THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE (2)

SERVICING.VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS DECEMBER $1995 £ 2.35$

# Servicing the Philips G110 chassis 

Digital camcorder format Luma signal processing in VCRs Repairing MTI LNBs

## Fault reports

TVs, VCRs, satellite and camcorders

## Confessions of a TLO

## 




# 102 Satellite Workshop <br> Jack Armstrong Calls to various satellite TV installation problems, <br> 104 The Digital Video Cassette Format <br> George Cole 

The advantages of digital recording are about to be made available in the consumer electronics market. A report on the standards being adopted.

## 106 Servicing the Philips G110 Chassis Richard Newman

As usual most faults arise in the power supply. The use of surface-mounted components in this area gives rise to problems however. What to do and how to go about it. Also servicing advice on the projection version of the chassis.

## 112 VCR Signal Processing, Part 2 Joe Cieszynski

 An overall look at luminance signal recording and playback, followed by a more detailed investigation of the recording arrangements and how they are set up to achieve optimum picture quality.
## 118 Satellite Notes

Decoder and various other šatefllite TV Teception problems

## 122 Day of the Show: More Confessions of a TLO <br> Mark Paul

Trade show presentations can be the most trying of times. There are ways of dealing with the situation.

## 124 Inside the Ferguson TX90E Chassis, Part 3 <br> Mark Paul

## This concluding instalment covers the timebases, the

RGB output stages, the audio circuit and the microcontroller.

## 128 Repairs to MTI LNBs <br> Hugh Cocks

The main problem with these excellent LNBs is failure of the local oscillator. How to deal with this situation, also notes on upgrading for Astra 1D reception.

## REGULAR FEATURES

Camcorner. ..... 127
Help Wanted: ..... 126
Leader ..... 93
Letters ..... 94
Long-distance Television ..... 134
Next Month In Television ..... 115
Teletopics ..... 96
Test Case 396.s. ..... 119
TV Fault Finding ..... 130
VCR Clinic ..... 98
What a Life! ..... 117

## The January issue will be published on December 20th

## COPYRIGHT

© Reed Business Publishing Ltd., 1995. All rights reservèd. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmit ted in any form or by any means without the written permis sion of the publishers.
All reasonable precautions are taken by Television to ensure that the advice and data published are reliable. We cannot however guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

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

## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes for Vols. 38 to 44 are available at $£ 3.50$ each from Video Interface Products Ltd., who can also supply a seven year consolidated index on computer disc. For further details see page 123
Binders that hold twelve issues of Television are available for £5.50 each from Television Binders, 78 Whalley Road

Wilpshire, Blackburn BBí 9LF. Make cheques payable to "Television Binders".

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription rates (inclusive of postage) are as follows: UK $£ 26.00$; overseas $£ 30.00$ (airfreight); Europe $£ 37.00$ (airmail); rest of the world $£ 48.00$ (airmail). Send orders with payment (make cheques payable to Television) to Television, Subscriptions Dept. PO Box 302, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3YY (UK). Tëlephone 01444445566.

## Subscription hotline for $\mathbf{2 4}$-hour ordering with Credit

 Card telephone 01622778000 quoting INJ.
## NEWSAGENT DISTRIBUTION

Enquiries 0181652 8171, fax 01816528997.
Distributed by Marketforce (UK) Ltd., 247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P OAUs 01712615555.

## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues are availablē at $£ 2.75$ each. For further̄ details see box on page 129.

ISSN 0032-647X

# GRANDATA LTD K.P. HOUSE, UNIT 15, POP IN COMMERCIAL CENTRE, SOUTHWAY, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND HA9 OHB Telephone: 0181-900 2329 Fax: 0181-903 6126 

TRANSISTORS / LINEAR ICs


# PLEASE PHONE US FOR TYPE NOT LISTED HERE AS WE ARE HOLDING 10,000 ITEMS AND QUOTATIONS ARE GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES 

Please send E1 P\&P and VAT at $171 / 2 \%$. Govt, Colleges, otc. Orders accepted. Quotations given for large quantities. Please allow 7 days for delivery. All brand-new Components. All valves are new and boxed

Prices quoted are subject to stock availability and may be changed without notice.
TV\& video parts sold are replacement parts.
LINEAR ICs / JAPANESE TRANSISTORS


| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2SA13 | 100p | 2 SC | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 1}$ | 108 | 25 C | 80p | 2sc2 | 300p | 2 Sc | 2800 | 25 C 3993 | ${ }^{225}$ | 25083 | cop | 2sD1279 | 800p | 2501815 | 1000 |
| 2SA138 | 75 p | 2 SCl 1 | 225 | 25C173 | 700 | 2SC227 | 30p | $25 C 275$ | 270p | $25 C 32$ | 2000 | 2SC38 | 4000 | 2SD83 |  | 2SD1288 | 75p | 2501825 | 50p |
| 2SA1389 | 100p | 2sc1012 | 75p | 2 SC 173 | 8800 | 2SC2274 | 15p | 2SC2752 | 140p | 2sc3281 | 200 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3397}$ | $400 \mathrm{p}$ | 25 S 838 | 300p | 2501289 |  | 2SO1843 | 00p |
| 2SA 1382 | 1200 | $2 \mathrm{SC1013}$ | 170p | $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 10 p | $2 \mathrm{CC2275}$ | 50 p | 2SC2767 | 300p | 2SC3284 | 600p | 2 Sc 3507 | 250 p | 250841 | 110p | 2SD1291 | 400p | 2SDY446 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S A 1385}$ | 1800 | ${ }_{2 S C 1014}^{2 S}$ | 1400 | ${ }^{\text {2SCL } 1741}$ | ${ }^{350}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2278}$ | 700 | $2 \mathrm{SC2769}$ | 400 p | 25 C 3293 | 85p | $2 \mathrm{SC3927}$ | 250 p | 2 20844 | 2000 | 2 SDi292 | 50p | 2501849 | 325p |
| 2SA13866 2SA1423 | 4009 | ${ }^{2 S C 1030}$ | 150p | 2SC1755 | 900 | $25 C 2290$ | 1800 p | 2 Sc 273 | 700 p | 2sc3298 | 50p | $25 C 3950$ | 1200 | 2 2SD845 | 250 p | 2SD1297 | 00 | 2 2SD1850 | 325p |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA1489 }}$ | 300p | 2SC100 2SC1050 | 200 | 2SC1758 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2291}$ | 40 p | 2SC274 | 500p | ${ }^{25 C 3299}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | $2 \mathrm{LC3953}$ | 50p |  | 170p | 2SD1302 | 200 | 2 2S1858 | - |
| 2SA1491 | 3000 | 2sc1060 | 20p | 2SC1775 | 100 | 2SC2295 |  | 2SC2785 | 60 p | 2SC3300 | 400 p | 2 SC 3973 | 200 | zS0856 | 48 p | 2SD1308 | 30p | 2501877 | $p$ |
| 2SA1493 | 500p | 2SC1061 | ${ }^{85}$ p | 2SC1781 | 200 | 25c2307 | 3000 | 2SC2787 | 100 | ${ }_{\text {2SC3336 }}$ | 1300 | 2Sc3996 | ${ }^{2200}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{258563}$ | 23p | 2SD1310 | 140 p | 2501879 | 50 |
| 2 2SA1516 | ${ }^{2800}$ | 2SC1070 | 80p | $2 \mathrm{SC1789}$ | 100p | 2SC2308 | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2791 | 500p | 2SC3307 | ${ }^{\text {coopp }}$ | 2Sc4006 | ${ }^{12000}$ | 2S0863 | 230p | 2SD1313 | 1000p | 2501884 | ${ }^{2750}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA1535 }}$ | ${ }^{178 p}$ | 2SC1096 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 1809}$ | ${ }_{200}$ | 2SC2312 | 3000 | 2SC2792 | 2200 | 2Sc3309 | 150 p | 2SC4020 | 2800 | 250866 | 1200 | 2SD:326 | 2000 | 2501836 | 4500 |
| 2SB324 2SB546 | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ | 2SC1098 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2SC1810 | ${ }_{100}^{250}$ | 2sc2314 | 70 p | 2Sc2793 | 7000 | ${ }_{2 S C 3316}$ | 280p | 2 SC 4023 | 325p | 2508664 | 1400 | 2S01328 | 80p | 2 251887 | 450p |
| 2SB550 | ${ }_{25 p}$ | 2SC114 | 415p | ${ }^{2 S C 1819}$ | 700 | ${ }^{2 S C 2316}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{25 C 2888}$ | 409 | ${ }^{25 C 3317}$ | 3500 | $2 \mathrm{SC4056}$ | ${ }^{3500}$ | ${ }^{250868}$ | 2600 | ${ }^{25 D 1347}$ | 70 p | 2 SD1910 | 280 |
| 2 28561 | 50 p | 2SC1115 | 430 | ${ }^{2 S C 1826}$ | 60p | 2SC2320 | 10 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2810}$ | 360 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3323}$ | 4800 | 2SC4106 | 200p | ${ }^{255870}$ | 1900 | ${ }^{25 D 1348}$ | 659 | 2SD1911 | 3000 |
| ${ }^{2585562}$ | ${ }^{25 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C} 1116$ | 2500 | ${ }^{\text {SSC1 } 1827}$ | 800 | ${ }^{2 S C 2324}$ | 1200 | $25 \mathrm{Cz212}$ 2S2814 | 400 | ${ }^{2 S C 3327}$ | ${ }_{250}{ }^{\text {cop }}$ | 2SC4123 | ${ }^{4500}$ | 250871 250879 | ${ }^{3009}$ | 2 2SD1350 | P | 25 Cl 1913 | p |
| 2 288566 | 90 p | 2 CC1124 | 270p | 2SC1829 | 500p | 2sc2329 | ${ }^{4800}$ |  | ${ }_{750}^{40}$ | ${ }_{25 c 3331}^{25 c 331}$ | ${ }_{120 \mathrm{p}}^{25}$ | 2SC4124 2SCA169 | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{p}}^{250}$ | 258879 250880 | 600 | 2SD1376 | ${ }^{1259}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD1939 }}$ | op |
| 258595 | ${ }^{\text {65p }}$ | $25 C 1161$ | 110 | 2 sc1833 | 40p | 2sc2331 | ${ }^{500}$ | 2SC2824 | 750 9000 | 2sc3333 | ${ }_{1}^{1200}$ | 2SC4236 | ${ }^{600} 5$ | 250830 | 409 | 2SD1379 | ${ }^{1000} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD1939 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cop }}$ |
| 2 288598 | 50 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1162}$ | ${ }^{30 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1834}$ | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2333}$ | 200p | 2SC2825 2SC2828 | ${ }^{9000}$ | 2SC3345 2SC335 | $100 \mathrm{p}$ | 2SC4236 2SC4237 | ${ }_{650} 6$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 250892 \\ 2 S D 992 A \end{array}$ | ${ }^{250} 5$ | 2501380 2501384 | 100\% | 2SD1949 | 5000 |
| ${ }_{2 S 8598}$ | 30 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4154}$ | , | ${ }^{25 C 1844}$ | 500 | $25 c 2334$ | 800 |  | 200p | 2SC3352 2SC3353 | ${ }_{20} 200 \mathrm{p}$ | 2SC4237 | 650p |  | 1000 $35 p$ | 2SD1384 | 509 | 2SD1959 | ${ }_{5}^{2800}$ |
| ${ }^{258600}$ | 500 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC1165 }}$ | 7508 | 2sclisas | 15p | 2SC2335 2SC2344 | 75p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2832 }}$ | 3000 | 2SC3355 | 50p | 25C4301 | 5509 | 25D895 | 2000 | 2SD1391 | 250p | 2S01978 | Op |
| 258647 | ${ }_{20 p} 0$ | ${ }_{2 S C 1770}$ | 1800 | ${ }_{\text {2SC1847 }}$ | 35p | 2SC2347 | sop | 2SC2834 | 4000 | 25 C3356 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SCA742}$ | 275p | 2SD896 | 2000 | 25D1392 | 150p | 2SD1984 | 450p |
| 258548 | 45p | $2 \mathrm{SC1172}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC1855}$ | ${ }^{85 p}$ | $25 C 2353$ | 120p | $25[2837$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC3358}$ | 50p | 2SC4769 | 300p | 2SDS00 | 400p | 2501395 | 150p | 2502012 | 50p |
| 258549 | ${ }^{35}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1173}$ | 40p | 2SC1856 | 25p | 2SC2350 | 120 p | $25 C 2839$ | 400 | $2 \mathrm{SC3361}$ | 500 | 2SD198 | 1409 | 2SD905 | 450p | 2 SD1396 | 120 P | 2502125 | 225p |
| 2S8688 | 90 p | $2 \mathrm{SCl195}$ | 2100 | $2 \mathrm{CC1365}$ | 700p | 2SC2361 | 150p | $25 C 2853$ | 700 | 2 Sc 3376 | 300p | 2 20199 | 195p | 2SD916 | 130p | 2501397 | 1200 | $2 \mathrm{SD2}$ | 300p |
| ${ }_{2 S 8703}$ | 90p | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{C} 1212$ | 350 | 2SC1870 | 700p | 2 CC 2362 | 50p | 2SC2877 | 120 p | 2Sc3377 | 50p | 250200 | 180p | 2 20917 | 300p | 2501398 | 120p | 2SJ48 | 425p |
| 258705 | 2000 | 2SC1213 | ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1875}$ | 2200 | $2 \mathrm{CC2365}$ | 280p | 2SC2878 | 200 | 2SC3378 | 120p | 2 SD201 | ${ }^{2600}$ | 2SD921 | 3200 | 2SD1393 | 300 p | $2{ }^{\text {SJ }} 49$ | 425p |
| ${ }_{2}^{258707}$ | 2000 | $2 \mathrm{SC1214}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 2SC1881 | 70 p | 2SC2369 | 100p | $25 C 2879$ | 3200p | 25 c3383 | 80p | 2SD257 | 195p | 2 SD923 | 360p | 2SD1400 | 280p | 2 SJ 150 | 425p |
| 258776 | 200 | 2SC1215 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SC1890}$ | $15 p$ | 2SC2371 | 25p | 2SC2883 | 60p | 2 SC 338 | 550p | 2SD313 | 25p | 2SD946 | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1402}$ | Op | 2S 556 | 00p |
| 258718 | $0^{00} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1216}$ | ${ }^{200 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1504}$ | ${ }^{125 p}$ | 2 SC 2373 | 210p | 25C2898 | 200p | 2 sc 3393 | 800 | 2 20315 | 75p | ${ }^{250947}$ | 100p | ${ }^{2501406}$ | 50 p | 25, 74 | 60p |
| 258727 288754 | 200p | ${ }_{\text {2SC1222 }}$ | ${ }_{75 p}^{15 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1906}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | 25 C 2383 | 50 p | $25 C 2899$ | 500 | $2 \mathrm{SC3399}$ | 50 p | 2 20325 | 30 p | 2 2SD950 | 300p | ${ }^{2501407}$ | cop | 2 S .75 | ${ }^{380}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S 8555}$ | 3100 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1226 }}$ | 85p | ${ }^{\text {2SC1807 }}$ | 00 | ${ }^{25 C 2389}$ | $45 p$ | 2SC2909 | 60p | 2SC3400 | 35p | 250330 | $6^{65 p}$ | 2SD951 | 290 | 2511408 | 125p | 25.76 | , |
| 258772 | 25p | 2SC1278 | 110p | ${ }_{2 S C 1913}$ | 900 | $2 \mathrm{CC2407}$ | 1100 | $2 \mathrm{SC2911}$ | 800 | 2sc3401 | 50 p | 250348 | ${ }^{300} \mathrm{p}$ | 2SDes7a | 520 p | $2 \mathrm{SD14}$ |  | 25177 | 50p |
| 258774 | 50p | $25 \mathrm{Cl279}$ | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC1921}$ | 159 | 2SC2408 2SC2412K | 120 <br> 500 | 2SC2312 | 1200 8500 | (e) $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC3402 } \\ & \text { 2SC3409 }\end{aligned}$ | 400 $400 p$ | 250357 2SD358 | 40p | 2SD958 2S0965 | 60p | 2sD1412 | ${ }^{750}$ | 25179 251103 | 2250 750 |
| ${ }^{288775}$ | 00p | ${ }^{25 C 1306}$ | 90 p | ${ }^{25 C 1923}$ | 109 | 2SC2440 | 200p | 2sc2922 | ${ }_{480}$ | 2SC3412 | 800p | 250371 | 240p | 2S0970 | 170p | 2SD1415 | 190 p | ${ }^{2 S} 51108$ | Pp |
| 2S8799 288795 | ${ }_{800}^{280 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1308 K}$ | ${ }^{350 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1529}$ | ${ }^{180 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC2458 }}$ | 10 p | 2SC2928 | 5500 | 2SC3416 | 30p | 2SD380 | 650p | $25 \mathrm{D973}$ | 60p | 2 SD1417 | 125p | 2 SJ 115 | 525p |
| 258795 288825 | -80p | ${ }_{\text {2SC1312 }}$ | 40p | 2SC1940 | ${ }^{110 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2459}$ | 50 p | 2SC2929 | 2809 | $25 C 3417$ | 90 p | 250397 | 50p | 2SD973A | 70 p | $25 D 1425$ | 2600 | ${ }^{25} 1117$ | 550p |
| 258861 | 110 p | 2SC1318 | 10 p | 2SC1942 | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2470}$ | 659 | ${ }_{25 C 2334}^{25}$ | 759 | ${ }^{25 C 3419}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{250388}$ | 150p | 250985 | 1200 | 2SD1426 | 1600 | 25 J 119 | 700p |
| 2 28882 | 180 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1325}$ | 400p | 2SC1944 | 350 p | ${ }^{25 C 2481}$ | ${ }^{120 p}$ | 25 C 2937 | 2509 | 2sc3420 | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ | 250389 | 509 | $25 \mathrm{Sg}{ }^{2}$ | 120p | ${ }^{2 S D 142}$ | 1809 | ${ }^{2 S J 161}$ | 650p |
| 258886 | 90 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1327}$ | 200 | $2 \mathrm{SC1945}$ | 350p | ${ }^{25 C 2482}$ | 200 | 25 C 2338 | ${ }^{235}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3422}$ | 75p | 250400 | 14 p | 2501012 | 40 p | ${ }^{25 D 1428}$ | 2000 | ${ }_{2 S 162}^{2 S 19}$ | ${ }^{\text {680p }}$ |
| 2S8950 | 1800 | ${ }^{25 C 1328}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1946}$ | 1500p | ${ }^{25 C 2483}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2SC2939 | 4000 | 2sc3423 | ${ }_{1500}$ | ${ }^{250401}$ | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ | 25D1020 |  | 2SD1429 |  | 2SK19 | 5p |
| $2 \mathrm{SB951}$ | 1900 | ${ }^{2 S C 1342}$ | 15p | 2 SC 1947 | 4500 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2484}$ | 185p | 2SC2S44 | ${ }^{3000}$ | 2SC3446 | ${ }^{1500}$ | 2SD402 2 SD415 | $120 p$ 550 50p | 25D1021 | ${ }_{4000}^{1200}$ | 2SD1430 | 2800 | 25x40 | 50p |
| 2S81009 | 110p | 2SCi345 | 15p | 2SC1957 | 700 | $2 \mathrm{zC2491}$ | 200p | $25 C 2558$ | 50p | ${ }^{2 S C 3447}$ | ${ }_{2000}^{2000}$ | 25 d 15 | 55p | 2SD1022 | ${ }_{1300}^{400}$ | 25D1437 | 400 p | 2 LK 49 | 500 |
| ${ }^{2581077}$ | ${ }^{1850}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1346}$ | 1009 | ${ }^{25 C 1959}$ | 10 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2495}$ | 1900 p | 2sc2962 | ${ }^{8000}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3456}$ | ${ }^{200}$ | 2SD424 2S042 | 350p 1500 | 2SD1024 | ${ }^{130}{ }^{150}$ | 2SD1432 |  | 25K55 | 100 p |
| 2581109 | 55p | 2SC1358 | 2700 | 2SC1967 | ${ }^{1300}$ | 2 2S2498 | 50p | 2SC2979 | 160 2500 | 2SC3457 | ${ }_{1800}^{1250}$ | 25 S 426 250427 | ${ }^{150} \times$ | 2SD1030 |  | 2SD1433 | ${ }^{750 p}$ | ${ }^{25 \times 68}$ | ${ }_{7}^{100 p}$ |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SCl}} 8 \mathrm{2}$ | 75 | ${ }^{25 C 1359}$ | $15 p$ | 2 2S1969 | 1800 | 2SC2500 | 250 <br> 2000 <br> 0 | ${ }^{25 C 2387}$ | ${ }_{1500}^{250}$ | 2SC345 $2 S C 346$ | 18800 | 250427 250438 | 35 p | 2SD1046 | 2000 | 2 | ${ }^{1000}$ | $25 \times 73$ $25 \times 106$ | 5p |
| 2SC372 2Sc380 | ${ }_{10 p}^{25 p}$ | 2sch3s0 | 709 | - | ${ }^{1000}$ |  | ${ }^{2000}$ | 25C2989 2Sc2995 | ${ }^{1500}$ | 2SC346 2SC346 | 1800 3500 | 2504387 25067 | $35 p$ $15 p$ | 2SO1047 | 1800 | 2SD14 | 280p | ${ }_{25<107}^{2510}$ | 40p |
| 2SC332 | 50p | $2 \mathrm{CC1383}$ | zsp | 2SC1972 | 600p | ${ }^{25 C 2527}$ | 300p | 2SC2999 | 50p | 2SC3486 | 2258 | 2SD468 | 15p | 2SD1051 | 130p | 2501445 | 200p | 2SK118 | Op |
| 25 C 388 A | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC1384}$ | 200 | 2SC1973 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC2534}$ | 150p | $25 C 3501$ | 1400p | 2SC3a68 | 70 p | 2 SD471 | 200 | 2SD1050 | 1309 | 2SD1450 | S0p | 2SK125 | Op |
| 25 C 394 | ${ }^{80}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 1393}$ | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 1983}$ | 75 p | 2 LC 2535 | 300p | 2SC3012 | 300p | 25 C 348 | 3000 | 2SD525 | 50p | 2SD1062 | 1500 | 2SD1451 | 280p | 25K133 | 900 |
| ${ }^{25 C 403}$ | z5p | 25 Cl 394 | 15p | 2SC1984 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC2538}$ | 100 p | 2SC3019 | 320 p | $25 C 3482$ | 275p | 2SD526 | 70p | 2SD1063 | 2009 | 2SD1452 | 350p | 25x134 | 415p |
| ${ }^{25 C 454}$ | 150 | 2SC1398 | ${ }^{50}$ | 2 2Sc1985 | 100p | 2SC2540 | \$9000 | 2SC3025 | 500p | $25 C 348$ | 275p | $2 \mathrm{SOS45}$ | 18 p | 2501064 | 200p | 2501453 | 140p | 2 Sk 135 | 415p |
| ${ }^{25 C 458}$ | 190 | ${ }^{25 C 1400}$ | 50p | ${ }^{25 C 1986}$ | 100 p | 25 C 2542 | 300p | 2Sc3026 | 550 p | 2SC3502 | 100p | 250549 | 120p | 2S01065 | 1609 | 2SD1455 | 250p | 2SK147 | 160\% |
| 25C460 | 109 | ${ }_{2 S C 1403}$ | ${ }^{500 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2001}$ | ${ }^{350}$ | 25 C 2545 | 55p | $25[3030$ | 3500 | 2Sc3503 | 500 | 250551 | 300p | 2SD1009 | 150p | 2SD145 | 165p | 2SK150 | 150p |
| ${ }^{25 C 451}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{\text {2SCl } 1407}$ | 500 | 2sc2002 | 15 p | 2 SC 2546 | 25p | 2Sc3037 | 125p | 2SC3504 | 1200 | 2SD555 | 500. | 2SD1071 | 450 p | 2SO1459 | 120p | 2SK163 | 20, |
| 2SC495 2SC496 | ${ }_{25 p}$ | - | 150 500 | - | 200 | 2SC2547 | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 2SC3038 | 125 p | 2SC3505 | 2400 | 2SDS50 | 509 | 2501073 | 3500 | 2SD1468 | 809 | 2SK188 | P |
| ${ }_{2 S C 497}$ | ${ }_{85 p}$ | 2SC1429 | 500 | 2SC2021 | 100 | ${ }^{2 S C 2550}$ | 50 p | $25 C 3039$ | 800 | ${ }^{25 C 3506}$ | ${ }^{2500}$ | 2S5573 | 200 | 2SD1083 | 1500 | 2 2SD1479 | 200 p | ${ }^{2 S K 176}$ | 3000 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC515}$ | 100p | 25 Cl 1444 | 275p | 2SC2022 | 110 p | 2SC2551 2SC255 | 70 p | 2SC30 $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | ${ }^{2600}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 35}^{25}$ | 550, 1500 | 2S5575 2SD600 | 5300 300 | 2SD 1094 2SD110 | ${ }_{2}^{5200}$ | 2SD1 | ${ }_{\text {225p }}$ | 2SK192 | 50, |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC535 }}$ | 309 | ${ }^{25 C 1446}$ | ${ }^{550}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2} 223$ | 180 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2553}$ | ${ }^{200 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S}$ | 1500 | ${ }^{2 S C 3518}$ | 1200 | 2SD601 | 40 p | 2SD1111 | ${ }_{20 p}^{220}$ | 2SD14 | 300p | ${ }_{2 S K 197}^{2519}$ | 140 |
| 2SC536 2SC558 | 275p | 2SC1447 | 100 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2026 }}$ | ${ }^{300}$ | 2SC2555 | 120p | 2SC3058 | 2500 p | 2SC3519 | 2500 | 2SD602 | 600 | 2501113 | 225p | 2SD1496 | 350p | 2SK214 | 170p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC563}$ | ${ }_{1200}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1449}$ | ${ }_{120}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC2028 }}$ | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2562 | 90p | $25 C 3068$ | 500 | $2 \mathrm{SC3531}$ | 2255 | 2SD612 | 50p | 2SD1128 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SD1a}$ | 230p | 2SK216 | 2000 |
| 25 C 605 | 1000 | 2SC1450 | 2000 | 2scraze | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 2563}$ | 200p | ${ }^{25 C 3} 3070$ | 35 p | 2SC3549 | 2009 | 250613 | 700 | 2SD1133 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2501497 - | ${ }^{350}$ | 2SK278 | 400 p |
| $25 \mathrm{C619}$ | 100p | 2SC1454 | 250p | 2SC2037 | 50p | ${ }^{25 C 2564}$ | 2300 | $25 C 3074$ | ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3552}$ | ${ }^{3000}$ | ${ }^{250636}$ | 100 | 2501135 |  | ${ }^{25 D 1505}$ | 1200 |  | 1400 |
| ${ }^{25 C 84}$ | ${ }^{00 p}$ | 2SC1470 | 1200 | ${ }^{25 C 2053}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2 2SC2555 | 2800 | ${ }^{25 C 3075}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{25 C 3568}$ | 2000 | 250637 | 159 | 2SD1138 | 500 | 2501507 | s00p | ${ }^{25 \times 312}$ | ${ }_{750}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC644}$ | 10 p | ${ }_{2 S C 1472}$ | 200, | 2SC2055 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{2SC2568}$ | 1200 | $2 \mathrm{SC307}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | 25 C 35 | 2000 | 250638 | $15 p$ | 2sD1140 | Sop | 2 2501509 |  | ${ }^{25 \times 315}$ | P |
| ${ }_{2 S C 647}$ | \%0p | ${ }^{2 S C 1473}$ | 15p | ${ }^{25 C 2058}$ | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 2550}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3086}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{25 C 3595}$ | 2200 | 250639 | 20p | 2SD1142 | ${ }_{1750}^{350}$ | 2SD1511 |  |  | ${ }^{120 p}$ |
| ${ }^{25 C 881}$ | 250p | 2SC1474 | 45p | 2SC2050 | 80 P | 2SC2571 | ${ }^{350 p}$ | 2SC3089 | 1350 | 2SC3605 | 60 p | 250640 | ${ }^{350}$ | $2 \mathrm{SD1148}$ | ${ }^{175}$ | 2SD1519 | 50 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~K}} \times 323$ |  |
| $25 \mathrm{C683}$ | 35 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC1475 }}$ | ${ }^{60} 9$ | ${ }^{2 s c} 2061$ | 75p | ${ }^{25 C 2577}$ | 110 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3107}$ | 750p | ${ }^{2 S 5360}$ | 1000 | ${ }^{250655}$ | 180 | 2501159 | 950 | 2501521 |  | ${ }^{25 K} \times 386$ | ${ }_{6000}$ |
| 2SC708 25 C 710 | ${ }_{150}^{100 p}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1505 } \\ & 25 C 1507\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{450} 80$ | 2sc2068 2SC2071 | 8000 | 2SC2578 2SC2579 | 170p | 25 C 3112 25 C 112 | 35 p 400 | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 363}$ | 150 280 280 | 2SD661 2SO666 | ${ }^{600}$ | 2501180 2SD1163A | ${ }^{1500}$ | - | P | 2SK405 $2 \mathrm{SK413}$ | Op |
| $2 \mathrm{SC719}$ | 15p | 2SC1509 | 35p | 2SC3073 | A0p | 12 C 2580 | 175 p | 2 SC3116 | 75p | ${ }^{25 C 36}$ | 4000 | 250667 | \% | 2soiliss | 75 | \%smis5a | 1700 | 2ska45 | 500p |
| 2SC730 | 350, | 2SC1514 | 35p | 2SC2075 | 60 p | 2SC2591 | 225 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3117}$ | 120 p | 2SC3659 | 600 D | 25D668 | 1200 | 2SD1168 | 270p | 2S015s5 | 170p | 25X429 | 180 p |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SCT}} 32$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1515}$ | 609 | $2 \mathrm{SC2078}$ | 95p | 2SC2588 | 600 p | 2SC3122 | 50, | 2SC3668 | 120p | 2SD669 | 35p | 2SD1169 | 280p | 2501556 | 400 p | 2SK511 | 1509 |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{Cc} 733}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{25 C 1520}$ | 45p | ${ }^{25 C 2085}$ | 100p | 2SC2590 | 40 p | 2SC3148 | 1859 | $2 \mathrm{SC3675}$ | 1000 | 25D673 | 350 p | 2SD1173 | 350p | 2SD1564 | 1000 | 2SK513 | 325p |
| 2SC73s $2 \mathrm{SC7} 38$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1541}$ | ${ }^{110}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2098}$ | Op | 2SC2591 | 50p | 2SC3149 | 180p | 2SC3678 | 2800 | 250676 | 250p | 2SD1185 | 400p | 2SD1565 | 75p | 25K531 | 350 p |
|  | 15 p | ${ }^{25 C 1545}$ | 1200 | ${ }^{25 C 2092}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2592}$ | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3150}$ | 125p | 2SC3679 | 180p | 250716 | 809 | 2SD1186 | 400p | 2SD1571 | 1700 | 2SK534 | 7000 |
| ${ }_{2 S C 761}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1509 \\ & 110\end{aligned}$ | (e) | ${ }_{350}^{40}$ | ( | $\xrightarrow{12300}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2803}$ | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3157}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2300}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3680}$ | 380 p | 2SD717 | ${ }^{1800}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SD1187 }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{250 p}$ | 2 2SD1572 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 \times 537}$ | 900p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC762}$ | 750 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1569}$ | 55p | 2SC2099 | 2500p | 2SC2810 2SC2511 | 60 p 30 p | 2SC3152 2SC3153 | ${ }^{1300}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC368 }}^{\text {2SC368 }}$ | 4500 600 | 250718 250722 | 840p | 2SD1189 | 559, | 2SD1576 2SD1577 | 2500 | ${ }^{2515538}$ | 350p |
| 2 SC773 | ${ }^{85 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{2SC1570}$ | ${ }_{50}^{40}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2118}$ | 11000 | 2SC2621 | 70p | 2SC3156 | 3509 | 2SC3688 | ${ }_{550}$ | 2 2D725 | ${ }^{2700}$ | 2SD1191 | 1200 | 2501579 | 120p | 2SK555 | 400p |
| 2SC790 2SC792 | 380p | 2SC1571 | ${ }_{200}^{50}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2120}$ | 10p 5000 | ${ }_{2 S C 2625}$ | 190p | 2SC3157 | 200 p | 2SC3692 | 1500 | 250734 | 15p | 2SD1192 | 90p | 2SD1589 | 50p | 2SK5556 | 400 500 p |
| 2SC805 | 225p | 2SC1580 | 600 p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2141 }}$ | ${ }_{80}$ | ${ }^{25 c} 2626$ | 600 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3158}$ | ${ }^{2600}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3715}$ | ${ }^{4800}$ | 2SD741 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2501196 | 150 | 2 2SD1590 | 100 p | 2SK557 | coop |
| 25 C 828 | 20p | 2SC1593 | 25p | 2SC2153 | 400 | ${ }^{25 C 2231}$ | 20 p | ${ }^{25 C 3159}$ | 2000 | ${ }^{25 C 3717}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | ${ }^{250743}$ | ${ }^{130}$ | 2 25D1197 | ${ }^{150} 9$ | 2 2D1597 | ${ }^{310 p}$ | 2SK566 | 475p |
| 25 Cr 29 | 15p | ${ }^{25 C 1586}$ | 540 p | 2SC2166 | 800 | ${ }^{25 C 2634}$ | 109 | ${ }^{25 C 3164}$ | ${ }^{3500}$ | 2SC3729 | ${ }^{\text {450p }}$ | 250756 | ${ }^{1000}$ | 2 2501207 | 409 | 2SD1593 | 1259 | 2SK695 | 550p |
| $25 C 839$ | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC1617}$ | 3400 | 2SC2168 | ${ }^{120} 9$ | (2SC2636 | ${ }_{1200}^{40}$ | 2SC3169 2SC3170 | 160 p 300 p | 2SC3746 | ${ }^{1000}$ | 250757 250758 | ${ }^{1200}$ | 2SD1210 | ${ }_{1200}$ | 2SD1595 | 1600 2100 | 2SK719 | $300 p$ |
| 25ca70 2SCas8 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | - ${ }_{\text {2SC1523 }}$ | 500 | 2SC2188 2SC2800 | $70 p$ 250 | 2SC2640 | 1800p | $2 \mathrm{SC3173}$ | ${ }_{1800}$ | 25 C 752 | 250 p | 2S0762 | 100p | 2SD1218 | 75 p | 2SD1609 | 70p | ${ }^{25 K 724}$ | 800p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC930}$ | 15p | 2SC1626 | 65p | 2SC2221 | ${ }_{650}$ | $25 C 2853$ | 100 p | 2SC3175 | 150 p | 2SC3781 | 150p | 2S0763 | 340p | 2 SD1223 | T5p | 2 2SD1632 | 5000 | 251725 $25 \times 727$ | ${ }^{6000}$ |
| 2 SCOS 1 | 15p | $25 C 1627$ | 15p | 25C2228A | 50 p | 2SC2854 | 180p | $2 \mathrm{SC3178}$ | 175 p | 2SC3783 | 300p | 250788 | 180 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1225 }}$ | 1200 | 2 2S01637 | 50 p | 25K727 $2 \mathrm{~K} \times 735$ | Op |
| $2 \mathrm{SCS43}$ | 1609 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1628 }}$ | 750 | 2 Sc 2229 | 15p | $2 \mathrm{SC2655}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{25 C 3179}$ | 700 | 2 LC 3787 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 250772 | 2000 | 2SD1227 | 400 | 2 25D1647 | ${ }^{\text {200p }}$ | 25<758 | ${ }^{6000}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S c}^{25 C 544}$ | 140 p | 2SC1634 | 50p | 2 Sc 2230 | 800 | ${ }^{25 C 2656}$ | 550p | 2SC3181 | ${ }_{1200}^{200}$ | 2SC3789 2SC3790 | 750p | 250773 250774 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2501229 2501237 | ${ }^{2500}$ | 2SD1649 2SD1650 | ${ }_{\text {280p }}^{260}$ | 2SK787 | 300p |
| 2SC950 | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC1674 | 1000 | 2Scraz3 2SCz235 | ${ }^{1000}$ | 2SC2665 | 1000 | 2Sc3182 | ${ }_{\text {120p }}$ | 2sc3790 | ${ }_{1}^{1200}$ | 2SDT7 | 300p | 2SD1246 | ${ }^{300}$ | 2SD1651 | 1850 150 | 25K794 | 500 p |
| ${ }_{25 \mathrm{Sc} 55}$ | ${ }^{225 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC1675 }}$ | 900 | $25 C 2236$ | 200 | 2SC2668 | 100 | 25C3209 | 120 p | $2 \mathrm{CC3798}$ | 220 p | 2SD784 | ${ }^{850} \mathrm{p}$ | 2SD1247 | 100 | 2SD1663 | 450p | 2SK872 | ${ }^{650}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC980}$ | 400 | 2SC1678 | 300 | $2 \mathrm{SC2337}$ | 540p | 2sc2671 | 100p | 2SC3210 | 550 p | 2SC3307 | 120p | 250786 | 100p | 2SD1248 | 270p | 2501686 | 90 p | 2 K 903 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SCs938}$ | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 1683}$ | ${ }^{1000}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3238}$ | 45p | $2 \mathrm{SC2681}$ | 170p | 2sc3211 | 2200 | 2SC3811 | 800 | 2SD787 | 20p | 2S01251 | 180p | 2 2D1667 | 120p | ${ }^{25 \times 1051}$ | ${ }^{6000}$ |
| ${ }_{2 S C 983}$ | ${ }^{1200}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC1584}$ | 300 | 2SC2240 | 15p | 2SC2682 | 70 p | 2SC3322 | 280 p | 2SC3832 | 200p | 2SD788 | 30p | 2SD1263 | 90 p | 2SD1668 | 120p | 2SK1058 | 8000 |
| 2SC1000 | ${ }_{\text {20p }}^{200}$ | ${ }^{25 C 1685}$ | 300 | ${ }^{2 S C 2258}$ | ${ }^{300}$ | 2SC2688 | 27p | 2SC3225 | 50p | 2SC3933 | 2500 | 2SD789 | 200 | 2501264 | 55p | 280167 | 300p | 2SK1117 | 250p |
| 2SC1001 | 950p | $2 \mathrm{SC1729}$ | 900p | $25 C 2359$ | sop | 2SC2690 | 750 | 2SC3244 | 45p | $2 \mathrm{SC3853}$ | 220 p | 2SD792 | 400p | 2SD1265 | 759 | 2SD1730 | 350 p | $2 \mathrm{SK1118}$ | 225 p |
| S3501FER PACE |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2705}$ | 50p | 2SC3246 | 50p | 2SC385 | 250p | 2S0794 | 33p | 2SD1266 | 1800 | 2S01732 | 400p | 3SK45 | 100p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 C 2710$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SC3259}$ | 3509 | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 35$ | ${ }^{2200}$ | 2SD795A | 140 p | 2SD1267 | 55p | ${ }^{2501739}$ | 275 | ${ }^{35 \times 51}$ | ${ }^{1000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 C 2712$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 3260}$ | 220 p | $25 C 3857$ | 500p | 250811 | 450p | 2S01271 | 55p | 2SD1740 | 125p | 3sk59 | 100p |
| FOR MORE |  |  |  |  |  | 2SC2716 | 50. | $2 \mathrm{SC3261}$ | ${ }^{230}$ | $25 C 3858$ | ${ }^{5500}$ | 250819 | 200 p | ${ }^{25 D 1271 A}$ | 259 | ${ }^{2501748}$ | 90 p | 35k74 | 50 p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | ${ }^{259}$ | ${ }^{25 C 32}$ | 2800 | ${ }^{25 C 3370}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{250820}$ | 2500 | 2SD1272 | 50p | 2501760 | ${ }^{800}$ | $35 \times 77$ 3 K89 | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 S | 1200 | 25c32 | 280p | 2SC3883 | 280p | 2SD821 | 550p | 2SD1273 | 50p | 2SD1762 | 50p | ${ }^{35181}$ | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 2009 | $2 \mathrm{SC3284}$ | ${ }^{350}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2SC3884A | ${ }^{300}$ | ${ }^{250822}$ | 290p | 2501275 | 50p | ${ }^{2501773}$ | 1600 | 35885 | ${ }^{160}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 C 2740$ | 4500 | 2SC3269 | 50 p | 2SC3886A | 4000 | ${ }^{250826}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD1276 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {sop }}$ | 2SD1783 | 100p | ${ }^{351888}$ | 700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## PINCH ROLLERS / VCR BELT KITS

