispasat, at 12.595 GHz .

John Locker (Wirral) noticed an EBU switching glitch while watching Eutelsat I F4 at $25.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. As a result, the Kuala Lumpur identification appeared. AsiaVision often carries the Kuala Lumpur test card prior to the morning news exchange. Satellite viewing is making for a very small world.

## Terrestrial News

Solar cycle: We are now at the start of solar cycle 23 . The sunspot maximum is expected to occur in the autumn of 1999/spring 2000, with a smoothed monthly count just below 200.

Amateur TV: Proposed changes are as follows. The 5052 MHz band to be allocated to amateur TV on a primary service basis (i.e. not shared with other users). Additional beacon allocations to be at 40.68 MHz and about 60 MHz . The $430-440 \mathrm{MHz}$ band to be reduced to $432-438 \mathrm{MHz}$ on a primary basis, and possibly moved to an allocation above 1 GHz .
French radio links: According to Six New's nine French local radio stations are using frequencies within Band I for studioOB communications. The duplex-operation allocations are as follows, low (L) being OB/mobile, high ( H ) the studio: ch. 1 $47.025 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{L}, 50.025 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{H}$; ch. 247.050 MHz L , 50.050 MHz H ; ch. 347.075 MHz L, 50.075 MHz H ; ch. 4 $47 \cdot 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ L, $50 \cdot 1 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{H}$. Ch. 1 is used by Belfort, Cherbourg and La Rochelle, ch. 2 by Orleans and Strasbourg, ch. 3 by Nancy and Perpignan, ch. 4 by Bordeax and Lille.
Eastern Europe: All Polish networks now use PAL. Some thirty new local and regional TV and 376 radio channels are being offered for franchise operation. TIPP TV, Tallinn, Estonia is also using PAL and expects to achieve national coverage during the next three years. The local LTV service


Left: Orion Atlantic at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ provides access to US stations farther to the west than previously available. Centre: The Moroccan test pattern was once a rare DX catch. It can now be received via a 90 cm dish in the back garden. Right: This impressive ABC Australia logo was received, unusually, from Gorizont at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ via the Moscow bureau.
at Vilnius, Lithuania has moved from ch. R4 to ch. R2 (vertical).

The new Premiera TV Czech commercial service is now transmitting from the following sites: Praha City ch. R24 ( 100 kW ); Plzen ch. R51 ( 1.2 kW ); Zlin ch. R53 ( $1 \mathrm{~kW} \mathrm{);} \mathrm{;}$ Svitavy ch. R58 (1kW); Jihlava ch. R59 ( 600 kW ); Valasske Klobouky ch. R59 ( 100 kW ); As ch. R60 ( 100 kW ); Liberec ch. R60 (100kW). Poprad ch. R5 in Slovakia is to close in early 1997, moving to ch. R47. There is at present dual operation.
French TV: TDF has started digital TV test transmissions from Orleans in ch. E33 ( 120 kW ). Stereo sound is making slow progress with French TV: check France 2 teletext to find which programmes have Nicam stereo sound.
In brief: Bangladesh TV has opened a 10 kW transmitter and studio centre at Rajshashi. . . Skycom Oy is a new local TV service in Finland, in operation at Tampere on ch. E6. ABNQ in Cairns, Australia has moved from ch. 4 to ch. 45. A group called Stay Tuned has been established for the preservation of test cards. The address is Lustkandlagasse 211, A-1090) Vienna, Austria.

## The D100 DX-TV Receiver System

We have received from HS Publications details of the latest versions of the company's D100 DX-TV receiving system. They supersede earlier versions, incorporating improvements to enhance the performance. There are two versions, the Super-2 and Super-X. Both cover the basic bands $43-86 \mathrm{MHz}$, $160-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $470-870 \mathrm{MHz}$, but the Super-X features an 'extend' mode in which the ranges are increased: Band III becomes $120-300 \mathrm{MHz}$ for example. It has two u.h.f. ranges, low which covers chs. 21-46 and high (extend) which reaches up to ch. E72. This gives more accurate channel calibration and introduces logarithmic tuning, so that lower channel spacings are expanded instead of being cramped.

Variable i.f. selectivity is essential in a successful DXing system. The D100 has a unique circuit that reduces the bandwidth with a weak signal, progressively widening it as the signal level increases. The signal-to-noise ratio and picture quality are thus optimised. Use of a standard f.m. radio enables the various possible sound carriers with a received channel to be resolved $-4.5,5.5$ and 6 MHz , plus 'odd' carriers up to 10 MHz . Bandscan and French system L reception are other features.

A detailed leaflet is available from HS Publications, 7 Epping Close, Mackworth Estate, Derby DE3 4HR - send a stamped, addressed envelope. Alternatively phone 01332381 699. Current UK prices are $£ 129.95$ for the Super-2 and $£ 138.95$ for the Super-X. These prices include an external flatpin power supply and postage. Versions supplied to Continental EC countries cost $£ 124.95$ and $£ 133.95$ respectively, plus $£ 10$ for postage, and do not include a power supply.

## MMDS

Following a mention of terrestrial microwave TV distribution in the March column I received interesting information from Brent R. Maurer of Murton Industrial Controls, South Africa. Brent's company has introduced an advanced integrated downconverter/aerial system to compete in a market previously dominated by equipment from the Far East. The Murton system provides a gain of 30 dB with a noise figure of less than 1 dB , interchangeable bandpass filters at the input selecting either $2 \cdot 3-2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$ or $2 \cdot 5-2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{GHz}$.

Brent tells us that MMDS is an expanding market across Africa, being used in the Republic, Madagascar, Morocco and Zimbabwe. Most residential areas in South Africa have at least two MMDS services. Further product information is available


11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH Tel: 01202-738232 Fax: 01202-716951
from Brent or Paulo Valongo at PO Box 16388, Doornfontein, 2028, South Africa.

Nicholas Earley, Victoria, Australia reports excellent


MMDS reception at fifteen miles from the local transmitter. A wide variety of TV channels are available there. His decoder/receiver has an in-built seven-day timer which can be locked to a VCR for four programme recordings. Oddly it provides only a mono audio output, despite an MMDS music channel being available.

## An LNB Supply/Polariser Control Unit

Satellite LNBs are normally powered from the receiver via the coaxial downlead. It's also conventional to apply power to the LNB even when the receiver itself is switched off. This does not present any problerns when a single receiver is used. But some of us use several receivers. My own installation for example has four receivers with an active four-way splitter. This presents several options for switching a triple-band

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LNB/polariser. Unfortunately a receiver that is switched off will supply 18 V to the LNB, selecting the Telecom band via the switching diodes even though the FSS band is required. So an unwanted receiver had to be switched on simply to provide $14 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ control. The answer is to fit an LNB power on/off
switch to each receiver's rear panel, leave the switches in the off position and provide an external control voltage.

I decided to modify a Maplin XM20W CB power supply $(13.8 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{~A})$ for the purpose, see Fig. 1. The internal stabilising circuitry was all removed, leaving just a bridge rectifier to provide 22 V d.c. This is fed to an LM317T variable voltage stabiliser, which can run at over 1A. Two resistors in series with the adjustment pin provide, with switch SW1, selection of either 14 V or 18 V at the output. The LM317T was bolted to the rear metal case via a heatsink spacer, with heatsink compound, and a large metal heatsink was bolted on externally. The stability in the open-circuit condition and with different loadings was checked and was found to remain accurate at 14 V or 18 V . Output to the LNB coaxial system/active splitter is via two parallel F sockets, for either a direct feed to the active splitter and then the LNB or direct LNB powering as with a masthead amplifier.

A reader who prefers to remain anonymous kindly provided a simple circuit to operate a ferrite (magnetic) polariser. It's powered by an L7808CP chassis-mounting 8V stabiliser which is connected to the LM317T's output. In the original circuit a 2 N 2222 A transistor was used (Tr1). I found that this ran rather warm and use a BFY50/BFY51 instead. It runs only slightly warm to the touch. The $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear skew potentiometer can be adjusted for vertical to horizontal polarisation over $90^{\circ}$ of rotation without need to operate the twoway switch (SW2). Practice will establish the best settings for vertical-horizontal polarisation. The output to the polariser is taken via an isolated (from chassis) phono socket - goldplated, from Maplin (JZ05F or JZ06G).