|  |  |  |  | Model Pric |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VHSEH3 VHSES2 |  | $\underset{ }{\text { FMS58. EM5S8.FM560, FM562, FM564. }}$ <br>  $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SONY SLC5, 6.7. $513000,8000,8000,8200$, <br>  $11,20.26,30.60 .100 .200$. SLF60PS, SLF50E, SLHF150, 850, SLK88, <br>  SLIV201. 202, 301, 302, 401, 402, 801, <br>  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | COLDSTAR ${ }_{1232}$ 1240, 1241,1242 1243. $1244,1245,1246,8000,8200,12210,1$ <br>  4200.4350. 4301, 4305, 4306, 2330, 43311, 4315, 4316, 4320, 4327, 4325. 4326 1800 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ELAUPPINIKTAVT 100. 200, 202, $222.224 .301 .306,307$. 309, 311, 312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 328, 404, 414, 434, 444, 478, 707, RTX100RTV $211,214,321,322,348$, RTX 250 . 260RTV324,R25 $165 p$$165 p$ RTV330, 454, 520, 530,535,500, 860, 870,$720.730,740,800,810,900,910,920165 p$ |  |  | THOMSON $343,351,352.353,360,364,368,410$,$400,510,520,530,540,620,630,640$. $4200.4210,4230,4240,4260,4300,4340$.$4400,5500,5540,6000,8540$ TX8000, $\mathrm{V} 309,318,357,309,410,411$,3901,4100 V333, V340 $\checkmark \times 300,301,302,305,306,312,3301$ 165p |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | TOSHIEA <br>  <br>  <br> 700 V547 <br> V5470, V5480 <br> 165 p 165 p <br> V108. V109, V199. V209. V609 <br> 40205, V91, V95 |  |
|  | I.T.T. $3935,3946,3948,3976,3985,3996,3995$, 3997.6348 VR3913, $3914,3943,3954,3984,3993$. 18904, 3994 VR3907 VR3907 VR3908 VR3908 VR3927, 3929,3968 IPRESSURE ROLL <br>  3721,3730, 3731, 3749, 3759, VR3761 VR3918, 3919. 3958.3998 VR 670, VR680, VR63 VR3927, VA397? VR482, VR5e0, VR581, VR592 VR3720 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VCR BELT KITS AKCI VP7100, VS9300. VS9500, V9700. VSS800V 51, VS2, VS4, VS5VS10VSX V VSX9, V5 105, 112,115. 116. 205. 220, 2244. 245, 247. 248, VS250. 512.515, 516V522, vS23, v525, vS35. v537, v538,vS53, vS55. vS66 vistivs | (ersem |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (c) |
|  |  |  |  | EV2 |
| ss51, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | SHARP <br>  <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ANNA  <br> AVE6 $125 p$ <br> AV77 $140 p$ <br> G700 $150 p$ <br> G900 $180 p$ |  |
|  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  VCHBO. $865,910 . \mathrm{VC}$ $810, \mathrm{VCT1314.5313}$ |  | GRUNDIS MVS 400, , $400,456,460$ VS $100,200,220,226,262,265,267$, VS 180, 200. 220, 226. 262, 265, 267, $2 \times 40800.0850,0890,1600,2000,2080$, $2 \times 40800.0850,0880,18$ $2200,2280, \mathrm{NVS} 200 \mathrm{R}$ <br> VS 150, VS 315, VS 320. VS326, VS340, V $5345, V 5380$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | HIMARI <br> $V \times 12$ $V \times L 7$. $V \times 18, ~ V \times 19, V \times L 10$ VXLA VXL335 VXLS. VXL6 <br> V×13, V×120 |
| H5umen |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lerik | 8AISHO VHL3, VR1000, VA2000, VR 2500 VR3800 | Authentic | VITACKIVI11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 88, 185,, 330 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | VR3300 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| SVN |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | VR3605, VR3905, VR3935, VR3954, <br> VR3985 VR3913. VR391s |
|  | ${ }_{\text {matrsul }}^{\text {masal }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | BONDSTEC  <br> BT100 $170 p$ <br> BT300, 8T3:0 $170 p$ <br> BT350 $140 p$ <br> BT50 $150 p$ |  |
|  |  | sambung <br> SA7 18, 117 , VB510. 520, $610,616,617$, $520,81,616,62,622,6900,910, v \times 510$, 516,616, <br>  $770,971,8220,825, v 1730,1790,18220$ $18225, ~ \mathrm{~V} 710,712,720.730,750,770$ 790, 925, 970, 977, 972, 8220 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | NATHONAL PANASONNC NV100, 180, $300.332,333,340,366,600$. <br>  <br>  <br>  $8200.8300,8400,8600,8610.8620$, NVG $14 . \mathrm{NVG7}, 10,12,15,18,30,130,400$. AGG100. NG70. 120.12. 1500. 2100, 2200, 1650 NVG9. NVGI20 $\underset{\substack{1050 \\ 1050}}{1.0}$ <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

# VCR BELT KITS / REPLACEMENT VIDEO LAMPS 

| Mo | Model Price | Model Price |  | Mode | el Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Modals O Ossasipion |  | ON/OFF MAIN |  |
| \%emmo |  | UNVESAL MOED LaMPQ |  |  |  |
| ombion |  | Panasonic crobol lamps |  | PRICE: 225 |  |
| Waik |  | Stapr vide umps |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |
|  |  | (e) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | FUNAI, G.E.C., GOLDSTAR,GRANADA, GRUNDIG, HINARI,HITACHI, ITT. JVC IHRD |  | Psice: 2000 | Marsul. 290,5 Sasho. |
|  |  | SERIES), MATSUI, MITSU8ISH NEC, ORION, NATIONAL |  |  | 130. к35, к0, кт3, кт4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sonvin } \\ & \text { PARIN No: } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $9014,9016,9033,9034,9053,9054,9055$ $9065,9110,9120,9510,9620,9530$, 5610 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Paice ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | fow Es SWITCH + REMOTE |
|  |  | ,8909,8912 |  | Doovo | (wiccil |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | OWER SWITCH $21 \mathrm{~mm}+$ MOTE SWITCH |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| atis |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | KV2706, KV275PE3, KV2756PE3 (4PIN FUNCTION SWITCH)VARIOUS |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | AUTHENTIC (N850), DECCA VLO7 aOp (VR8300), GRANADA (VHSTJ3 |  | CFH1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XP0521 } \\ & 2861471 \\ & 5861482 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (VR8300), GRANADA (VHS TJ3,WJ1, WJ3), ITT (VR3913. 3914, 3963), JVC (HT7200, 7300, 7350 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (1020) Hinosion |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | NATIONAL PANASONIC |  |
|  |  | GRANADA (VHSAY3), SHARP (VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388 <br> 90, 393, 9300, 9500, 9700) |  | Savo |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\qquad$ <br> PANASONIC |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MOANASENCG |  | (e) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{2020}{20}$ | GRANDATA LTD <br> Tel: 0181-900 2329 <br> Fax: 0181-903 6126 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{8,50 \\ 8200}}^{8.0}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

VIDEO SERVICE KITS
AMSTRAD
$\checkmark$ CRTOO
Contert
ELT SET. PINCH FOULEP. REEL IDLER. VIDEOLAMP
arder Codé: SKA1
FERGUSON \& JVC
$3 V 42 / 43$
HRD455/HRD725
Contents Economy fre contents.
BELT SEI PINCHROLLER BELTSET. PNCHROLLER CLUTCHMECHANISM. TENSION SUPPIYCLUTCH. TAKE UP BAND
order Cods: 5k37
\&16.00
CLUTCH
Onder Code: Sx3s

3V5815964465
 iRSS500
COntents PINCH ROLLER IDELR ARM. TENSYOV EAND
Oriax Code: Ske4
JV293830
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSON EANO. IDLERTYRES
Order Code: SKOS


3/35/36.38/39/49
HRDI10:111120225
COITATK
BEISET PINCHROLLER TENSION BAND. DLER TTRES Order Cade: Sk04

VT1NT33
Contents
BEIT SET. TNP REEL TAELE
YRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TMRE PINCH ROLIFR FFRREW DLER CLUTCH PLATE ond
order Code: SX45 $\quad \$ 13.00$
Economy Kt Cootents
BEIT SEI PINCH ROLIER FFREW IDLER TRE TAPP REFI TABLE TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE THAE

ทT5261/626936465/85/186/640
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. EEANOMY KET COATEM ROUER FIFEW ARM CLLTCH PLATE FFREW IDER ENSION BAND $\qquad$
14.00 Ifroer Codo: SKC5 $£ 3.00$
 $510520 / 25 / 261530355366540545 / 466484570755 / 57658085188$
TIMING BELT. PINCH ROLIER. FFREW ARM. CLUTCH BASE.
IENSICN BAND Order Code: sk52

VT100/1101111113/15/188:120/125/128/130/335138/45/150/ $75 / 22022512501255 / 258: 260$ NT 30

3V31/3V42
HR7600761076507655
Contents
BELT SEI, TN REEL TABLE
TYRE PINCHROLLER. REEL DEFL TUCLUTCH. TNEDEF Order Code: SK33 $£ 11.00$ BELTSET TN REELTABL TYRE PINCHROLLER FEEL, IDLER TYRE TNIDERL TYRE UTCH Order Code: SK34 $\$ 5.00$

3V35/36/38:39/49
HRD1 10/111/12CT121/225
Conteats BELT SET, TU REEL TABLE
TYME SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. TH
CLUTCH. TUIDLER REEL
IOIER. TENSIONBANO
Order Code: SK35
3V29:3V30
HR720077300:7350
Cantents
BELT SET TNREEL TABLE
TMRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLLER REE IDLER TNUCLUTCH. TANIOLER. TENSIONBAND. YIDEOLAMR Order Code: $\$ \times 31$ §10.08
3V44:45/48:53354/55/57
$3 V 44 / 45 / 48.53354 / 55 / 57$
HRP50:HRD $140 / 50 / 58 / 460$
HRP50:HRD140/150/158/460
HRD250/257/565566/755
HRO250RS
COAtBAt
BELT SEI PINCH RCOLER. CUUTCH MECHANISM TENSION
BAND
OAND Code: SK3s $\$ 15.00$
Ecomamy Nit Contents
BELT SET TJUREE TABLE THRE. SUPPLYREEL TAELE
TYRE. PINCHROLLER. TN CLUICH. TNIDLER TYRE REEL DDEATYRE
£10.09

Econony fot Contents
EELT SET. TAREELIDEER TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE PRNCH ROLLER PEEL IDLE TYRE TUIDIER THRE TN CLUTCOrder Code: Sk32

Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER

BEIT SEI. PINCH ROLLER FFRREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE TENSION BAND

## PANASONIC

FISHER
FVHP905i906:907:908/9101911/916/918

Contents Econanty hit Content BETTSET. PANCHROLIER. BEITSET. PNCHROUFA FIOER GEARIDTER UNIT.
£13.09 Order Code: \$K58
FUHP615618620622710/71/715771677201721/722725

## 7301830:840 <br> Cantents

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Economy Kit contents } \\ \text { BELT SET PINCH ROLLER } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER. } \\ \end{array}$
IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SKG8
E11.00 Order Code: SK6s

## HITACHI

VTIINT33
Contents
BELTSET PINCHROLIER. TENSHON BAND. IDLER TYRES Order Code: SKOB

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER

Price: $£ 4.00$ each AMSTRAD MODE KIT Price: $£ 2.75$ each

## SEE OTHER PAGES FOR MORE GRANDATA BARGAINS

NV2000NV2010
Costonts
BEIT SET. PINCH ROLLER. BELT SEI PINCH ROLLEA.


## NV 300 NV 330 NV 333 NV340:NV366

Cantents
BELT SEI PINCH ROLLER. TENSION AAND. IDLER TYRE E5.00
Order Code: SKOI
NVZ000NV2010

| 2 |
| :--- |
| 5 |
| 5 |
| 5 |

BELT SET. PANCH ROLLER F
DLER PLAY IDIFR TENSION

Economy Fot Content

| Order Code: SK13 | $\underline{15.00}$ | Order Code: SX14 | £3.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

NV7000NV7200ANV7800

COntents
BELT SET. PNNCH ROLLER.
IDER UNIT. PLAY IDLER
Ecanomy lit Contents
TEER UNIT. MLAY IDLER IDLER TYRE CLUTCH TYRE
Orter Cods: SKII $\quad$ 88.50 Order Code: SK12 $\$ 3.25$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| BELT SET. PNNCH ROLIER. | EELT SEI. PINCH ROLLER. |
| IDLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER | IDLER TYRE. PLAY IDIER |
| TENSION BAND | TYAE |
| Order Code: SK15 E7.00 | Order Codes SXI6 |

## NVG7, NYGYNGIONVG: NVGI NNGIANVGI SNVGIE <br> NGIO <br> AG1810 Contents LOADINS <br> LO <br> TENS Order

## Contant

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contants } & \text { Economy at Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROUIER } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. } \\ \text { PLAY IDIER. FIREW IOLER. } & \text { PLAY IDLER TMEE. FFREW } \\ \text { TENSION BAND. FFIREW MRE } & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { TENSION SAND. FF/REW MRE } & \text { IOLER TYRE } \\ \text { Onder Code: SK29 E12.00 } & \text { Order Cose: SK3I }\end{array}$
NV230-2502260/280/430/450/4604470650/8101890

## AG1200PKJAG1500PK

| Contents | Ecamony kit Contents |
| :---: | :---: |
| BEIT SET. PANCH ROLLER | GELI SET. PINCH ROLL |
| EER. TENSION BAND | IDIER TYRE |
| Order Code: SK23 $\mathbf{E 6 . 0 0}$ | Order Code: 5K24 |

## NV6JONV688

BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER

## MAY DIER NH ROLIER

LAY IDLER FFRREW IDLER.
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK25
\$12.00
NV730NV770
Contents
SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT. SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT } \\ \text { PINCH ROLLER. IDLER UNTT. } & \text { PINCH ROLIER IDIER TYRE }\end{array}$
TENSION BAND E5.00 Order Code: SK20 $£ 3.00$
NW370NV $380 / 480630: 78018301850 / \mathrm{AG} 2100$ P//AG2200PK
Contents
Econamy Kit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROULER

ELI SEI. PINCH FOLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.

NV777NY788
BEIT SET. PINCH ROLIEA. BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
DLER UNIT TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK17 17.08 Order Code: $5 \times 18$

Economy Ar Cootents
Ecanomy kit Contemts
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. PLAY IDLER TYRE FFIREW LER MRE

## anomy Fit Contents

$£ 3.00$ER. \& 4.00

VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## SHARP

VC3 381
BELT SEI PINCH Economy Kit Conteats BELT SEI. PINCH ROLLER. SELT SEI. PINCHROLERR.
PEE IDLER TENSIONBAND. REFI DLERTYRE VIDEO LANP IENSIONBAND Order Code: SK47 £8.00 Drder Code: SKHB VC500NC571NC581NC582NC583VC584NC5F3 Coatents Economy Ift Contents BELTSET. PINCHROLIER. BELTSET.PINCH ROLIER. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { REEL IDIER. TENSION EAND } & \text { REEL IDEER } & \\ \text { Order Code: SKCO } & 53.50 & \text { Brder Code: SKG1 }\end{array}$
VC781NC7810NC7822NC785VC786VC793NC800: VCA100'VCA102NCA104NCA2O2 BELT SET.PNCHROUER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SEI. PINCH ROUIER } & \text { BELI SEI. PINCH ROLLE } \\ \text { REEL DAVE UNIT. TENSION REF DRIVE UNIT TME }\end{array}$ BAND
Order

| VC681NC68 | 迷 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Coatents | Econormy Itit Contents |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLEA | BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER |
| PEEI DRIVE UNIT TENSICN | REEL DRIVE UNTT TYRE |
| BAND |  |
| Order Codo: $51652 \quad$ ¢ 13.50 | Order Code: S453 |

## FOR MORE DETAILS OF OVER 500 TYPES OF SERVICE KITS.. PLEASE RING US!

## BACKUP BATTERIES

REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NI-CAD RACKUP BATTERIES
Replaces Ferguson Part No:
00E6-067-001, used on DK10, L2V Replaces Philips Part No's:
138-10138, 138-10313. 1.2V-90mAh
Replaces Phillps Part No's:
138-10229. 2.4V-90mAh
REPLACEMENT FERGUSON N-CAD BACXUP

## BATTERIES

Replaces Ferguson Part Nos:
00E6-066-001, 2.4V
Used on: $3 \vee 35,3 \vee 56,3 \vee 58,3 \vee 65$

## REPLACEMENT <br> LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS





## JUST ARRIVEDHE NEW ITEMS

## Satellite PSU Repair Kits

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

| WuE, \% Mooti | OROEA CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 6sop |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9020, 9220 | SATPSUZ | 850p |
| AMSTRAD SADS 10, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 850p |
| AMSTRAD SRDSEO | SATPSU4 | espp |

Replacement Video Heads

| HAKE | models | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI | V7570, VT575, VT576, VT580. VT585 VT588, VTF70 | 3100p |
| LT.T. | VR3761 | 31000 |
| JVC \& FERGUSSON | HRD950. HRD960, HRD990, FV46 | 5000p |
| LUXOR | VR3761 | 3100p |
| MITSUBISHI | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONC | NYFS 200 , NVFS 90 , NVV 8000 | 4600 p |
|  | NVHO100, NVHD101, NYHF100 | 3100p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | D5600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS1000P, TLS 1001 P . TLS 1100 | 3100p |
|  | VHR7800, VHR7810, VHR8000SP. VHR8801SP, VHRD4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80, VCH81, VFFR815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33, VCA35, VCA43. VCA44, VCAA6, VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | YCA55, VCAE3 | 2200p |
| SOXNY | SLVE56, SLV715. SLV757, SLV777. SLV815, SLV825 | $4600 p$ |
|  | SLv353UB | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E, CCDF5OOE, CCDVSOE. CCDV95E. CCDSPSE | 4800p |

## Original Video Heads

| MAKE | models | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVG20. NVG21, NVG22, NVG25 | 3000 p |
|  | NVG25, NVG28, NVG200, NVD48 PART NO: VEH 0343 |  |
|  | NVG33, NVG45, NVG46, NVLZ3 NVL25, NV2 28 <br> PART NO: VEA 0417 | 2900p |
|  | NVJ30, NVHJJ33. NVL20, NVI21. NVG30, NVG31, NVG40, NVG130 PART NO: VEH 0416 | 2700p |

## Audio Control Head

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
USEC On: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2,, VCR4S00, 4500 MKII, 4700,
FNAI FUNAL VS2, VCRA600, 4800, $5200,5600,6600$. VIP3000, 5000
Aiso fits: Fio 1 TY, FUNAI. HINAR1. PROUNE, SCHNEIDER AUSO Sits: FEELITY, FUNAI. HINAR1. PROUNE, SCHNEIDER,
TOWADA, UNVERSUM
OROER CODE: AHO1 PRICE: $1350^{-}$ AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8500,8602 . 8003, VCRB804. 8700. 8704, $8714.8800,9005,8244$
ESO FITS: ANITECH. BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELTY, SOUNAND. GAANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE PROFEX SONEDIER. SEGESENTA. SHINTOM. TASHIKO, TATUNG.
Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PUTT MABEER | m00Els | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vegmar | NVG7 etc | 875p |
| VER 0030 | NV300, NV340 etc | 875p |
| -arous | NV777 etc | 875p |
| FER 0103A | NV250, NV450 etc. | 825p |
| 49P.0125 |  | 625p |

8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

## Control

Aseque remoes control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite -nows. P1,5 Auxilliary Optionsit

- eopuces up to 8 remotes with one - Simple 4 digit setup routine Curecis 1000 of models " Teletext functions with Fastext
- Den ilarge keyl tayout ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Code Search Facility
- Svin and asy to pperete * Replace broken or lost remotes
- Jrgies fernote not required

Order Code: $\mathbf{8}$ WAY Price 1450 p + VAT

Replacement Video Cassette Housings

| MAKE | modets | CODE | PREE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35. VSS3. VS55. VS56. VS75 | CH18 | 2800p |
| GRANADA | VHSDP1 | CHO5 | 3100p |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CHOT | 2800 p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P, 1291P, 1295P, 9400 . 73401, GSE1295P, GSE1891P, 20001Q, 20051 Q VCP4200, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4311, 4315, 4316,4320, 4321, 4325 | CH 25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV51, 1221. 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, GHV8000, 8200 | CH26 | 2900p |
| FERGUSON \& J.V.C. | 3V38, $3 \mathrm{~V} 39,8943,8944,8951,3 \mathrm{~V} 35,3 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 49$, HRD 110, 111, 120, 121, 225 | CHO | 2600p |
|  | 3V42, 3V43, 3V44, 3V45, 3V48. 3V53, 3V54, 3V55, 3V57, 8945, 8947, 8948, HRD 440. $141,150,157,158,160,250$, MRD $257,455,565,566,725,755$ | CHO2 | 2600p |
|  | 8948, 8950. FV10B. 12L, 13H. 14T, 20B, 21R, 22L, 26, 395, HRD230, 430, 530 | CH03 | 2800p |
|  | 3V58, 3V5s, 3V64, 3V65, FV11R. 6950,8951 , HRD 770, HPD 180. HRD370 | CHOA | 2800p |
|  | FV31R | CH19 | 4300 p |
|  | HRD515, 520. 527, 540, 550, 580, 600, 510. 620. 660, 670, HRD830, 840, 850, 860, 4050 . 6600, FV37H | CH2O | 2400p |
|  | HRD540, 580, 830. 860, 910, 960, HRD970, HRDX20, FERGUSON FV57H | CH27 | 2400p |
| I.T.T. | VR3605. VR3905 | CH01 | 2800p |
|  | VR3918, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CHO | 2800p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH62 | 2500\% |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CHO6 | 4300p |
| N.EC. | N830EG. N831EG. N832, N833EG | CH01 | 28000 |
|  | N895 | CH02 | 2800p |
| PHILIPS | CASSETTE LIFT ASSEMBLY ( 69120366 ) DV186, 190, 286, 471, 562, 761, VR6180, 6182.6185, 6285, VR6290. 6291, 6293. 6362, 6367, 6393, 6467, 6469, 6470, VR6561, $6670,6760,6761,6870.6970$ | CHO 5 | 1100p |
|  | VR6443 | CH22 | 2000p |
|  | VR6448 | CH 23 | 2500p |
|  | 49586 | CH24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH851, VCH852 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA103, 103GV, 106, $106 \mathrm{GVM}, 254 \mathrm{GVM}$ | $\mathrm{CH}_{23}$ | 25000 |
|  | VCS211, 244, 5055, 605, VCB230. VCD806G, 810G, VCT212, 310,410G. 610 | CH 23 | 2500 p |
| TELEFUNKEN | VR2970 | CHO2 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | V $320,321,323,326,4200,4300$ | CHO1 | 2800p |
|  | V342, 343, 352, 353, 360, 364, 368, 4210, 4230, 4260, 4400. V5500, 6000, 8540 | CH02 | 2600p |
| toshiba | V55, V57 | CH01 | 26000 |
|  | V65, V66 | CH02 | 2800p |

## Service Aids

| DESCRIPTION | VOLuME | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEADCLEANER | 75 ML | SPO1 | 140 p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176 ML | SPO2 | 150 p |
| SULCONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZE IT | 170 ML | SP04 | 220p |
| FREEZE TT | 400 ML | SP16 | 350 p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 450 ML | SP05 | 170 p |
| ANTISTATIC | 150ML | SPO6 | 1700 |
| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 2009 |
| AERO DUSTER | 1504AL | SPO8 | 220 p |
| AERODUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | 427p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200ML | SP09 | 200p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 160p |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 200p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250ML | SP18 | 150 p |
| ADMESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190 p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200 ML | SP20 | 240p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE. | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 280p |
| TUQE SILICOON SEALANT CLEAR | 75ML | SP23 | 280p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | $5 P 24$ | 150p |
| SCrien cleaner | 200ML | SP25 | 150p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100p |

All the above trems are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product. postage \& package will be charged as follows:
300p for 5 cans 450p for more than 5 cans

## CD Pick Ups

## SONY OFTICAL PICK UP

PART NO: XSS210A SONY CDPC 301M, CDPC 305M 2200p Fers most Sory. Akei \& J.V.C. Portable Hi-Fi and Midi Syetems

## PART NO: KSSZ10B

USED ON MODELS:
CFD100, 105L, 120. 300. 440, 454, 455, 50, 500, 55, 58, 60
CFD68. 750, 755.760, 765, 770.775,440S, W100, $1005 \quad 2200 \mathrm{P}$

Cassette DC Motors

| MOTBR IYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| SV MOTOR | 170 p |
| 9V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12V CW MOTOR | $170 p$ |
| 12 CCW MOTOR | 370 p |
| 13.2 CCWMOTOR | 290 p |

## Cassette Tape Heads

| HEAD TYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| MONO HEAD | SOD |
| STEREO-HEAD | $110 p$ |
| MINI HEAD | $150 p$ |
| AUTOREVERSE HEAD | $200 p$ |

## Soldering Accessories

## DESCRIPTION

$\ldots$ CODE PAICE

25 WATT 240 VAC (XS 25 W 40V)
15WAT 240 VAC (XS $15 W 240 \mathrm{~V}$ ) 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT

 SOLDEPING STAND \& SPONGES | SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SPARE SPONGE | S108 | $350 p$ |
|  | S109 | $55 p$ | SPARE SPONGE

SOLDER
I8 SWG 500 GRAMMES
20 SWG 500 GRAMME
22 SWG 500 GRAM
SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{~m} \overline{\mathrm{~m}} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$
SOLDER MOP $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$
SPARE NOZZLE

## Transistors \& ICS

| BU 506A | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{p}^{\text {P }}$ | MUE 13009 | $100 p$ | 2SC 3885A | 350p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 84810 | 110 p | MJE 18004 | 125p | 2SD 633 | 70 p |
| BUZ90A | 180 p | STK 6982H | 600p | 2SO 1680 | $225 p$ |
| CXA 1044 | 550p | STK 7253 | 4500 | 2SK 793 | 400 p |
| HA 13408 | 3500 | TDA 2030 H | 100p | 2SK 956 | 1400 p |
| IRFBCAO | 400 p | IEA 2019 | $200 p$ | 2SK 1023 | 550 p |
| 1272 | $200 p$ | TMP 47C434N | 1250p | 2SK 1342 | $750 p$ |
| 16210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600 p |
| MC 3423P | 100p | 2SA 1540 | 55p | 68000 | 500p |
| M. 15015 | 2500 | 2SC 3788 | 60p | 825147 | 450 p |
| MU 15016 | 350p | 2SC 3885 | 350 p |  |  |

## GRANDATA LTD

## Tel: 0181-900 2329

Fax: 0181-903 6126


## Black*Star BLACK STAR LIMITED


1.3GHz Frequency Counter Only £149.00

Available From:
Willow Vale
S.E.M.E
C.P.C
 TO4 ABBEY STREET, ACCRINGTON
LANCS BB5 1EE
Tel: $01254236521 / 390936$
fax: 01254395361
SEMB large Sa. for trade catalogue
CALLERS WELCOME BUT TRADE COUNTER CLOSED ALL DAY WED OPEN MON-FRI 9-5pm SAT 9-12 noon

| ASK US FIRST <br> FOR ALL YOUR COMPONENT NEEDS AS WELL AS FOR: | VALVES <br> NEW - Branded Boxes - full range (matched pairs available) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EC | E3.50 E4.90 |  |  |
|  | ECC8 |  | ECL82 |  |
|  | ECLIS6 | ¢4.75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {PC }}$ |  |  |  |
| 促 | PL |  |  |  |
| ADX Converters (for Astra ID)............... $£ 99$. |  |  |  |  |
| Pace 900 repair kits.......................................... 59Pace 9000 repair kits.......................... 55 | Ask for other ty |  |  |  |
|  | SATELITE SYSTEMS <br> Pace MSS 100 with 80 cm dish nono. $\mathrm{fl} 15.00+$ VAT |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Muliti 2 NB Holders..................................-155.98 |  |  |  |
|  | AB Switches $\qquad$ 99.95 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Doorman iwo station intercom .......... |  |  |  |  |
|  | HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS XXX |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  CASSEITS. YDEO TAPE (end VZOOO) Et:  despatch on Saturdays. |  |  |  |  |
| Goods rre despatcheo on the diy wer recive rour ordor.11 toc ony reason we ere our of frock <br>  <br>  Orfars. MIN. ORDEA 25 |  |  |  |  |

ALVES

Black Star Ltd
4 Harding Way
St Ives
Huntingdon
Cambs PE17 4WR
England
Phone: 01480462440
Fax: 01480495172

# TE I E U都 5   $\begin{array}{cc}\because & \ddots \\ \because & \ddots \\ & \ddots\end{array}$ 

## Whose Baby?

It doesn't seem often nowadays that an individual receives acknowledgement, let alone a substantial award, for research in the TV field. So the news that Larry Hormbeck has been awarded the Eduard Rhein Foundation's Technology Award for inventing the Texas Instruments' digital micromirror device (DMD) is welcome. The award is made for basic research into, or development in, the fields of radio, television and information technology and has a cash value of DMI 67,000 (about $£ 75,000$ ).

For those who haven't been following digital light processing, which was mentioned in George Cole's report from Berlin last month and has received several mentions in teletopics, the DMD is a highly sophisticated chip which carries on its back an array of tiny micromirrors. There are at present two versions, one with $848 \times 600$ mirrors (each mirror produces one displayed pixel) and the other with $1,280 \times 1,024$ mirrors. These mirrors are each mounted on an electronically-controlled tilt mechanism within the chip. What they do is to modulate an incident light source. The chip is complex electronically as well as mechanically, since it has to convert the incoming interlaced TV fields to produce the
digital signals that control the micromirror array. Movement and other forms of image compensation are incorporated to remove picture distortion, also extrapolation between scan lines.