The unit has been found to work well and there is the advantage that the consumption of the receivers is considerably reduced. If a CB-type power supply is to hand, the cost of building the unit is very modest.

## Satellite News

PanAmSat is to offer a 120 -channel digital TV service covering India and neighbouring countries from the PAS-4 satellite, which is due for launch this summer. Several major media groups have booked space.

ETI (Greece) has moved from Eutelsat II F4 $\left(7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ to Eutelsat II F2 $\left(10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$. Frequency is 11.596 GHz , with horizontal polarisation. RTS has moved to the $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ slot vacated by ETI $(11 \cdot 180 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal).

It seems that Express 2, an improved Russian satellite, is to be positioned at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Gorizont 26 remains at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ though the mega-strength Moscow TVI 3.675 GHz Eurobeam has been switched off.

## Obituary

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death on Good Friday morning of Andrew Sykes. Andrew was a true enthusiast who was deeply involved in satellite reception. He had only recently moved to King's Lynn, Norfolk, where he had installed an upmarket satellite system for his hobby. A warm character, he made you immediately at ease - as if you'd known him for years. He provided many excellent photographs and much information that appeared in this column. Andrew, a character and a friend to many, is now at peace.

PFig. 1: Circuit diagram of the LNB supply/polariser control unit. Filter coil L consists of four $1 / 8$ th in. diameter close-spaced turns. Zener diodes $Z 1$ and $Z 2$ are 6.8V, 1W. Capacitors marked $C$ are 1nF, CP 10رF, 25V. The $5 \Omega$ resistor in series with Tr1's collector can consist of two $10 \Omega$ resistors connected in parallel. Note that the BFY50/51's collector is connected to its case.

## Letters

## PRERECORDED TAPE PROBLEM

We have recently had a spate of what can probably best be described as incompatibility problems between prerecorded tapes (the ones that are sold rather than rented) and our customers' video and TV equipment.

For example with hi-fi machines it has become quite common to experience a sort of purring sound, especially at the start of speech. It does not occur with older hi-fi machines such as the Ferguson 3V48. It does occur with the JVC HRD530 and later machines. Some manufacturers recognise that there is a problem and blame it on the tapes. Others maintain that there is no problem.

Another symptom is colour drop-out. It seems to affect Disney films in particular.

The cause of all this appears to be the anti-copying signals that some software firms include on their tapes. These signals can affect either the VCR or the TV set used for playback. We sent a sample tape, and the customer's VCR, to one manufacturer for testing. A modification that helps with most but not all tapes was subsequently suggested.

Our difficulties are compounded by the fact that the customer can often play an offending tape on another machine without any problems. As a result the equipment is blamed instead of the tape.

It would be interesting to have the views of manufacturers and other dealers. Hopefully some suggestions on how to deal with the problem, and convince the customer that it lies with the software rather than the hardware, will be forthcoming.
Michael Maurice.
Wembley, Middx.

## WHITE COMET SPOTS

Here's a point that can easily be overlooked with VCRs. White comet spots across the screen, in either the SP or LP mode, is a common complaint. The cause is generally bad head or drum earthing. Initial checks may suggest that everything is o.k., but before you go on to remove the head amplifier etc. check where the PCB from the head amplifier enters the drum. Clean the small board that connects with the drum, using isopropyl alcohol and a proper head cleaning stick.

What happens is that oxide flakes off as the tape moves across the head. Many machines nowadays don't have covers over the heads: the head spinning and the heat produced by the machine draw in dust that settles on the boards. If some of this dust carries conductive material such as oxide, a resistive path can be created across soldered parts of the board above.
Monty Alter.
London NI5.

## SURFACE-MOUNTED DEVICES

Much has appeared in these pages on the problems experienced when surface-mounted (postage stamp) chips have to be replaced.

Some different problems occur with two-legged surfacemounted components. Because they are fragile, they can crack when a PCB is flexed. If you have an intermittent fault that is brought on or cured by flexing a panel with conventional through-lead components, the cause is likely to be a print crack or a dry-joint. But where surface-mounted compo-
nents are involved the cause is often a cracked capacitor, resistor or diode. Cracked components can also be opencircuit.

Inspection with a magnifying glass will reveal most cracked components. If you desolder one end of a suspect this is not recommended by manufacturers - you will get definite proof as the broken half of the component will come away.

Some firms are inclined to route tracks beneath surfacemounted components. Philips and Grundig seem to be fond of doing so. This can cause problems where a solder bridge beneath a component makes intermittent contact with the track.
Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE,
Birmingham.

## TECHNICAL ADVICE

In a letter in the May issue Paul Goldring, General Service Manager of Grundig Satellite Communications Ltd., asks for views on how much an annual fee for having access to technical advice by fax might be, and whether automatic mailing of service data should be included. My views, as someone involved with satellite TV equipment repair, are as follows.

Pace, Nokia, Cambridge, Amstrad and others already provide telephone and fax help lines. They provide regular service bulletins and, in the case of Pace, factory change notes are automatically mailed to major distributors. These services are provided free. In addition, these companies carry out free under-warranty repairs. It is unlikely that dealers who buy receivers from these sources will be happy about paying for technical back-up from other manufacturers.

Paul Golding also suggests that, for consumer safety reasons, small businesses should provide manufacturers with details of their qualifications. I sympathise with this view but feel that it is impractical, because most dealers cannot afford to train technicians. The alternative is that manufacturers should run product training courses - Pace do so, again free of charge.

Unfortunately the present situation with satellite receivers is that the public tends to take them to back-street shops for cheap repair. Because of this, safety critical components are often replaced with whatever the technicians involved can obtain. Power supply repair kits for Amstrad and Pace receivers, containing approved components, are available from several suppliers. This helps. You can't prevent the public seeking low-cost repairs, but you can take steps to see that the correct parts are used - by making them cheap and easy to obtain. Instructions that cover safety requirements can be included.
Martin Pickering. B.Eng.,
Sandbach. Cheshire.
In reply to Paul Goldring's questions on charging for the provision of technical advice, I would prefer a pay-as-you-use-it scheme. A small enrolment fee, say $£ 5$, could be charged to set up an account with an identification number. Credit card details, qualifications etc. could all be held on a data base. Technical enquiries could then be faxed in, a charge of say $£ 5$ being made for any technical assistance provided. Technical bulletins could be mailed quarterly, at a nominal charge to cover postage and printing costs.

In my business an annual fee of say $£ 25$ might prove to be too expensive, especilly if (we can but dream) all manufacturers decided to establish similar schemes. One could then be faced with charges running to hundreds of pounds a
year just for access to information that might not be required. Bob Longhurst,
East Grinstead, West Sussex.

## BACK TO COWBOYS

The May issue certainly provided me with lots to think about. I agree entirely with Michael Dranfield's comments in his letter. Much good gear undoubtedly ends up on skips because cowboys have either failed to get it working and declared it to be beyond repair or provided an extortionate estimate because they didn't want to get involved. I have picked up numerous items myself, and repaired others that people have brought along. Many VCRs have needed only a belt kit and/or an idler. A GEC/Hitachi TV set that required only a field module and a couple of capacitors was brought along from a skip. It was in immaculate condition, was complete with its remote control unit, and produced a fantastic picture when repaired. I obtained a Tatung set that required only a posistor. After repair 1 got $£ 70$ for it and haven't seen it since. I don't believe for a minute that these items had simply been thrown away indiscriminately.
J. LeJeune's article on u.h.f. interference caused by satellite TV equipment also brought various experiences to mind. I get lots of calls to sort out interference and poor performance problems. The equipment has usually been installed by the same local rigger, and the problems I encounter come up time after time. Incorrectly fitted coaxial plugs for example, often those stupid plastic ones; LNBs that sit at an angle of $45^{\circ}$; and poor quality u.h.f. coaxial cable used for the connection to the dish. His speciality however is a method supplying satellite pictures to every set in the house.

He cuts the fly lead supplied with the receiver, then strips back the two ends. Next he gets as many lengths of coaxial cable (the poor stuff) as he requires and strips them back. He finally twists all these pieces together. Hey presto, satellite TV in all rooms - complete with all sorts of noise and patterns.

I have spent many an hour realigning dishes and LNBs, replacing cables and adding amplifiers (there are many poor signal areas in this town). He has usually told the customer that better performance can't be expected from satellite equipment. One of his tricks is to stick a small screwdriver into the recesses on the underside of Amstrad receivers, where the lid retaining screws are situated, and then 'adjust' the receiver. "No, it's fully adjusted, you can't get it any better than that" he'll declare. The customers who really annoy me are the ones who put up with these pictures until the TV set breaks down, then tell you that the picture was perfect before.

One the subject of technical help, I would certainly be happy to pay for information by using a premium (0898) phone line. Manufacturers take note! This is the best idea I've seen for a long time.
Name and address supplied.

## SONY KV-X2972U

There was reference in the April TV Fault Finding column (page 408) to random on-screen display characters with this model. The following additonal information is required when dealing with this fault.

Two types of M board have been used in these sets, one designated M1 and the other M2. In both cases the fault is caused by the Megatext chip IC2002, but with MI boards the correct part no. is $8-759-273-61$ while with M2 boards it is 8-759-262-58. The correct type must be fitted.

With M2 boards only, Sony advise that R007 is changed
to $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (part no. 1-216-089-91) and that C006 (part no. 1-164-005-91) is added. These are both surface-mounted components.
Nigel Burton, Glenfield, Leicester.

## APPROACHES TO BUSINESS

I feel that I must reply to Michael Dranfield's letter (May). As a qualified engineer, with over ten years' experience behind me. I advertise free estimates, no call-out charge and tackle any make of equipment that comes my way. With the increasing reliability of brown goods products and the drop in prices at the lower end of the market, putting some equipment almost into the throw-away category, 1 feel that it would be unwise for someone like myself to limit my income potential by sticking to only a few brands. It provides good experience to tackle anything, and helps me to further my knowledge of today's wide and ever-changing market.

I have accounts with a number of suppliers, and have never had difficulty in obtaining spares and information provided these are available. On the odd occasion when a service manual has to be obtained, the customer is told and the manual is paid for either by myself or the customer who can then retain it. For engineers who have reservations about this there's the alternative, after paying a modest joining fee, of borrowing one from a library such as Harvey Electronics. which advertises in this magazine regularly and provides a friendly, helpful service.

While I agree that there are cowboys in this trade, they are not all to be found amongst the small ads sections of the local newspapers. Recently for example I had for repair a Bush Model 2520T. The customer had taken it to a local shop which had quoted $£ 60-£ 70$ to carry out the repair - after charging for an estimate. On investigation I found that the BU508A chopper transistor and the TDA4601 chopper control chip were short-circuit. After replacing them the set worked perfectly, though for good measure I replaced the associated power supply electrolytics that l've found, in the past, give trouble. Cost of the job? - £26.

Another example is provided by a Mitsubishi VCR that came to me after being taken to a well-known, respected shop. The customer was told that parts were no longer available, but still had to part with his hard-earned cash for the 'estimate'. I had a look and discovered that one of the loading gears was damaged. The mode switch was the basic cause of the trouble. The mechanism had slipped out of alignment, damaging the gear in the process. After replacing these two items and realigning the mechanism everything worked perfectly. The cost of the repair was less than $£ 30$, which the customer was very happy to pay after being told that his machine was in effect a write-off.

A short while after that episode I had a call from the owner of an Amstrad VCR6100. Yet another local shop had told him that spares were no longer available - after taking four months to do so and previously claiming that the parts were on back order. On test I found that there was no output from the head amplifier. The cause of this was not the heads, as the customer had been told, but the lower drum assembly. After replacing this 1 found that the picture was extremely poor. Could the heads be faulty after all? When checks with the manual and an oscilloscope had been carried out it was clear that all the presets had been twiddled, including dark clip, white clip, the envelope settings etc. There was a good picture when everything had been realigned, though every now and again noise bars would appear on the screen and the sound would vary. Could there be a capstan servo fault? Were the FG pulses from the capstan motor correct? It transpired that
the control pulses from the deck were of insufficient amplitude because the audio/control head was worn. Replacing this restored stability.

I could go on and on. But the point 1 am trying to make is that having a nice, respectable-looking shop front and charging for estimates does not mean that the engineer behind the counter is any better or worse at his job than someone who works from home - which I had been doing until recently, when 1 took on an industrial unit nearby.

The cowboy problem is not caused by any particular engineer classification. It is widespread throughout the trade. It's a pity that something positive can't be done to eradicate this element.
K. Docura, DTV Service.

Thanet, Kent.

## BETTER CUSTOMERS

During the twenty three years I've been in this business I've read many letters/articles by others on the problems raised by customers' attitudes and expectations. The job has become increasingly more difficult and frustrating in recent years, much of this being caused by the manufacturing side of the industry, what with the multitude of makes and models, sets with ridiculously complicated controls, surface-mounted components and the pricing of consumer electronic equipment. These are problems over which we in the service side have little or no control. But we do have some control over the type of customers our businesses attract.

When I started in the repair business I joined the others who advertised in the local press and the yellow pages, offering free estimates, free call-outs, speedy service etc. But I found that this attracted a high percentage of people who were happy to waste my time and resources, expecting to have their old bangers repaired yesterday for next to nothing. As my advertisements had suggested that I was desperate for work, the average punter's attitude was largely 'do what I ask or I'll go elsewhere '.

I gave the matter some thought. It occurred to me that whenever I needed some work done, say a roof repair. my first consideration was to find someone who would do a thorough, effective job. Such a person wouldn't be able to do it yesterday, as his services would be in demand. On completion of the job, l'd be prepared to pay a fair price for the work done. It also occurred to me that I wasn't attracted by tradesmen who advertised free estimates, free call-outs and speedy service. Perhaps others thought like me!

So I altered my advertisements, aiming them at like-minded people who's prime concern isn't cost and speed. The type of customers I attracted in this way were much better. Although the overall number of telephone enquiries dropped slightly, the percentage received from time wasters was greatly reduced, as was the drain on my resources.

Our customers' approach is to some extent shaped by the way in which we in the trade present ourselves. If customers have a difficult attitude, with unreasonable expectations, it could be that we are contributing to the problem. In my experience the free estimate, free call-out operators are, by inviting abuse, doing nothing to further their own cause. They are certainly not helping the trade's image.
T. Catchpole,

West Yorkshire.

## MAKING SERVICE PAY

Like many others who own a small electrical retail business I am finding it increasingly more difficult to compete and make any worthwhile profit from sales alone. Margins continue to

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shrink as retail prices tumble. It’s a great pity that our high-tech products have become so devalued. The public is becoming accustomed to pay less for its goods - and also for the cost of repairing them. But I don't feel that the services we provide should be devalued in the same way, typically by offering freebies on estimates etc. as a ploy to make people think they are getting something for nothing. It only undermines what used to be regarded as a highly respected profession. We shouldn't be giving it away - I can think of many other professions that do very nicely, thank you!

Some time ago I made the decision to avoid time wasters and the "have a quick look" brigade. Too much of my time was being spent at no cost other than to myself. Nobody can work for nothing. So I came up with the following idea. I placed a poetically written notice, headed 'Good Service', in a prominent position to catch the eye. A service fee of $£ 15$ is requested in advance to cover the initial costs of inspection etc. The wording, for anyone who wants to follow up the idea, is as follows:

## Good Service

A $£ 15.00$ engineering inspection fee is requested on all repairs as an advance payment.