The names of Cambell Swinton, Baird, Zworykin and those in the EMI team that developed the 405 -line system in the early Thirties are well enough known, as are those of many others who contributed to television in the early days. Many from the early days of radio and electronics are remembered from circuits that still bear their name - the Eccles-Jordan counting circuit, the Hartley, Colpitts and Miller oscillators, the Wheatstone bridge and the Schmitt trigger for example. Then there's Professor Yagi of the aerial. But who led the team that developed the shadowmask tube (the idea initially came from the Hazeltine Corporation, being taken up by RCA when it required a display device for its colour system)? Who devised teletext? Which names do you associate with satellite and digital TV technology? In truth, very few.

We all know that Bardeen and Brattain first discovered the transistor effect, while Shockley devised the junction transistor. Thereafter there are
few names that come to mind in the semiconductor field. Clarence Zener, Schottky and Darlington - after that I, personally, draw a blank!

Could the relative lack of well-known names from more recent times be to do with the fact that research today, being infinitely more complex, depends on larger teams of scientists and engineers? Yet the EMI TV system development was very much a team effort, and the members of that team became well known. But teams today are probably much larger, while ideas tend to get thrown about and developed by different firms let alone teams. Research in the semiconductor memory field has become so expensive and complex that major electronics manufacturers worldwide have to collaborate.

The award to Larry Hornbeck at least brings recognition to one current man in TV research. This is welcome but unusual: one doesn't expect to get to know many of the names behind such current advances as digital TV, tape and disc systems and the various forms of flat-screen display. Probably recognition for technical achievement has always been a rather hit or miss affair, with hundreds of unacknowledged contributors to our technology.

## EDITOR

John A. Reddihough

## PRODUCTION EDITOR

Tessa Winford
CONSULTANT EDITOR
Martin Eccles

## EDITORIAL OFFICE

01816528120
Fax 01816528956
Note that we are unable to answer technical queries over the telephone and cannot provide information on spares other than that given in our Spares Guide.

## PUBLISHING DIRECTOR

Susan Downey

ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER<br>Carol Nobbs<br>01816528330

## ADVERTISEMENT SALES EXECUTIVE AND PRODUCTION <br> Pat Bunce <br> 01816528339 <br> Fax 01816528931

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

01444445566
Fax 01444445599
Ordering hotline for subscriptions with credit card phone 01622
778000 and quote reference $\mathbb{N J} .24$ hour service
NEWSAGENT ENOUIRIES
David Sanders
0181652 8152, Fax 01816528997

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows part of the Pace MSS100, a recently introduced entry-level satellite receiverdecoder with a revolutionary profile. Our thanks to Pace for the loan of the receiver.

# Lefters 

## AN UNHELPFUL APPROACH

Problems with manufacturers who are reluctant to offer technical advice to any but their top account holders have been aired in these pages from time to time. Clarion has gone a step farther.

We needed a cassette motor for a relatively new model. On contacting Clarion we were told that as we didn't have an account we would be transferred to the Customer Services department. This turned out to be rather difficult. When we did eventually get through we were told that spares couldn't be supplied direct. We would have to get in touch with the local repair shop, which is some thirty miles away.

A call to this company didn't really help. They told us that they couldn't supply spares to third parties, and had previously got into trouble for doing so. They were sympathetic and tried to suggest alternatives, unfortunately to no avail.

Clarion suggested that we open an account if we needed spares on a regular monthly basis. This seemed to be a waste of time, as we rarely need any specialist Clarion parts - and an account would have taken time to set up.

We had a similar experience recently when we needed an instruction manual for a Toshiba fax machine. Various phone contacts around the country were given to us, but all came up with the same type of reply - "sorry, we don't supply parts or information to third parties." Just one phone call did the trick a few days later when we required an instruction manual for a Samsung fax machine. We were given the price immediately and the manual arrived by return of post.

It seems that while some companies go out of their way to be helpful, others just put obstacles in your way. You can guess whose products we will be recommending to our customers in future.
Radio and Electronics Engineer, Cambridgeshire.
(Name and address supplied.)

## ELECTRONIC SET-UP PROBLEM

This is a plea to manufacturers to give thought to us poor chaps on the ground who have to grapple with innovations that, however well intended, often simply make our jobs more difficult. For example I was recently called to a Panasonic TX25W3 TV set (Euro 1 chassis) whose colour subcarrier oscillator required adjustment - the customer's complaint was that the picture went into coloured bars when the set was warm.

Now with this chassis all adjustments are made electronically, using the remote control unit to gain access to the set's service mode. Sounds marvellous - no need to remove the back cover! But I was not in possession of the necessary information, and guessed that the likelihood of my hitting on the correct sequence by chance was about the same as winning the Lottery. So the set was hauled into the workshop and the technical people at Panasonic were contacted. 1 was told that to enter the service mode you turn the bass to maximum, the treble to minimum and then press the button marked reset while at the same time pressing the volume down button on the TV receiver. Obvious really, when you think about it!

Once the set is in the service mode the various adjustments can be selected and made using the remote control unit's Fastext buttons. I selected 'colour VCO' and found that the setting was +37 , way off the recommended -002 . Carrying out this adjustment cured the problem and the set was then returned.

Fortunately Panasonic provide technical information to non-dealers, so I escaped without having to buy a service manual. With many other manufacturers the manual would have had to be obtained, turning a simple adjustment into an involved and relatively expensive job.

Manufacturers should realise that many of us engineers have to deal with a wide range of different models, most of which now have unique control set-ups. We can't be familiar with them all! So come on you manufacturers, use a bit of common sense. It shouldn't be necessary to have to obtain a service manual to carry out simple adjustments. Information on gaining access to these hidden functions could easily be printed on a label and stuck to the inside of the cabinet.
Colin Hartley,
West Yorkshire.

## NEWSGROUP

If anyone is interested in me forming a newsgroup for the TV trade, like the ham radio one, please e-mail me on "stephen@hardrock.zynet.co.uk". I envisage tips, queries, items for sale and general topics as the main subject matter for the group, but other things would probably be acceptable. Please let me know.
S. Woodbridge-Smith,

Argyle TV and Video, Plymouth.

## PRODUCT QUALITY

The quality of the electronic equipment being sold to the public seems to be declining remorselessly. There are VCRs with plastic mechanics that fail if you try to insert a cassette the wrong way round, TV cabinets that crack at the drop of a hat, and products that crack when you try to repair them because they have no scrvice position. All, it seems, in the name of cost cutting. Here are some examples:
(1) Try removing the back mechanism PCB from a midmount Matsui VCR. It's easy to break the PCB as you remove it, or crack the main PCB.
(2) Ferguson and Toshiba VCRs have a small plastic gear that drives the carriage. It can break if the customer tries to put in a cassette the wrong way round. They also have the drum motor stator (coils) mounted on the main PCB with the rotor being part of the mechanism. So you can't separate and test them.
(3) In the Panasonic K mechanism arm P5 (part of a long, thin strip of metal) bends. On the $G$ deck it was a cast gear arm.
(4) There are JVC control cam gears, plate assemblies and load gears that sheer, or the plastic twists.

There are countless more examples, too numerous to mention. Why are we obsessed with making things smaller, service unfriendly and very cheap? I bet that if VCRs cost $£ 500$ for the most basic models the public would still buy them.

Today's products should be idiot proof. You can't watch

#  you can build for yourself! New range, new features! 

## For only $£ 69.95$, you can build a "CUSTOM TELETEST" for yourself.

 Your ideal Christmas present! We can even send it gift wrapped to you for December 19th!> At $£ 69.95$ the standard version has 4 TV test patterns, 1 KHz audio, RF tuneable from chs $32-40$
> inc PAL I /G sound, and line out audio \& video.

At $£ 89.95$ the deluxe version has all the standard features plus extra test patterns, 6 KHz audio, S-Video (Super VHS / Hi-8), programmable on screen text, and patterns over external video
At any time, you can upgrade your standard to a deluxe version for only $£ 29.95$. That's why they're called CUSTOM TELETESTs!
Easy to assemble with only a few basic tools. Adequate calibration can be done with a good TV Full calibration can be done with an oscilloscope and a TV. A free back up service is provided. Free UK P\&P. Overseas $£ 15$. All prices exclude VAT. All products have a 1 year parts \& labour guarantee.

ALL PARTS ARE INCLUDED! This means the case, sockers, stickers. modulator...everything! The only thing you need to buy is a 9 V battery!

For ready built TV Test Pattern Generators with "textbook accuracy", the TELETEST Quicktest.(E99.95) TELETEST ( $£ 149.95$ ) and TELETEST PRO ( $£ 209.95$ ) are all available from OZAN and good distributors.
small children all the time, and it's easy to insert a cassette the wrong way round. Doing this shouldn't result in the machine going into the self-destruct mode! Equipment needs to be moved, and it needs to be serviced.

Whatever happened to the plastic covers one used to find on the primary side of switch-mode power supplies? With some VCRs the live mains supply is on the same PCB as the low-voltage electronics. One small mistake and you can end up with a nasty shock. You find this unsafe practice in Amstrad, Sony, Ferguson and Toshiba VCRs - I'm sure there are many more. Have these products been passed for safety?
Name and address supplied.

## AKAI VS-F200

John Edwards' fault note on this model (September, page 793) was correct as far as it went. There can however be a problem with damaged eject gear teeth with this VCR and earlier machines that use the same mechanical design. The cause is poor meshing between the eject gear and the eject slider, because the black plastic lug that retains the slider provides insufficient support should excessive stress be placed on the mechanism. A technical note (AV 10014) on this problem was issued at the time, outlining a remedy (fit new type arm shutter, add new spacer, replace eject gear if teeth are damaged, apply grease to specified points). Later mechanisms of this design were upgraded, with a doublewidth lug that gives good support.

The purpose of the arm damper and spring combination is so that when a cassette is inserted it drops down into posismoothly, and subsequently ejects smoothly. If the combination is not fitted, the cassette will drop into position
and flip back up too quickly - a toaster effect.
When a cassette is inserted, a lug that's part of the cassette load block runs along the moulded groove in the chassis. It pushes the arm damper down, under spring tension, as the cassette moves into position. Otherwise there is a big drop for the cassette as it turns the $90^{\circ}$ bend to go down. The heavier the cassette, the more apparent the effect. This is why it's called an arm damper - it cushions the drop, and works the same in reverse (eject).
Alan Murphy, Technical Liaison Officer,
Akai (UK) Limited,
Hounslow, Middlesex.

## HINARI VXL8/9, AMSTRAD VCR6000 ETC

John Pitt-Francis's advice on these machines (November, page 44) is not entirely correct. He is right to say that the cause of no rewind and fast forward is unreliable trigger lever action, but not in recommending edge cutting, increased spring tension and light greasing as a cure.

We see a fair number of these decks in various lowbudget VCRs, and used to advocate the filing and greasing method. When the units began to bounce however we looked more closely at the root cause of the fault. The reason the trigger lever (item 260) is left proud is that the brake plate (item 261) which carries it doesn't travel far enough to the right. The cause is wear on the rubber block, which the brake plate pushes against, on the chassis. All that's required for a lasting cure is to replace this rubber pad (item 41, Amstrad part number 153091), which is available from Amstrad or CPC.
Rob Younger, Darton Electronics Services,
Barnsley, Yorkshire.

# Teletopics <br> <br> Projection TV Systems 

 <br> <br> Projection TV Systems}

Texas Instruments recently gave a demonstration, with a number of its customers, of projection TV systems using its digital light processing (DLP) technology. The Brussels demonstration signified the official launch of DLP systems in Europe. The basis of DLP technology is Tl's digital micromirror device (DMD) chip, which uses an array of digitally-controlled micromirrors to produce a picture by modulating the light from one or more light sources. An optical system, including a colour filter wheel, projects the modulated light on to a screen. Ti has announced that it will not be selling the DMD chip separately: OEM customers must buy the whole light modulation and optical system, which TI can tailor to meet particular requirements.

For example a Nokia back-projection system using two DMDs, one for red and one for green and blue, produced a 50 in . (diagonal) display. The reason for the two DMDs is that the light source used in this application emits more blue and green than red light, enabling these colours to be
time-multiplexed by a single chip. nView demonstrated a single DMD projector aimed at the office presentation market, while Rank Brimar demonstrated a high-power (more than 1 kW ) projector that uses three DMDs, designed to produce displays on screens of about 5 m (diagonal). The light source makes a big difference to cost, ranging from $\$ 1,000$ to several thousand dollars.

The quality of the pictures has been widely acclaimed. But problems remain, in particular the fact that the DMD chip yield is not high. Failure mechanisms are also still being studied, something that takes time with new technology.

Samsung has developed a 30in., widescreen 3D projection TV system. It uses two projectors and head-tracking technology that moves the image as the viewer's eyes move. The system is due to be launched late next year. Samsung has also developed a 22 in . TFT LCD screen that cost some $£ 15 \mathrm{~m}$ to develop over four years. The screen is less than 25 mm thick and has an energy consumption of less than 15W.

JVC is about to launch in Japan two new LCD projectors for PC and HDTV applications.

## Satellite TV

The fifth Astra satellite, 1E, has been successfully launched into orbit at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It's the first of a planned series of satellites that are dedicated to digital TV transmissions. In all there will be 56 transponders, each able to provide around ten TV channels. A number of leading European broadcasting organisations, including CLT and Canal Plus, are already planning to offer services.

According to Astra's parent company SES, over five million households in the UK can now receive Astra services, three and a half million via individual dishes and distrihution systems and one and a half via cable systems.

Developments in LNB technology have enabled Sky to offer a new, smaller dish. The 48 cm diameter makes it 37 per cent smaller than the 60 cm size previously regarded as being the minimum acceptable. The dish is intended for use in the area to the south and east of a line from Southampton to Hull.

## Pocket-sized Video

NEC engineers have developed a pocket-sized video playback device, called Silicon View. to play back MPEG-1 video and audio stored on a credit-card sized memory board. The prototype, which has been produced primarily to prove the system, has a 40Mbyte
memory card that provides a playing time of just four minutes. The device, which has no moving parts, is unlikely to become available until much larger storage capacity memory chips have been developed. It weighs 295 g , the dimensions being $14.6 \times 7.6 \mathrm{x}$ 3.7 cm with a $5 \times 3.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ screen size.

## TV and the Internet

Intel, the world's largest manufacturer of microprocessors, has developed technology to enable domestic PCs to receive television programmes and related information simulataneously from the Internet. The company sees its Intercast technology as an alternative to digital transmissions and broadband cable networks as a way of supplying news, entertainment and information services to domestic PCs. PCs equipped with the technology would receive TV signals with related information as embedded signals. This could include point-and-click links giving access to pages of information on the Internet.

Philips has developed a television-based method of using the Internet. Its Internet connection system is designed around the use of a CDi player. The Philips Internet connection kit consists of a modem that plugs into a CDi player, a telephone cable, a telephone adaptor and the CDOnline disc. According to Philips this approach should appeal to the mass market. The price of the CDi player and kit, at around $£ 500$, is far less than the cost of gaining access to the Internet via a PC.

## Servicing News

Hitachi is appointing service agents and closing its Middlesex-based service operation. Techsure in Greenford is being closed down, though Hitachi will keep a specialist camcorder
repair team at Hayes. It will also deal with "non-routine service matters". The authorised agents will be service specialists, not retailers. There is no change to the spares ordering system.

## ＇The Better Choice＇

－More new products and spares
－More choice
－More commitment to higher stock levels
－More product support
－More technical know－how
－More dedication to customer care

Willow Vale supplies parts for all these household names，with over 290，000 different spares available by letter，phone，fax or C．O．P．S．（＇viewdata＇based order／enquiry system）．
Should you require any technical help，advice is available on our＇TECHUNE＂ 0891615915 （＇all calls cared ot premium rate）．
Being Willow Vale，we don＇t just guarantee the quality of our spares．We also pride ourselves on our prices．．．and our genuinely friendly and knowledgable staff．
$\therefore$－TOSHIBA SAISHO panasonic


人117ヨOl」


NIKKAI AMSTRAD


# Reports from Brian Storm, Mike Leach, Terry Lamoon, David Belmont, Paul J. Charlton, Robert Marshall, Stephen Leatherbarrow, Ray Porter and Michael Maurice 

## Panasonic NVG21

The symptoms were badly distorted sound and diagonal lines across the picture. Anyone optimistic enough to try to play a tape would see that the drum and capstan speeds were incorrect. In a machine of this age the initial checks should be carried out in the switch-mode power supply. We found that $\mathrm{C} 1019(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ had died of old age.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVG10

An intermittent mechanical fit was the complaint with this machine - the mechanism would shuffle around, the machine then powering down. Selecting rewind or fast forward would sometimes produce a quick shuffle, then the command would be ignored. A machine of this age is usually in dire need of maintenance kit VUD4103KIT, but the part needed to cure the symptoms just mentioned, the mode switch, is not included. Its part number is VSS0135. B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ40

The machines in this range and subsequent ones incorporate an internal fault diagnosis system. Pressing eject, fast forward and rewind puts the machine in the fault diagnosis mode (with shuttle search machines press eject and hold shuttle forward). The VCR will then recall from its memory the last registered fault --unless it has been unplugged from the mains supply since the last fault occurred.

The fault with this machine was intermittent stopping. Unfortunately it occurred once every two weeks. But the machine said E2, which according to the manual means reel stop problems. So we turfed out the two ON2170 reel sensors and cleaned the reflector surfaces. Our sincere thanks to the diagnostic system - the machine hasn't darkened our doorway since!
B.S.

## Akai VS765

This machine wouldn't respond to any function requests. There was also no clock display. A start was made in the power supply, to see whether there was anything obvious amiss, but the voltages at plug WP201 were all correct. Attention was next turned to the microcontroller chip IC403 and the front control panel. We found that the 5 V supply to the chip and the panel were o.k., but the 5 V reset voltage to the clock microcontroller chip was very slow in coming up while there was no reset voltage at all at the microcontroller chip on the main board.

The reset pulse is derived from the BU5V supply, which was very low. It comes from TR205 on the main panel. This transistor should receive a 23 V input, but the voltage had fallen to only $5-6 \mathrm{~V}$. The cause was the $15 \Omega$ safety resistor R221, which had gone high in value. A replacement produced normal operation.
M.L.

## Akura VX90

The customer said that this machine would shut down when play or record was selected. Fast forward and rewind were o.k. Once the top cover had been removed I saw that there was no drum rotation. Although I didn't have the circuit
diagram, I decided to strip out the main PCB and investigate. Unfortunately first-line checks proved to be inconclusive. As no resistors or safety components had failed, I felt that a manual would be required.

While I was trying to relocate the top board however my hand brushed against the r.f. booster/modulator. It was very warm. I then noticed that the r.f. channel output adjustment was chewed and possibly damaged. When the modulator was disconnected from the PCB the drum rotated and playback was achieved. A new modulator put matters right. The job might have been easier had there been a few more safety components.
M.L.

## Samsung VIK320

Watch out for this one: if the machine starts to do weird things by itself, e.g. trying to load with no cassette inserted, or the cassette flap 'flapping' with no tape in, check for dryjoints at the lighthouse.
M.L.

## Matsui VP9401

This machine wouldn't load. As there was no drive to the loading motor I pulled the machine apart to gain access to the loading drive chip. This was very hot and its casing was damaged. The machine worked when a replacement chip had been fitted, but the chip was still overheating. A new loading motor put that right. The machine then worked fine.
T.L.

## Matsui VX1100 etc

Intermittent mechanism faults are now common with this range of machines, e.g. failure to eject, not playing, etc. If you get this problem you can clear it by cleaning the mode switch. For a permanent cure however replace the switch with the improved type.
T.L.

## Matsui VP9401, VP9501

For problems with sound recording or playback, or any other intermittent deck problems, check the jump connection board at the rear of the mechanism. You will probably find dry-joints. Resolder all connections and give the machine a good test.
T.L.

## Sony SLVE40

This machine wouldn't eject tapes. The mechanics didn't jam: the mechanism would go to the point where it was ready to eject, then just sit there. The culprit was the mode switch, a replacement restoring normal operation. The mechanism bears an uncanny resemblance to the deck used in the Amstrad double-deckers, budget Aiwa machines, etc. D.B.

## Hitachi VT65

Intermittent failure to record the picture was the complaint with this machine. When a sample tape provided by the customer was tried we found that no f.m. had been recorded. When the fault eventually put in an appearance in the work-

## VCR CLINIC

shop we found that little f.m. came from the modulator chip. A replacement thick-film unit cured the trouble. D.B

## Panasonic NVF65

This machine was dead with just a squeal from the power supply. When the main PCB was disconnected the power supply worked perfectly. So it was time to start disconnecting the loads to find out which one was imposing the excessive load. The 45 V line turned out to be the culprit. Now there's a rather unusual shunt stabiliser across this rail, based around transistor Q6021 which was being turned on hard. A fault in its base drive circuit was therfore suspected. But checks here proved fruitless. The cause of the problem was the fuse on the main PCB. It was dry-jointed. Resoldering it cured the problem.
D.B.

## Sanyo VHR7700

This machine was dead, with only the clock display showing. There was no switched 5 V supply because Q5402 was open-circuit.
D.B.

## Amstrad UF20

There was buzz on the E-E sound and tuner signal recordings: recordings via the scart socket were fine. In this and later Amstrad models the tuner, i.f. section and r.f. converter are housed in one can, part no. 254873. A replacement cured the fault.
D.B.

## Ferguson FV31R

This machine would jam intermittently then turn itself off. It uses optocouplers as mode switches. A sub-panel mounted on the power supply/servo PCB feeds the pull-up resistors associated with these optocouplers. The cause of the fault was a dry-joint on this panel.
D.B.

## Matsui VX800/Saisho VR1000

This machine's mechanics failed to complete the loading cycle in either play or record. On inspection we found that the cam gear was bone dry. A replacement together with some grease restored normal operation.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVFS90

This machine's playback picture was certainly below par. We suspected the heads but the drum is very expensive. So some checks were carried out. We found that the source of the trouble was on the delay PCB, which sits on its own at the bottom of the machine, being connected to the main PCB via various cables. A clean signal arrived at this board, but a very poor signal left it. On further investigation we found that capacitors C3501 and C3506 had dried out. Replacing them restored the excellent pictures that this superb SVHS machine produces.
D.B.

## JVC HRD660

The pulley ring on the capstan motor in these machines tends to split, the result being either cyclic interference to playback accompanied by a ticking noise or complete failure if the pulley and belt actually come off. The pulley is
a toothed gear. JVC can supply a replacement, part number PTU96031-678C, to eliminate the need to replace the capstan motor.
P.J.C.

## Amstrad DD8900 Twin Deck

The problem with this machine was no fluorescent display. R29 ( $15 \Omega$, fusible) in the power supply was open-circuit. Replace D29 (BA157) as well, or the repair will probably bounce. It's wise to mount these two components off the board to increase the air circulation around them. P.J.C.

## Mitsubishi HSM34

This machine had a cassette stuck inside it. We found that the eject sequence couldn't be carried out because the main reel belt was off its pulley at the capstan motor. The pulley ring was off the capstan too - a split had appeared in the pulley. This would normally call for replacement of the capstan motor. We've had success however by simply fixing the split pulley back on its shaft. The small split doesn't impair performance.
P.J.C.

## Akai VSF30EK

Fluorescent display failure is common with these machines. A kit is avàilable from Akai, part number BX744015J. It consists of replacements for C446/7 and D416/7 together with details of a small modification to extend tube life.
P.J.C.

## Mitsubishi HSM54 and Variants

This machine seemed to load the cassette correctly until either play or record was selected. It would then cut off, after approximately three seconds. The cause of the fault was the cam pinch lever (LO16) which had become misshapen where it contacts the pinch cam, preventing completion of the loading sequence. I've also known this part to break completely, the symptom then being either failure to accept a cassette or tape damage on load/eject.
P.J.C.

## Hitachi VTM830

This machine didn't record sound and there was no E-E sound whilst recording. When the record button was pressed there was a noise as if the sound was being strangled: sad, really! The sound fced to the modulator and the scart socket is from pin 30 of the LA7297 record/playback processor chip IC401, which also switches on the 9 V supply to the bias oscillator. The bias oscillator transistor Q401 had died.
R.M.

## Goodmans TX1101 etc

The deck used in this machine is the same as that in the Amstrad VCR6000 and many other, often obscure, models. There are many similarities in the electrical/electronic systems as well. The following fault, which has become common, applies to them all.

The usual symptom is switching from the LP to the SP mode without being asked. Ripple on the ' $\mathrm{mco} \mu+5 \mathrm{~V}$ ' supply is the usual cause - it's at the rightmost power supply plug pin. The component that's responsible is either the bridge rectifier or $\mathrm{C} 509(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$. We replace them

## VCR CLINIC

both, also the pinch roller, then set up the control head. There have been no comebacks after doing this.

It's also common to find that the audio/control head tilt adjustment was incorrect from new (as it was with the Amstrad machines), to the extent that there is insufficient tension at the top edge of the tape. This produces rippling at the top edge and thus poor tape/head contact.

C509 can deteriorate further. As a result the 5 V supply is so poor that the microcontroller chip fails to reset. The deck continues to carry out its initial shuffle however.
S.L.

## Samsung VI711

Intermittent play was the customer's complaint. I assumed to start with that the cause was of the usual idler or belt kit variety. Not so. Another symptom I noticed was patterning on the E-E pictures. So I checked for hum on the supply rails. This was in fact the cause of the trouble: C102 $(3,300 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ had fallen to a very low value.
S.L.

## Sharp VC390H

After carrying out a deck service I did a full function check and was suprised to find that there was a no record fault. Playback was o.k., but the machine would neither record pictures and sound nor erase previously recorded material. The Rec12V line seemed to be an obvious thing to check. Bingo - the voltage was missing. It comes from the 2SA950 transistor Q807 on the bottom 'servo' board. As we didn't have a 2SA950 a BC640 was tried instead. It provided a complete cure.

## Matsui VX735A/Saisho VR3300

The customer complained that the aerial socket was too hot to touch! When we tested the machine we found that the r.f. modulator's metal case was indeed extremely hot. A check on its supplies showed that one read 18 V while the other was correct at 12 V . These voltages were measured at CP501. Further checks in the power supply revealed that Q502 (2SD1207) was short-circuit all ways round.
S.L.

## Orion D4500

No playback was the customer's complaint. In fact the machine's r.f. output lacked video modulation because of an intermittent dry-joint on the wire link next to R4203, which is near the LA7282 chip and the r.f. modulator can.

The innards of this machine bear a close resemblance to the Matsui VX1000/2000.
R.P.

## Fisher FVH5100

Failure to play was the original symptom, with auto-ejection of the cassette. A new idler assembly cured that. But there was occasional colour dropout when playing a known good tape, leaving a white-spotted monochrome picture. Scope checks showed that one head's f.m. signal was missing at the output from the BA7253S three-head amplifier and switching chip. By the time the head-switching signal at pin 1 could be measured, the fault had cleared and didn't return for a month - in the customer's home, of course. Replacing the upper drum assembly cured the fault.

The original head assembly appeared to be in perfect
condition. There must have been an intermittent break in a head winding or head ferrite, possibly caused by the tape brought along by the customer - it had been spliced using Sellotape.
R.P.

## Matsui VX800A/Saisho VR1200

This machine had been in several times because of the same fault: intermittent switching off. I changed the mode switch, but this made no difference. Then, quite by chance, I discovered that the spring action of the play and stop switches had been lost. As a result they were not making when required. New switches cleared the trouble, but two weeks later the machine was back. This time the cam had seized. After replacing this item we'd finally seen the back of the machine.
M.M.

## Ferguson FV62L

Capstan wobble was the trouble with this machine - the picture broke up in both rewind and forward search. The culprit was IT25. After replacing it the machine behaved normally.
M.M.

## Matsui VX1100

There was no LP playback colour with this machine, though recording was normal. The cause was eventually traced to C4316. One of its legs was dry-jointed.
M.M.

## Telefunken VR4940

This machine is similar to the Ferguson FV32. The one we had would load up, start to play, then stop. I suspected the reel sensors, but replacing them made no difference. Replacing the mode switch put matters right. M.M.

## Matsui VX2700

Intermittently reverting to standby, after long periods of varying duration, was the complaint with this machine. Resoldering a number of dry-joints around the microcontroller chip IC1 101 cured the trouble.
M.M.

## Philips VR727

This machine's threading motor had seized and its drive chip had burnt out. Unfortunately the chip is not listed separately in the manual: you have to replace the capstan drive board. Replacing this and the motor restored normal operation.
М.М.

## Ferguson FV62L

The customer described the symptom as "a vibration on verticals when a tape is being played". The fault was intermittent as well. A call to Ferguson Technical produced the suggestion that IT25 was responsible. Replacing it cleared the trouble.
M.M.

## Hitachi VT430

This machine wouldn't eject tapes. The cause was simply a slack reel drive belt - in the eject mode the belt drives the carriage. A new belt put matters right.
M.M.

## MANOR SUPPLIES

## QUALITY TV \& VIDEO SPARES SUPPLIED FOR ENGINEERS BY ENGINEERS

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


$\star 40$ different patterns and variations

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

Price of Kit
$\$ 79.00$
Case ( $10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}}$ ) app
Optional Sound Module ( 6 MHz or 5.5 MHz ) $\$ 19.00$
15.90 Built \& Tested in Case including Sound Module $£ 139.00$ Post/Packing $£ 4.50$
Add VAT $17.5 \%$ TO ALL PRICES

## PAL COLOUR BAR GENERATOR (Mk4)

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

* In addition to colour bars R-Y, B-Y etc.
$\star$ Cross-hatch, grey scale, peak white and black level
* Push button controls, battery or mains operated.
$\star$ Simple design, only five i.c.s on colour bar P.C.B
* Backup service available.

PRICE OF Mk4 COLOUR BAR GENERATOR KIT £39.00. CASE $£ 5.80$. BATT HOLDERS $\mathfrak{£ 4 . 2 0}$

## MAINS SUPPLY KIT £5.80

(Combined P\&P £4.50)
VHF MODULATOR (CH 1 to 4) FOR OVERSEAS 56.80
FASILY ADAPTED FOR VIDEO OUTPLTT \& C.C.R.V
LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMER TESTER $\star$ Service Aid.

* Saves time and Money
$\star$ Checks short turns
$\star$ Simple to use.
* Reliable.
$\star$ Battery operated * Pockect size

PRICE $£ 24.00$
POST/PACKING $£ 2.50$

VIDEO (PAL) TO R.G.B. CONVERTER<br><br>$\star$ Ready built \& tested $\star$ R.G.B. + Sync Out -Scart<br>* Incl. Power Supply<br>- Colour/Brightness<br>Contrast Controls<br>- Size $5^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$

PRICE £99.00 POST/PACKING $£ 3.50$

## CRT TESTER \& REACTIVATOR KIT

$\star$ For Colour \& Mono complete with Case. Panel Meter Indicator - can be adapted for latest CRTs
$£ 55.00$ P.P. $£ 4.50$

## KITS AND PROJECTS

SAW IF AND TURNER UNIT completc and rested for vidco \& audio outputs £28.50 p.p. $£ 1.80$.
PAL DECODER KIT (Video to RGB) for Monitors $£ 27.00$ p.p. $£ 1.80$.
PAL ENCODER KIT (RGB to Video) $£ 20.00$ p.p. $£ 1.80$.
INFRA RED REMOTE CONTROL TESTER Infra Red Remote Control Tester £10.00 P.P. $£ 2.50$.

TV \& VIDEO SPARES

REMOTE CONTROLS
Replacement for: Ferguson. Hitachi. Philips. Panasonic. Grundig. IIT. Sony. Saisho. Granadat. Saisho + many others Phone for make and model no.

IC SELECTION


# Satellite Workshop <br> Jack Armstrong 

A lot of our business nowadays seems to start with a telephone call. The results can be quite mixed.

## Bright Star

One of our local shops had sold an Amstrad satellite receiver system to a customer from Baslow, which is a rather posh sort of place. A few weeks later he returned to the shop to ask about buying another dish and LNB. He was naturally sold these items, and away he went. The next bit is where I became involved. He had rung the shop with a question and they had put him on to me!

I quizzed him for a while to get his story. He told me that he has a holiday cottage in France and that he had bought the original system for use there. It had been such a success that he'd decided to buy another dish for UK use, taking the recciver itself back and forth with him on his visits.

Now that 1 knew the background. I asked what the problem was. He wanted to know how to set up the dish. Being the sort of person I am, I enquired how he'd aligned his French dish.

Apparently he was able to "see the satellite" at his cottage in France. He had only to point the dish at it therefore.

Intrigued, I asked him what the satellite looked like. He replied that it was "a bright light in the sky". . . Unfortunately he couldn't see it when in England.

At this point I mentioned its distance from earth and added that it doesn 't have headlights.

Obviously a job for a local installer, but how lucky can you be - just pick a star at random and point the dish at it!

## Funny Pictures

I had a call this morning from a lady in distress. She couldn't receive satellite pictures at all, neither would her video. Her TV set had been "playing up" or, to be more precise, "giving funny pictures". She'd tried swapping over with her portable but, as she couldn't figure out how to tune the channels, she'd swapped back.

When I arrived I found that the coaxial lead from the aerial was connected directly to the back of the TV set, and two r.f. leads connected the VCR to the satellite receiver. A quick lead swap restored the satellite TV pictures. The TV set itself was an ITT Model CT1611/2. When tapped, it would produce maximum volume and lose field hold. I assume that the cause was a dry-joint which I'll no doubt find in the workshop later. For the moment I've left the portable connected.

## Technisat Kundendienst wir Bedanken uns bei Ihnen!

On Wednesday evening three weeks ago I received a callout while I was listening to Eric Wiltsher's Satellite Workshop (Astra radio. frequency 7.56 MHz on the JSTV transponder, at $8.10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for those interested). I was a little annoyed, because I couldn't very well listen in the car!

The problem was a 'dead' Technisat 4000ST receiver, which I brought back to the workshop for investigation. It
didn't take long to find that the mains transformer's primary winding was open-circuit. As there's no longer a Technisat subsidiary in the UK, I dusted off my English-German dictionary and phoned the factory at Daun. The girl who answered said that the transformer for that model was obsolete but. if I faxed an enquiry, she thought that a replacement might be available. At least I think that's what she said!

So I faxed the information in my best schoolboy German and waited for a reply that didn't arrive. A week later however my toes were crushed by a battered jiffy bag that came through the letter box. It was a transformer, free of charge, with the compliments of Technisat! Impressed by this service, I faxed back a letter of thanks (if you're puzzled by the heading above, it should translate as Technisat Customer Service we thank you!). A note inside the jiffy bag explained that J.D. Electronics in Sudbury, Suffolk, is now the Technisat UK agent. I rang Joe at J.D. (01787 880 328): he confirmed that the transformer is a stock item, and mentioned that the firm also supplies Echostar spares. Useful to know.

## No Connexions

A gentleman who phoned last week was happy to let me take away his Connexions CX95A receiver for repair: I made the mistake of assuming that he would be happy to pay for it! After ordering and fitting a new decoder board I telephoned to give him the good news - only $£ 75$ plus VAT. He became quite stroppy, and insisted that it shouldn't have gone wrong "after only two years".

Without an extended warranty there was little I could do about this: it was well outside the twelve-month warranty, and I'd been lucky to get a brand new Thomson decoder board so cheaply. Call me stupid but, to try to reduce the cost, I decided to see if I could fix the original decoder.

The fault symptom was display of the 'card invalid' message each time a valid card was inserted. A check on the 5 V supply to the card reader showed that the voltage appeared briefly as the card was inserted, then dropped to zero. This suggested to me that the supply itself was o.k., the fault being in the card reader. It took an hour however to track down the culprit, a leaky 5.6 V zener diode next to the card holder.