We ask for this when you bring a repair,
Our service is good so never despair.
We fix it quick, and get it right,
Our charges are fair, won't give you a fright.
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That $£ 15$ has been krocked off your bill.
We can't work for nothing, you must agree,
That's why an estimate can never be free!
Under $£ 45$ we will get on with the job,

Value our customers, not cause them to sob.<br>Should it cost more to mend,<br>An estimate we'll send.<br>Doesn't matter where it's been,<br>You'll get it back shiny and clean.<br>The bonus comes last, you'll have no need to worry,<br>We've checked that it's safe, no need to be sorry.<br>Just remember this, we'll not rob you blind,<br>And that service like this is hard to find.

If you don't think it's worth it after reading this rhyme, Kindly don't leave it and you'll not waste our time.

The $£ 15$ fee is deducted on completion of the repair, and helps cover the cost of a written estimate. I no longer lose out, and when the customer comes to collect his repair he has less money to find. In many cases, where faults have not shown up, the customer asks whether there's anything more to pay!

This way of working has proved very successful for me. Customers find the notice acceptable and humorous. I share their smile when they hand over the fee!

Those who, like me, rely very much on service as a major part of the business income should seriously consider the use of a similar idea - and keep at $i$. The public has to be made aware that the repair of electronic gear, irrespective of its original cost, calls for trained and highly skilled engineers. Such service cannot be provided on the cheap.
Mervyn Deeley,
Wolverhampton.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

I appreciate the efforts of Willow Vale and recognise that engineers' time has to be paid for, but nevertheless feel that the manufacturers should be the ones to provide technical support. After all they design, make and sell the things, presumably to make a profit. They should build into their costings provision for an adequate service department, something that always seems to be starved of funds.

I can appreciate the point that appointed dealers should be protected from cowboy outfits that live off the skills of manufacturers' engineers and steal their customers. But in my experience such cowboys don't get as far as ringing the manufacturers, and wouldn't know what to ask for anyway.

We may be a bit naive, but if a customer to whom we have sold something moves to another area and goes to someone else to have a repair carried out, if that firm should ring us for help or advice we would provide every assistance we could. Although our customer has gone, there would probably be relations left, and every good word about us is worth twenty $£ 10$ advertisements. So we retain some sort of customer loyalty, with no fear that people will recommend against buying from us. 1 feel that this applies to manufacturers as well. Sales are likely to dip once a bad reputation has been generated in the service trade.

Many service departments continue to give excellent advice however. For example when I phoned Alba Radio and asked an engineer the value of a component he readily went and found a manual, told me the value and type, and went on to suggest various other components to check and replace. This is the sort of response we want. No "have you an account number", "have you ordered a manual yet" - just straightforward, good service.

The symbol Nick Beer saw with the Finlux VR5250 (page 423 , April) is actually the lock symbol. To unlock the machine, depress the remote control unit's standby button for five-six seconds. Maybe Nick had tried his, but the point wasn't made. I assume that replacing the microcontroller chip would bring the machine on, requiring the install sequence. This would
release the lock. Before replacing an i.c., try the unlock process first. If this was the case, Nick has my sympathy. l've also changed a chip or two when a machine has been locked or told not to do something. If only we could get clear information from the user about what he/she was doing when the machine went wrong!
Chris Watton,
Boston. Lincs.

## PRICE OF SPARES

1 was interested to read Andrew Churchley's letter about trying to obtain a spare part from Sony. Sony has always insisted that there's something magical about its spares - even the humble on/off switch! This does Sony no favours, or us either.

Good, reliable pattern spares have improved the situation in the trade greatly in recent times. It's amazing how manufacturers' prices for say a line output transformer plummet when pattern parts become available. It confirms my suspicions about the prices that some manufacturers charge.

But enough cynicism for now. There are encouraging things as well: equipment continues to fail and need repair, and there are still some friendly, helpful manufacturers. We should publish a top ten!
Steve Hague, Trans Vision.
Redruth, Cornwall.

## VELCRO TO THE AID

All those in the rental TV business will be aware of the problem of having to search for the remote control units for TV sets held in storage. We've hit on a solution that works well for us: sticky Velcro, an inch square with the soft side on the remote control unit and the other side on the back of the set. Maybe this tip will help other readers.
Cathal McHugh,
Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.

## Answer to Test Case 391

## - see page 626 -

Line linearity correction coils are used to compensate for the inherent resistance in the line scan coils. If these were purely inductive, the scan would be perfectly linear and correction would be unnecessary. The linearity coil's field embraces a ferrite-based permanent magnet. As the deflection current rises, the winding begins to saturate. Because the coil's inductance decreases with increasing current flow, the scan linearity can be optimised. Many linearity correction coils can be adjusted by rotating the magnet. But not this one. Even if it had been, adjustment would not have made it possible to achieve correct linearity following the repair.

What had happened was that Service Manager had replaced the coil in the PCB the wrong way round - a forgivable mistake with a two-pin device that had no obvious polarity markings. As a result, the permanent magnet's field was reversed with respect to the scan current. The diminution of the coil's inductance was thus occurring at the wrong end of the line scan. This was discovered only when a junior technician had removed the coil for testing and happened to refit it the correct way round! Oh well, Sage, Ted and the rest of the crew will soon be back.

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# From the Model T Ford to the PC: an intro to the switchmode power supply 

Andy Denham

Young Kevin was busily probing around in the latest offering from the land of the rising yen. He stopped and looked in the direction of the Workshop Sage, who was carefully reaming out his pipe with a blunt drill bit.
"Why do they use these damned switch-mode supplies?" he asked. "Wouldn't it be easier to use a transformer and regulator?"

Disturbed in his pipe reaming, WS sighed and leaned on the edge of the bench. "I know your game, Kevin. You think I'll spend all afternoon telling you some old yarn. But I'll try to explain."
"First, they are not as new as you think. Switch modes have been around as long as electricity. It's just that we began to see them in consumer electronic equipment only a few years back. And oldsters like myself were scared stiff.
"It all started when motor engineers wanted to use a spark to make their engines go. Till then they had only a few choices: an open flame, or what was called an l.t. magneto. But Henry Ford used electricity in his cars. He was probably the first commercial switch-mode power supply user.

## The Trembler Coil

"What he did was to use a trembler coil. This was like a buzzer, and operated like one. Look." He drew something like Fig. I on a bit of paper.
"When the push switch is operated and the points are closed, current flows in the coils. The armature - that bit of metal - moves towards the electromagnet formed by the coils and the soft iron core. Thus the points open, breaking the circuit. The magnetic field then collapses and the armature springs back. With the points once more closed, the current flow is resumed. The operation starts all over again.


Fig. 1: Basic buzzer arrangement (a), circuit (b).
Fig. 2 (right): Trembler coil circuit.
What Ford did - see Fig. 2 - was to add another winding over the buzzer coils. When the magnetic field produced by
the buzzer coils collapses, a high voltage is induced in the extra winding - call it an induction coil. He used this voltage for the spark plugs in his engines.
"This trembler coil arrangement was not very efficient. The points wore away, and the thing made lots of what we now call r.f.i. - it acted like Hertz's transmitter. The switching action was also rather variable. But in essence the system acted in exactly the same way as the power supply in that Japanese wonder you were fiddling with just now. Throw away the points and put a transistor there instead and you get Fig. 3 - assuming that the arrangement is mains operated.

## Transistor Switching

"When the transistor is switched on, the d.c. supply produced by D 1 and Cl is instantly connected across the coil. But the current that flows through the coil as a result of Tr 1 becoming conductive takes a time to build up. This is because of the coil's magnetic reluctance - also that of the core.
"The current increases linearly for a time that depends on the coil's inductance and its d.c. resistance. It will eventually start to increase very rapidly. This is because saturation has occurred. To explain, above a certain level of magnetic field strength the coil's reluctance drops and the only things


Fig. 3: Use of a transistor to provide the switching action. (a) Basic circuit assuming mains operation, (b) voltage and current waveforms.
that limit the current flow are the winding's d.c. resistance, which is usually only a few ohms, and the source impedance of the supply. At this point the transistor would form a dead short and the rectifier ( Dl ) in the d.c. supply would go bang. In comes a dead set! Unless, of course, the current flow is switched off before saturation occurs.
"Suppose that 2 A is flowing in coil L . If we turn the transistor off in say 1 msec , the current falls at a rate of 2 kA per second. Mr Lenz's law states that $V=-L \times d i / d t$. Thus with an inductance of 20 mH we'd get a voltage of 400 V . Only for the 1 msec of course, but with a transformer it's a way of getting some e.h.t. In fact that's how the line output stage works. They've been switch-mode power supplies since
mains-derived e.h.t. bit the dust.
"You don't always want lots of volts of course. Maybe you've just designed the latest in TV technology. It has lots of digital circuits that operate at 5 V , some on all the time and others only when the set is switched on. It also requires h.t. supplies for the video and line output stages, and some-


Fig. 4: The buck-regulator switch-mode power supply arrangerment used in the Thorn 3000 chassis. The output voltage is determined, and stabilised, by varying the mark-space ratio of the drive to the chopper transistor Tr1 and thus its on time during each cycle of operation.
thing like $20-30 \mathrm{~V}$ each for the field and audio output stages. Do you go and buy a thundering great transformer, which will play havoc with the purity and scan circuits? It would be well over-rated most of the time, and very expensive. I think not!

## The Buck Regulator

"When Thorn developed the 3000 chassis, way before your time, a form of switch-mode power supply was adopted." WS drew Fig. 4 on the back of a job sheet. "They decided to use a line output stage that required about 60 V at $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~A}$. A dropper resistor for this purpose would have acted


Fig. 5: Basic arrangement used in the Siemens self-oscillating switch-mode power supply.
as a room heater. Rectify the mains supply and you'll get around 300 V d.c. Lose 240 V of this at $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~A}$ and you'll dissipate 600 W . All that power wasted!
"So the Thorn men used a little-known - at that time idea called a 'buck regulator'. The rectified mains supply is smoothed, then chopped at line rate. This produces a pulse output which can again be smoothed to produce a d.c. output. Vary the chopping on/off time and you can get the
output voltage you require - and stabilise it. The chopper circuit's reservoir is coil L1, with C2 to provide smoothing. DI, an essential part of the circuit, acts as an efficiency diode. It's really a flywheel diode that conducts for part of the chopping cycle - the part when the transistor is off. This gave Thorn the required 60 V at 2.5 V , with negligible dissipation. It also gave us some headaches!

## The Siemens Circuit

"We'd just got used to that when along came a glut of imported sets, Skantic and things like that, which used the Siemens self-oscillating power supply. This is more like the sort of circuit you get today. It's a way of providing mains isolation for one thing. For some strange reason the primary side of the circuit was operated at -400 V . Fig. 5 shows the idea. Another oddity was that the circuit doesn't self start: it has to be kicked into operation, say by feeding to it some pulses derived from the mains a.c. side of the circuit.

## Changes

"There were a lot of changes over the years. By about 1976 some manufacturers were actually giving thought to the problems of those who had to repair the circuits. Then the Far Eastern invasion came and reliability improved as well. I remember in my young days taking a colour TV course - it was in abcut 1969. We were told that for the foreseeable future sets would be dual-standard types that used valves in the power stages. There might also be some simple PAL sets. This was a penny-pinching approach that omitted the chroma delay line in the colour decoder. Very few of those ever appeared - a few from Teleton and that was about it. The course was also wrong about dual-standard operation and vaives. The valves had dissipated 60 70 W via their heaters alone. The line bottles were huge, wasting about $30-40$ W. Efficiency wasn't a major consideration then.
"At about this time there were quite a few truly portable monochrome sets about, operating at 12 V . This brought home that you could get more from the line output transformer than just the e.h.t. and focus supplies. You could get say $12 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{~V}$ and 200 V by adding extra windings. As the frequency is high, smoothing is easy. And the line output transistor doesn't seem to mind the extra load.
"The Philips G8 CTV chassis was quite successful in using this approach. Its line output transformer produced all the l.t. supplies, including that for the line oscillator. The problem with this was that the line oscillator couldn't, without something else being done, start up! The nice men at Philips adopted a simple dodge, see Fig. 6. They took a feed from the chopper circuit via a high-value resistor (R1). Once the line output stage got going, it developed a 20 V supply which is fed to the line oscillator via D2. R1 dissi-


Fig. 6: Method of powering the line oscillator in the Philips G8 chassis. When the set is running normally the oscillator's supply is obtained from the line output stage. A start-up feed is thus required. It's provided by R 1 .


Fig. 7: Basic elements of a common type of switch-mode power supply that provides mains isolation.
pates power only during the start-up phase. You'll nearly always find something like this is a modern set.
"The name of the game is efficiency you see. The initial Philips G6 colour chassis had a power consumption figure of about 350W. With the G8 this was brought down to about 150W. Nowadays no self-respecting setmaker would produce a 24 in . set that consumed more than about 100 W .

## Servicing

"There's a price to pay: the old servicing techniques just don't apply with switch-mode power supply circuits. For one thing, nearly all current sets use the chopper transformer to provide mains isolation. This means that to work on the power supply you have to know where to connect your meter and scope. Take a look at Fig. 7.
"Mains potential is present in the non-isolated part. If you want to look at the drive waveform at the base of the chopper transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ you will have to use the negative end of reservoir capacitor Cl as the reference for the scope. It would be a waste of time clipping your earth probe to the isolated chassis. All you would see would be mains hum. The same applies to your meter. To look for h.t. at say D4 you have to use the same reference point as with the scope. Note that if there's no bleed resistor across the reservoir capacitor C1 it will hold its 300 V charge after switching off the set - the 300 V waits there for the unwary!
"The way to start is to use your eyes and ears. When you are sure that it is safe to switch on, listen! Does the e.h.t. crackle a bit as it comes up? Alternatively, do the hairs on the back of your hand stand up in front of the screen? This indicates the presence of e.h.t. Can you hear any line whistle? If you can, the power supply is working up to a point. Do the c.r.t.'s heaters light up? Since these are usually powered by the line output transformer, you've established whether or not the line output stage is operational. All this without getting out your meter.
"If none of these things happen, did you hear the degaussing coils twang at switch on? If not, the mains supply is probably not getting there. So check the fuse, switch and plug. Still no meter!
"Can you hear a squeal or low-pitched whistle from the chopper transformer, or is there a kind of pulsing noise for a few seconds after switch on? If so the chopper circuit is overloaded or shutting down because of the operation of a protection circuit.
"Three major things have been checked without resort to any test equipment. If all else fails, you have to start fault finding. We'll start at the beginning.