I compromised and suggested a $£ 45$ repair charge expensive for a zener diode, but it helps with my petrol costs and the fact that I now have a new, unwanted Thomson decoder board in stock (it fits most Echostar and Palcom models. . .).

When I returned the receiver the customer asked me to install it back in the cabinet, on top of his VCR! I compromised by squeezing them side-by-side on the shelf. This arrangement still looked tidy, and provided far better ventilation. He paid me without a murmur, and seemed grateful.

## Decorators

Loss of the satellite TV picture following a visit from the decorators was the complaint. When I called to inspect the installation I found that the Amstrad SRD400 receiver had popped its 630 mA fuse. This suggested a possible shortcircuit in the LNB or the cable. A replacement fuse melted instantly, so the diagnosis seemed to be correct.

The terrestrial pictures were also very poor however, bringing a suspicion to my mind. I traced the aerial and LNB cables through the wall and went outside. They'd been swapped over! The decorators had removed the sockets so that the cables could be pulled into the wall, allowing the new wallpaper to lie flat. They'd made a superb job of refitting the sockets - on the wrong cables!


## we'll make you feel better.

Buying from your present supplier may feel like money down the drain. Buying from CPC is money in your pocket.
You get a choice of 39,000 quality products from over 300 leading manufacturers. At CPC we only steck quality products from quality manufacturers. All the biggst equipment names are represented in our catalogue induding TDK, 3 M, Duracell, MK, Weiller, Sony, CK ett.

Over 27,000 companies get a better deal with us.
And the list is growing by the day. From our inception in 1967, we have enjoyed year on year growth, seeing our client base of 2,000 in 1986 boosted by a further 25,000 companies who have switched to CPC - and stared!

The catalogue couldn't be easier to use. Whecher you are a service engineer, OEM, school or manufacturer, whatever your component needs, you'll find them all listed in our easy to use index and cross reference section. Audio products, battenies, computer products, hardware, motor control, semiconductors, surface mount, tools and original manufacturets spares are just some of the sections included.


Catalogue
is now available
Our sales office is open Monday to Saturday taking orders by phone, fax and post

Diamond Service means
CPCI 50.000 spawe ker sāme day despatch is guaranteed.
Representing the ulimate in customer sertice, CPC's Diamond Service ensures all orders received before 5.30 pm , are despatched the same day - guaranteed.

How to open an account today.
Just pick up the phone, give us the details and the job's done. And once youre on our databasc we'll send you bullerins on all the latest products and great offers from CPC, four times a month.

## Free catalogue, <br> free carriage.

Once you've opened an account, we will send you a complimentary 1,700 page catalogue and with all orders over $\{30$ carnige is absolutely free? So, if you want to stop your money going down the drain, call us today. Sutur of ther scoway

## CPC. Faraday Drive,

 Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire,
# The 

## George Cole


#### Abstract

Digital video recording systems have been used for many years in professional broadcasting studios, where there is a need for multiple dubbing and editing with little or no loss of picture quality. The consumer market is now to be offered a digital video format - the Digital Video Cassette


Electronics companies have been working on consumer digital video formats since the mid-Eighties. In 1990 Sony, Philips, Thomson and Matsushita (Panasonic) entered into discussions on a single, standard format, with the aim of avoiding the format wars that caused so much trouble in the consumer VCR market. In 1993 these four companies, plus six others, formed the High Definition Digital VCR conference. By April 1994 the total number of firms involved, from the electronics, computer, film and video industries, had grown to fifty two. They include Apple, IBM, Kodak, Texas Instruments, Samsung, BASF and TDK.

At a time when disc-based formats look as if they might replace tape the idea of launching a new tape system, albeit one that offers digital recording. may seem strange. But tape offers a higher recording capacity than disc, and is cheaper.

## The DVC Format

There are four main standards within the DVC format. These are:
(1) SD (Standard Definition), designed for PAL and NTSC TV systems and camcorders.
(2) HD (High Definition), for higher picture quality.
(3) ATV, for use with the US Advanced TV System, which will offer high-definition digital TV.
(4) DVB, for the European Digital Video Broadcasting standard, which uses MPEG-2 video.

While the SD and HD standards were agreed in April 1994, the ATV and DVB standards are still under development. A system known as DVC PRO is designed for the semi-professional and professional markets. It's supported by several companies including Matsushita. The equipment due to be released in the consumer electronics markets during the next year will use the SD standard.

There are two types of DVC cassette. The full-sized version ( $125 \times 78 \times 14.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) is designed for VCR use. It stores up to four and a half hours of video. The mini cassette ( $66 \times 48 \times 12.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) is intended for camcorder use, storing up to an hour of video. DVC decks can use either type of cassette without the need for an adaptor. The tape width is 6.35 mm .

Basic features of the SD system are as follows: two-head helical scanning; luminance horizontal resolution about 500 lines, with a sampling frequency of 13.5 MHz and 8 -bit quantisation; colour signals recorded in digital component (separate $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ ) form, with a sampling frequency of $6.75 \mathrm{MHz}, 8$-bit quantisation and a chroma bandwidth of
about 3 MHz ; video transfer rate $25 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (after compression); compression system DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform), giving a ratio of about 5:1; audio recorded in PCM form, in either a 12 - or a 16 -bit mode. Note that the chroma bandwidth and sampling frequency quoted above apply with the PAL version, the specification being different with the NTSC version.

The drum is the same in both camcorders and VCRs. Its diameter is 21.7 mm and it rotates at 9.000 r.p.m., giving a writing speed of $9.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$. For the sake of comparison, the Video 8 drum has a diameter of 40 mm , rotating at 1,500 r.p.m. to give a writing speed of $3 \cdot 12 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$, while for VHS the figures are 62 mm and $4.86 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$.

## Recording System

Fig. 1 shows in basic outline the recording system. The analogue luminance signal is fed to an analogue-to-digital converter which samples it at 13.5 MHz , converting the samples to 8 -bit digital form. The analogue colour signal is first separated into its $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ components. These are then sampled at 6.75 MHz and are also converted to 8 -bit form. Recording the colour signal in component form means that the DVC colour bandwidth is much wider than with other domestic video formats: because more signal information is recorded, colour blur is minimised and a degree of compatibility is provided for HD operation.

The digitisation process produces a vast amount of data, far more than could be recorded on the tape. Data compres-


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the basic recording system.
sion is therefore required. Two systems are involved, discrete cosine transform (DCT) and variable-length coding. The compression process works in the following way.

First only the visible portion of the picture is coded - with conventional TV systems there's a certain amount of screen over-scanning. This reduces the data from $162 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ to $127 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (NTSC figures this time). Each frame is then analysed, only the changes between successive frames being coded. This reduces the data rate to $25 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, achieving a compression ratio of around $5: 1$. This is a lower ratio than with MPEG-2, which compresses the image data by a factor of around $20: 1$. It means that DVC images contain more
detail, and are more suitable for still-picture display, editing and frame-advance viewing.

Error correction is applied before recording
Despite the digital compression, the DVC picture quatity is good, SD standard pictures having a horizontal resolution of around 500 lines. This is better than with existing high-band analogue video formats such as S-VHS and Hi-8.

## Track Pattern

One frame of PAL signal (converted to digital form then compressed) occupies twelve successive helical tracks. The track pitch is ten microns. Fig. 2 shows the basic composition of a track. The video data is recorded towards the centre, preceded by the audio section.

There are two possible DVC audio modes: 16-bit PCM with alternative sampling rates ( $32 \mathrm{kHz}, 44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ or 48 kHz , i.e. CD quality sound can be recorded); or 12 -bit PCM with a sampling frequency of 32 kHz and non-linear quantisation. Since the audio and video data are recorded separately, features such as audio- and video-only insert editing are possible.

Other data is recorded, including auxiliary information such as the recording date and time, the picture mode (e.g. wide) and the signal source (e.g. channel number). This is carried in the sub-code section. There's also room for optional carncorder information. This data can be displayed on the TV screen if required.

The ITI section of the track stores three pilot tracking signals.

DVC also stores, in the sub-code section, time-code information which is useful for accurate editing, index marking information (cue signal) which helps to find the start of a scene, and PP-ID data which is used for still picture recording and playback.

## Tape and Cassette

As previously mentioned, there are two types of DVC cassette. The mini cassette looks like a smaller version of the DAT cassette, complete with protective lid and hub lock to prevent tape slack. A small, sliding tab at the bottom of the cassette can be used to prevent accidental recording. It holds up to an hour of video.

The standard (full-sized) cassette is a little larger than the 8 mm type and stores up to four and a half hours of video.

There's a simple DVC coding system: for example, DV270 indicates a standard $270=$ minute cassette while DV M60 indicates a miniature cassette with a sixty-minute recording time. The playing times are the same with both PAL and NTSC signals.

DV cassettes can incorporate an optional 4 Kbit chip to store data such as the type of tape and a table of contents. The basic data structure is standard, but manufacturers can decide what information they want to store in the chip. If the cassette doesn't contain a memory chip the data can be stored in the machine itself.

The 6.35 mm tape (quarter of an inch for those who prefer Imperial measurements!) has a doublé evaporated-metal layer with high coercivity ( $500 \mathrm{mT} / 5,000$ Gauss). This enables a
wider bandwidth to be recorded. There's a hard carbon coating to improve durability. See Fig. 3.

## Compatibility and Connectivity

There is no compatibility between DVC tapes and analogue formats. DVC camcorders and VCRs can be connected to both analogue and digital VCRs however, and to standard TV sets for playback.

A single cable is used for transferring the digital data. It carries both audio and video information and is bi-directional.


Fig. 2: Way in which the data is arranged along a track. The ITI section contains tracking signals etc. This is followed by the audio and video sections then, finally, the sub-code sector.

Prerecorded DVC tapes will have an anti-copying system - not least because any copies would look as good as the original!

## Prospects

Panasonic, Sony and other companies are planning to launch DVC camcorders in Europe this autumn. They will, not surprisingly, be expensive. The cheapest will probably carry a price tag of over $£ 2,000$, though prices should fall as production builds up.

The DVC format is likely to establish itself in the camcorder market first, where enthusiasts may be prepared to pay extra for a machine that gives excellent picture quality and good copies. DVC will face a harder task if it seeks to replace VHS in the VCR marker. Most VCR users don't seem to be all that bothered about picture quality - as the poor sales of S-VHS decks shows.

A point to watch is that JVC plans to launch D-VHS, a digital version of VHS that can play and record on standard VHS tapes. According to JVC, D-VHS is not designed to compete with DVC, instead being intended as a giant domestic data storage system.

Whether DVC or D-VHS can replace the VHS box that sits under hundreds of millions of TV sets around the world remains to be seen.


Fig. 3: Digital video tape composition.


# Servicing the Philips G110 Chassis 

The Philips G110 chassis was used in models introduced during the years 1989-91. It was one of the first of several chassis to make extensive use of surface-mounted components. The result was a very compact, high-specification chassis with no component crowding. Nicam and Fastext are standard features. S video connection was an option with some sets, and there was also a 41 in . projection version.

Mainly because of the number of surface-mounted components used in the power supply, these sets have not exactly been favourites in the servicing trade. In this article we'll describe how to tackle repairs and also take a look at the optics used in the projection version.

## The Power Supply

The power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. It's of the familiar Philips self-oscillating (SOPS) type, but the component count is fairly high. There are basically three sections. First the BUT18AF chopper transistor T7625, which is connected as a blocking oscillator. Secondly a switch-off circuit based on transistors T7615 and T7616. This is used to ensure that the chopper transistor is switched off at the correct point during its on/off cycle. And thirdly a regulation control circuit, based around transistors T7637, T7652 and T7654 on the secondary side of the chopper transformer L5625. This controls the switch-off circuit via the optocoupler T7614.

As most power supply problems seem to relate to start-up and standby, we'll take a look at how it all works.

During normal operation the base of the chopper transistor 77625 is controlled via diode D6621 by the voltage across winding 3-4 on the transformer. When T7625 switches on, a voltage of around 280 V is connected across the transformer's primary winding 5-6/7 and a linearly rising current flows through this winding. There is no current output from h.t. winding 17-16 on the secondary side of circuit during this period because the voltage at pin 16 is negative. Magnetic flux therefore builds up in the transformer. When the transformer becomes saturated, the voltage across winding $3-4$ will fall and T7625 will switch off. As a result, the voltage across winding $5-6 / 7$ will reverse its polarity and C2625 will charge. The maximum voltage developed across this capacitor is around 680 V . At a certain point in the cycle the voltage across winding 17-16 will reverse and D6630 will charge the h.t. reservoir capacitor C 2630 , producing the 148 V supply for the line output stage.

When the current flowing in winding 17-16 falls to zero, C2625 will form a resonant circuit with the winding 5-6/7. The polarity of the voltage across winding 3-4 will then reverse, providing the chopper transistor 77625 with base current drive. The cycle is then repeated.

To start the power supply at switch on, a 100 Hz pulse is obtained from the mains supply via R3624/26. This is fed via R3618 and R3619 to the base of T7625 which is thus switched on.

## The Turn-off Circuit

When the chopper transistor 77625 is conductive, the voltage across winding $3-4$ is rectified by D6622. This produces a negative voltage, clamped by zener diode D6617, across C2617. When the regulation control circuit on the secondary side of the circuit produces a pulse, this is linked via the optocoupler 77614 to the base of 77615 . Transistors T7615 and T7616 then switch on, linking the base of T7625 to the negative voltage across C2617. T7625 switches off very quickly, and C2617 is partly discharged. When 17615 and T7616 switch off, T7625 could start to conduct again. This is prevented for a short time by the blocking transistor T7612. In addition D6618 prevents T7625 starting spuriously. Diodes D6613 and D6614 with C2614 prevent spurious pulses triggering the tum-off circuit.

## The Blocking Circuit

T7612 and its associated components prevent T7625 switching on before all the energy stored in the transformer has been dissipated. When T7625 is non-conductive, a positive voltage is present across winding 2-1. As a result 77612 is conductive, and any current that might drive the base of T7625 is shunted away. When the energy stored in the transformer has been removed, the voltage across winding 2-1 falls to zero. C2611 and R3611 provide an extra delay for T7612's tum off. Once T7612 has switched off, base current can be fed to T 7625 to switch it on. This extra delay means that T 7625 is switched on at precisely the correct time.

## Voltage Regulation

The regulation control circuit consists of voltage comparator transistor T7637 and the pulse-width modulator T7652, 17654 and their associated components. The pulses


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the switch-mode power supply.
produced by the modulator are passed to the switch-off circuit on the primary side of the transformer by the optocoupler T7614.

When T7625 is off, C2650 is charged negatively via R3649 and D6649 from winding 18-19. T7654 is held cut off by this negative voltage, so no current flows through the optocoupler. When T7625 switches on, a positive voltage appears at pin 20 of the transformer. D6646 now conducts, and C2650 receives a positive charge. T7654 starts to conduct, current flowing through the optocoupler. This operates the chopper switch-off circuit.

Comparator transistor T7637 compares a sample of the h.t. voltage at its base with the constant reference voltage at its emitter provided by zener diode D6637. It sets the voltage at the base of T7652, which in turn controls the d.c. conditions at the base of T7654. In this way the timing of the switch-off pulse produced by the circuit is varied, adjusting the on/off period of T7625 and thus regulating the h.t. R3635 enables the h.t. to be adjusted.

## Overvoltage Protection

In the event of the h.t. voltage rising above the correct figure, the current flowing in the line output stage will increase. The pulses developed in the EW diode modulator
circuit are sensed via zener diode D6561 and D6560. Should the pulse amplitude exceed about 48 V , D6561 will conduct, switching on the thyristor-connected transistors T7655/7656. The current through the optocoupler is thus increased, switching off the chopper transistor T7625.

T7655/7656 also receive information from the beam limiter circuit, the audio output stage and the 16 V line (via D6657). In a good working receiver the input to $77655 / 7656$ should be zero or slightly negative, ensuring that the transistors remain cut off.

## The 5V Supply and Stand-by Operation

The series regulator circuit T7661, T7663 and zener diode D6662 provide the 5 V supply. In normal operation this circuit receives an 8 V input obtained from the line output stage.

For standby, pin 41 of the microcontroller chip IC7720 goes low and T7671 switches off. This enables thyristor TH6670 to switch on. It acts as a rectifier. The voltage at its cathode rises to about 10.5 V , forward biasing D6653 which now provides the supply for the optocoupler. T7651 also switches on, increasing the current through the optocoupler via T7654. This turns off the chopper transistor for much longer periods. with the result that all the output voltages
(except for the 5 V supply) are reduced. The 5 V supply remains constant, enabling the microcontroller chip to operate.

## Servicing

When power supply repairs are required, Philips provide a kit (part no. 4822310 20489) that contains around thirty components. There is good reason for this. It's very difficult to check individual components when they are surface mounted. Experience has proved that it is far cheaper too carry out a block component change rather than try to locate the faulty component. As you cannot reuse surface-mounted components, there is no point in trying to remove them for test.

When one of these sets comes in with a blown mains fuse and a short-circuit chopper transistor, a common mistake is to check T7615/7616 quickly in situ then, if they are not short-circuit, replace the BUT18AF transistor (T7625). The set may work, but the chances are that it won't for long. More likely there will be a bright flash from the fuse as the new transistor fails, taking with it numerous other components.

There is only one way to go about repair. Order the correct kit and fit the components it contains. Once you have done a few it takes about an hour and a half to rebuild the power supply properly and test it. Initially it will take longer. This may sound like a daunting task, but in practice it is much easier than you might think. Each kit comes with full instructions, and I always mark off the components as I fit them. This way you won't waste time finding out where you were if you get distracted.

The first thing to do is to clear the bench area. Then unclip the chassis and remove as many plugs as necessary to enable you to lay the panel on the bench as flatly as possible, print side up. A good bright light is necessary. I use eye magnifiers rather than a hand-held magnifying lens as this leaves both hands free. Use a hot ( 30 W or so) soldering iron fitted with a fine bit, some fine desoldering braid and non-magnetic tweezers.

## Component Replacement

I find that the easiest way of removing individual chip diodes and transistors is first to desolder the tags, using the fine braid, then gently grip the old component with the tweezers and apply just enough heat to free it from the board. Extreme care is required. Otherwise the PCB print pads will be damaged.

When fitting the replacement component, position it as accurately as possible on the pads, hold it in place with the tweezers and use fine solder on each pad to secure the device. The solder connections should be made as quickly as possible. With practice, you'll achieve very professional results. Some may frown upon this method, but I've found that it works well and have never had any problems.

## Testing

When every part in the kit has been fitted, spend a little time going over your work. Diode polarity ( A and K ) is marked on the PCB, but because of the close proximity of some of them it's possible to misread the markings. Also note that D6622 has been replaced by a conventional type diode and that R3622 and R3623 (both $51 \Omega$ ) have been replaced with a single, conventional $100 \Omega$ resistor.

When you are certain that everything is o.k., reconnect the plugs you removed, with the exception of plug 15 G
which provides the connection to the line output stage. Connect a scope set to $100 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ and $2 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{div}$ to the collector of T7625 and a 60 W bulb across the 148 V line. Connect the set to the mains supply via a variac. If any of the following tests fail, see the next section.

Switch on and increase the mains input voltage slowly to about 90 V . The power supply should start up at around 60 V . This is proved by a waveform appearing on the scope's screen and the bulb glowing as the mains input is increased towards 90 V .

Measure the voltage across the bulb and increase the mains input to just over 100 V . The h.t. should stabilise at 148 V . Slowly increase the mains input to 220 V , monitoring


Fig. 2: Correct waveform at the base of the chopper transistor T7625.
the h.t. voltage all the time. Check the waveform at the base of T7625. It's most important that this should appear as shown in Fig. 2.

Next measure the 8 V rail voltage (at the collector of T7661). Force the power supply into the standby mode by shorting together the base and emitter of T7671. The voltage at the collector of T7661 should rise to around 11 V .

If the above checks are all o.k., the power supply can be considered repaired. Switch off and disconnect all test equipment. Reconnect plug 15G and test the set for normal operation.

## Problems You may Encounter

If the power supply fails to start with plug 15G disconnected and a dummy load connected, reduce the mains input to around 70 V . Check that the voltage at the collector of T7625 is about 100 V d.c. If so, short together pins 1 and 2 of the optocoupler. If the power supply now starts, the cause of the problem may lie in the protection circuit. Check the voltage at the base transistor T 7655 . The reading should be 0 V or slightly negative. If the voltage is greater than 0.5 V , the protection circuit is operating. The only likely culprit with plug 15G disconnected is zener diode D6657. I've come across failure of this 20 V chip zener diode on several occasions - it monitors the 16 V supply.

If the supply fails to start after shorting pins 1 and 2 of the optocoupler, check around the standby thyristor. If all is well here, disconnect pins 12-14 of the chopper transformer. If the power supply now works, there's a fault in the audio output stage. If the power supply remains lifeless, check the start-up circuit. Don't forget to remove the short across pins 1 and 2 of the optocoupler before testing.

If the power supply fails to stabilise, check the circuitry around the optocoupler. Reduce the mains input to around 70 V , then short together pins 4 and 5 of the optocoupler. The power supply should switch off. If not, recheck the components in the switch-off and switch-on delay circuits.

## Final Touches

Once the power supply is working I like to clean the board with proper PCB cleaner to remove any untidylooking flux. I then finish off with a coating of clear protec-
tive lacquer. It's not essential to do this, but the repaired board tends to look more professional, with an almost asnew appearance.

Success in repairing these power supplies is in direct proportion to the amount of care taken during the rebuild. There is no point in trying to rush, or in deciding not to replace certain components because they measure o.k. It will take you a couple of hours to do the job properly, especially if a third party has been there before. If the set comes in as a normal breakdown with no previous third-party attention, success is almost certain first time.

## Other Circuits

The signals circuitry is fairly standard. There's a U944 tuner followed by filtering then a TDA2549 i.f. chip. A TDA2545 is used for the sound i.f. section. After an emitterfollower, the video signal is passed to a TDA8452 chroma/luminance filter chip which also incorporates the luminance delay. This chip provides three outputs. The chroma signal at pin 5 is fed to the TDA8390 PAL decoder chip; delayed CVBS at pin 4 is fed to the teletext decoder panel and the sync chip; the luminance signal at pin 3 is fed to the TDA4565 CTI chip. The two chroma outputs from the TDA8390 PAL decoder chip are fed to a TDA8451 chroma delay chip whose outputs are passed to the CTI chip. The colour-difference signal and luminance outputs from the CTI chip pass to the TDA8390 matrixing chip whose outputs finally go the the TEA5 101 RGB output chip on the tube's base panel.

The sync/timebase generator chip is a TDA2579. The sound i.f. chip's output goes to the Nicam decoder - this panel also contains the f.m. sound demodulator and the tone control chip. Stereo audio outputs are provided by a TDA1521 chip.

The line output stage is conventional, using a BU508AF output transistor.

The microcontroller is a TMP47C634N with the program code 2415. As in some previous chassis, this type of chip can suffer from the effects of static. Replacement chips come with a metal shield that overcomes the problem. Tuning and personal preference settings are stored in a PCD8582 EEPROM chip.

## Projection Sets

The projection model does not in essence differ much from the standard chassis. The signals stages, the main power supply and the line and field output stages are mostly identical. The power supply can be repaired using the same kit as with the standard version. The main differences are in the line output stage, where an e.h.t. splitter is used to feed 25 kV

## CORRECTIONS

There was a typographical error in the article on Designing for Reliability (September). In the penultimate paragraph, under the heading 'Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors' on page 778, "for the fault to occur the 5 V supply had to be providing at least 8 mA " should have read 80 mA , not 8 mA .

TV Fault Finding: Ferguson D51ND (ICC9 chassis), page 889, October. "Line output transformer was short-circuit" should have read "Line output transistor was short-circuit".
to the three tubes. There is also an elaborate protection circuit and a convergence board.

The three tubes, one for each primary colour, are mounted in the base unit, facing upwards. They have powerful lenses in front of them, containing a liquid coolant. The images from the tubes are reflected via a front-silvered mirror at the back of the cabinet on to a special screen at the front. A properly adjusted projection set produces a very good quality picture.

The size of these sets means that dealers don't like to get involved with them. Owners tend to live in large, out-of-town houses however and are often prepared to pay more for repairs, so it's worth taking them on. There are also the pubs and clubs that have them in the bar showing Sky Sports all day long. The cost of repairs tends to be less of a problem in these circumstances. Once you've done a couple you may find yourself earning some welcome extra income as other owners get to hear of you.

It's essential to have the service information, Philips part number 4822727 16947, for the projection version.

## Transport

If you are called to one of these units and decide that it has to be a workshop job, the problem of transportation can be solved very easily. The top half, containing the screen and mirror, can be removed complete. It's held to the base unit by six screws (usually torx), one at each side towards the front and four along the back. Once they have been removed you can tilt the screen backwards and lift it. This is a two-man job: the screen is not very heavy but is rather awkward, being too wide to get your arms around it.

The golden rule with the base unit is never to tip it on its side. You'll see why later. Casters are fitted, so it can be rolled across carpet or smooth flooring. Once you have it in the van, make sure that it cannot roll about. The screen should be covered with a blanket and made secure. Extreme care is required with the screen, which can easily be scratched or marked: the trade price is about $£ 250$ !

## Gēneral Servicing Notes

The rear cover of the base unit can be removed, while the front speaker grille must be removed to gain access to the tube assemblies and the convergence board. This is done by removing the two screws at the front, just below the grille. After removing the two securing screws the control panel can then be swung dowil.

The most common problem seems to be associated with the RGB drives. The symptom is that the set shuts down just as the raster appears, rather bright and predominantly of one colour. You can usually get the set to work by removing the relevant tube base. Usually the cause of the trouble is the TEA5101A RGB drive chip on the green tube's base. If on the other hand all the tubes turn on hard (a white raster) before the shutdown, check the 200 V supply on the red tube's base (R3392). The feed to this comes from pin 1 of the line output transformer.

Another very common problem that can usually be tackled in the field is a very wide picture with severe convergence errors. The cause is nothing more than dried out electrolytics in the EW correction circuit. Replace C2549 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C2533 (1 1 F ).

## The Optics

For some reason the blue tube seems to fail - I've had to replace three to date. They are expensive, at around $£ 200$ trade. Provided care is taken, a tube can be replaced without


Fig. 3: Projection tube assembly.
loss of the coolant fluid. Fig. 3 shows the assembly and Fig. 4 the individual components. The tube must be removed from the base unit first. Full instructions are given in the service manual.

The e.h.t. cable is silicone cemented to the tube. Remove the cable at the e.h.t. splitter end then, using a sharp knife, cut away the cement from the e.h.t. connection cap. If you are replacing only the cable, all traces of the old cement must be removed from the tube. Apply new silicone cement (Philips part number 4822390 40087) to the rubber cap. Fit the cap, making sure that the cable is in the correct position. Allow the cement to harden, preferably for 48 hours, before powering the set.

## The Cooling Fluid

Because of the high brightness level at which they are run, the three tubes generate a lot of heat. Cooling fluid is used to reduce the heat in the lenses. It's very much like antifreeze, consisting of glycerine and ethylene glycol with some additives to inhibit corrosion. It's therefore poisonous, so extreme care must be taken.

A kit for replacing the fluid is available under part number 482239080152 - this is sufficient for one tube assembly. New gaskets are included, and full instructions. Fluid loss usually occurs only if there has been a leak or, because of natural evaporation, after extensive use. If the fluid level is low, the symptoms will appear as gross purity, focus and convergence errors at the bottom of the picture. Why the bottom? Remember that a lens inverts the image.

The lenses can be cleaned with a solution of two drops of washing-up liquid to a cup of water. Use a soft cotton cloth.

Tipping the base unit on its side will also result in a low fluid level - the fluid runs out of the lens assembly into the expansion chamber. If this has happened, leave the set to stand for a while, allowing the fluid to drain back. Tapping the chamber will help to disperse any air bubbles.

All traces of coolant must be cleaned off the drip tray
when a leak has occurred. Check the main and the convergence panel thoroughly for damage. I had one set in which coolant had dripped over the convergence panel plugs. Because of the highly conductive nature of the fluid, this resulted in a bum up.

## The Screen and Mirror

The screen and mirror are very delicate. It's best not to touch them unless this is absolutely essential. As the dust seals are extremely good, it's unlikely that the mirror will be dirty. The screen should be cleaned with a camel-hair brush, in a downwards direction following the fine grooves. If the mirror is soiled a very dilute solution of washing-up liquid, as used for the tube lenses, can be used with a mineral wool.

## Final Adjustments and Checks

Setting up is necessary after any major repairs to the optics. This is not too bad, as only one tube will usually have required attention. It's reasonable to conclude that the convergence and focus of the remaining two tubes are pretty well o.k.

Mechanical and electrical focusing have to be carried out, using a crosshatch pattern. The static and dynamic convergence must then be adjusted. I find that the controls on the convergence board all do what they are supposed to do, so there should be no major difficulties. It's sometimes necessary to go over the adjustments more than once. Full instructions are contained in the manual.

Check that there are no leaks, and finally make sure that all leads are clipped up correctly. Extreme care is required over the positioning of the e.h.t. cables.


Fig. 4: Exploded view of a tube assembly.

JOULE code reader a he prochamiser


The A-400 is the only system whose software and hardware is designed totally in house and factory produced.

The A-400 currently covers the majority of models and now includes the latest Blaupunkt RDS radios. Ongoing research and development means new models are being added regularly
Full technical backup via a telephone helpline is offered to all registered users. There is also a scheme in place where any radios not currently included within the system will be decoded free of charge and a free copy of that software will be supplied.

Decoding a radio is simple - remove the base plate, place the probe on the PCB, press a key and the code is instantly displayed. Changing the code or fully re-programming is just as easy.
On screen help and PCB layouts showing probe location and information on how to enter the code once the set has been decoded.
Works on any IBM or compatible PC from an Amstrad 1512 to a 486.
As welt as its ability to decode and recode, the advanced design of the A-400 permits total re-programming of eeproms, lending itseif for use in the servicing of television receivers etc.


Place probe on the PCB and the code is instantly displayed Purchase the A-400 decoding system outright, price for full starter package (covers over 90 models): $-\mathbf{8} 375.00+\mathrm{VA}$ or, take advantage of the new INDEX system where for a $£ 100.00$ refundable deposit you will be supplied with a complete $\mathbf{A}-400$ system. Decodes are supplied over the phone and are charged at $£ 5.00$ each, no rental charge.


The A-400 is manufactured by a company that has been involved in the servicing of car audio and TV/video for over 20 years and is a service agency for Philips, Grundig and Blaupunkt.
Phone now for a free brochure and demonstration disk
Electronic Sound Systems
Hilton Road, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, Co. Durham DL5 6EN.
Tel: 01325301007 Fax: 01325300189

## B. BAMBER ELECTRONICS

Hewlett Packard Power Meter Type 435A, £550
Hewlett Packard Power Meter Type 436A, £650 Hewlett Packard RMS Voltmeter Type 3400A, £250 Hewlett Packard Modulation Analyser Type 8901A, POA
Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyser Type 8566A, POA
Farnell Portable Synthesized Signal Generator $10-520 \mathrm{MHz}$ Type PSG520, 5475
Famell Synthesized Signal Generator, 0.001 Hz to $110 \mathrm{KHz}, \mathrm{E} 125$
Racal Dana Frequency Counter Type 1998, £900
Racal Dana UHF Frequency Counter Type 9916, £175
Tektronix Oscilloscope Type D755, £250
Tektronix Oscilloscope Type 475, £495
Marconi Signal Generator, 10 KHz to 510 MHz , Type TF2008 £400
Marconi AM/FM Signal Generator, 10 MHz to 520 MHz , Type TF2015 $£ 200$
Marconi RF Millivoltmeter Type TF2603, $£ 75$
Marconi Spectrum Analyser Type TF2370, £950
Wiltron Programmable Sweep Generator Type 66108, 5500 Wiltron Scalar Network Analyser Type 560A, $\mathbf{1 8 0 0}$

Storno Starnet Moblle Radlo Trunking Control System Type RA7728/00. Complete with 21 Storno 9000 Series Fixed Stations, UHFNHF. POA

All items subject to availability. Technical information by telephone only.
All prices include Carriage. No VAT
Callers by appointment only
5 STATION ROAD, LITTLEPORT, CAMBS CB6 1QE PHONE: ELY (01353) 860185 FAX: ELY (01353) 863245


# VCR Signal Processing 

## Part 2

In Part 1 last month we explained why, before the analogue luminance signal is recorded on the tape, its bandwidth has to be reduced from $0-5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $0-3 \mathrm{MHz}$ after which it is used to frequency modulate a 3.8 MHz carrier.

During playback the f.m. signal is demodulated to recover the analogue luminance information. In addition to the luminance signal's reduced bandwidth (in comparison with a broadcast transmission), its signal-to-noise ratio is poor (because of the low - 0.3 - modulation index) and it sufferes from dropouts caused by inconsistent tape coating density and mechanical jitter. The luminance record and

Joe Cieszynski
signal. This filter also serves to restrict the luminance signal bandwidth to $0-3 \mathrm{MHz}$.

The following a.g.c. and clamp circuits are standard arrangements. They are included to ensure that the luminance signal and its d.c. level remain constant. This, as we shall see later, is essential when recording. Pre-emphasis is then applied to the h.f. components of the signal to improve the signal-to-noise ratio which, because of the low modulation index figure, is very poor. Pre-emphasis also serves to sharpen the rise time of the h.f. luminance signal components - the effect of low-pass filtering is to slow the rise


Fig. 1: Block diagram of a typical VHS luminance record channel.
playback processing is designed to compensate for these factors and, where possible, enhance the picture quality.

We'll next take an overall look of the luminance record/playback processes, following up with a more detailed investigation of the various operations involved.

## Luminance Record Block Diagram

Fig. 1 shows in block diagram form a typical VCR luminance record system. The input consists of a 1 V peak-topeak composite video signal, from either the tuner/i.f. section of the machine or an external video source. This signal is fed to the luminance, the chroma, the E-E and sync separator circuits. The term ' $E-E$ ' refers to the electronic-toelectronic mode, which provides the TV receiver with a signal during the record or stop modes. The E-E output is IV peak-to-peak, with negative-going sync pulses. The output from the sync separator is used to provide a signal (at 25 Hz ) for the control track, to lock the drum servo and to operate phase-shifting circuits in the chroma signal section of the machine.

It's essential that none of the chroma frequencies reach the f.m. modulator. So the luminance section starts with a $0-$ 3 MHz low-pass filter that removes the 4.43 MHz chroma
time. The white- and dark-clips prevent over-modulation of the carrier because of excessive pre-emphasis overshoot.

The output from the f.m. modulator contains a number of unwanted sideband components, in particular in the 0 1.2 MHz region where the chroma signal is recorded. A high-pass filter is included to remove such components. The modulator may be followed by a limiter to remove a.m. (a product of the modulation process) from the f.m. signal. Any a.m. would interfere with the chroma signal later on.

The video f.m. passes through an amplifier before being fed to the record heads. An f.m. record current level control is often included here to set the f.m. voltage level at the heads at typically something between $1.5-3 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak. The setting required depends on the head characteristics: consult the service manual before making any adjustments.