## Fault Finding

LlA/B form part of an input filter for r.f.i. suppression. Unless one of the pins is dry-jointed, this is a very reliable item. R1 is the surge limiter resistor which can go opencircuit, usually because one of the bridge rectifier diodes has gone short-circuit. The fuse may be open-circuit as well. You do not just put a new fuse in and hope for the best. When these items go, all too often the chopper transistor Trl is short-circuit. The surge produced by a new set of diodes and fuse can kill other things should Trl have failed.
"You must check Trl and R6 at least, because they can both suffer. Almost certainly ICl will die if the current sensing resistor R6 is open-circuit. 300 V across the innards of an i.c. designed to operate at about 40 V will do it no good at all. Even if Trl is in good shape, check all the diodes in the supply. With some designs the fuse will blow if one of these has failed, though the protection circuit associated with R6 will usually shut things down. That's what causes the pumping noise, generally at about one-second intervals.
"What should happen is that if the current passed by Trl rises above a certain level the i.c. will cease to produce the chopper drive, so that the circuit closes down. Or, if it's the old TDA4600 type of thing, it will lower the frequency of the output drive until the load is low enough for the chip to try a restart. These i.c.s run at about 25 kHz on load and about 70 kHz off load. Under a fault condition the output is reduced to about 2 kHz - which is very noticeable!
"Because the load in a TV receiver or VCR can vary quite a lot in normal use, the chopper circuit is usually of the flyback type. This stores magnetic energy in the transformer's core while the transistor is on, then releases it to the load when the transistor is switched off. This provides the best compromise in performance and efficiency when there are several outputs and the load varies - from standby to full on, with the volume low or high.
"The regulation with this type of circuit is not fantastic. Look at the bit associated with transformer winding TIC. R2 and D1 provide a start-up feed. Once the circuit has started up, D2 rectifies the waveform developed across T1C so that the charge on C 2 is increased, switching off D1. The
circuit now provides its own power for ICl. There is also feedback, for regulation purposes, from the junction of R3 and R4. The voltage here varies with the load, so the circuit can compensate for such a change. But the transformer's windings cannot all be equally well coupled.
"Primary winding A usually sits in the middle - look at Fig. 8. Now the best coupling is between adjacent windings. So C will produce good regulation: that's why it's used for the feedback. The worst regulation will be produced by winding F, which produces the 200 V h.t. supply. While the variation associated with C may be kept within two per cent, that associated with F may be twenty per cent or more. When better regulation is required for low-voltage lines you may find that one or more linear regulators are added $7805 \mathrm{~s}, 7812 \mathrm{~s}$ and things like that.
"By using a variable regulator such as the LM317 you can switch off the line oscillator in the standby mode. This removes the tube's e.h.t. and heater supplies and thus the picture. Feed the sound and field output stages from the line output transformer and you have standby from one chip.
"Once you have established that the diodes are o.k. and that Tr 1 is probably healthy, take a look at C 4 . This forms part of a dissipative snubber circuit. Trl switches off quite fast, producing a healthy voltage spike at its collector when it does. Winding B and D4 clamp this pulse voltage at twice the supply voltage, but C 4 has to take the edge off the pulse. If R5, which has a fairly high wattage rating, is open-circuit you'll be fitting a new chopper transistor very quickly, and probably new bridge rectifier diodes as well.
"Talking about diodes, even h.t. rectifiers are becoming quite exotic these days. 1 N 4007 s are no longer suitable. The newer diodes are fast, soft-recovery types. This means that they can switch on and off quickly, but from a reverse bias they tend to come on more gradually. This reduces the switching spikes produced and, along with LI, reduces r.f.i.


Fig. 8: Section of half of transformer 11 in Fig. 7.
Fig. 9 (right): Waveforms associated with chopper transistor Tr1 in Fig. 7.
emission. The diodes on the output side of the circuit have to be fast types. Don't try to use 1 N 400 X types here. Even at 1 kHz they won't rectify properly.

## Switching On

"Now you can switch on, warily. Look and listen remember what I said earlier. If you are lucky everything will be all right. More likely you'll have to go deeper. Look for the start-up supply at D1. R2 could be open-circuit or high in value, preventing the start up. If this is o.k., get out your scope. Clip its earth lead to the negative side if C1 and take a look at Trl's base drive waveform. It should look something like Fig. 9(a). There'll be thumping great spikes at the collector if Trl is working. About 600 V peak-to-peak is the going rate. Make sure that you check at both sides of the base drive coupling capacitor C9. With the base drive
current required, this capacitor leads a hard life. It can dry up, removing the drive.

## Tripping

"If Trl's collector waveform looks like Fig. 10, especially if the power supply is squawking at you, the thing is tripping. It could be that R6 has gone high in value, but more likely the cause is an overload. If all the diodes and reservoir capacitors on the output side of the circuit are o.k., you will have to start looking elsewhere. Favourites are the line and field output stages, but any short will cause this sort of problem.
"Don't just disconnect the feeds. If you take out the h.t. rectifier diode D12 for example the voltages on the other rails may rise by fifty per cent and you'll be replacing bits and pieces for a long time to come. Load the circuit with a bulb or something. About 50 or 60 W will do for the h.t. line. If the power supply starts up with the h.t. line loaded in this


Fig. 10: Tr1's collector voltage waveform in the trip mode.

Fig. 11 (right): How an optocoupler works.
way, check whatever this rail feeds - usually the line output stage, maybe the driver stage as well. Don't forget that when you start to carry out voltage checks on the secondary, isolated side of the circuit you have to move your meter earth connection to that side as well.

## Optocouplers

"Something else you might come across in a switchmode power supply that provides mains isolation is an optocoupler. It may be used where the feedback for regulation is derived from the secondary (isolated) side of the circuit, where pulses are fed back from the secondary side to synchronise the operation of the chopper circuit with that of the line timebase, or where standby control from a microcontroller chip on the secondary side is applied to circuitry on the primary side.
"The idea is shown in Fig. 11. Side A of the device is flash tested to prove isolation from side B , at 2 kV or whatever. Current through the light-emitting diode on the secondary side controls the conduction of the phototransistor on the primary side.

## In Conclusion

"That summarises nıost of what you need to know about these circuits. You'll just have to learn to live with them. They are everywhere nowadays. Apart from TV and video equipment, you find them in fluorescent lighting systems, computers, camera flash guns, strobe lights, microwave ovens - even car radios.
"Now try to crack the one you've got there on the bench. Then you can have a go at Miss Unwin's iron. You don't find switch-mode power supplies in them - at least not so far!"

# What a Life! 

Donald Bullock

"Now that we spend more of our time here in Spain" commented Greeneyes the other day, "why can't you start to get things right? There's that dripping tap for example. And why not fill in some of your time and earn us a little pocket money by doing the odd repair?"
"Because", I said "to start with I'm not a plumber, and once you get into repairs they never finish. Look how it's been all the years I worked from the house. On how many days was I able to sit down to dinner without the phone going or somebody tapping on the door?"
"I would have thought you could manage one or two. Ivor asked you to stop the tape spilling from his video and you put him off. He went to Graspero's and they kept it a month then charged him fifty quid. You could have done it for a tenner, and with that we could have had a good meal out."

Her logic was impeccable. It always is. So when Albert, our local plumber, asked me to look at his video recorder I agreed. It was only a greasy idler, so I did it for free. In return he fitted a new tap for us. "You see" she said.

## Life In the Sun

A busy main road runs down the entire Spanish Mediterranean coast. Towns and villages are strung along it. Most of them manage to support a crop of dealers, who are often British. They make a living by providing satellite systems, mainly to UK expatriates. Because Spain is on the edge of the main European satellite footprints the signals are weak. So receiving systems that use an 0.8 dB LNB and a 1 m or larger dish are common.

When I first came over I bought an 80 cm dish and an LNB with a noise figure of 1.2 dB , because $I$ didn't know better. Reception was awful. So I upgraded to a 2 m dish and a better, ldB LNB. These produce perfect pictures, but when I see the programmes I wonder why I bothered.

Pirate Sky decoders are common here. Whilst browsing in a satellite shop recently I overheard a conversa-
tion between a dealer and a fellow engineer. The dealer was showing him the decoder he sells for $£ 25$. It consists of a simple $2 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. glass-fibre PCB with eight switch contacts that are connected to three surface-mounted i.c.s - a pair of PICl6C84s and a tiny $24 \mathrm{C} 65 / \mathrm{CM}$. It seems that the decoder gets all the programmes and works perfectly.
"We tell the customer to bring it back if it stops working" the dealer said. He jerked his thumb heavenwards. "When the switching is changed up there the boys here crack it again and send over the new code on an EEPROM. This goes into the machine and when the decoder is popped in the new code is written into its chips."

That coastal road takes you to Alicante, though not very quickly. It runs through a very long tunnel which is lit by a series of closely-spaced orange lights to the top at each side. For a long time it's been my impression that as the lights flash past in the car they become redder - a sort of frequency-shift or a visual Doppler effect. But since I'm known for noticing odd effects (and people) I thought no more about it. Until the other day, when some passengers in our car mentioned it. Since I wasn't travelling at the speed of light - I don't, these days - I am wondering whether the mains frequency strobes with the car's speed or something. There must be someone out there who can come up with an answer.

I've built a small workshop and equipped myself with some tools and a Band III aerial. Incidentally there are numerous huge Band I aerials here, larger than anything I ever saw in the UK in the pre-u.h.f. days.

## Satellite Solutions

Then I required a satellite signal. I tried splitting, then James and Rebecca wanted signals as well. So it was time to consider a proper installation. The correct approach is to fit a dual-polarisation LNB, run its outputs to a magic box and feed the outputs from this to separate receiver/decoders. But it all seemed rather costly.

Satellite Solutions of Northampton came up with the right answers, and I'm very grateful to their John G. Jones who went to the trouble of faxing and telephoning me with advice and arranging for the delivery of the equipment to Spain. It arrived within two days.

I wound up with some Maspro ST8 receiver/decoders at less than $£ 80$
each, a dual-output Continental LNB and a Global magic box, plus the necessary cable and accessories.

## Pedro's Video

Pedro runs a local restaurant here. The other day he came around with a Japanese video. "I've half mended it" he smiled, "but it only half works." It was then that I noticed Pedro's hands. Like Popeye's. So I hastily got rid of him and tried the machine out. It accepted a tape and tried to load it, then died. I found a cotton bud sticking into a cracked-open microswitch on the cassette mechanism. As it was unlike anything I had here I made a pair of spring contacts and glued them on with Araldite. To my surprise it worked.

## His Sister's Samsung TV

Pedro subsequently recommended me to his sister Carmen, who brought along a Samsung TV set. When I plugged it in a cramped raster that kept shimmering yellow came up. Then the raster died though the sound remained. I took a look at the chassis - I didn't have the circuit - and noticed that some components in the line and power sections were covered with a tacky goo, among them a 2SD288 transistor (Q802) and some electrolytics. The transistor was cooking and proved to be short-circuit. After removing the gooey stuff I checked the capacitors. $\mathrm{C} 821(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ and C 829 $(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ were very low in value, while C415 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was opencircuit. Replacing them cured the trouble.

## A Sony KV1612

Then a fax arrived from Steven. He had a Sony KV1612 on the bench, its problem being vertical striations that were strongest at the left-hand side of the screen, fading towards the righthand side. What did I think could cause this?
"Easy" I replied, "something's modulating each line, producing a ringing effect that falls off as the line scan progresses. But don't ask me what!"

He came back a bit later. A $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V electrolytic, C80I, had been the cause. It's the reservoir capacitor for the line output stage derived 200 V RGB output transistor supply.

## Flashes and Bangs

By now the sky was leaden and all
was still. Thunder came rumbling round the mountains, then lightning flashes came. Within minutes there was a storm, and we seemed to be at its centre. I disconnected the fax and plugged in the cheap telephone, bought from Rogoes market stall.

Suddenly there was a deafening thunder clap, and a whisp of smoke came from the telephone junction box as our lights went out.

I reset the mains trip and the lights came on again. The phone was as dead as mutton, the junction box reduced to soot.

When the rain eased, Ivor appeared.

He was carrying his Pace PRD900 satellite receiver/decoder. "Struck" he announced.

The telephone line was fixed next day, and we added 'cheapjack phone' to Greeneyes' shopping list. A little later I opened up Ivor's PRD900. Some print on the primary side of the power supply had melted and C6, a $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic, had arced across. The mains fuse was a tube of soot, and the TEA2018A chopper driver chip was blackened, as was the MJE18004 chopper transistor Q1.

I checked the circuit thoroughly before writing out the spares list, but
the only other item that was faulty was $\mathrm{C} 5(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$. It was leaking like a Whitehall secret.

The spares arrived a few days later. Having fitted them, I gingerly wound up the supply to the receiver via the variac. At about 180 V it chirped happily and slipped into standby. On test it worked excellently.

## Apology

Our apologies to Jay and Lata Popat for the spelling mistake in last month's column. The editorial department blames a fax which was none too clear.

# Help Wanted 

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

Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Tandon TF1202 colour monitor. P.M. Rae, 79 Coleshill Street, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham B72 1SH. 0121354 5444.

Wanted: Fisher FV700 series deck mechanism or complete scrap machine. Peter M. Heeley, 40 St. Leonards Road, St. Annes, Lancs FY8 2HD. 01253721918.
Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagrams (photocopy will do) for the Nokia 2110 handsfree unit (car mount). Johan Svensson, Tunnlandsg 20, 42138 V.F, Gothenburg, Sweden. Tel. 004631899218 or 0046707 144037.

Wanted: 11SP22 or 11WP22 c.r.t. for the Granada C11GZ1 Colourette/Kuba Portacolor. Also any Bang and Olufsen hybrid CTV set. Keith Parker, 20 Herbert Road, Bounds Green, London N11 2QN. 01818893779.
Wanted: Anyone know of a source of circuit diagrams for domestic cordless phones, especially the BT Freeway etc.? N. Childs, 30 Chobham Road, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU2l 2SX. 01483472011.

Wanted: Operating instructions for the Grundig VS500 VCR (a photocopy would do). Doug Carson, 89

Holborn Hill, Millom, Cumbria LA 18 5BL. 01229774749.
Wanted: Baird Model 8759 colour TV set - it's a schools' TV set with wooden lock-up cabinet. Also a Thorn 2000 chassis dual-standard 25 in . colour set. S. Nicholson, 77 Deerlands Avenue, Parson Cross, Sheffield S5 7WS.
Wanted: One or if possible two new audio/control heads for the Panasonic NV730 VCR. Part no. VEH0259. V.W. Cox, 40 Porter Road, Long Stratton, Norwich, Norfolk NR15 2TY. 01508530386.
Wanted: Instruction manual for the Telequipment S51B oscilloscope. Michael Zwierzanski, 92 Locks Crescent, Portslade, East Sussex BN41 2HH. 01273702016.
Wanted: A copy of Radio and Television Servicing 1981-82. Also a service manual (photocopy would do) for the Sanyo VHR1300E VCR. Stephen Lawlor, 11 Findern Green, Cardale Road, Nottingham NG3 7BU.
Wanted: Working teletext panel for the Philips CP90 chassis. R. Benka, 29 Union Street, Montrose. Tayside DD10 8PZ. 01674671384.
Wanted: Second-hand lens assembly for the Sanyo VMD6P camcorder, or scrap camcorder with good lens. Also details of how to tune stations with the ITT Digı 3 chassis. Peter Nutkins, Higher Spence, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth, Dorset DT6 6DF. 01297 560556.

Wanted: An instruction book and remote control handset for the Osaki VCR33. John Reynolds, 29 Southdale Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside L42 3XN. 01516478764.
Wanted: A DD cylinder unbit, part no. VEG0449, for the Panasonic NVG18B VCR. A.J. Martin, Brook End, Essen Lane, Kilsby, Nr. Rugby CV23 8XQ. 01788823789.
Wanted: Lower drum for the Akai VS105HQ VCR and a remote control
unit for the Matsui VX755A VCR. J. Sampson, 59 Kenwyn Street, Truro, Cornwall TR1 3DB. 0187242404.
Wanted: Channel selector assembly for the Grundig CUCl20 chassis. Wayne Haverson, 139 Victoria Road, Emsworth, Hants PO10 7LX. 01243 377746.

Wanted: Circuit diagrams or any other information for the Apricot XEN PC, made about 1985-6. The machine I have has a non-standard QWERTY keyboard with an integral LCD strip screen. David Bolt, 2 Park Cottages, Berners Lane, Woolverstone, Suffolk IP9 1HR. 01473780833.
Wanted: LOPT for the Network NWC1439 (1402 or 1410 chassis). S. Raistrick, 135 Lister Avenue, East Bowling, Bradford BD4 7QU. 01274 735047.