With audio recording the signal must be superimposed on an a.c. bias signal to prevent crossover distortion caused by the $B H$ characteristic of the magnetic tape. In a VCR the f.m. demodulator acts on the peaks of the f.m. video signal, so any low-level crossover distortion is ignored. There is thus no need to bias the luminance f.m. signal. The much smaller a.m. chroma signal does require bias however: this is provided by the luminance f.m. signal - the chroma signal sits on the edges of the f.m. luminance signal. This occurs in

$\mathrm{Fig}_{z}$ 2: Block diagram of a typical VHS luminance playback channel.
the mixer stage, where the f.m. luminance and 627 kHz down-converted chroma signals are combined for feeding to the heads.

## Luminance Playback Block Diagram

Fig. 2 shows in block diagram form a typical VCR luminance playback channel. The signals from the heads pass first to the head amplifier, where equalisation is also applied. The 25 Hz drum flip-flop signal provides switching between the two heads (ch. 1 and ch. 2) as they rotate and scan successive tracks. A low-pass filter then separates the feed to the chroma circuits while the luminance channel has a high-pass filter to remove the chroma signal and the hi-fi sound carriers if these are present.

Deficiencies in the tape or the heads can cause small, random f.m. signal loss which would show up as random white specks on the playback picture if the dropout compensator was not present. This detects such signal dropouts and, to mask them, inserts stored f.m. from the previous line.

The limiter removes any a.m., which would otherwise produce an effect that's often referred to as black-to-white inversion. This would show up as horizontal black streaks to the right of light areas of the picture content, e.g. captions, clothing etc. There are several causes of black-to-white inversion, the most common being head wear. The other causes will be mentioned when we look at the luminance signal processing in more detail.

The output from the f.m. demodulator contains large components at the carrier frequency. These are removed by the following low-pass filter. De-emphasis then reverses the action of the pre-emphasis circuit in the record signal channel, improving the signal-to-noise ratio: when an oscilloscope is used to view the effect on the waveform you can see that the overshoot spikes are removed.

Noise-cancelling circuits vary quite a bit from one type of VCR to another, but all machines have some form of noise cancellation to clean up the picture. Some of these circuits can be very complex, and effective. Others may consist of nothing more than a simple soft/sharp control that alters the definition of all picture detail, including the noise!

The following mixer combines the luminance signal with the up-converted 4.43 MHz chroma signal to get back to composite video - this is not the case with S-VHS, where the Y and C signals are kept separate to prevent $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{C}$ beat patterning. The composite video is at 1 V peak-to-peak, and is available at the machine's BNC or scart outputs. It's also fed, along with the audio signal, to the r.f. modulator which produces a u.h.f. output somewhere in the range of channels 33-39 for feeding to a TV set's aerial socket.

In addition to the items shown in Fig. 2, the machine may incorporate a luminance delay line for improved Y/C correlation. Some form of tuning bar generator will provide an input to the r.f. modulator: while early machines produced a simple black and white bar display, many modern machines produce a colour display with on-screen graphics such as the manufacturer's name.

## The E-E Mode

In broadcast equipment the E-E signal is that which, in the stop mode, has passed through the record and playback processing sections of the machine. It gives the operator an immediate indication, on the monitor, of any misadjustments or faults in the equipment (other than the heads). Such an elaborate check is not necessary with a domestic machine, where the E-E signal is usually taken off somewhere soon after the output from the i.f. strip, or looped
from another direct video source input, and passed to the TV receiver either via the r.f. modulator or a scart socket. It serves purely as a monitoring signal.

Many machines have adjustments for the E-E vision and sound levels. The sound level is perhaps not so critical, but if the vision level is set too high the monitoring TV set may produce intercarrier sound buzz. If the vision level is set too low the result will be insufficient contrast. These adjust-


Fig. 3: Lum̄inance record channel low-pass filter response with a standard VHS machine.
ments do not usually affect the recording levels.

## Summary

That completes our overview of the luminance record/playback arrangements. We will now take a closer look at each section, following the order outlined in the two block diagrams, Figs. 1 and 2.

## Record Low-pass Filter

The response of the low-pass filter in the luminance record channel of a standard VHS machine is shown in Fig. 3. It fulfils two purposes, first rejection of the chroma signal centred on 4.43 MHz and secondly limitation of the luminance signal to $0-3 \mathrm{MHz}$ (with a standard VHS machine).

## AGC

A.G.C. is included in the early stages to ensure that a constant luminance signal amplitude is maintained. You may wonder why the luminance signal level should vary when any fluctuations should have been dealt with by the a.g.c. circuits in the tuner and the i.f. strip. Remember however that the recording source may be via the scart or other direct input socket, where a constant signal level cannot be guaranteed.

The a.g.c. circuit is a convenient point at which to control the deviation of the f.m. modulator, and many machines take advantage of this. VR1 in Fig. 1 represents the set-deviation control. Remember that in the basic VHS system the deviation limits are 3.8 MHz (sync tip) to 4.8 MHz (peak white): the deviation control adjusts the amplitude of the luminance signal to the level at which peak white deviates the modulator's output to 4.8 MHz . Thus VR1 functions in the same way as the contrast control in a TV set. We'll return to this in a monent, when we consider the set carrier frequency control in the clamp circuit.

Because the majority of machines use the field blanking period as a record a.g.c. reference level, manufacturers of prerecorded tapes often add a simple anti-copying signal in this part of the waveform. It takes the form of a burst of constantly-varying amplitude. In theory this has no effect when the original cassette is being played back. When an attempt is made to copy the tape however, using a domestic machine, the record a.g.c. circuit will be confused by the apparently shifting signal level during the field blanking period, the result being a constantly changing contrast level during playback.

It's worth mentioning that there have been complaints about vertical jitter when hired tapes are played back. On occasions the cause has been traced to the anti-copying signal interfering with the TV set's field sync circuit. It is not the tape but the integrating circuit in the receiver that's


Fig. 4: Effects of the carrier deviation and frequency controls on the luminance signal. The voltages shown are typical. The carrier frequency control moves the signal's d.c. level while the deviation control adjusts the peak-to-peak voltage.
to blame for this. Some manufacturers have issued modifications for specific chassis to overcome the problem.

## The Clamp

It is important that the sync tip remains at a constant d.c. level as it passes through the recording channel. If a luminance signal with a 'floating' d.c. level is fed to the f.m. modulator there can be a number of problems. Apart from the obvious contrast level variation, patterning effects can occur as a result of the modulator being driven outside its deviation limits. This will generate sidebands in the chroma region, or folded sidebands should the signal bandwidth extend below 0 Hz . Signal clipping can also occur, depending on the design of the modulator.

The clamp circuit sets the sync tip at a predetermined d.c. level. In some machines this level is adjustable, enabling the f.m. carrier frequency to be set.


Fig. 5: Standard VHS pre-emphasis response (from BS6482). There is little change in gain up to 100 kHz . Between 100 kHz and 1 MHz the gain rises dramatically. It flattens off above $\mathbf{1 M H z}$.

VR2 in Fig. I represents the set carrier frequency control, whose effect is shown in Fig. 4. The clamp fixes the sync tip's d.c. level. This can be adjusted by VR2 to the point at which, when this voltage is fed to the f.m. modulator, the output will be at 3.8 MHz . Fig. 4 also illustrates the effect of the set-deviation control in the a.g.c. circuit. You can now see that once the sync tip is fixed at $3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{MHz}$ the peak luminance signal amplitude (peak white) will govern the amount of carrier deviation.

## Pre-emphasis

With any f.m. system the signal-to-noise ratio falls as the modulating signal frequency rises. It is thus standard practice to use pre-emphasis and subsequent de-emphasis of the
higher modulating frequencies in f.m. systems. It was therefore natural for this technique to be adopted in VCRs.

There are several types of pre-emphasis. The two used in VCRs are linear frequency pre-emphasis and non-linear frequency pre-emphasis. The former is part of the original VHS specification. We'll look at it first.

With a video signal, high-frequency noise will be most noticeable in areas of the picture with fine detail, or at sharp vertical black/white transitions or edges. Linear preemphasis, by boosting the h.f. signal components, improves the h.f. signal-to-noise ratio, enhancing fine detail and sharp edges in the picture.

To apply pre-emphasis, the luminance signal is fed to an amplifier which has a frequency response of the form shown in Fig. 5. The luminance signal staircase waveform (greyscale bar signal, see Fig. 4) consists of vertical (h.f.) components and horizontal (d.c./l.f.) components. The effect of amplifying the h.f. components more than the l.f. components is to create large overshoots on the staircase waveform. When viewed on an oscilloscope these appear as shown in Fig. 6.

As well as improving the signal-to-noise ratio, preemphasis enhances the sharpness of the picture. Removal of the $3-5.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ section of the standard luminance signal by filtering it out means that during playback the rise time of the signal's higher frequencies is increased. The result is slight smearing of sharp edges in the picture. As Fig. 7 shows, the addition of an overshoot increases the rise time with a picture transition (edge). This gives the impression that the h.f. components of the signal have been restored, which is not true of course: although the edge is sharper than it would otherwise be, its phase has shifted slightly. When this phase shift is examined on the TV set's screen, a dark outline effect is seen around picture content edges.

The amount of pre-emphasis applied governs the degree of edge correction achieved. If the overshoot depicted in Fig. 7(c) is doubled, the rise time will be faster and the edge sharper. Formats other than standard VHS take advantage of this by using much greater amounts of pre-emphasis. For example while the peak white overshoot (after clipping, which we'll consider in a moment) with standard VHS is 80 per cent of the peak-to-peak luminance signal voltage. with the 8 mm format the figure is increased to 200 per cent, achieving a much faster rise time.

Non-linear pre-emphasis was adopted with some later VHS machines to provide further picture quality improve-


Fig. 6: (left) Effect of linear pre-emphasis on one line of a luminance staircase signal waveform.

Fig. 7: (right) Rise time with a step (h.f.) signal. (a) Luminance step signal rise time when the bandwidth is $0-5.5 \mathrm{MHz}$. (b) When the bandwidth is reduced to $0-$ 3 MHz the rise time is increased (shown exaggerated here). (c) Use of pre-emphasis produces an overshoot and reduces the rise time, but note that the edge is subjected to a phase shift. (d) After de-emphasis during playback the overshoot is removed, leaving an enhanced but phase-shifted signal.
ment. In some models it may be used in addition to linear pre-emphasis.

Subjective tests show that h.f. noise is more noticeable in darker areas of the picture. With non-linear pre-emphasis only the h.f. signal components that sit at low brightness (and thus low d.c.) levels are affected. Non-linear pre-


Fig. 8: Effect of adding non-linear pre-emphasis to a luminance staircase waveform.
emphasis doesn't affect h.f. signal components at higher brightness levels. This additional boost (and later cut - deemphasis) in the level of low-brightness signals considerably improves the playback picture. The effect of non-linear pre-emphasis on a staircase luminance signal waveform is shown in Fig. 8.

## White and Dark Clips

As we have seen from Fig. 7, introducing a large overshoot on the h.f. signal components reduces their rise time, giving an improvement in horizontal definition. Excessive overshoots could result in over modulation of the f.m.


Fig. 9: Basic white- and dark-clip circuits.
carrier however. To prevent this, the level of the overshoots has to be kept within an acceptable level which is specified for a given system. The circuits that reduce the overshoots. are known as the white- and dark-clip circuits.

The clip circuits are contained within the luminance processing chip. Their principle of operation is shown in Fig. 9 however. The conduction points of diodes D1 and D2 are set by VR4 and VR3 (the reference numbers match those in Fig. 1). When the line sync tip is present at Trl's emitter, the voltage will be low and D1 will conduct. The low reactance of CI will then attenuate the h.f. components of the signal. At peak white the voltage at the emitter of Trl will be high and D2 will conduct. This time C2 attenuates the h.f. signal components. The voltage thresholds at which DI and D2 conduct are set by VR4 and VR3. Thus by adjusting these controls we can set the level of the overshoots at the clip circuit output.

All early VHS machines had white and dark clip adjustments. As production techniques have improved however the need for this amount of adjustment has decreased. More

## Next Month in <br> TELEVISION

## TOSHIBA'S V3 VCR RANGE

The designers of the current Toshiba range of VCRs set out to make them easier to use, with features that are really wanted by consumers and improved performance. The mechanism has a faster winding speed and a third fewer parts than the previous range. Next month Philip Blundell takes a look at the technology used in these machines.

## LNB TEST SIGNAL SOURCE

It's inconvenient having to instal an LNB on an outside dish in order to test it. Instead, a workshop source of signals is much handier. You can obtain signals by modifying a spare LNB to act as an up-converter instead of a down-converter. Hugh Cocks describes such a conversion.

## THE JAPAN ELECTRONICS SHOW

George Cole has been over to Japan to see the latest offerings at the Electronics Show there. They included three types of flat-screen technology; widescreen TVs; digital camcorders; the digital video disc; HDTV receivers, VCRs and video disc systems; the MiniDisc photo system; Wide Clear Vision (Japan's NTSC version of PALplus); and sets designed to link with PCs.

## THE TATUNG 120 CHASSIS

John Coombes provides a șervicing update on this popular TV chassis.

## CHINESE JUNK

More adventures in CD land, from Les Austin. The main problems this time relate to players of Chinese manufacture.

## PLUS ALL THE REGULAR FEATURES

## To.

(Name of Newsagent)

## Please reserve/deliver the January issue of TELEVISION ( $\mathbf{£ 2} \mathbf{2 5}$ ), on sale December 20th, and continue every month until further notice.

## Name.

Address
s...

## ORDER FORM

TELEVISION DECEMBER 1995
recent models dispense with either one or both adjustments, though the need for clip circuits remains.

Adjustment of the clip controls is critical. Insufficient clipping leaves large overshoots that usually produce black-to-white inversion. Conversely if too much clipping is applied the sync tips and peak whites can be affected, the result being poor field sync and loss of peak white - some machines will not permit such an amount of clipping. A typical adjustment method is shown in Fig. 10. Refer to the service manual however for the correct settings.

It will be seen from Fig. 10 that there is significant overshoot after setting up the clip controls. We have seen-that for VHS the f.m. modulator deviation limits are 3.8 4.8 MHz . So what effect do these overshoots have on the modulator and the frequency spectrum it produces? In practice there are, for two reasons, no problems. First, because of tolerances and problems with drifting, the modulator has a permitted deviation error of $\pm 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ at each of its limits. These limits accommodate the overshoots. Secondly the overshoots represent a brief, low-energy modulating signal that wouldn't produce sidebands or harmonic components of significant value.

## The FM Modulator

One might expect the f.m. modulator to use a sinewave oscillator circuit. Such an arrangement requires accurate tuned circuits that cannot be incorporated within an i.c. however. Furthermore a sinewave oscillator doesn't perform well as a frequency modulator at the low frequencies used in VCRs. For these reasons the f.m. modulator usually consists of an astable multivibrator which, of course, produces a squarewave output. This output must be filtered to obtain the fundamental sinusoidal signal.

Fig. 11 shows a simple astable multivibrator modulator circuit: in practice the circuit is contained within a signal processing chip.

One point of major concern to designers is that the astable multivibrator modulator should produce an output with a 1:1 mark-space ratio. Different transistor characteristics and component tolerances can however result in a squarewave output at the correct modulating frequency but with an unequal mark-space ratio. Then. after filtering, the sinewave will suffer from serious harmonic distortion. As these harmonics cannot be filtered out during playback demodulation, they will give rise to patterning in areas of fine detail - an effect that's commonly known as carrier leak. When vicwed on an oscilloscope, f.m. with carrier leak appears to have a 'woolly' outline. For this reason VR5 and VR6 are provided to ensure correct output symmetry.
The set carrier leak control VR5 ensures that the luminance signal voltage applied to point $A$, and thus the voltages at the bases of the two transistors, results in equal conduction of the transistors at all levels from the sync tip to peak white, the result being a $1: 1$ ratio from 3.8 MHz to 4.8 MHz . VR6 (set symmetry) may be included to ensure that the oscillator's output is symmetrical before modulation is applied, i.e. at 3.8 MHz .

Some chips include a limiter after the modulator and filter. This is used to remove any a.m. on the f.m. signal caused by $L C$ reactance changes. If the a.m. is not removed, sideband components may enter the playback chroma circuits, the result being colour patterning.

## The FM Record Amplifier and Mixer

The modulator's output goes to a final amplifier before being applied to the record heads. This amplifier's response


Fig. 10: (left) Method of determining the clip levels.
Using a standard grey-scale bar signal as the input, with the machine set to the record (or sometimes E-E) mode, measure the amplitude of the luminance signal from the line sync tip to peak white. This is shown as value $A$ above. The white clip level is then set so that the amount of overshoot above peak white is $\mathbf{8 0}$ per cent of value $A$. The dark clip is set so that the undershoot below the line sync tip is 40 per cent of value $A$.
Note that the original standard VHS white clip specification was 60 per cent: it was subsequently increased to 80 per cent.

Fig. 11: (right) An astable multivibrator frequency modulator circuit. Although the frequency is determined by the time-constants of the RC coupling networks in the base circuits of the two transistors, it is also governed by the voltage at point $A$. When this voltage is varied, the charging times of C1 and C2 alter. The result is a change in the frequency but not the mark-space ratio of the output waveform. Thus by applying an analogue luminance signal to point $A$ a frequency-modulated squarewave output is obtained. The output is filtered by the tuned circuit T1/C3, which produces a sinusoidal f.m. output. The high-pass filter shown following the f.m. modulator in Fig. 1 consists of T1/C3 in the circuit above.
is designed to compensate for record head losses.
The 627 kHz colour under signal is then mixed with the luminance f.m. signal. The final result is an f.m. carrier with the a.m. chroma superimposed. This 'composite' signal is fed to both heads simultaneously. Note however that simultaneous application of the f.m. to the heads in a VHS camcorder that has a miniature drum ( 41 mm instead of the standard 62 mm diameter) is not possible. This is because the miniature drum has four heads that act as two A and two $B$ heads. So the heads have to be switched during record as well as playback, otherwise they would over-record on each other's tracks.

When scoped at the output of the record head amplifier, the amplitude of the f.m. signal is typically $2-3 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-topeak. This can be adjusted by using the f.m. record current control VR7. If the f.m. record level is set too low, the playback pictures will be grainy. If the level is set too high, there is the possibility of black-to-white inversion. In practice the record level rarcly requires adjustment as the circuits are all contained within a specific chip and are thus unlikely to drift in tolerance.

## Next Month

In Part 3 we'll look āt the luminance playback circuitry.

# Whatt 3 Lidife! 

## Donald Bullock

It's amazing how the news has got about in this small comer of Spain that my life affliction has been in the TV/video trade. It comes up all too often in fatuous conversations in bars, while people keep showing up at the door with sets I can't work and don't understand.

I was relaxing with Greeneyes in Paco's bar the other night, watching his TV set doing its best with hardly any field sync, when this huge roughneck came and sat at our table. We soon learnt that after losing all his money running a bar he'd decided to take a postal careers course. "I'm now a physiotherapist" he said. "You mends tellies doncha?"

Using the skills of a lifetime, I changed the subject. But it was no good.
"Which is the best set?" he said, "and do you reckon they'll ever get the colours right? I only watches the sport meself." After that I got a potted history of his set, those of his friends and neighbours, and of all the rogue dealers from whom they'd suffered. Then he noticed the missing sync on Paco's set. "Hey Paco" he bawled, "this man's a telly mechanic."

Fortunately Paco doesn't understand any English. I'd entered Paco ${ }^{2}$ s with a spring in my step. I left it thoroughly choked.

## VCR Troubles

Harry was at the gate, sitting on an up-ended video, when I got back from the village the other day. "It ain't much" he said, setting me up to work for nothing. The machine was a Sony SLV270 which, when I tested it, was lifeless except for a faint whining noise. I quickly developed the same trouble. Then I recalled that I'd had the fault before, and made for the power pack. C1326 ( $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was opencircuit. A replacement put everything right.

As I was boxing it up a lady called in with her Samsung SI7220 VCR, which is identical to the Goodmans VCR2550. "I can't get a tape into it" she said, "not even with my foot."

On test the clock lit up but there was no on LED illumination and no loading motor operation. I soon found out why she couldn't get a tape into it: there was one jammed in there already. When I dismantled the machine and took it out I found that it was shredded and broken. My experience has always been that the motor in this model is a bit sluggish, but this one was worse than usual. There was less than a volt across it. As the windings checked out all right I made for the STK5333 regulator chip IC101 on the power panel. It was the cause of the trouble. I don't know whether it comes in different qualities, but the prices quoted vary enormously.

## Edgar's CD Player

Shortly after that Greeneyes clopped round with Handsome Edgar, whom I don't like. "Edgar's got a Sony CD player" she announced. "We've all got our troubles" $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$ replied nastily, "what's up with it?"
"Doesn't plaih" said Edgar, smiling like a dish of treacle. Then he disappeared up the garden path with Greeneyes.

It was an M35, minus the amplifier and speakers. It
accepted a disc, read the TOC, then played the disc without skipping or jumping. In fact it behaved perfectly. I peered through the window, trusting that Edgar was doing likewise.

Then I noticed that the disc was vintage Sinatra. So I connected an amplifier and some speakers. There was no sound. On opening the player I found an identical dry-joint on both output sockets - where they connect to the board. Resoldering them brought excellent results.

## A Grundig T55-340/90A Telly

"Jumps about and flickers when cold" was Maisie's complaint about her Grundig set, which was fitted with the CUC3490 chassis. I opened it up and looked around for dryjoints - I've worked on Grundigs before. Sure enough the chopper transistor was dry-jointed. Once again a bit of resoldering put matters right.

## More VCRs

Old Mrs Sorrel struggled in with her Pye DV291. She was widowed a month after settling here and now devotes her life to raising funds for her favourite charity. The DV291 is the same as the Philips VR6290, but whatever clothes it comes in the machine frightens me to death. This one had died during a recent lightning storm. I was worried about being able to fix it, but fortunately the damage was confined to the primary side of the power supply. The BUT11AF chopper transistor had suffered, and safety resistor SR3 had failed. When both had been replaced the machine came autocratically to life.

I've had mode switch trouble with several Amstrad VCRs of late. Often the machine is a VCR9500 (Goodmans TX3650). The symptoms are misfunctioning. When a cassette is inserted you may find that the machine selects rewind and the heads spin. Sometimes the only symptom is failure to eject the tape. I now have a routine procedure for dealing with this situation.

I remove the fascia and the bottom cover by taking out the two screws near the front. Then I remove the clamp and screw at the centre, rear of the deck. This leaves the deck retained by two block connectors at the rear. After disconnecting these the deck can be lifted out. The mode switch is beneath the deck, to the right at the rear. I remove and examine it. If it's simply dirty, I clean and lubricate it. If there's wear I replace it.

A word of warning. It's easy to damage one or both of the two sensors at either side of the PCB. Another point: Fluorescent lights in the workshop will activate the sensors when the machine's cover is removed. No amount of striving will 'cure' this. To test the machine, turn the lights out or refit the cover.

After doing a couple of these recently I picked up a Sharp VCA63HM which was also suffering from mode switch trouble. It was about two years old. While it had updated panels, the deck was the one I'm used to, with the same troublesome mode switch and motor assembly. The symptoms were failure to eject, then lacing and unlacing when the stop button was pressed. Repairing or replacing the switch usually takes only ten minutes, so it's not too bad.

After putting this one back together I decided that it was time for a break. So we made off for the local open market in the next village. Several stalls were selling a wide variety of electronic equipment, much of it quite sophisticated. A stall that appeared to be devoted to Panasonic items was doing particularly good trade. Only there was something odd about the Panasonic trade mark. It was spelt Panasoanic!

# Satellite Notes 

## Hugh Cocks

## Tuning for Sky Movies Gold

Several of our customers were in a state of panic when Sky Movies Gold changed from Astra transponder 26 $(11.597 \mathrm{GHz})$ to $60(10.877 \mathrm{GHz})$. If the installation of a converter is impractical the following course does work, though it involves receiver retuning and Superchannel on the lowest 1D frequency can't be reached.

Most 10 GHz LNB oscillators have sufficient adjustment range to enable transponder 60 to appear at an i.f. of 950 MHz . CNN then appears $75-80 \mathrm{MHz}$ higher than before, at $1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$ (previously $1,622 \mathrm{MHz}$ ). The Amstrad SAT510 will just get this in, as its i.f. bandwidth is only $950-1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$ (not $-1,750 \mathrm{MHz}$ as with some other receivers).

With the Continental Microwave (CMW) LNB the oscillator adjustment is the large Allen screw near the F socket. Unscrewing it by about three turns is sufficient (this is in fact the maximum low setting). The oscillator frequency will be reduced by about 80 MHz . If you have access to a signal source such as a satellite i.f. up-converter, you'll find that the LNB's output moves by about four and a half Astra channels. Thus if Sky News was originally at $1,377 \mathrm{MHz}$ (receiver displaying 11377 in the tuning mode) it should, with the new oscillator setting, be midway between Sky 1 and Sat 1.

If the oscillator range is not quite enough, check that the receiver's LNB offset is at its lowest setting. Adjust transponder 60 to come in at 950 MHz .

Unfortunately this method means that all channels have to be retuned upwards by around 80 MHz . It's the major disadvantage of this course of action, but may be an advantage to the customer, rather than having to press TV/SAT on the receiver's remote control unit to obtain Sky Gold

If the customer subsequently decides to get a new receiver the non-standard LNB i.f. doesn't really matter, certainly not with Pace MSS series receivers, as a non-standard oscillator frequency can be entered - in this case the figure will be approximately 9.92 GHz . This will produce correct frequency readouts with the new receiver.

Some early receivers tune below 900 MHz - I encountered an Alba receiver recently that tuned down as far as Zee TV with an old Marconi blue cap LNB. The customer was very keen to have Superchannel on Astra. The receiver's tuner also went quite high, well beyond the top Astra 1B frequencies (CNN etc.). When I'd removed the Marconi LNB's rivets and its outer cover, the local oscil= lator screw was easily found. Unscrewing it by about four turns produced a good Superchannel at the bottom end of the tuner's range - CNN at the top end was also fine.

## Cambridge IRDs

This receiver-decoder came in as the JVC Model ADI000. The customer's complaint was of poor, jumping pictures that had got worse over the course of a few days. Connection was at r.f., as the TV set being used had no scart connector.

When we checked the receiver in the workshop we found that the pictures obtained via the scart socket were very good. though the results with the r.f. output were indeed dreadful. A
look around with the scope was called for.
The video input to the modulator was fine. But it was being modified by a small, blue $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic that's mounted just above the BB modulator video input pin. It's not difficult to find this capacitor, as there are no other electrolytics in the area. Fitting a replacement cured the problem.

We don't get many Cambridge receivers in for repair, though many a happy hour has been spent tuning them in for people who bought systems from local installers who have since disappeared. It has always seemed strange that when in the 'favourite' menu you can't just go round and round the favourites. Above F20 the receiver goes into the 'normal' channel mode via the up/down buttons.

## Pace PRD800

The customer wanted to use this receiver with both a MAC D2 and a Dutch RTL Luxcrypt decoder. Unfortunately the RTL decoder requires an unclamped PAL input. Using the output from the video or TV scart socket produced a very poor picture, with streaking and general liney effects. Somehow, we had to find an unclamped output.

In the end we connected a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across the clamp diode D70. This worked well. By disabling/reducing the efficiency of the video clamp in the receiver, good pictures were obtained via the RTL decoder which provided clamping for all the PAL signals.

The on-screen graphics became a little jittery, but the customer wasn't at all concerned about this. Quite possibly reducing the value of the added capacitor would have decreased the jitter and still given good results with Luxcript signals. An alternative would have been to add a switch to the receiver to enable/disable the clamp circuit as required. Even better would have been to break the link between the unclamped video and the clamp circuit within the receiver and connect the Luxcrypt decoder, giving an unclamped output, between these points. Since time is always at a premium, we were unable to look into this possibility.

## The Uniden UST7007

Quite a number of these receivers remain in use here in the Algarve, along with the matching UST771 positioner box. They were made in the late Eighties/early Nineties and are well built, though they are prone to dry-joints on the power board.

It's quite common to find that the memory in both the receiver and the positioner unit is lost after disconnecting the power for more than a few minutes. Both units have a 3V lithium disc battery that's linked to the PCB. After a few years the batteries fail. Replacement is straightforward.

With original installations you usually find a magnetic polariser and an interface unit. The latter is used because the receiver produces an output to drive the mechanical type of polariser. A standard $13 / 17 \mathrm{~V}$ V/H LNB can be used however. The magnetic polariser tends to go open-circuit, and we are reluctant to replace it. One reason for this is that skew is difficult to adjust at the extreme ends of the Astra band when an interface unit is used, particularly where the feed to the polariser is via a thin cable - the voltage drop limits the polariser current.

When an LNB with voltage-controlled polarisation selection is used, slide the switch at the back, near the $F$ socket, from 18 V to 'Cont'. Selection is then achieved by pressing DBS or ECS on the front panel. DBS gives the higher voltage. Tuning seems to be a little coarser in the

DBS mode: it's often best to get the frequency right in the ECS mode, then change to DBS for the channel with horizontal polarisation.

Reception of the German ZDF channel is difficult in the DBS mode, being right at the bottom of the Astra 1C band. If this channel is a customer requirement, tum the LNB through $90^{\circ}$ and invert the DBS/ECS settings (UK Living, the next channel up, is o.k. with either setting). The other solution is to tune in ZDF in the DBS mode - lots of white sparklies will be present. Then remove the tuner from the chassis. You'll see the i.f. bandpass filter in three solidlooking cans (no SAWFs here!). There's a red, air-spaced coil adjacent to them. Spread its turns and ZDF will become clear as the tuning frequency is reduced a little.

We've encountered one or two cases of poor contact between the tuner's F socket and the PCB when the nut that holds the socket has been over-tightened after replacing the tuner.

## A Decoder Problem

A Dutchman with a Grundig GRD150 gave us a call. He'd previously used a very early, manually tuned Astra receiver and was looking forward to the luxury of changing from RTL4 to RTLS by remote control. This is where the problem arose. He wanted his RTLA/5 decoder connected, but this receiver has no decoder socket - though there appears to be provision on the PCB , presumably for other receivers in the range.

From experience we know that RTL decoders like an unclamped, de-emphasised video signal. They don't like being presented with clamped video, usually producing
streaks/lines, particularly on the many subtitled programmes.
We come across a variety of decoders here in the Algarve, mostly pirate types that are openly on sale in the Netherlands. RTL have kept to the same coding system for years, and seem to intend to continue doing so.

We wired up a decoder and routed the signal via the scart socket on the customer's VCR (the VCR being on AV to watch/record coded channels). Clamped video was taken from the Grundig receiver's TV scart socket - we had to begin somewhere, though we had no great confidence about the outcome. And the Dutch channels are never coded when you want them to be! - the transmissions are coded only when programmes originating from outside the Netherlands are being shown, otherwise they are in the clear.

The results were surprisingly good, with no streaking on subtitles. But the decoder would drop out from time to time, especially with bright scenes. Adjusting the decoder's internal presets didn't help. As the customer wasn't interested in VideoCrypt reception, we decided to remove the VideoCrypt decoder PCB and look for unclamped video from the main PCB - though this meant taking the Grundig GRD150 and the decoder back to the workshop.

When I switched on with the VideoCrypt decoder PCB removed the RTL decoder worked well, with no sign of dropouts. The only problem was that the on-screen graphics had disappeared - the customer decided that he could live with this. So everything was reassembled and no further investigation was carried out. I can only assume that unclamped video appears at the scart connectors when the VideoCrypt decoder is removed. We rarely see these receivers here, so maybe someone else could investigate further.

## Test Case 396

Except for some occasional co-channel interference during the summer months, old Mrs Simes had enjoyed good TV reception for twenty five years at her village High Street cottage. Now, suddenly, her pictures were being torn to shreds every few minutes by some form of interference. Regardless of which channel she was watching, the picture would be obliterated by wavy patterns and black bars, while raucous rasping and grunting noises would take the place of the programme sound. It was no coincidence that this had all started when Beeline Taxis (motto: Where You Come First) had taken the premises next door and erected a mighty guyed pole with a v.h.f. whip aerial at the top. Mrs S confronted Mr Beeline, who agreed to finance a solution if one was possible.

Now Mr Beeline is no fool. He consulted his radio-telephone licence, which told him that his transmit frequency was about 176 MHz . He discovered that terrestrial TV broadcasts are transmitted in the $470-860 \mathrm{MHz}$ band. So he couldn't see why there should be a problem. Admittedly his aerial was close to Mrs Simes's TV one, which was also mounted on a pole because of the poor local TV signal strength. Living in one of the few poor reception areas left around here, she had to use a masthead amplifier - a rare beast these days. No doubt the weak TV signals made her installation more susceptible to the 25 W signals that Mr B used to guide his taxi fleet. Anyway, the upshot was that Mr B consulted the pages of his copy of the Evening Echo, and settled on Sick-em-Up Aerials to sort out the problem.

When Stick-em-Up was called in, its Tex Rogers gave his opinion. Drawing his breath through his front teeth and
shaking his head, he pronounced (probably for the fourth time that day) "this is going to cost you, squire". Tex talked knowingly about special filters, braid-breakers and so on. They would have to be specially ordered - maybe specially made. Having obtained details of Beeline's v.h.f. transmit frequency, he drove off in his battered van, still shaking his head and drawing in air through his teeth. Our taxi mogul, seeing no other solution, duly sanctioned the work.

Stick-em-Up Aerials returned to Mrs Simes's cottage acouple of weeks later, this time with a rectangular metal box which had coaxial connections at each end, a couple of trimming holes and " $-52 \mathrm{~dB}, 176 \mathrm{MHz}$ " scrawled on it. This was the wonder filter that had been ordered from a specialist firm.

Tex inserted it in the feed between the aerial socket mounted on Mrs Simes's skirting board and her TV set, then phoned Mr Beeline next door. Mr B keyed his RT microphone, and the TV picture went to pieces - just as before. Consternation! Tex twiddled the trimmers, instantly destroying the precision factory alignment of the notch filter. Still the picture was obliterated whenever Mr B was on air. Tex vented his opinion of Fleetway Filters Ltd. as he removed their gadget and substituted an ordinary CB filter in the coaxial feed. The TV picture and sound still went haywire whenever the v.h.f. radio-telephone came on.

The harassed aerial man tried braid-breakers, ferrite rings, earthing the coaxial feeder's braid and every other possible remedy he could think of. All to no avail. A couple of hours later he retired defeated, with no chance that he could see of getting paid for his trouble. There was a solution though, if only he had had a full understanding of what was happening in this r.f. wipe-out situation. Do you know what the root cause of the problem was, and why the filter had virtually no effect? If not, turn to page 136 for the solution.




## Setollito pgU Repair / Refurb lits









|  | MANUEACEUREVR | MODEI NO. |  | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SNATKITI | PACE | PRDE00 | PRTS00 | 0.6 .95 |
| SATMCTI2 | PACE | Ss9000 | 359200 | $\pm 6.95$ |
|  |  | 5S8010 | 389210 |  |
|  |  | \$50020 | \$59220 |  |
| saricris | AMSTRAD | SRDS10 | SROS20 | 88.95 |
| SATKKTT | AMSTRAD | SRDE00 |  | -8.95 |



FEconomic supply TV \& Video parts. VERY FAST teOur experienced staff WANT to help you !! *We can give you an instant answer from our database that contains over 80,000 items and we can give that answer IN SECONDS *fIf we cannot find it immediately
*We will 'SEARCH THE HEAVENS' *We will hassle our suppliers *We will hassle the manufacturer *We will make phone call after phone call *We will send Fax atter Fax on your behalf *WE WILL DO ALL THIS FOR YOU *We ditwilingy and for fre-POONEED ECONOMCC!

# Day of the Show: <br> More Confessions of a TLO 

Mark Paul

"Ach! I know he's a pain in the proverbial, but he's also a very big accoont." This was the National Accounts Sales Manager, addressing me in his broad Glasgow accent. "So when he arrives, you tak him oot fur lunch, and I'll take him oot for dinner. OK?"

It was an order of course, not a question. He then glided away across the thick pile carpet that covered the floor of the large room, heading for another very dear, ever-so-longstanding friend of a dealer who had just arrived. That well-rehersed welcoming smile was again dominating his face.

It was $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the first day of the annual Trade Show, and the atmosphere in the spacious hotel suite was dry and already heavily scented with a mixture of Old Spice, Chanel, cigars, cigarettes and Polos. A reflective mood came over me as 1 stood with my fourth cup of coffee, viewing the early show excitement. It seemed to me that on an ego scale of 1-10 the company sales personnel all scored 11. Such a concentration of poseurs in one place and at one time seemed strangely unnatural.

## Angelique and Roj

"I say, are you the TLO?" A rather high-pitched, sibilant voice broke into my reflections. I turned to see Angelique Matthew-Henry, who worked in the ultimate department at the ultimate centre of the known universe - Marketing. She wouldn't, of course, recognise someone like me, even though we had in the past dealt, over the phone, with certain customer problems.
"Good" she continued. "Come with me. We're giving a pre-show presentation of the new model line-up to the press and need someone technical to make sure that everything works and answer any questions. You know the sort of thing. All right? Good. Let's go."

Before I could reply, she was off. I gulped the remains of my coffee, put the cup down and hastily followed to
the special pre-view area. Roger St John Stevas-Brown. head of marketing, was presiding here.
"Roj! This is our TLO" Anjy said looking up into the face of the Marketing Manager. He turned slowly to look at me, his smile showing an amount of ivory seldom seen outside a game reserve.
"How splendid" he replied to Anjy. "You're so clever being able to get one so quick."
"Listen" he said to me in a low voice as he grasped my arm and took me aside. "Anjy has probably already told you what we need. The Trade Press is coming to see the new range and give us some good copy. At least I hope so."
"Now you know what these journalists and editors are like. There's the long-haired, smart-ass freelance journalist who always asks the highly technical questions. Simply an ego tripper. Then there's the pipe-smoking, been-there-seen-this-done-that editor with leather patches on his tired Harris Tweed jacket. Here's really here for the beer. And then there are the women. They are the worst, focusing on trivial detail and full of buzz words and phrases. They tend to get themselves all tangled up technically - this is where I need you." Then he went on to tell me a long story about a couple of female jounralists and their faux pas at the last show. Finally he paused, with a glazed look in his eyes.

I have a theory that the milieu of these events creates this sort of effect. A kind of mental eclipse is brought on by nervous energy drain and the effects of caffeine poisioning and breathing recycled air. Anyone who has experienced these shows will know what I mean. It makes the whole event seem somehow surrealistic.

I felt I had to break the spell. But it was a measure of the crazy situation that I came out with the words a mature TLO should never utter - especially to someone in marketing!
"So what do you want me to do?"
He tumed, looked at me, smiled and said gently "just play it by ear". The
ultimate cop out! With that he left me to my own devices. I decided to check that all was well with the presentation models.

## The Presentation

The turn-out was good. Everyone who was anybody in the consumer electronics press was there. It was now almost mid-day, and for the last half hour the visitors had been lubricated with several glasses of good vintage Chablis. This produced excited chatter, and it seemed that the guests were now well set up for the model presentation.

This was to be done in a small auditorium. I worked my way forwards and sat at the end of the front row. While I was scanning the press release, someone came and sat in the next seat. It was that well-known, sometimes troublesome technical writer Barry Badger. Before he had time to notice, I'd unclipped my lapel name tag and stuffed it into my pocket. Then I tried to give the impression of being deeply immersed in the handout.

A loud crash of drums introduced some rock and roll music. Modulated, multi-coloured lighting wizzed around the room, highlighting the various models on display. Five go-go dancers appeared from nowhere and started to girate violently in time with the beat. All this was meant to emphasise the with-it theme of the new range, which had been created at great expense by that well-known designer Pinstripe Stork - the handout described the theme as "colour and movement". Oh well.

Just as suddenly the lights dimmed to dark, the music stopped, the dancers disappeared and a small rostrum, to the side of the front row not far from where I was sitting, was highlighted. Behind it stood Roj.

The audio-visuals on the large back= projection unit behind Roj were as good as his slick presentation. He worked his way through the sales and marketing strategy for the coming year, while describing the model line-up.

After the formal part of the presenta-

# TELEVISION INDEX/DIRECTORY AND FAULTS DISCS PLUS REPRINTS SERVICE 

## INDEX DISC

Version 3 of the computerised index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 44 (1988-1994). It has over 6,000 references to TV/VCR fault reports and articles, with synopses. Includes a TV/VCR spares guide, an advertisers list and a directory of trade and prefessional organisations. The software is easy to use and very quick. It runs on any IBM or compatible PC with 512K RAM and a hard disc.

Price $£ 30$ (specify $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ or $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ )
Those with version 1 or 2 dises can have them upgraded for $£ 12$ each: return the dise quoting its serial number.

## FAULT REPORT DISCS

Each disc contains the full text for TV, VCR, camcorder, satellite TV and CD fault reports published in individual volumes of TELEVISION, giving you easy access to this vital information. Note that the discs cannot be used on their own, only in conjunction with the Index disc: you load the contents of the Fault Report dise on to your computer's hard disc then access it via the Index disc. Fault Report dises are now available for:

> Volume 41 (November 1990 - October 1991)
> Volume 42 (November 1991 - October 1992)
> Volume 43 (November 1992 - October 1993)
> Volume 44 (November 1993 - October 1994)
> Price $£ 15$ each (specify $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ or $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ )

## 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 TELEVISION 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 \&l postage for overseas EC 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 0NU, UK. <br> Telephone/fax 01242241455

tion was over senior company staff from sales and marketing, plus yours truly, clambered on to a small stage in front of the back-projection screen. The meeting was opened for questions from the floor. Most of them were, as one would expect, aimed at my colleagues. Many of those present had either succumbed to the wine or were engaged in 'power napping'.

As it turned out I had only one question to answer. Predictably, it came from Barry Badger. He wanted more information on the design innovations in the new, super-fast teletext module with its Constant Repeatable Access Programme - CRAP for short.
"With the move away from SDRAM architecture towards FPMDRAM, and EPROM being dropped in favour of a combination of FLASH and EEPROM, giving increased densities and faster access speeds, does this mean that the

SRAMs will be replaced with SSRAMs, and if so will the pipe-lined approach be replaced by the nonpipeline flow-through version?"

I sensed a hush fall over the meeting. All eyes were on me. I told myself that the question was easy enough to deal with. After all the company had recently sent me on a self-assertion course. So I took a deep breath, sighed audibly whilst looking at the ceiling, and then slowly returned my gaze to the questioner.
"Yes" I answered positively.
Barry Badger blinked. He pushed back his glasses and began to scribble furiously in his notebook. Another scoop in the making.

The moment of tension had passed. Roj rose to close the meeting. He thanked everyone for attending, and told them where lunch was being served.

I slipped away quietly to the main
display area, where my lunch appointment was waiting. He was talking to the National Accounts Manager, who called me over.
"Here he is Jimmy" he said, referring to me and talking to the dealer. "He'll tak you oot for a bite tay eet an I'll see you later. OK?"

I smiled and we headed for the place where they served the standard chicken dish. For want of anything else to start up the conversation, I asked my guest "do you know anything about SDRAMs, FPMDRAMs, SRAMs or SSRAMs?"

He blinked and looked at me blankly. Then, fingering the neon screwdriver clipped to his top pocket, he replied "are they a kind oh mains dropper then?"

I had to smile to myself when I realised that this was still only the first day of the show.

# Inside the Ferguson TX90E Chassis 

## Part 3

## Mark Paul

In this concluding instalment we'll take a brief look at the remaining circuitry used in the chassis - the timebases, the RGB output stages, the audio amplifier and the microcontroller chip.

## The Line Timebase

The line timebase is conventional. The line sync and oscillator circuits are in the TDA8218 chip IL01, which produces a line drive output at pin 17. This is passed via a driver stage to the base of the S2055AF line output transistor TL01. The line output stage is very simple, there being no need for EW correction.

Fig. 12 shows the line generator section of IL01, which also contains the field oscillator and output stages. Composite video is fed to the internal sync separator at pin
negative-going output at pin 12 to pull the line oscillator into lock.

The free-running oscillator frequency is set by PL02, RL02 and CL03, in conjunction with the internal resistor chain connected to pin 1 . RL05 and CL05 integrate the current output from the phase detector, producing a d.c. error correction voltage which, via RLO4, adjusts the charge/discharge timing of the oscillator tuning capacitor CL03, thus locking the line oscillator frequency to the line sync pulses. CL04 stabilises the phase-locked loop, ensuring a fast response time. RL05 and CL05 set the basic loop time-constant.

The sawtooth output produced by the oscillator, at the collector of internal transistor Tr , is fed to a comparator whose other input is a 4.8 V reference voltage. Its output is a constant pulse-width squarewave signal which drives the


Fig. 12: The line sync/generator arrangement.
20. RL45 and CL13 form a low-pass filter at the input to suppress h.f. harmonics or noise that could cause picture jitter.

The separated line sync pulses are fed to a phase detector whose other input is derived from pulses tapped from the heater winding on the line output transformer. These are integrated by RL34 and CL21 to form a sawtooth waveform which is applied to pin 13. PL04 provides horizontal shift adjustment, by varying the phase of the sawtooth feedback waveform. The phase detector compares the timing of the line sync pulses and the sawtooth, producing a positive- or
chip's open-collector output transistors (open collector means that the load resistor is external to the i.c.). The linefrequency squarewave signal thus generated at pin 17 of the chip is capacitively coupled, with d.c. restoration, to the following driver stage.

## The Field Timebase

The TDA8218 chip drives the field scan coils directly from pin 10. The field timebase circuit follows conventional practice, with the usual flyback voltage generator arrange-
ment. The oscillator is similar to that used in the line timebase section of the chip, though the separated field sync pulses are applied to the internal resistor chain directly instead of via a detector in a phase-locked loop.

There is a.c. and d.c. feedback from the scan coil circuit to pin 7 of IL01. The height control PL03 varies the slope of the feedback waveform at pin 7 , thus adjusting the slope of the scan coil current drive waveform at pin 10 .

A 25 Hz signal from the teletext module is applied to the junction of the field scan coils and the scan coupling capacitor CL07 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. This alters the scanning to non-interlaced in the teletext mode to prevent jitter.

## Super Sandcastle Pulses

IL01 also provides super sandcastle pulses at pin 19, with three levels as follows:
(1) Field blanking level; typically 2.5 V .
(2) Line blanking level, typically 4.5 V .
(3) Burst gating level, typically 9 V .

The field blanking generator is a monostable multivibrator with an external $R C$ timing network connected to pin 8. The start of the blanking pulse is triggered by the falling edge of the field sawtooth waveform. The line blanking section of the super sandcastle pulse is produced by a comparator whose inputs are line flyback pulses and an internal reference voltage. The position of the burst gate section of the super sandcastle pulse is fixed by an external $R C$ network connected to pin 14 , with reference to the middle of the line flyback period. Close-tolerance components are used in these external $R C$ networks.

## RGB Output Stages

There are only very minor differences between the RGB output stages, so only one will be described. Fig. 13 shows the red output stage circuit.

The red output signal at pin 25 of the video processing chip IV01 is fed to base of the voltage amplifier transistor TT52, whose load resistor is RT52 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ). This high value is used to achieve high gain with low dissipation. The following pnp transistor TT51 serves two purposes. It acts as an emitter-follower: when TT52 is brought into conduction by a positive signal at its base, its collector voltage falls and TT51 conducts, providing a path for the tube's cathode current. The path, from chassis, is via pin 33 of IV01, RV17, RV18, PT50, TT51 and the flashover protection resistor RT54.

TT51 also provides current sensing for the automatic grey-scale correction circuit described last month. The voltage developed across PT50 and RT50 is directly related to the cathode current. This voltage is fed to pin 34 of IV01, operating in the manner previously described. Diodes DT55 and DT95 are included to prevent TT51's collector voltage rising above about 21 V . Otherwise TT51 could saturate, with loss of beam current limiting. PT50 and the corresponding potentiometer in the blue output stage enable tinting at peak white to be removed - a fixed resistor is used in the green output stage.

In addition to supplying a stable 3.8 V bias voltage for the RGB output transistors TT81 provides switch-off spot suppression. At switch off the 13 V supply, which is obtained from the line output stage, collapses quickly. CT81 is very rapidly discharged, reducing TT81's base voltage to
zero. As a result it switches to full conduction, removing the emitter bias voltage from the RGB output transistors. These also switch to full conduction, discharging the e.h.t.via the tube's cathodes.

## Audio Circuit

The audio output stage is conventional, using a TDA2006 chip. The only point to note is that the input is via either


Fig. 13: The red output stage circuit.
transistor TS02 or TS03. In the TV mode TS03 is switched on while TS02 is switched off. This situation is reversed in the radio mode.

## The Microcontroller Chip

The ST6399B1/KU microcontroller chip IR01 operates with an 8 MHz clock, crystal $\mathrm{QR01}$ being connected between pins 31 and 32 .

The on-screen display (OSD) functions are built into it. OSD blanking is used to produce the black fringe background around the OSD characters. Timing of the OSD functions is controlled by the super sandcastle pulses. A separate OSD oscillator is connected to pins 28 and 29 , running at approximately 5.5 MHz . Adjustment of LR03, which is connected between these pins, varies the width of the characters.

There are different bus arrangements for video and teletext/tuner control. In both cases the data output is at pin 40. The video clock and enable lines connected to pins 38 and 39 are used for brightness, colour and contrast control via IV01. This Thomson bus is unidirectional. Pins 40 (data) and 41 (clock) carry commands to the tuner and teletext modules. This I2C bus is bidirectional, enabling the tuner or teletext module to carry out a 'handshake' with the microcontroller chip. These lines are normally high, going low to transmit commands.

The 62.5 kHz output at pin 5 is used by the colour decoder chip IC01 for PAL/SECAM switching.

Pin 7 detects the presence of an AV signal at the scart socket whilc pin 17 switches the receiver to the AV mode.

The resistor connected 6 determines the TV standard, with pin 34 providing an output to the i.f. module to select the video and sound systems.

An associated muting signal generator circuit senses the presence of a video signal. Its output is also fed to pin 36 of

IR01 as a station detect input in the auto-search mode.
The keyboard has four key scan output and four key scan input lines. When no key is pressed the output lines are low. When a key is pressed the low from the output appears on one of the input lines. Once this is detected, the output lines begin to scan sequentially to enable the microcontroller chip to decide which key is being pressed.

Resistors connected to pins 18 and 19 tell the chip whether a simple clock or a radio/clock module is incorporated. These pins are also used for alarm input and f.m. power on/off control.

The remote control input is at pin 35. There's a 5 V peak-to-peak square waveform with pulse-position modulation when a command is being received. The line is high with no signal input.

The standby/on output at pin 20 goes high for standby.
Pin 4 produces a pulse-width modulated output for volume control.

The reset circuit, centred on transistors TR76/7, generates a reset pulse for pin 33 of the microcontroller chip when a.c. is first applied to the receiver or after a power supply interruption. The reset line is held low initially, rising to 5 V after about 20 msec .

The power interrupt (power failure detect) input at pin 37 provides the microcontroller chip with a waming that the a.c. input is about to be lost. It's low when a.c. is applied, going high as soon as the mains input is disconnected. The 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip is designed to maintain itself for at least 150 msec , so that the chip can store the receiver's current status in the EEPROM.


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.

For disposal: Television magazines January 1971-December 1979; ERT service sheets/manuals from early Sixties-late Seventies as a lot; a 20 in . CM5I Barco RGB monitor with spare tube, both unused; a Thorn TX100 chassis with panels. Contact Brian, Maidstone. 01622730504.
For disposal: Practical Television /Television magazines from 1970 (Vol. 20) to date. Also Radio and Television Servicing books 1977/78, 1978/79 and 1979/80. Stuart Higgins, 1 Strathmore Drive, Charvil, Reading RG10 9QT. 01734340736.
Wanted: MAB8051C21D1 microcontroller chip, used on board P607 in the Philips Model VR6467 and clones. D. Jannece, 54 Wyatts Green Lane, Brentwood, Essex. 01277822 380.

Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the Video Circuits tube tester Model V33 and any relevant information on it. B.R. McLeod, 8 Cunningham Road, Horndean, Portsmouth PO8 9LT.
Wanted: Mechanical layout of the CR-W77 cassette section of a Fisher $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ separates assembly (other units are MT55 and FM55). Also a circuit diagram for the Boots-Thomson T3614PI colour portable. Photocopies
would do. P. Travers, 6 Woodfield Road, Bebington. Wirral, Cheshire L63 3DX.
Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the following: Panasonic NV2000 (Granada VHSNV1/VHSVN1); Granada VHSYH2 (GEC V4001/2 or Hitachi VT9300/9500). Also any information or circuit diagrams for the Commodore 1541 Mk II disk drive. W. Keenan, 86 Tyne Gardens, Ryton, Tyne and Wear NE40 3DR. 0191413 6192.

Wanted: Betamax VCR in good working order, with camera socket. Paul Thompson, 58 Ella Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 5GW. 01159813587.

Wanted: Service manual/circuit for the Questar Laser 1900 mono TV/a.m./f.m. radio/tape deck/digital alarm clock. Also source of SN96517BN and TDA 1070 chips for Hoover washing machine motor modules. R.H. Hespley, 3 Cotsdale Road, Penn Common, Wolverhampton WV4 5LF.
Wanted: Circuit diagram and instructions for the Philips PM5504 pattern generator. Also scrap Philips music centre with good Philips FT260 micro and a movement for a TMK 500 multimeter. Jim Littler, 363 Atherton Road, Hindley Green, Wigan, Lancs WN2 3XD. 01942258794.
Wanted: Laser assembly/main board ribbon connector for the Pioneer PD6010 CD player. Faulty unit with ribbon intact would do! David Upton, 85 Clyne Court, Sketty, Swansea SA2 8JA. 01792207697.
Wanted: Any service information for the Ayr Model T1 Viewdata/teletext adaptor. J.M. Parry, 4 Courtland Drive, Aston Park, Queensferry, Deeside, Clwyd CH5 IUQ. 01244 819728.

Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagram for the Barco 3200 series

CTV and any information on spares etc. Any circuits/manuals for older TV sets, audio equipment, VCRs, test equipment would be welcome for a new entrant to the business. Ken Darville, Avia, Station Road, Yeoford, Exeter EX17 5HU. 01383 84017.

Wanted: S2800 or equivalent thyristor for the Ferguson Model 3787 (NordMende chassis), circuit reference number DU04. Have for disposal over 200 Practical Television magazines. Offers please! Stan Jesney, 56 Barnacle Lane, Bulkington, Nuneaton CV12 9RQ. 01203315788.
Wanted: LOPT for the Ferguson Model 51J7, also an automatic programming button unit assembly for the Sony Model KV2217UB. J.R. Walker, 45 Woodside, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham DL12 8DZ. 01833690557.

Wanted: French (SECAM) TV set required for test purposes - cabinet, tube condition not important. L.P. Watkinson, Telesonic Services, Regent House, Week St. Mary, Holsworthy, Devon EX22 6UJ. 01288 341254.

Wanted: Remote control handset for the Fidelity AV2000 AV system, or a supplier's address. Also a circuit diagram (photocopy would do) for the Tandy Portavision-2 monochrome portable. G. Cannon, $16 \mathrm{St} \mathrm{Cuthbert's}$ Road, Holy Cross, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE28 7JF. 01912620172.
Wanted: Circuit diagram plus any other information including a parts stockist for the Emelcold Super General 20 in . TV/VCR Model DVT9254D - it was bought in Cyprus. P.J. Rowe, 7 Trevol Place, Torpoint, Cornwall PL11 2NZ. 01752815392. For sale: Television 1980-90 complete. $£ 90$ plus carriage, or collect for cash. F.S. Yarham, 18 Ivel View, Sandy, Beds SG19 1AU. 01767680 154.

## Panasonic NVM40

Tape playback was marred by a noise bar across the picture, as if the tape path was misadjusted. So this was the first thing we checked, only to find that it was all right. We next found that the PG adjustments had no effect on the head switching point. The cause of this was eventually traced to C6219 ( $0.027 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), which is connected across the PG adjustment control VR6201. It had gone open-circuit. A replacement capacitor closed the gap in the f.m. waveform.

## Panasonic NVMS50

This oldish S-VHS machine would intermittently power down by itself, usually after working for hours on the soak test bench. The only thing we could do was to carry out a blanket replacement of the TL1453CNS power supply control chip (IC1001) and the 2 SB956 transistors Q1001/2/6/7. After doing this we gave the machine a long soak test and declared it fit for return to service.
B.S.

## JVC AA-V3EK

This is the power supply for the GRAX5. It wouldn't charge, the power LED display being dull and pulsing. On investigation I found that D2 on the primary side of the supply was opencircuit.
G.S.

## JVC GRS70

This one wouldn't record colour. It's a not uncommon fault, caused by the failure of capacitors in the a.p.c. loop on the hybrid chip. You have to replace the chip.
S.B.

## JVC GR303

"Playback picture interference, see tape" it said. Yippee! With this one we got a sample tape. We had to clean the clogged flying erase head.
S.B.

## Sony CCDF340E

The E-E pictures were o.k. but there were no mechanical functions. Failure of the drum to rotate was the basic cause. Investigation brought us to an open-circuit lead-through between the sides of board SS86, specifically between Q053 (drum drive inverter) and Q052 (PWM amplifier).

When we'd restored the drum motor drive another problem showed up: playback was marred by coloured lines that flickered across the screen. The cause of this was C456 (22 1 F, 16V) which was open-circuit. It decouples pin 1 of IC363 (jog chroma processing) on board VA41. This fault has been reported previously but is now becoming quite common.
D.C.W.

## Mitsubishi CX1B

When we received this VHS-C camcorder a cassette was stuck in the mechanism and a "no tape" message showed in the viewfinder! No functions worked. Once you've removed the forty or so screws, access to the mechanism is quite good. We then removed the tape by using the Sony mode box to power the loading motor.

The cause of the trouble was damaged parts around the
back-tension lever. Compared with some decks, this part of the mechanism is actually quite complex. The parts that had to be replaced were: spring push 2 : set arm S; and lever tension off.

An excellent training tape from Akai covers all you need to know about aligning the mechanism, which is used in the Akai Model PVC20.

## D.C.W.

## Sony CCDV800E

A knocking noise was being recorded on the tape. The cause was a faulty capstan motor bearing. Unfortunately the bearings are not available separately, so a new motor is required. We've had the same problem with other camcorders that use the same mechanism ( $\mathbf{U}$ and $U^{\prime}$ ), e.g. Canon, Sanyo etc. models. D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD9P

Noise bars on the playback picture is quite a common problem with this model. The effect is of no a.f.t. control. The fault sometimes affects the recorded picture as well, but more often it affects only playback. There seems to have been a batch problem with IC361: a replacement invariably cures the symptom.
D.C.W.

## JVC GRAX2

The E-E picture was o.k. but there were no mechanical functions. A quick check showed that CP1 (N38) was open-circuit. When this had been replaced the problem appeared to have been cured, with all functions restored, but on test the symptom returned when we pressed the record button. With this model there is a high current demand when the drum motor starts up and is then slowed as the tape wrap occurs. Even when the machine is working normally some 2A (total current) can be measured if the drum is slowed slightly in the record mode. The cause of the trouble tumed out to be Q13 (2SB1302-SB) which was leaky. It acts as a switch-mode regulator for the drum $5 \mathbf{V}$ MDA supply.
D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD3P

Three more capacitors to add to the list of those that should be replaced in this model. First C2009 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which is connected to pin 9 of the audio chip IC2001. It's in the audio level control circuit, and when faulty the result is continuous maximum audio sensitivity in the record mode. The other two capacitors are C1098 and C1124, which can leak producing a symptom that's identical to failure of one head in playback. The electrolyte leakage causes loss of the drum FF pulses to the head amplifier chip, hence the 'one head only working' symptom. D.C.W.

## Canon E200E

The problem was lack of playback audio - the E-E and recorded sound were both o.k. Only a rough, rasping sound could be heard during playback. The culprit turned out to be the LA7454W a.f.m. demodulator etc. chip IC802, which is on the A-V out sub PCB. After fitting a replacement the relevant controls (deviation etc.) have to be set up as laid down in the manual.
D.C.W.

# Repairs to MTI LNBs 

## Hugh Cocks

The MTI (Microelectronics Technology Inc.) LNB is readily identifiable, being a large, round cylindrical unit with a flat part near the F socket. There are two common versions, the black UP3 and another that comes in various colours änd has a silver or gold label stuck to the case. The body of this latter type, though looking similar to the UP3, is slightly larger.

Standard $13 / 17 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage switching is used for polarisation selection. Because of the large diameter body however these LNBs are not compatible with a Marconi type feed bracket. Both versions use a 10 GHz local oscillator, though models were available for the telecom/DBS bands. There's a later 9.75 GHz type with a slightly shorter body, but we have no experience of this version.

We sold quite a lot of these LNBs, as part of satellite TV systems, up to a couple of years ago. Their performance is very good, especially the gold-label type, though there is one annoying feature: when the summer temperatures arrive here in the Algarve the LNB very often just stops working! A colleague in the UK tells me that this is much less common there.

I got fed up with sending these LNBs back and, at the time, other makes didn't seem to work so well here, partly because of the weaker signals -- especially from Astra 1A. So I decided to open up and see whether anything could be done.

## Dismantling the LNB

Gaining access to the innards is fairly easy. Unscrew the front ring that holds the Teflon cover in place (the warranty sticker will break in the process!). This reveals a substantial scalar ring type feed, which in all probability was the reason for its performance edge over its contemporaries. Undo the nut on the F socket at the back, and push the socket into the case. The assembly then comes out. Make sure that you remove the front $O$ ring on the feed at this point - otherwise it can fall off and disappear. The second, larger $O$ ring just behind the first normally stays put.

The low-noise amplifier (LNA) and mixer are under a cover at one side. The i.f. amplifier and voltage regulator PCB is mounted at $90^{\circ}$ to the LNA/mixer. The local oscillator assembly, which is easy to identify by its small cover with a large screw that sets the frequency, is on the opposite side.

## The Problem Area

The local oscillator is the problem area. For some reason the oscillator stops oscillating, though the gallium arsenide FET (GaAsFET) continues to draw power as usual. An indication that the oscillator is about to stop is sometimes provided by the fact that there is a small 'jump' of about half an Astra channel - usually just about resettable using the receiver's offset menu. Replace the transistor and all is well.

A couple of years ago MTI were very helpful and sent me some complimentary oscillator transistors. The type of GaAsFET used doesn't appear to be very critical. The original type had just a blue mark on it - the replacements supplied by MTI had the identification J on the case. It may be an idea to buy a Sendz Components ex-rental LNB and plunder it for spares. Maplin listed a GaAsFET (type

2SK571, order code UH65V) in the 1993 catalogue but there is no such listing in the 1995 catalogue.

Some experience with handling GaAsFETs, and familiarity with the innards of LNBs, is an advantage. A signal source is helpful. A subsequent article will describe a microwave i.f. upconverter which will provide a good reference signal.

## Oscillator Circuit

The oscillator circuit is quite simple - see Fig. 1. The transistor's drain is linked to a 5 V supply via some thin PCB track that acts as an r.f. choke. Its gate is earthed via a length of stripline and a $51 \Omega$ chip resistor, its source being connected to earth via some more stripline and an $18 \Omega$ resistor. The d.c. voltage at the transistor's source is therefore positive with respect to its earthed gate.

A dielectric resonator mounted on a small, ceramic stand-off pillar sits on the Teflon PCB between the drain and gate


Fig. 1: The local oscillator circuit in the MTI LNB.
striplines. The result is a stable, very high $Q$ tuned circuit - to function properly the cover needs to be fitted. The oscillator's frequency is determined by the distance between the large screw in the cover and the resonator. If you want, you can think of this simply as a 10 GHz crystal connected between the transistor's gate and drain!

## GaAsFET Replacement

Removing a no-go transistor from the PCB is the easy part. Fitting the replacement is not so easy: GaAsFETs don't like static! Take the normal precautions when handling the replacement device. When soldering it, ensure that the bit is linked to the LNB's body and that everything is carthed.

Use as little heat as possible if you remove a transistor from an old LNB to transfer it to the MTI one. Remember which way round the connections go - the gate and drain are $180^{\circ}$ apart with the two, thicker source leads (only one of them is used here) in between. See Fig. 2. If you use a new device you will find that the gate lead is cut off at an angle or identified by a dot.

Once the transistor has been installed, apply power but be
prepared to switch off quickly. There should be 5 V at the drain and a small positive voltage at the source. The gate voltage should be zero - the meter may produce a small reading if the device is oscillating correctly. If the gate voltage varies around


Fig. 2: Physical layout of the oscillator circuit. Note that chip capacitor and resistor earth connections are via through-plated points on the PCB. The chip capacitor values are not known.
zero when a finger is brought near the transistor, at least this shows that the circuit is oscillating.

If the voltage at the gate and/or source is 5 V , disconnect the power to save the chip resistors. The GaAsFET has unfortunately died. Check your static precautions and have another go. If the FET has been obtained from an old LNB don't be too surprised if it dies in the transfer process. A new transistor shouldn't die however. If it does and your earthing arrangements are o.k., check that the transistor is the right way round: death is rapid if the gate and drain connections are reversed.

Test with signals and adjust the large screw for 10 GHz (compare the pictures with those produced by a known good 10 GHz LNB). Power up the MTI LNB a few times. If the oscillator is sometimes reluctant to start up (no picture), adjust the length of the drain stub slightly. Cut it back by $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ and see if this helps - use a sharp, fine knife to cut through the track. If the results are now worse, the length of the drain stub needs to be made a little longer instead. Solder a very small piece of tinplate or similar material to the end of the stub. The results obtained should then be o.k

## Astra 1D Modification

If all has gone according to plan and you are feeling pleased with yourself, it might be worth considering modification for Astra 1D reception by changing the oscillator's frequency to 9.75 GHz . The MTI LNB performs well at the 1D frequencies.

As things stand, the adjustment screw won't have enough range to tune down. With the screw fully out of the case, you will be lucky to have reduced the frequency by 60 MHz or so. Proceed as follows. Remove the resonator and ceramic pillar from the PCB. There's actually a cut-out in the PCB, the pillar being glued to the metal undemeath. A little force is required, but make sure you don't break anything! Remove the pillar from the resonator. This calls for some care, as the resonator can fall on the floor and be lost. Fine cutters and a small vice may be the best way to carry out the removal - the resonator and pillar are glued together very well.

Another pillar is required from an old LNB. Cut it down to approximately the same size as the original one. This is quite fiddly, but can be managed with a little care. When this has been done, stick the replacement pillar on its own into the
oscillator cavity. Wait for the glue to dry (the type of adhesive used doesn't seem to be critical).

The original resonator now needs to be stuck on to the new pillar. Before you do this, if possible balance the resonator on the pillar, put the cover back on and see if anything appears on the screen (using the signal source - doing this at the dish is well nigh impossible!). All being well, you'll see something in the way of a new channel. All we're doing at this point is to check that the oscillator is working. Now glue the resonator on to the pillar and wait for the glue to dry. There may be no oscillation at all until the glue is completely dry, so patience is necessary.

Once the glue has dried, adjust the oscillator's adjustment screw for Galavision where Sky News was with the oscillator at 10 GHz . Reassemble and test at the dish. Astra 1D reception should be good, with CNN appearing near $1,900 \mathrm{MHz}$. The stability of the retuned oscillator is in no way impaired.

## In Conclusion

You may have replaced some of these LNBs during the hot summer weather. I hope you didn't throw any of them away never throw away old LNBs! These MTI LNBs are very well built. How they were made for the price at which they were sold is a mystery. The LNA section has rarely given me any trouble. Why the oscillator GaAsFET should stop is strange. Occasionally they have lasted out the hot weather only to die when the cold weather arnives!

Temperature change seems to be the problem. We've had MTI LNBs operating for over three years after replacing the oscillator transistor, with no subsequent trouble. Any suggestions as to how and why this problem occurs would be welcome! - write in via the magazine.

## BACK COPIES

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

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

1993 January, May, June, July, August, September, October and December

1994 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December

1995 January, February, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November

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

Reed Business Publishing, Television Back Issues, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton,
Surrey SM2 5AS.
Make cheques/postal orders payable to Reed Business Publishing Ltd.

# TV Fault Finding 

Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, Michael Dranfield, Stephen Leatherbarrow, Chris Watton, John Pitt-Francis, Nick Beer and John Edwards

## Ferguson 20H3 (TX100 Chassis)

This set wouldn't change channels when cold. The channel display went off when the button was pressed, and the a.f.c. could be seen to switch off, but there was no channel change. Application of heat and freezer narrowed the search to the stand-up PC1668 module on the PC1223 TACS board. C261 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the module had dried up.
P.B.

## Philips 14PT156A (Anubis A-AB Chassis)

There was no teletext, with E3 displayed on the screen. All other functions were o.k. The teletext decoder in on a subpanel in this model. When it was removed we could see from the soldering that someone had already replaced the SAA5246 chip. Scope checks here showed that the clock oscillator wasn't working. A new crystal (1701) restored the teletext.
P.B.

## Philips GR1-AX Chassis

This set came in with no picture. When the tube's first anode voltage was turned up a blank, unmodulated raster appeared. After much searching we discovered that a small, brown disc ceramic capacitor, C2045 (22nF), was leaky. It's in the a.g.c. circuit, connected to pin 10 of the TDA8305 jungle chip IC7020. The readings we obtained were $3 k \Omega$ both ways. A replacement restored the picture. M.Dr.

## Ferguson TX99 Chassis

The complaint with this set was loss of the sound after an hour. A soak bench test confirmed that this was so. After checking the loudspeaker we turned our attention to the audio amplifier, but touching R72 at its input with a finger produced a healthy buzz from the speaker. Our next check was at the volume control pin (11) of the TDA 4505 jungle chip IC2. As the voltage here didn't change when the volume control button was pressed we moved to the M494F chip IC241 on the remote control board. But surprise, surprise pin 34 and the output from the emitter-follower TR246 ramped up and down.

The only components between the emitter of TR246 and pin 11 of the TDA4504 chip are C66 and R12, which were both o.k., and the red LED D5. This was the culprit. going open-circuit when hot. It's easy to find, being mounted just behind the tuner. When working, its brightness intensifies as the volume is increased. In fact you can see it through the cabinet back. Remember the green LED in the TX10 chassis? Ferguson seems to like using LEDs! M.Dr.