Wanted: LOPT for the Huanyu 37C3 or details of a supplier. Andie Wilkes, 34 Tideswell Road, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 2DT. 01926404935 (day), 01216050702 (evenings).
Wanted: Tripler, part no. 95029643 , for the Bush BC6125 (alternatively the BC6004 or BC6124). Paul Hardy, 43 Sheridan Ave., Caversham, Reading, Beıks RG4 7QB. 01734475869.
Wanted: Valves for the Fairchild 660 limiter/amplifier as follows: four 6386 s (or equivalent 2C51, 6CC42); one 5651 (OA3, KD21, QS1205, VR75/30, CV2573 or CV3798); one 6BL7 (6BX7, 6DN7 or CV5039). Eddie Cox, 86 St. John's Road, Hedge End, Southampton SO3 4DF. 01703 333262 (day), $01489 \quad 782 \quad 885$ (evenings).
Wanted: CCU-VES-01 (IC1501) and MDA2062 (IC1502 and IC1503) chips for the Saisho FST2130TX (or Matsui 2190) digital CTV. Alternatively a scrap panel or scrap set. Also servicing/set-up information (photocopies will do). M. Drummey, 2 Howell Drive, Rhyl, Clwyd. 01492 535912 (after 6 p.m.).

# Tubes and Other Matters 

## Les Austin

Not as much as I'd hoped this time on tubes, as I've been rather busy in the workshop lately, but here goes. In the May issue I discussed tube basics and touched on the subject of instrumentbased tube testing. It's important to appreciate that a meter reading from a tester will never reveal information about such things as purity problems caused by a loose shadowmask. There's no substitute for a TV set itself when it comes to purity and convergence assessment, also problems with blockages of or damage to a shadowmask. I plan to look at these matters in a later article.

## Grid Bias

I ended last time by mentioning the importance of the grid voltage used by a tester. The explanation for this is as follows. Picture brightness is controlled (increased or reduced) by varying the tube's negative grid bias. In practice the cathode voltage is made more positive with respect to the fixed grid voltage to reduce the brightness and less positive to increase it: that is, the grid is made more negative or positive with respect to the cathode - it depends on how you look at it.

Because the grid opening in a c.r.t. consists of a small hole, the area of the cathode from which electrons can be emitted to form the beam is restricted to a small central portion. If the cathode in this area is 'poisoned', the visual result will show as a low-emission tube. If a test instrument which applies a positive voltage to the grid is used however, it will measure the electron flow from the total cathode surface instead of the small central portion, giving a misleading high-emission reading. This is the reason why some testers occasionally give a good reading when the picture tells a different tale. It also explains why my own tester uses a fairly high first anode voltage and a relatively high negative grid voltage.

I first encountered this peculiarity some fifteen years ago. When I used a Video Circuits Model V31A to test the tube in a Grundig Model 5010 colour set I obtained readings of about $220 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ per gun. These impressive readings didn't tie up with blurred, flaring appearance of the picture. Puzzled by this, I decided to boost the tube - and
was rewarded with a much improved picture. But I didn't at the time understand the apparently wayward readings I had obtained. I can now confirm that the V31A uses a small positive grid bias to carry out its emission test. Nevertheless most of the tests I have made with it correspond with the picture performance of the set concerned.

Two other Video Circuits' testers, the V33 and V35, were progressively simplified and 'improved' versions. In my opinion they were progressively less effective, but such is progress! I devised some modifications for the V31A, and will return to these another time.

## Cathode Poisoning

What is meant by 'cathode poisoning'? As a result of bombardment by positive ions a coating builds up on the cathode, whose surface work function is thus reduced. The effect was well-known in the days of valve radio, and was expected if an unused valve section was left without its electrodes being tied to specific voltages - grids and cathodes should not be left floating when they are not required in a particular circuit.

Another factor that contributes to cathode poisoning and consequential loss of emission is operation at a low heater supply voltage. If the cathode temperature is too low, contaminants are not 'boiled off' as they ought to be: remember that temperature is the enemy of adsorption.

## Another Conundrum

This brings me to another little conundrum. The Grundig Model 6010 was the remote-control version of the previously mentioned 5010. In the standby mode its heater supply voltage fell from 6.3 V to about 4 V . Yet there were no cathode poisoning problems associated with this model despite the fact that some sets were left in standby for most of the time, with only occasional periods of full operation. A study of the circuit diagram provides the answer.

In standby the mains input is switched from the bridge rectifier to a single diode that produces a negative output of about -200 V . This supplies
the standby dot in the nixie display, maintains the excitation neon lamp illumination for the memory modules and, more importantly, puts a negative voltage at the output of the colourdifference amplifiers (as in many early colour sets, these used colour-difference rather than RGB tube drive). The colour-difference amplifiers were a.c. coupled to the grids, with a common positive d.c. bias added to set the black level. In standby the positive bias was removed, its place being taken by the negative supply. At a level of -200 V , the conditions in the tube are such that any marauding positive ions collect at the grids, with no opportunity to accumulate on the cathodes. Thus with these sets prolonged standby does not, contrary to expectations, result in cathode poisoning.

## Laser Prices Revisited

In my first article on CD player servicing, last year, I commented on the high cost of replacement laser units, in particular the Sony KSS210. I didn't mention that laser prices in the Far East were at that time in the range $\$ 5-8$, say around $£ 5$ in our money. We now have a few small movements in that direction.

The last official Sony price I paid was $£ 27$, though a chap at SES told me that they had gone up recently. If you scan the advertisements in Television however you'll have seen that Grandata has them listed at $£ 22$. We ordered one, and it was the genuine article.

SEME has reduced the price from $£ 38$ to $£ 20$. For the same price SEME can supply a Samsung mechanism complete with laser, sled and spindle motors, and a complete PCB for one model. CPC has reduced the price to just over $£ 14$. Not for a compatible laser unit but for a genuine KSS210.

Perhaps at these lower prices some of those refused estimates may become acceptances. I don't expect to see a reduction in the prices of all the dozens of different types of laser, but we may see the price of some of the more common ones, such as the Sanyo SF89. fall.

Incidentally, what do you do if a compatible type is offered? Most manufacturers list the optical unit as a safety component.

## A Simple Camcorder <br> Battery Discharger

John Cronk, GW3MEO

Camcorders tend to reject batteries before they are discharged to the correct level for recharging. To maintain the capacity of a NiCad cell, it should be discharged to 0.9 V before being recharged. The usual 6 V battery has five cells. Thus at 0.9 V per cell, it should be discharged to 4.5 V . A IAh battery (NP55) requires a 100 mA discharge at the ten hour rate.

## Chip Selection

After several false starts, the circuit shown in Fig. I was adopted for the purpose. It's based on the well-known 555 timer chip which has two comparators, a flip-flop and an output stage that can pass up to 200 mA . Although there are


Fig. 1: The discharger circuit.
chips that are specifically designed for the control of NiCad chargers/dischargers, the U2400B for example, the 555 is much cheaper and more readily available.

## Circuit Description

The circuit will discharge a battery, at almost 100 mA , until the voltage across its terminals falls to 4.5 V . The LED will then go out and the current will drop abruptly to about' 7 mA .

A reference voltage is applied to pin 6, the threshold pin. This is the non-inverting input of one of the comparators. Its inverting input is connected to an internal potential divider across the supply - the potential divider values are such that this input is at two thirds of the supply voltage. When the comparator's iwo inputs are roughly the same it operates the flip-flop, which abruptly switches on the totem-pole output transistors. The load (47 ) and the LED then cease to conduct.

## Construction

The circuit was built on a piece of single-sided PCB a


Fig. 2: Suggested layout.
couple of centimetres longer than the battery. Two small lengths of thick copper wire are used to make raised contacts for the battery, which can be held in place with an elastic band. The exact trip voltage is set by the $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ potentiometer VR1. This is a multi-turn preset.

## Alternative Components

Low-voltage zener diodes are not always held in stock. As an alternative, the forward voltage drop across five or six silicon diodes connected in series could be used.

I found that 555 tineer chips from different manufacturers have slightly different characteristics when used at low voltage. The use of an 8 -pin DIL socket is thus recommended.

## Setting Up

Use an adjustable power supply to simulate the battery. Adjust VR1 so that the LED goes out when the output from the power supply is reduced to 4.5 V . You will need to increase the output from the supply to about 5 V before the LED comes on again. This hysteresis prevents circuit oscillation.

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