## Matsui 1455

High h.t. is a common fault with this set. The cause is C607 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the power supply drying out, the result being
weak chopper transistor turn-off drive. Usually the 2SD1426 line output transistor is damaged.

So we quoted a price and began work. After replacing the above two items we were left with a string of other faults and the profit margin rapidly dwindled. Field collapse was caused by loss of the 12 V supply to the TA7698AP chip. We had to replace R310 ( $10 \Omega$ ) near the line output transformer and the 12 V zener diode D219 which was shortcircuit. Look around the luminance delay line for this component. For loss of the luminance signal we had to replace Q202 (2SA562), Q408 (2SC1815) and D417 (1N4148) which were all leaky. Finally the colour was wrong. This took us to the tube base where presets VR503 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and VR504 ( $500 \Omega$ ) were burnt up, R510 ( $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R511 ( $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) were open-circuit and C505 ( 180 pF ) was short-circuit.
M.Dr.

## Grundig CUC52KT Chassis

There was a snowy raster with no signals. When we removed the tuner/i.f. can for inspection we saw that someone else had been looking for a dry-joint - the soldering was a right mess, and several pins of the tuner control chip (TVA2000) were shorted together. After desoidering and cleaning up, the tuner still failed to work. The cause was traced to a burnt-up resistor that supplies 7.5 V to pin 3 of the TVA2000 chip. A new $56 \Omega$ resistor restored good pictures and sound.

When we tried the set next day it would receive channel 31 but only snow was present when the other local channels ( 21,24 and 27) were tried. The channels reappeared when the set had warmed up. Use of freezer failed to get us to the cause of the fault, but we found that tapping the can would instigate it. We then found that the voltage at pin 10 of the TVA2000 chip varied. As the 12 V supply at pin 12 of the main PCB connector was stable, the cause of the fault lay within the tuner/i.f. can. There was a dry-joint at pin 12 of the socket connector inside the can. This is not visible by just removing the bottom: pins 11 and 12 are beneath the small screening can that covers the prescaler. So you have to remove this can to get at them. After resoldering these pins the set was given a long soak test and declared fit. M.Dr.

## Philips K35 Chassis

Intermittent low gain was the complaint with one of these sets. A tap on the tuner instigated the fault. so a new tuner was fitted. This seemed to cure the trouble, but the set bounced back three weeks later with the same complaint. As before, a tap on the tuner produced the fault. But so did tapping the PCB. We eventually found that the r.f. a.g.c. potentiometer R414 was intermittent. A replacement - not a squirt of Servisol - cured the fault.
M.Dr.

## Ferguson A51F (IKC2 Chassis)

This set was tripping. We found that TV01 (BC558C) in the electronic trip circuit was leaky. When we'd replaced this item the set still tripped, but at a slower rate. The cause was excessive current being drawn by the thyristor field output stage. To cure the trouble we had to replace the TL082 field
oscillator/driver chip IF01. For a quick check, just remove it. In this particular set it was providing excessive drive. M.Dr.

## Matsui 1481B

If the trouble is weak red, most noticeable with colour bars and teletext, replace C964 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's part of the red cut-off network connected to pin 29 of the TA8807N chip on the tube base and tends to go open-circuit. M.Dr.

## Hitachi CPT2578 (G8Q Chassis)

The complaint with this set was no sound. Its audio section was o.k., and pin 34 of the SAA1293H chip ramped up and down as the volume control was operated. But the voltage at pin 12 of the d.c. volume/tone control chip didn't. Replacing this chip made no difference however. The TDA2579 timebase generator chip is linked to the chip via D701 (1N4148), presumably to mute the sound on channel change. D701 was found to be leaky, measuring about 200 2. We had to replace the TDA2579 chip as well as D701. M.Dr.

## Grundig CUC70 Chassis

The display had very badly corrugated verticals for about the first two minutes. We carried out all sorts of freezer and hairdryer tests without success, then brought out the scope. A check on the 12 V rail showed that $\mathrm{C} 662(600 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply wasn't at home until it had warmed up like a lot of us!
C.W.

## Ferguson 3787 (NordMende chassis)

We sold hundreds of these sets second-hand a few years ago. As some of them are now approaching seventeen years old, they are still working very well. This one had a fault we'd not seen before. The picture appeared at switch on, but there was a large blanked out area in the top half of the raster - it looked like a map of India. After a while it changed to South America! The culprit turned out to be CM21 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) on the field output panel.
C.W.

## Doric Mk 4 Chassis

Tripping when cold is a very common fault with these sets. You can be misled, as disconnecting the load enables the power supply to run. So if the set is tripping and this stops when you disconnect the tripler, but a new tripler makes no difference, go back to the power supply and check 4R5 ( $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). If it's all right. change it anyway, along with the 1N4148 diodes 4D7, 4D10 and 4D11. This will stop the tripping.
C.W.

## Hitachi CPT2650 (Salora J Chassis)

This set was dead. A scope check at the collector of TB701, the lower chopper transistor in the Ipsalo circuit, showed that the normal pulse was present. This led us to check the voltages at pins 1, 2 and 3 of the hybrid LF0041 chopper control chip HB1. Pin 1 was at 20V but pins 2 and 3 were at zero. We decided that HBI had failed and fitted a replacement. This restored normal operation. Out of curiosity we took a look at the LF0041 circuit and found that between pins 1,2 and 3 there is a stabiliser circuit that consists of two transistors and a zener diode. Resistance
tests showed that the zener diode was short-circuit. So we removed the hybrid chip and fitted a BZX61-8V2 zener diode, basically between pins 2 and 6 . This restored operation of the device!
C.W.

## Philips CF1 Chassis

There was no colour, with the voltage at the wiper of the customer colour control very low. When the control was set to maximum the picture darkened slightly. This suggested a short across the control line. Disconnecting the feed to the TDA3560/N3 colour decoder chip (pin 6) restored the control voltage, which could now be varied from about 1 V to 3 V . With a new chip fitted the colour was back, though I was then told that the symptom will occur if the reference oscillator is off frequency. The old chip had hit the bin before I heard this - why do people always tell you these things after you've chucked the bit away?!
C.W.

## Hitachi C2118T

No signals was the complaint here. The tuning display could be called up, and the bar moved across the screen when search tuning was started. But there was no variable voltage at pin TU of the tuner. A wet finger test between the 12 V supply and the tuning voltage input proved that the tuner was working, as some sort of picture appeared - alfeit with hum from the finger. When we traced back to the source of the tuning voltage we found that R044 ( $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which provides the link to the hit: dine, was open-circuit. C.W.

## Dansai TAl1051

When this set was switched on using the standby button, the voltage at the collector of the power regulator transistor Q131 rose to 10.9 V . It then dropped to zero, after about a second. Q13I's output is fed to the line output transformer via D107, also to the line driver stage. The print goes around the edge of the panel, to a wire link between the transformer and the line output transistor's heatsink. This link hadn't been fitted correctly - it hadn't been pushed through the panel before being soldered. Fitting the link correctly restored normal operation.
C.W.

## JVC 7170GB

This ancient portable had poor sync, with the picture rolling on scene changes and the colour dropping out on some channels. Checks in the sync section revealed that R216 ( $470 \Omega$ ) had gone high to almost twice its correct value. A replacement restored solidly locked pictures, the set working perfectly despite its age. They don't make 'em like that any more!
C.W.

## Philips 17CE1230 (CP90 Chassis)

This portable's remote control range was very poor. The cause turned out to be the TDA3047 RC receiver chip. After replacing it the range was excellent.
J.P-F.

## Bush 2321T

The symptoms produced by this set were most peculiar. Sometimes it would come on normally and stay on; sometimes it would come on, trip off and go totally dead; usually

## TV FAULT FINDING

it would start up then, after just a couple of seconds and often before the picture put in an appearance, it would trip to standby with faint thumps from the loudspeaker. In fact there were two faults competing for our attention! The mains input plug to the mother board was badly crimped And $\mathrm{C} 802(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which couples the drive to the base of the chopper transistor, had gone low in value. J.P-F.

## Binatone 01/9014

There was no life in the power supply. The cause was traced to R622 which supplies the start-up voltage
J.P-F.

## Akura CX10 (Nikkai Baby 10)

There was normal sound but the line output transistor Q403 was overheating and there was no raster. The cause of the trouble was traced to D411 (FR155), which produces the 160 V supply for the RGB output stages. It was very leaky
J.P-F.

## Ferguson D14R (TX805 Chassis)

This was far too new a set for us to be familiar with the chassis, and we didn't have the manual in stock. The problem was that the set was stuck in the standby mode, with no voltages on the secondary side of the chopper power supply. Checks brought us to RP85 (270ת) which was open-circuit. There was no apparent cause for its early failure.
S.L.

## Goodmans CTV20XRT

There was very little contrast. The on-screen display gave a normal indication, but the voltage at pin 6 of the TDA3562A colour decoder chip IC800 was low, at 1.3 V , and didn't vary. After looking at the relevant circuit diagram we checked back to the beam limiter section where R414 ( $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was found to be open-circuit. When this had been replaced the contrast control voltage could be varied between 2.95 V (full) and 1.9 V (zero).
S.L.

## Panasonic Alpha 2 Chassis

There was no picture because the tube's heater supply was missing. Inspection around the line output transformer revealed a crack in the PCB, though this didn't affect the heater supply - what did was the fact that the winding between pins 7 and 10 was open-circuit, presumably caused by the impact that had damaged the board. As a test I wound a small coil of wire around the transformer's core to provide a heater supply.
N.B.

## Grundig TVR5504

The TV section of this combined unit was in trouble. It would either come on with an over-bright raster and flyback lines then return to standby, or would come on with no raster. The cause of the fault was a dry-joint at the cathode of D617.
N.B.

## Mitsubishi CT2206BX

This set was dead with the 2A fuse F901 black and Q991 (2SC1114) short-circuit. There was a very low resistance
reading across the h.t. line. The cause was traced to the MBIF EW modulator diode D579, which was very leaky, and the 2SC2073 EW modulator driver transistor Q491, which was short-circuit collector-to-emitter.
N.B.

## Salora 20L37

This set was arcing, the symptoms being a line across the screen and an audible addition to the sound. The cause of the trouble was dry-joints at one end of both C512 and R606. This arcing had led to the destruction of the MDA2062 memory chip, which couldn't recall anything.
N.B.

## Saisho CT14R

This set wouldn't tune in any stations. We soon found that the tuner's 12 V supply was missing because of open-circuit print beneath the tuner. It had been eaten away by the fixative used to hold an $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic to the back of the board. Normal operation was restored by cleaning up this glue, repairing the print and replacing the capacitor - it's fitted across the tuning supply voltage.
N.B.

## Tashiko 16E891 (Tatung 160 Chassis)

There were teletext lines over the top half of the screen (slow field flyback). The cause was dry-joints on most legs of the field output chip, which is mounted on the rear chassis rail. You get the same problem with some Sony chassis.
N.B.

## Bang and Olufsen 5102 (7XXX Chassis)

This set had been to another dealer for a teletext fault, but there was still no teletext operation. When text was selected all you got was S 100 in the top left comer and the page header about a third of the way up the screen. The number could be entered. but there was no clock. When I examined the text board I saw that at least two of the chips looked very new, as did most of the solder. Unfortunately it hadn't reached pin 13 of 65IC3, which was dry-jointed. N.B.

## Logik 4298 (Ferguson TX100 Chassis, $110^{\circ}$ Version)

This set was dead. For a change there was no short-circuit reading across the h.t. line. We found that D28 (BY299), which is in series with the h.t. feed to the line output transformer was short-circuit. When this was replaced there was a concave raster. R711 ( $2 \cdot 7 \Omega$, fusible) on the EW correction PCB had failed. It's in series with the emitter of the Darlington driver transistor TR73.
N.B.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

The complaint with this set was that it would come out of standby of its own accord. Noise from the SL486 IR preamplifier chip was found to be the cause of the trouble.
N.B.

## Ferguson TX9 Chassis (TDA4600 Version)

This set was fitted with the final version of the chassis, which has a TDA4600-based chopper power supply. Very occasionally the set would cither fail to start up or go off at random. It would work normally for hours, days or even weeks. To cut a very long story short, the cause of the
trouble was at pin 8 of the chopper transformer T1. It wasn't the usual dry-joint at the connection to the PCB: the actual winding termination to the pin itself was poorly jointed. The cure was to remove the transformer then scrape and resolder the connections.
J.E.

## Hitachi CPT2226 (NP81CQ Chassis)

Sound was present and there was a picture, but the chopper power supply transformer was screaming and there was severe line tearing across the centre portion of the raster. The mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C906 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was open-circuit.
J.E.

## Tandberg CTV3 Chassis

This set was dead. Fuse F725 had blown apart because the BU126 chopper transistor Q735 was short-circuit. Further checks showed that the BU208A line output transistor had also died. After renewing the above items we switched the set on. The sound came up but there was no raster and the e.h.t. tripler was very hot to touch. A new tripler finally got the set working.
J.E.

## Granada C59GZ5 (Salora K Chassis)

When this set had been on for about five seconds the picture would fluctuate rapidly in and out, followed by shut-down. Sometimes it wouldn't bother to produce a display, just tripping and going into standby. The Salora
chassis in this set uses the Ipsalo-3 power supply, which is well known for failure of the S2000AF chopper transistor TB701 and the $22 \Omega$, 5 W filter resistor RB703. We repaired many suspect joints in the power supply and the line output section but this made no difference. The LF0059 hybrid chopper control chip HB600 then fell under suspicion. Fortunately, replacing it with one from a scrap set provided a cure.
J.E.

## Sanyo CTP3131

There was a blank raster with flyback lines. The first anode and focus controls worked normally but R464 (100 2 ) was open-circuit. It's in the 85 V supply to the RGB output stages.
J.E.

## Hitachi CPT2028 (NP83CQ Chassis)

There was no sound or picture though the power supply and the line output stage were working. $\mathrm{R} 716(2 \Omega)$ in the line output stage derived 12 V supply was open-circuit. J.E.

## Sanyo CTP3131

There was severe raster distortion at the sides, also fast vertical rolling. Because the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 308(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V})$ was completely opencircuit there was a 400 V peak-to-peak square waveform across it. A replacement produced a nice picture and the correct 1 V peak-to-peak sawtooth ripple.
J.E.

## LOOKING FOR PARTICULAR COMPONENT FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING - RING OUR TECHNICAL LINE: <br> 01819524641 - WE WILL TRY TO HELP.

## REPUTATION



Correct at time of going to press - SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

## Aremick <br> Please phone us for the types not listed. Please add 60 p post $\&$ packing and then add $17.5 \%$ VAT to the total ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Callers by appointment only.

63 THE CHASE, EDGWARE,
MIDDX: HA8 5DN, ENGLAND
Hotline No: 0181-381 1700/0181:952-4641
Free fax orderline ONLY: 0800318498
1995/1996 catalogie out soon |
ACCOUNT HOLDER CUSTOMERS WILL RECEIVE AUTOMATICALLY
PLEASE SEND ME YOUR FREE 150 PAGE CATALOGUE.
I AMA NEW CUSTOMER
| NAME OF COMPANY
NAME
ADDRESS POST CODE

## ITEL No

FAX NO

Please cut along this line and post

# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

Autumn has brought little distant terrestrial TV reception, either via Sporadic E propagation or the traditional autumn tropospheric uplift. The only glimmer of TV-DX was reported by Peter Schubert, who received an SpE signal of unknown origin in Band I on September 16th.

There's more cheerful nows from the other side of the globe. Todd Emslie, who lives near Sydney, Australia, reports remarkable results during their winter period, both with Band II f.m. radio reception and Band I TV reception. His Band II radio log includes Radio Djiido Montdo, New Calidonia, at 95.2 MHz ; 4IFO radio, a tourist information feed from Whitsunday Islands, at $88 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mathrm{~W}$; KSBS American Samoa at $92 \cdot 1 \mathrm{MHz}, 3 \mathrm{~kW}$, a distance of 2,700 miles; VL2NI Norfolk Islands at 93.9 MHz ; and two Fijian transmitters at a distance of some 2,000 miles. The Band I listing includes numerous Malaysian, Philippine and Chinese transmitters, also American Samoa and possibly KGMV-TV ch. A3 $(61-249 \mathrm{MHz}$ vision carrier) from Wailuku, Hawaii. Todd uses a National TV receiver which he has modified by including Philips G8 chassis selectivity modules and a Toshiba EG522F tuner.

## Satellite Sightings

In early July I logged what I took to be an Italian prison riot at the Questra goal, Brescia, the feed being to Rome via SNG unit ITA 30. Maltese reader Charlot Zahra tells me that it was not a prison riot but an interrogation of a former anti-corruption magistrate at Brescia police HQ in northern Italy. The 'Questra', seen in the ITA 30 caption, was a misspelling in place of 'Questura', meaning police HQ.

On September 26th, during the late evening, Eutelsat II F4 ( $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) carried news for ABC , New York from Palermo. The coverage was of mafia trials with background information - some of the material showed extreme violence and was unlikely to have hit UK screens.

A refreshing change from the usual coverage from the Yugoslav area consisted of football inserts following the caption 'SKOPJE 28-9-95 DEWE TELEVISION ul', again
via Eutelsat II F4, on the 28th. The carrier switched off at 2300 , preceded by 'INTRAX HOL-9'. A conventional analogue signal provided the sound with the sports cóverage, a welcome change from the sound-in-syncs you usually get with this satellite. A pan-European Quorum sales conference via this satellite (at 11.08 GHz vertical) a few nights earlier also had conventional audio (at $6 \cdot 6 / 7 \cdot 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ ).

John Dickaty is using, at his Bromborough, Wirral location, an Echostar 7700 receiver, a tracking 90 cm dish, a Chaparral 0.7 dB noise figure LNB and Lenco D2MAC decoder. The results, which I've seen on a video, are truly excellent. John can track from Turksat-1 at $42^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to PAS-1 at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

A mystery weather report by 'NTV' was seen at 1400 on September 23rd via the France Telecom transponder on Eutelsat II F1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It featured all the Russian regions from the Pacific across to Europe. The tape was then rewound and repeated. After a blank carrier, the transmission came to an end. Can anyone identify NTV and suggest the intended destination of the feed?

The Chris Eubank v. Steve Collins fight in midSeptember was carried by Orion 1 at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ for Sky Sports, in the clear. The following afternoon (Sunday) I checked Hispasat at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and found numerous sports programmes. At the same time the US Tennis Open was seen via Orion, the feed being to Hong Kong, presumably with onwards uplinking via Intelsat at $57^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. International sports fans will of course not overlook the various offerings via Intelsat K at 21.5 W .

Bandula Gunasekera (Sri Lanka) reports strong C band reception from the PAS-4 satellite, with ESPN and the new Sony entertainment channel. He mentions that the Discovery Channel is being downlinked via Intelsat 704 at $66^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ - the Goonhilly test pattern was previously carried. This is another strong signal. Other recently logged signals via 704 are the Indian channels YES and EETV. Insat 2B at $93.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is now transmitting CNNI across India at 4.17 GHz (transponder C12).

## News Items

Africa: South Africa's Independent Broadcasting Authority has recommended that SABC's third channel, NNTV, should become a commercial service. The Ugandan Minister of Information has arranged with South Africa for future satellite distribution of radio and TV services across the country.
Middle East: The existing MMDS network in Bahrain is to carry at least ten more channels. Over thirty channels will be available when the network is complete.


Left: A live TV feed from California to the UK via intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ}$. Centre: A TV reporter glances at his uplink SNG dish at a site in former Yugoslavia - picture received via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ}$. Right: An expected news feed from Rome via Eutelsat II F1 at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ fails to appear!


A French Air Force radar station (right) and microwave relay tower with local relay TV aerial (left) at the dusty top of Mount Mentaux, Provence, France - height $1,909 \mathrm{~m}$. Photo from Bob Sibbald, Southampton.

India: The new DD3 terrestrial TV service is now available in the main population areas - Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.
Digital TV: Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania plan to start digital broadcasting services using five or six frequency blocks. Latvia plans to make a start in 1997. The states are in talks with the European Union to establish a common single-decoder (apart from the smart card) digital broadcasting standard for Europe.

DAB has started in the UK, from five tran'smitters around London. The present plan is to extend services to the West Midlands in March 1996; the centre south/Oxford in August 1996; Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire and North Wales in March 1997; the North East in August 1997; South Wales and the Bristol Channcl in November 1997; Central Scotland in January 1998; and Northern Ireland in February, 1998.
Singapore: A fourth terrestrial service, 'Premiere 12 ', is now in operation.
Sunspots: We are now in the declining section of solar cycle 22. Recent sightings of a sunspot cluster in the 'right' part suggest that cycle 23 may start sooner than expected.

## Transmitters

The Kiel ch. E44 allocation has been transferred to Hamburg.

There are now fourteen Canal Plus Polska transmitters in operation. Apart from Opole ch. E10 all the transmitters operate at u.h.f., with 1 kW e.r.p. or less. Polsat is now available via fourteen u.h.f. transmitters between chs. R35 (Warszawa) and R60 (Tarnow).

New local transmitters include NTV ch. E38 in Norway and TVS KANAL-1 chs. E51 and E58 in Denmark.

The Dutch Nederland 2 transmitters all now use the modified 16:9 PM5544 test pattern, with the identifications 'Nozema Ned 2' at the top and 'PALplus 16:9' below. The Belgian BRTRN TV1 and TV2 services have also adopted the 16:9 PM5544 pattern.

## EBU TV Station List No 40

The official European Broadcasting Union List of Television Stations No. 40 will be available in March 1996. It's a massive book that provides details of all transmitters in Europe, from milliwatt to megawatt powers. Orders are now being accepted by EBU Publications, Case Postale 67, CH-1218 Grand-Saconnex GE, Switzerland. The publica-


## 11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH Tel:01202-738232 Fax: 01202-716951

tion is priced at 70 Swiss francs in either book form or on an IBM compatible diskette - a user guide for the diskette costs an extra 15 Swiss francs. The prices include postage.

## Echosphere SR50 Repairs

The Echosphere SR50 receiver is extremely popular with satellite enthusiasts. Although it's no longer in production, many are available second-hand. I use two myself, and have had the same fault with both of them.

Flashing on picture, tuning drift and/or abrupt loss of programme seems to be a common problem. Tapping the tuning control knob will provide a clue. The cause is that the tuning potentiometer's slider is making intermittent contact. A quick squirt of Ambersil or other clcaner will provide a temporary cure, but the flashing intermittency will return. It's best to replace the miniature potentiometer with a standard (larger) control of the same value $-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear. Though this may sound simple, there are several problems to overcome. I hope the following notes will help.

Remove the main cover by unscrewing four crossheaded screws, two at each side of the receiver. Lift the cover gently. withdrawing it towards the rear and upwards. The front panel escutcheon fits over all the knobs and switches: the controls themselves are bolted to the receiver's chassis. To remove the plastic escutcheon, unscrew the three countersunk cross-headed screws along the top side (revealed when the outside cover has been taken off) and the matching three screws along the bottom side. The plastic face can then be pulled forwards - but wait. Three LEDs and the signal-strength meter are
attached to the face plate. It's a simple task to trace out the wire connections and unsolder them. Take care not to overheat the small diode between two of the meter's pins and make a drawing of the connections before you unsolder them.

The potentiometer can now be replaced. Remove the main tuning knob by pulling forwards gently until it is released. Make a note of the connections, then unsolder them and unbolt the potentiometer. As the original miniature control has a smaller spindle than the standard type, a cone-cutter is required to widen the hole. Do this slowly, so that you don't make the hole too wide and that there's central fixing between the tuning knob and the plastic face plate, with no friction between them. Compare the spindle lengths of the original and the replacement potentiometers. Match and cut to size. Throw the old control away, then fit and solder in the new one. Refit the plastic faceplate, screw it to the chassis then resolder the wiring.

The tuning knob's spindle hole now needs to be enlarged. You can do this by hand - turn a twist-drill bit of the correct diameter in the relatively soft plastic, then ream out just sufficiently to accommodate the new spindle length. Push the knob on, aligning the calibration mark with the dotted scale. Repair completed.

Thinking that the small bulb in the signal meter would eventually blow, I decided to fit two 12 V bright LEDs in series across the respective meter connection pins. Dismantle the meter when the front panel is free - it's stuck on with double-sided tape. Carefully prize off the cover, unsolder the bulb and fit the two LEDS in series, ensuring that they don't impede the meter movement/needie. Get them the right way round! The scale will not be as brightly lit - just a green glow - but this is sufficient and avoids future bulb failure. The 12 V LEDs have integral surge resistors.

In over three years' use these are the only things I've had to do with the SR50. Should you get a noisy potentiometer problem with the later RR50 similar steps can be taken, but note that the front panel component mounting differs.

## Satellite TV

Good news for Dutch people living outside the country: from next year NOS is to provide a satellite service with a footprint that covers Europe. The 'best of Dutch' programme will have a format similar to TV5/Deutche Welle.

Associated Press and NTL are now using MPEG-2 digital compression for AP-TV's world coverage. The feed is still via Eutelsat II F3 at $13^{\circ}$, but is invisible without a digital decoder.

TLI London International has commissioned a dedicated earth station for use with the Orion-1 satellite at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. It's offering up and down links across North Amcrica and Europe.

Finally some news in brief. Deutsche Welle has booked
a ten-year lease aboard Intelsat 702 for radio/TV transmissions to Africa. German broadcaster Pro 7 has booked three transponders on Astra 1E, F and G for future digital broadcasting. The EU is seeking agreement on a singlebox encryption standard. Arianespace is to launch the Swedish Sirius-2 satellite at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ in the summer of 1997: its 32 transponders will be used for TV (direct-to-home and cable) and data communications across Northern Europe. NHK Tokyo is to use PanAmSat's PAS-4 satellite at $68.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ for news gathering and programme distribution. Australian Pay-TV operator Galaxy has started MPEG-2 test transmissions for its DTH subscription service via the Optus-B3 satellite: it assumes that 65 cm dishes will be used in the well-populated eastem regions of the country, with up to 1.5 m dishes in more remote areas. The recently launched JSAT- 3 craft, at $128^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ with twelve C-band and 28 Ku -band transponders, is likely to become a powerful force in East Asia and Australasia. It is another in the growing list of satellite downlink providers such as PAS, Rimsat. Palapa, AsiaSat, Insat, Measat and Chinasat, along with Intelsat and the various Gorizont craft.

## Answer to Test Case 396

## - see page 119 -

The sort of interference breakthrough described on page 119 is not unusual, though very often a CB rig rather than an RT set is the source of the trouble. Despite the very different frequencies of the v.h.f. transmitter and the u.h.f. TV channels to which the victim tuned, if the interfering r.f. field is strong enough some of it will find its way, by sheer brute force, to the receiver's front-end, where it will drive the r.f. amplifier transistor way beyond its normal operating point. The resultant non-linear operation jangles and mixes up all the carriers present. completely destroying signal reception.

Even so, the use of a blocking filter of the 'notch' or 'brick-wall' type tried by Stick-em-Up usually works, by reducing the interference signal to a level at which it is too low to cause mischief. It would have done so for Mrs Simes's installation had Tex Rogers realised that the crossmodulation was occurring within the masthead amplifier, up-stream from the position he'd selected for the wonder filter which was thus unable to provide any significant benefit.

The solution of course was to weatherproof the filter and fit it between the output from the u.h.f. aerial and the masthead amplifier's input. Once this had been done, using an ugly but effective wrapping of thick plastic sheeting to make the filter weatherproof, Mrs Simes's picture had become a little snowier but was now immune from the calls to pick up in the High Street and drop the party at the station.

Stick-em-Up got its money - in the end.

[^0]
## BOOKS TO BUY BOOKS TO BUY

## Radio Engineer's <br> Pocket Book

by John Davies, 240pp, hardback
Order - ISBN 0750617381 Price $£ 1299$

Contains: Propagation; decibel scale; transmission lines; antennas; resonant crcuits: oscilators: piezo-electric devices: bandwidth requirements and modulation; frequency planning; radio equipment: Microwave communications; informatio privacy and encryption; multiplexing; speech digitisation and synthesis; vhf and uhf mobile communication; signalling; channe mobile communication; signalling; channel radio systems: base station management: radio systems: base station manag
instrumentation; Batteries; satelfite instrumentation; Batteries; satelfite broadcasting; aboreviations and symbols; tables and data; glossary

Covers all aspects of radio and communications engineering from very low frequencies to microwaves, with particular emphasis on mobile communications. Wave principles and the decibel scale, instrumentation and power supplies, equipment types and encryption methods, connectors and interfaces. are all included in this book.

## Servicing Video Cassette Recorders

by Steve Beeching, 250pp, hardback
Örder - ISBN 0750609354 Price $£ 2500$

Contalns: Vcr systems: azimuth titt, Frequency modulkation: servomechanisms; colour systems; systerns control; long play, VHS-C \& camcorders; $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{v}$ sockets.

Covers Written for students and people Involved with var servicing, this book is an invaiuable guide and reference covering all aspects of modern vcrs. Contains new material on basic magnetic theory to C\&G 224.


Steve Beeching

## Servicing Personal Computers

by Michael Tooley. 304pp, hardback
Order - ISBN 0750617578
Price $£ 25.00$
Contains: Microcomputyer systems; test equipment; fault diagnosis; tape and disk drives; printers and monitors; servicing IBM pc compatibles and 68000 -based computers.

Covers: this completely rewritten fourth ecition still covers the whole range of microcomputer equipment but now also
includes a guide to developments and trends such as the new generation of diagnostic software - code included in the book - and applications such as seria! communication, and memory and hard disk management..

## Build Your Own PC

by lan Sinclair, 256pp, paperback
Order - ISBN 0750620064 Price 11695

Contains: Assembly from scratch - mainly for masochists: fundamentals and buying for masochists; fundamentais and buying
guide; case, motherboard and keyboard; guide; case, motherboard and keyboard,
disk-drive details; imporovers and modifiers for graphics and i/o; DOS operation and hints; Windows; connecting printers; glossary.

Covers Building your own pc from scratch or from modules. Written at a level suitable for beginners and those with expenience of computers or electronics. In addition, this work provides a useful guide for anyone wanting to save money by upgrading their pc themselves.

## EMC for Product Designers

by Tim Williams, 304pp, hardback
Order - ISBN 0750612649 9, Price $£ 2500$

Contains: What is EMC? standards; EMC measurements; interference coupling mechanistrs; circuits; layout and grounding; interfaces; fitering and shieiding.

Covers: This book is likely to become essential reading for those designing essential reading for those designing
electronic products for the European electronic producis to the Eulopean
market. according to New Electronics. market. according to Now Electronics.
Widely regarded as the standard text on EMC, providing all the information needed to meet requirements of the EMC Directive.

## Servicing Audio and Hi-Fi Equipment <br> by Nick Beer, 304pp, hardback

## Order - 0750621176

Price $£ 2500$
Contents: Introduction; tools and test equipment: radio receivers; amplifiers; power sup ply circuits: portabie audio; cassette deck mechanics; cassette electronics; turntables; system control; motors and servo circuits; compact disc: mini disc; digital audio tape; digital compact cassette; speakers, headphones and microphones; repair techniques, addresses.

As a bench-side companion and guide, this work has no equal. Its purpose is to ease and speed up the processes of fault diagnosis, repair and testing of all classes of home audio equipment: receivers, amplifiers.
recorders and playback machines.

## Troubleshooting Analog Circuits

Robert A Pease, 217pp, paperback
Order - 0750694998
Price $£ 1795$
Contents: Introduction; Troubieshooting If ear circuits - the beginning; choosing the right equipment; getting down to the component ievel; solving capacitor-based troubles; preventing material and assembly probiems; solving active-component problems; identifying transistor troubles; operational amplifiers - the supreme activators; quashing spurious oscillations; the analog-digital boundary: troubleshooting charts.

Bob Pease is one ol the legends of analog design. Based on his popular series in EDN Magazine, the book contains advice on using simple equipment to troubleshoot.

Numerous tables summarising troubleshoot ing approaches are included. Shows where problems are likely to show up and how to positively identify them.

## Masts, Antennas and Service Planning

by Geoff Wiskin, 256pp, hardback
Order - ISBN 0240513363, Price $£ 4950$

Contains: Antennas; antenna support strucures; service planning.

Covers: All aspects of information conveyance via radio-wave transmission. Invaluable to anyone planning for broadcast and mobile-radio coverage, or designing ${ }_{2}$ installing and maintaining antenna systems

## Audio Engineer's Reference Book

by Michae! Talbot-Smith, 600pp, hardback
Order - 0750603860
Price $£ 6000$
Contents: Basic principles; acoustics and acoustic devices; recording and reproduc. acoustic devices; recording and reproduc-
tigital equipment; studios and their facilities; distribution and audio signals; misceilaneous topics.
Readable. fully comprehensive book written by acknowledged experts in audio engineer ing. Provides authoritative accounts and explanations of almost all aspects of audio engineering and technology.

## TV \& Video Engineer's Reference Book

by Boris Twonsend, 876 pp , paperback

## Order - ISBN 0750619538

 Price $£ 4000$Contains: Materials; components and construction; colour tv fundamentals; bradcast transmission: distributing broadband; DBS; tv studios: mobile and portable equipment; tv sound; tv receivers; servicing tvs; video recorders; teletext etc; HDTV; other applications of tv; performance measurements.

Covers Information on every aspect o fmodem broadcast technology. Of value to all practicing engineers and managers involved with broadcast. cable and satyellite services.


## Return to Jackie Lowe, Room L333, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sution, Surrey, SM2 5AS

 Please supply the following titles:Qty Title or ISBN
Price

| Qry | Price or ISBN |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

PLEASE ADD FOR POSTAGE $£ 2.50$ UK $£ 5.00$
Europe $£ 7.50$ Rest of World
Total
Name
Address

## Postcode

> Telephone

Method of payment (please circle)
Access/Mastercard/Visa/Cheque/PO
Cheques should be made payable to Reed Business Publishing
Credit card no
Card expiry date

## ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT

The manufacturer who cares about quality \& features rather than being lowest in price !


## Audio Analyser

Model AA-930
Multi-function meter. Measures distorsion, wow \& fluttor, stereo power, signal levels in \& out; generates audio test signals. Features include large clearly marked analogue meters. Performs the work of many individual instruments. £ 490

## Television Pattern

 GeneratorModel GV-698/11
32 patterns, 32 intemal memories PAL/NTSC/SECAM standards, with I. B, G, H, M, M, N, D \& K. NICAM, tele-
B, G, H. M, M, N, D \& K.
text all in one instrument.
Optional on screen logotype. (Other pattern generators available from £ 210). £ 1428
Television Pattern Generatōr
Model GV-298
Compact high performance generator, RF and video outputs. Frequency range same as GV69811,37 to 865 MHz . Circle pattem included. 433

## TV \& Satelite Level Meter Model MC-360

deal instrument lor the protessional installer of FM/TV aerials and satellite TV dishes. Covers 48 to 856 MHz and 950 to 2050 MHz . Lighweight, compact and rechargeable battery operated. £ 654

Frequency counters

enerators avanacu- Model GV-298
 Large L.E.D. display. Wide performance at low cost. £ 153 \& $£ 206$

TV \& Satellite Level Meter Model MC-944
This meter has everything for the top flight instaler of aenals, dishes, CCTV, MATV, SMATV and others systems. Features include TV monitor, spectrum analyser, sync pulse, teletext, printer output. 99 memories, tuneable audio subcarriers. etc. Full autocorrection for superb, unequalled accuracy!. RS-232 as standard. £ 1895


The company has becn producing test equipment in Spain for over thirty years, carning a strong reputation for excellent engineering, quality performance at budget prices. The equipment is supported by Alban Electronics from their St Albans facility. These products are suitable for only professional and educational applications.


## CRT Rejuvenator

Model TA-903
Similar to TA-901, but has three meters to monitor cathode current. Special technique allows repeated rejuvenation of CRT. Supplied in attache style case, for easy field and workshop use. \& 498

R.F. Spectrum

Analyser
Model AE-566
1 to 1000 MHz , with 950 MHz to 1750 MHz option. Built-in tracking generator. Offers spanwidths from 1 MHz to 1000 MHz . Includes normatizer. This analyser is ideal for production and educational applications, as well as R+D. £ 2800

Prices shown exclude VAT, but includes UK delivery. Most items available for immediate despatch.

## ALBAN ELECTRONIC LIMITED

4-St Albans Enterprises Centre - Long Spring
Porters Wood -St Albans - Hertfordshire - AL3 6EN
Tel: 01727832266 - Fax: 01727810546

## WIRE JUST AS THRILLED 10 GI A RESPONSE ROM YOU

## NDEPENDENT COMTE HANDMADE ENCINEGNIC <br> FAX : $+44(0) 1159444004$

TEL $:+44(0) 115932015$ 30 HILL RISE, TROWEL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NOS OPE

PAT BONCE
SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE
TELEVISION
QUADRANT HOUSE
THE QUADRANT
SUTTON
SURREY
SM 5AS

## 22/09/95

Dear Pat
how thrilled I have been with response that I have had Jun the advertisement that I placed in September's edition of "TELEVISION
The response from this one advertisement has been phenomenal the last four weeks, average between $4-5$ responses per day, every day, over UK but also now from and the enc
Its great to know that with this advert I have managed to reach increased my sales.
people for my products and
Again many, many, thanks.

I.C.H.E.

WHY NOT PLACE AN AD WITH US AND SEE WHAT RESPONSE YOU GET
signals from a minature CCTV camera (includer) to any slandard televisionl All the components including a PP3 battery wilf if into a cigarette packet with the lens requiring a hole about 3 mm diameter. Supplied with telescoplc aenia but a plece of wire about 4 - long will stil give a range of up to 100 metres. A single PP3 will probably glve sess than i hours operating time. £9g REF EP79. (probably not licensabie!')
GOT AN EXP ENSIVE BIKE? You need one of ourbotte alarms. they look like a standard water bottle, but open the top, insert a key to activate a motion sensor alam builtinside. Fits all standard bottle cariers. supplied with two keys. SALE PRICE E7.99 REF SA32
GOT AN EXPENSIVE ANYTHING? You need one of our cased vibration alams, keyswitch operated, fully cased just fit it to anything from videos to caravans, provides a years protec
1 PP3 battery. UK made. SALE PRICE EA.99 REF SA33.
DAMAGED ANSWER PHONES These are probably beyond repair so they are just $£ 4.99$ each. Mainly response 200 machines REF SA30.
COMMODORE GAMES CONSOLES Just a few of these left to dear at £5 ref SA31. Condition unknow n.
COMPUTER DISC CLEAROUTWe are left with a lat of software packs that need clearing sowe are selling at disc value only! 50 discs for $£ 4$,
EP66
IBM PS2 MODEL $160 Z$ CASE AND POWER SUPPLY Complete with
£ 9.95 ref EP67
DELL PC POWER SUPPLIES 145 wath $+5.5,+12,-12$, $150 \times 150 \times 85 \mathrm{~mm}$ complete with switch, flyleads and IEC socket. SALE PRICE E9.99 ref EP55
1.44 DISC DRNES Standard PC $3.5^{\circ}$ dirives Dut retums so they will need attention SALE PRJCE 64.89 ref EP68
12 DISC DRNES Standard $5.25^{\prime}$ drives but retums so they will need attention SALE PRICE $£ 4.99$ ret EPG9
PP3 NICADS New and unused but some storage marks. SALE PRICE $£ 4.99$ ref EP52
SOLAR PANELS 3 vouput with two flyleads. $100 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ pack of 10 SALE PRICE E8.98 ref EP56
DELL PC POWER SUPPLIES (Customer retums) Standard PC psu's complete with ny leads. case and fan, pack of two pSus ALE PRICE © 5 FOR TWOHI ref EP61
GAS HOBS ANDOVENS Brand new gas appliances. perfect for small flats etc. Basic 3 bumer hob SALE PRICE E2A.98 ref EP72. Basic small buit in oven SALE PRICE $£ 79$ ref EP 73
BITS AND BOBS We have a quantity of cased modems,
multiplexers etc different specs butideal strippers. SALEPRICE $£ 4$ multiplexers etc different specs butideal strippers. SALE PRICE $£ 4$
each rof EPG3 each ref EP63
RED EYE SECURTY PROTECTOR 1,000 watt outdoor PIR Switch SALE PRUCE E9.99 ref EP57
ENERGY BANK KT $1006^{\circ} \times E^{\prime}$ ov 100 mA panels. 100 drodes. connection details etc $\mathbf{E} 69.95$ ref EF 112.
CCTV CAMERA MODULES $46 \times 70 \times 29 \mathrm{~mm}, 30$ grams. 12v 100 mA a auto electronic shutter, 3.6 mm F2 lens, CCIR, $512 \times 492$ plxels. videc output is iv p-p ( 75 omm ). Works directy into a
video input on a tv or video. IR sensitive. $£ 79.95$ ref EF 137 .
IR LAMP KIT Sutable for the above camera enables the camera to be used in total darkness! $£ 5.99$ ref EF 138 .
to be used in total darkness! £5. 99 ref EF 138 .
PASTEL ACCOUNTS SOFTWARE, does everything for all sizes of businesses, indudes wordprocessor, report writer, windowing, networkable up to 10 stations, multiple cash books etc.
200 page comprehensive manual. 90 days free technical support 200 page comprehensive manual. 90 days free technical support (0345- 326009 try before you buyl) Current
SALE PRICE 99.95 ref SA12. SAVE £120!!!
MIN1 MICRO FANS $12 \mathrm{~V} 1.5^{\circ}$ sq SALE PRICE E2. Ref SA13.
REUSEABLE HEAT PACKS. Ideal for fishemen, outdoor enthusiasts edderly or infm. warming food, drinks etc. defrosting pipes etc. reuseable up to 10 times, lasts for up to 8 hours per go,
2000 wh enorgy, gete up to 00 degC SALE PRICE EQ. 55 REFSA29 12 V 2AMP LAFTOP psu's $110 \times 55 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ (includes standard IEC socket) and 2 mlead with plug. $100-240 \mathrm{VIP}$. SALE PRICE $£ 6.99$ REF SA15.
PC CONTROLLED4 CHANNEL TMAER Control (orfoff times eic) up to 4 hems ( 8 A 240 V each) with this kit. Complete with Software, relays. PCB
COMPLETE PC 300 WATT UPS SYSTEM Top of the range UPS system providing protection for your computer system and valuable software against mains power fuctuations and cuts. New and boxed. UK made Provides up to 5 mins running tme inthe event
of complete power failure to atlow you to run yourr system down of complete power failure to atlow y
correctly. SALE PRICE just $£ 89.00$.
SOLAR PATH LIGHTS Low energy waldights powered by the sun! built in PIR so they work when you walk past. Indudes sola panel \& rechargeable bat SALE PRCE $£ 19.9 R E F$ EP62
BIG BROTHER PSU Cased PSU. 6v $2 A$ output, 2 m op lead, 1.5 m Inpur lead, UK made, 220 v . SALE PRICE $£ 4.99$ REF EP7

WANT TO MAKE SOME MONEY? STUCK FOR AN IDEA? We have coliated 140 business manuals that give you information on setting up different businesses, you peruse these at your leisure using the text editor on your PC. Also Included is a centiscate enabling you to reproduce the manuals as much as you like! SALE PRICE E14 REF EP74

RACAL MODEM BONANZAI 1 Racal MPS1223 $4200 / 75$ modem, ielephone lead. mains lead, manual and comms sotware the cheapest way omo the nett all this for just $£ 13$ ret DECi3.





RADIO PAGERSErand new. UK made pocket pagers clearance price is just E4.99 each $100 \times 40 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ packed with bits! Ref SEPS BULL TENS UNIT Fully buitt and tested TENS (Transcutaneous Eiectrical Neive Stimulation) unit, complete with eiectrodes and fuli instructions. TENS is used for the relief of paln etcin in up to $70 \%$ of sutterers. Drug free pain relief, safe and easy to use, can be used in conjunction with analgesics etc. $£ A 9$ Ref TEN/9
COMPUTER RS232 TERAINALS. (LIBERTY)Excellent quality modem units. (like wyse 50,5 ) $2 \times$ RS 232 , 20 function keys, 50 thro to 38,400 baud. menu diven port, screen, cursor, and keyboard setup menus ( 18 menu's). E29 REF NOV4.
PC PAL VGA TO TV CONVERTER Converts a colour TV into abasic VGA screen. Completewith built in psu. lead and sware.. Ideal for laptops or a cheap upgrade. Supplied in kit form for home Dly SALE PRICE E25 REF SA34
EMERGENCY LIGHTING UNTT Complete Unit with 2 double bulb floodirghts, buillin charger and auto switch. Fully cased. 6 V BAH lead acid req'd. (secondhand) 4 ret MAG4P
SWINGFIRE GUIDED MISSILE WIRE, 4,200 metre reel of utra thin 4 core insulated cable. 28 lbs breaking strain, less than 1 mm thick Ideal alarms, intercoms, fishing. dolls house's etc SALE PRICE £13.99 ref EP51
ELECTRIC CAR WINDOW DE-ICERS Complete with cable, plug etc SAL E PRICE JUST $£ 4.98$ REF SA28
ASTEC SWITCHED MODE PSU BM41012 Gives +5 © 3.75A +12 e1.5A.-12@.4A. 230/110. cased. BM41012 £5.99 refAUG6P3. AUTO SUNCHARGER $155 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$ solar panel with diode and 3 metre lead fitted with a cigar plug. 12v2watt. SALE PRICE $£ 8.99$ REF SA25.
TOP QUALTTY CENTRIFUGAL MAINS MOTORS SALE PRICE2 FOR JUST £2.60 REF SA38
ECLATRON FLASH TUBE AS used in police car flashing lights etc. full specs supplied. $60-100$ flashes a min . SALE PRICE $£ 6.99$ REF

24Y AC S6WATT Cased power supply. New. SALE PRICE JUST E9.99 REF SA40
MLITARY SPECGEICER COUNTERS Unused anstraightrom Her majesty's forces. SALE PRICE $£ 44$ REF SA16
MICRODRNE STRIPPERS Small cased tape drives ideal for stripping. lots of useful goodies including a smant case. and lots of components. SALE PRICE JUST $£ 4.99$ FOR FNE REF SAZ 6
SOLAR POWER LAB SPECLAL You get TWO $6{ }^{\circ} \times 6^{\circ} 6 \mathrm{v} 130 \mathrm{~mA}$ solar cells, 4 LED's. wire. buzzer, swheh plus 1 reiay or motor. Superb value kit SALE PRICE JUST EA.99 REF SA27
RGB/CGA/EGATTL COLOUR MONITORS $12^{\circ}$ In good condition. Back anodised metal case SALE PRJCE EA9 REF SA16 SWITCHED MODE PSU ex equip. 60w +5v Q5A -5ve. 5A +12 V e2A. $12 \mathrm{val} .5 A 120 I 22 \mathrm{~V}$ cased $245 \times 88 \times 55 \mathrm{~mm}$ IECinput socket 6.99 REF MAG7P1

PLUG IN ACORN PSU 19V AC 14W. £299 REF MAG3P 10 POWER SUPPLY fully cased with mains and op leads $17 \mathrm{~V} D C$. 900 mA output. Bargain price $£ 5.99$ ref MAG6P9
ACORN ARCH CHEDES PSU +5v ©
4.4A. on/off sw uncased. selectable mains input. $145 \times 100 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$ SALE PRICE 84.99 REF SA1
13.8 V 1.9A psu cased withleads. Just 59.99 REF MAG10P3

PPC MODEM CARDS. These are high spec plug in cards made for the Anstrad laptop computers. 2400 baud dial up unit complete with leads. Clearance price is $£ 5$ REF: MAG5P1
200 WATT INVERTER COnverts $10-15 \mathrm{v}$ DC into either 110
240 V AC. Fully cased $115 \times 36 \times 156 \mathrm{~mm}$. complete with heavy
duty pow er lead. agar plug. AC outet socket Auto overload shutdown. duty power lead. agarplug, AC outersocket Autooverload shutdown.
auto short circult shut dow n, auto input over voltage shutdown, auto input undervotage shut dow n (with audible alarm). auto temp contral. input undervoiage shutdow n(win audible adarm). autolemp down if overheated and sounds audible alarm. Fused reversed polanity protected. output frequency within $2 \%$, voltage reversed polanity protected. OU\$put frequency wituin $2 \%$, volage
within $10 \%$. A weil built unit at an keen price. Just $£ 64.99$ rei AUG65. UNNERSAL SPEED CONTROLLER KITDesigned by us for UNNERSAL SPEED CONTROLLER KIT Designed by us for
the C5 motor but on for any 12 v motor up to 30A. Complete with PCB the C5 motor but ok for any 12 v motor up to 30A. Comple
etc. A heat sink may be required. $£ 17.00$ REF: MAG17
COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS PACK Kit contains 100 m of 6 core cable. 100 cabie clips. 2 the divers with RS232 interfaces and all connectors etc. Ideal low cost method of communicating between PC's over a long distance. Complete lit $£ 8.99$.
ELECTRIC MOTOR KIT Comprehensive educational kit ircludes all you need to buld an electric motor. $£ 9.99$ ref MAR10P4. VENNDATA SYSTEMS made by Phillips, complete with intemal $1200 / 75$ modem, keyboard, psu etc RGB and composite outputs menu diven, autodialler etc. SALE PRICE $£ 12$.e9 REF SA 18
AIR RIFLES .22As used by the Chinese army for training puposes, so there is a lot about! $£ 39.95$ Ref EF78. 500 pellets $£ 4.50$ ref EF80 PLUG IN POWER SUPPLY SALE FROM £1.60 Plugs in to 13A socket with outputlead. three types avallable, 9 vdc 150 mAE 1.50 ref SA19, 9voc 200 mA £2.00 ref SA20, $6.5 \mathrm{vde} 500 \mathrm{~mA} £ 2$ ref SA21 VIDEO SENDER UNIT. Transmits both audio and video signals from either a video camera, videorecorder. TV or Computer etcto any standard TV set in a 100 rangel (tune TV to a spare channei) 12V DC op. Pnce is $£ 15$ REF: MAG15 12 V pSu is $£ 5$ extra REF: MAG5P2

BULL ELECTRICAI
 BK3 SOT: GESTABMISHED SO YFARY




> IE1: $0127 \% 20350 \%$
> $1 \times 01273$ 323077\%

500 rangel 2 transmit power levels. Reqs PP3 $9 v$ battery. Tuneable o amy FM receiver. Price is £15 REF: MAG15P1
*MINATURE RADIO TRANSCENERS A pair of walkie talkjes with a range up to 2 kmin open country. Units measure $22 \times 52 \times 155 \mathrm{~mm}$. Induding cases and earp'ces. ZxpP3 req"C. £30.00 pr.REF; MAG30 FUTURE PC POWER SUPPLIES These are $295 \times 135 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ 4 drive connectors 1 mother board connector. 150watt, 12 v fan, iec inlet and onfoff switch. SALE PRTCE 67.98 REF SA 22
${ }^{\text {E FAN }}$ TRANSMITTER KIT housed in a standard working 13A adapterll the bug runs directly off the mains solasts forever! why pay adapterl the bug runs directly off the mains solasts forever! why pay
$£ 700$ or price is $£ 15$ REF: EF62 Transmits to any FM radio. (this is $£ 700$ ? or price is $£ 15$ REF: EF6
in kot form with full instructions.)
"FM BUG BUILT AND TESTED superior design tokit. Supplied o detective agencies $9 v$ battery req'd. £14 REF: MAG 14
TALKING COINBOX STRIPPER COMPLETE WTH COINSLOTMECHANISMS ongInallymade to retail atE79 each, these units are designed to convent an ordinary phone into a payphone. The units have the locks missing and sometimes broken hinges. However they can be adepted for their onginal use or used for something eise?? SALE PRICE JUST E2.50 REF SA23
GAT AIR PISTOL PACK Complete with pistol, darts and pellets £12.95 Ref EF82 extra pellets (500) $£ 4.50$ ref EFBO.
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ AMORPHOUS SOLAR PANEL 12v $155 \times 310 \mathrm{~mm}$ $6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{n}$ AMORPHOUS SOLAR
130mA SALE PRICE E4.99 REF SA24
130 mA . SALE PRCE E4.99 REF SA24.
FIBRE OFTIC CABLE BUMPER PACK 10 metres for $£ 4.99$ of MAG5P 13 idea! for experimenters 30 m for $£ 1299$ ref MAG13P

## 

SIDE LEVER . 177 AIR RIFLE Superb, low priced general purpose nife, $18^{\circ}$ tepered.nfed barre, f(lly adjustabie open sigh
wooden stock, very accurate with low recoll. $44^{\circ}$. $£ 39.95$ ref R3 $4 \times 28$ TELESCOPIC SIGHTS Surtable for all air nites. ground lenses, good light gathering properties $£ 19.95$ ref $R / 7$.
RATTLE BACKS Interesting things these. small plece of solld perspex fike material that it you try to spin it on the desk it only spins one wayl in fact if you spin it the 'wrong' way it stops of its Own accord and go's back the other wayl £1.99 ref GUJO1.
GYROSCOPES Rememberthese? well we have found a company that still manufactures these popular scientific toys, perfect gift or for that sill manufactures these popula
educational use etc. £6 rel EPTo
EDIBLE LONGLIFECANDLES Made from Oleo Beef Stearin so you can eat them in an emergency altematively, you could just light themf Each candle burns for approx 10 hours 2 or $£ 2.99$ ref ONN326. HYPOTHERMIA SPACE BLANKET $215 \times 150 \mathrm{~cm}$ aluminised foil blanket. refiects more than $90 \%$ of body neat. Also suitable for the construction of two way miliorsi $£ 3.99$ each ref O/L041
LENSTATXC RANGER COMPASS Oa filled capsule, strong metal case, large lumlnous points. Sight llne with magnifying viewe 50mm dia, 86gm. £ 1099 ref OKK604
RECHARGE ORDINARY BATTERIES UPTO 10 TMES! With the Battery Wizard! Uses the latest pulse wave charge system to charge all popular brands of ordinary batteries $A A A, A A, C, D, f o u r$ ata timel Led system shows whenbatteries are charged, automatically rejects unsultable cells, complete with mans adaptor. BS approved. Pice Is $£ 21.96$ ref EP31.
TALKING WATCH Yes, it actually tells you the ime at the press of a buttion. Also features a voice alam that wakes you up and fells you what the time is! Lithum cell induded. $£ 7.99$ ref E? 28

PHOTOGRAPHIC RADAR TRAPS CAN COST YOU YOUR LICENCEI The new multiband 2000 radar detector can
prevent even the mostresponsible of drivers from losing theirlicence! prevent even the mostresponsible of drivers from losing theirlicence!
Adustable audible alarm with 8 flashing leds gives instant wamning of Adustable audible al arm with 8 flashing leds gives instant warning of radar 20 nes Detects $X, K$, and Ka bands. 3 mile range. 'over the hill 'around bends' and 'rear trap facilites. micro size jus
Can pay for itseft in just one dayl $£ 7995$ ref EP3.
SNOREBUSTERI A smariwristwatch style device that detects the noise of snoring and instantly produces a stimulation to the wrist of the snorer without waking them. The bio feedback effectively prevents future bouts of snoring, thus redueing Snorebuster to only occasional use. 10 of 1,000's sold. $£ 24.99$ ref LA15999
WORLDS SMALLEST TAPELESS MEMO PENI Not only is the a smart pen but will record 20 seconds of memos etc. No more scatching about for scaps of paper! $\mathrm{E39} 99$ ref AA21381.
ELECTRIC TYRE INFLATOR High power micro air compressor inf ates tyres, airbeds footballs etc Includes pressure gauge. £14.99 ref J8231
MAMODSTEAM ENGINE SP2 Pow erfil compact model steam engine complete with fuet etc. $£ 39.95$ ret SP2.
SANYO NKAD PACKS $120 \mathrm{~mm} \times 14 \mathrm{~mm} 4.8 \mathrm{~V} 270 \mathrm{maH}$ sutable for cordess phones etc. Pack of 2 just $£ 5$ ref EP78.

## WE BUX SURPLUS STOCK FOR CASH

 FREE CATALOGUE1995100 PAGE CATALOGUE NOW AV̈AILABLE, 45P STAMP OR FREE WITH ORDER

## PORIABLE RADIATION DEIECIOR

WITH NEW COMPUTER INTERFACE £59 A Hand held personal Gamma and X Ray detec tor. This unit contains two Geiger Tubes, has a digit LCD display with a Piezo speaker, giving an audio visual indication. The unit detects hign energy electromagnetic quania wina measuring
trom 30 K eV to over 1.2 M eV and a mer

JAPANESE COMPONENTS SPECIALISTS ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DISTRIBUTORS (IMPORT/EXPORT) OVER 8,000 DIFFERENT PARTS IN STOCK

| TRANSISTORS \& INTEGRATED CIRCUITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 S A$ | BDW | BUY | 1 N | LA | NE | TA |
| 2 SB | BDX | DTA | $2 N$ | LB | SAA | TBA |
| $2 S C$ | BF | DTC | 1 S | LC | SAB | TC |
| $2 S D$ | BT | IRF | TIP | LM | SI | TCA |
| $2 S J$ | BU | IRFBC | AN | M | SLA | TD |
| $2 S K ~$ | BUK | IRFPE | BA | MB | STA | TDA |
| $3 S K ~$ | BUT | IRFP | CX | MC | STK | TEA |
| AD | BUV | IRFZ | CXA | MDA | STR | TTL |
| BC | BUW | MJ | HA | MEA | STRD | UPC |
| BD | BUX | MJE | KA | MN | STRS | UPD |
| BDT | BUZ | SGSF | KIA | MP | STRM | CMOS |

ASK FOR OUR CATALOGUE • MAIL/TELEPHONE/ORDERING • COUNTER SALES


13 STATION ROAD, HORSHAM, WEST SUSSEX RH 13 5EZ Telephone: (01403) 251302 Fax: (01403) 270339

Test Equipment • Components • Accessories Electromechanical • Mechanical • Engineering

## VALVES WANTED

## TOP PRICES PAID FOR NEW BOXED VALVES SEE LIST BELOW:

ECC 83/EF86 MULLARD
Px25 MARCONI OR OSRAM GLOBE SHAPE Px4 MARCONI OR OSRAM
PP3-250 MAZDA OR OSRAM
805/845/211 USA ORIGINALS
STC $4212 E$ UK
DAIOO G.E.C.
£3 ea DO60
£90 ea DA30/DA60 G.E.C.
£50 ea KT66 G.E.C.
£50 ea KT88 G.E.C.
£25 ea EL34 MULLARD
£ 100 ea 300B U.S.A. OR S.T.C.
£ 100 ea EL37 MULLARD
£50 ea £ 80 өa
£35 ea
£50 ea
£12ea
£ 150 ea
£10 ea

## ALSO WANTED USED VALVES AND OLD VALVE AMP EQUIPMENT LEAK, QUAD RADFORD, ETC...

 SEND, PHONE, FAX, LIST, INSTANT DECISION$\checkmark$
$\checkmark$ Design a system and test its performance before you install it!
$\checkmark$ Generate tables of essential 'look angles' for fixed or motorised systems at any location in the world for existing and future satellites!
$\checkmark$ Calculate full link budgets including digital BPSK, QPSK and QAM modulation!
$\checkmark$ Easy to use analog and digital power budget analysis for small transportable uplinks!
$\checkmark$ Display as many maps, graphs, link budgets and tables as you want simuttaneously!
$\checkmark$ Draws beamwidth and lobe pattems so you can judge potential interference from neighbouring satellites!
$\checkmark$ Automatically calculates magnetic variation, so there's no need to buy maps!

20,000 word hypertext technical guide with fault-finding, cable specs and site survey guide - you can even add your own notes!

> Display maps of CCIR rain-climatic zones, water vapour densities and mean surface temperatures - or add you ownl Includes footprint maps for all popular satellites across Europe and USA! Add your own with a scanner!
Easily the best work of its kind in the World
$\checkmark$ Try it free on:-hthp//www.u-net.com/arrowe/pub/swift.htm


UX: £1, Europe: £2, Rest of World: £4

1995-96 WORLD SATELLITE YEARLY Dr Frank Baylin
$\checkmark$ Mammoth 780 page reference book at an affordable price provides up-to-date information about programming, equipment, dish size, etc!
$\checkmark 500$ page satellite section presents characteristics and footprints of nearly all of the World's broadcast satelitites!
Divided into four easy-to-use sections; technical, satellites, programming and reference!
$\checkmark$ Complete directory of satellite programmers and manuafacturers!
Includes information about MPEG! broadcasts, inclined orbit tracking systems and broadcast standards! angles!
$\checkmark$ Contains complete tables and graphs outlining az-el and polar
$\checkmark$ Includes SCPC, spread spectrum. FM-Squared and FM-Cubed transmission methods!
$\checkmark$ Written for professionals and educated laymen in a concise style

S0. | Postage:- |
| :--- |
| UK: $£ 5.00$ |
| Europe: $£ 10.00$ |
| Rest of World: $£ 16$ |

## 1995 International Satelite Directory

Whopping, 15 section, comprehensive reference; footprints, uplinks, charts. graphs, mobile systems, contacts, loading reports, operators, Agencies, buyer's guide, technicai out information, etc. An authoratitive tome that comes highly

170recommended for professionals.
Postaga:- UK: £5.00, Europe: E19.00, Rest of World: £36

## SWIT <br> 17 Pittsfield, Gricklade, Wilts, SNG 6AN, England Tel 44 (0)1793 750620 Fax 44 (0)1793 752399

## AMSTRAD HANDSETS

VCR4600,4600 MkII
VCR4700
VCR6100 (Barcode Indexer)
VCR6200 Barcode
VCR62
TVR3 (Equivalent)
SRD400
SRD400 (Equivalent)
SRD500
SRD510/520
AMSTRAD TUNERS/IF
UE33-B01 VCR4600/4700
TPS7-B0005 VCR4600/4700 TPS7.L0002
AMSTRAD
MODULATORS
18108221 VCR5200
4600 MkII, 4700

## AMSTRAD SERVICE

MANUALS
VCR3000/9500
VCR4600 Mkll, 4700
VCR6000/6100
VCR7000
VCR88700
VCR8800
VCR8800
VCR9000/9004

## TVR3 <br> 7.05 VMC100

17.63 SRX100/200
11.75 SRX100/200 SRD400
32.44 SRD510/520
32.44 SRD550
8.46 SRD600
8.46 PPC512/640
18.15 PC2086
11.05 PC2286
11.05 PC2286
11.75 PC2386
13.81 PC3086

PC4386
PC5086
9.40 PC7486SLC
9.40 ALT286
14.10 PC14M28/29

FX9600 FAX
AMSTRAD COMPUTER
7.05 OPERATORS MANUAL
16.45

PC2286/23
PC2286/2386
ZXSPECTRUM +2
14.85 PC1512 (Tech. Ret.)
9.00 PC1640 (Tech. Ret.)

900 AMSTRAD SOFTWARE
8.00 ACCOUNTSMASTER
9.75 (Full accounts program for running
9.00 small business on any PC)
23.15 AMSTRAD PCBs
16.50 (Complete, fully populated)
4.704600 Systems Control/Servo.
13.25 Display \& Control PCBs
6.504600 Video \& Audio
3.854600 Mkll Head Amp
20.654600 Mkil Power Supply
11.50 4600Mkill Hybrid, Luminance
12.00 4700 Main PCB Assy.
19.504700 Head Amp Assy.
19.504700 Head Amp Assy
15.004700 Power Supply
11.006100 Main PC

POA 6100 Hybrid, Chrominance
15.006100 Hybrid, Luminance
7.00 CTV1400 Mkll Main TV PCB
8.50 TVR2 Main TV PCB
3.25 TVR2 Video Front Display PCB 20.15

| TVR3 Main TV PCB | 47.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| TVR3 Head Amp Assy. | 5.88 |
| TVR3 Video Power Supply | 6.46 |

31.73
$5{ }_{5}^{19.98}$ AMSTRAD COMPUTER
5.46 MONTTOR/PARTS
$9.4012^{\prime \prime}$ HRCD (Daewoo)
43.17 PC/ECD Monitor Tube
5.88 CRT 3701 B22
6.46 PPC512/640 Modem PCB
6.73 AMSTRAD MOUSE

| 31.73 AMSTRAD MDD KIT |
| :--- |
| 9.40 |
| $51 / 4^{\prime}-31 / 2^{2}$ |

9.40 51/4-31/2" FDD KIT
31.73 Many AMSTRAD COMPUTER \&
31.73 Many AMSTRAD COMPUTER \&
41.13 PRINTER SPARES available, please
41.13 PRINTER SPA
15.88 phone for price.
AMSTRAD FAX PCB FX9600 FAX PSU
29.38
AMSTRAD VCR 4600 4700, TVR1,2,3
HEAD BASE ASSY. (Audio) FRICTION GEAR 779 TAPE CREASING KIT

## AMSTRAD MOTORS

Capstan Motor LLA4B02 Capstan Motor LLN4B21 10.28 Tape Loading MCF9B02 9.28
9

## AMSTRAD LOPTS

CTV1400 FB165KA
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { TVR3 } & 181297\end{array}$

## PRICES INCLUDE VAT. <br> all items are brand new and guaranteed <br> * * SAME DAY DESPATCH $\star \star$ <br> Write or Phone for FULL LIST. <br> **POST \& PACKING** <br>  <br> Harrison <br> Electronics <br> CENTURY WAY, MARCH, CAMBS PE15 8QW. <br> FAX: (01354) 51416. TEL: (01354) 51289 <br> all Items are bramd new and guaranteed Write or Phone for FULI LIST. <br> **POST \& PACKING** <br> Harrison <br> Electronics <br> FAX: (01354) 51416. TEL: (01354) 51289



| A Z ELECTRICS <br> 18 BROOKWOOD ROAD, SOUTHFIELDS, LONDON, SW18 5BP Telephone: (0181) 8773492 Fax: (0181) 8773518 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock items despatched by return | CK UP BATteries |  |
| dEOHEADS |  | State Make and Model! |
| Prices stantrome.501 |  | IDEO MODE SWITCHES |
| mease |  | State Make and Model! |
| SERVICE SPARES | ATELLITE SPABES | miscellaneous |
|  |  |  |
| TRIPL ERS | Une output thansFormers | Ositernilies 2 a ( |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | niec Pest |
|  |  |  |
| F |  | Sotulue faut frning suide |
| AKAI-Power Board VS22, 23 etc........................ 529.00AMSTRAD - PSU Kt PRD500, 510 Satelite ......... 89.00FERGUSON - PSU Kit Video (Themson) |  | NEV |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | fully charged battery. Cornplar cigar lighter plug. |
|  |  | PLEASE SENDA4 SAE FOR |
|  | EMICONDUCTORS |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prices subject to change without notice. Please add $£ 1.25$ per order for $\mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$ and then add $17.5 \%$ VAT <br> OSTAGE VARIES ON HEAVY ITEMS. <br> Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to A.Z. Electrics <br> CALLERS WELCOME |  |  |

# LEARN ALL ABOUT ELECTRONICS 



# The essential reference work 

\author{

- Easy-to-use format <br> - Clear and simple layout <br> - Comprehensive subject range <br> - Regular Supplements <br> - Sturdy ring-binder <br> - Projects to build <br> - Components checklists <br> - Extensive data tables <br> - Detailed supply information <br> - Ready-to-transfer PCBs <br> - Detailed assembly instructions <br> - Professionally written
}


## The revised edition of The Modern Electronics Base Manual contains practical, easy-to-follow information on the following subjects:

BASIC PRINCIPLES: Symbols, components and their characteristics, active and passive component circuits, power supplies, acoustics and electroacoustics, the workshop. principles of metrology, measuring instruments, digital electronics, analogue electronics, physics for electronics. CIRCUITS TO BUILD: From basic principles to circuit-building, The Modern Electronics Manual and its Supplements describe how to assemble radios, loudspeakers, amplifiers, car projects, computer interfaces, measuring instruments, workshop equipment, security systems, etc.

## 

919 Our 30 day money back guarantee gives you complete peace
of mind. If you are not entirely happy with the Manual. for whatever reason, simply return it to us in good condition within 30 days and we will make a full refund of your payment - no small print and no questions asked.
(Overseas buyers do have to pay the postage charge)

ESSENTIAL DATA: Extensive tables on diodes, transistors ${ }_{3}$ thyristors and triacs, digital and linear i.c.s, microprocessors.
The Manual also has an extensive Glossary, and covers Safety, Specialist Vocabulary with Abbreviations and Suppliers. The most comprehensive reference work ever produced at a price you can afford, the revised edition of THE MODERN ELECTRONICS MANUAL provides you with all the essential information you need.
OVER 1,000 A4 loose leaf pages in a sturdy ring binder all for just £39.95 plus $\mathbf{£ 6 . 0 0}$ post and packing. Regular Supplements continuously extend the Manual with new material, each Supplement contains approximately 160 pages of information. These and sent about five times a year and cost $£ 23.50$ plus $£ 2.50$ p\&p. You can of course return any Supplement (within 10 days) or cancel the Supplements at any time.

## Wimborne Publishing Ltd., Dept. D12,

Allen House, East Borough,
Wimborne,

## Dorset BH21 1PF

Tel: 01202881749 Fax: 01202841692
$P$ E AC send me THE MODERN ELECTRONICS MANUAL plus
 a FREE SUPPLEMENT.
I enclose payment of $\mathbf{£ 4 5 . 9 5}$. I shall also receive the appropriate supplements several times a year. These are billed separately and can be discontinued at any - time. Should I decide not to keep the Manual I will return it to you within 30 days If for a full refund.

## ORDER FORM

Simply complete and return the order form with your payment to the following address:
Wimborne Publlshing Ltd., Dept. Di2,
Allen House, East Borough, WImborne, Dorset BH2 1 IPF
-
FULI NAME
[PLEASE PRINT]
I ADDRESS
$=$
$\qquad$

## I signature.

!
$\square$
$\qquad$ I enclose cheque/PO payable to W/imborne Publishing Ltd.
1
$\qquad$
Please chargé my Visa/Mastercard/Access
ICard No. $\qquad$ Card Ex. Date

OVERSEAS ORDERS: AN overseas orders must be prepald and are supplied under a money-back guarantee of satisfaction. If you are not entirely happy with the Manual return it within a month for a refund of the purchase price (you do have to pay the overseas postage) SEND $£ 39.95$ PLUS THE POSTAGE SHOWN BELOW:
EIRE
EUROPE (E.E.C. Countries)
EUROPE (non E.E.C.)
U.SA \& CANADA

FAR EAST \& AUSTRALLA
REST OF WORLD
號 10 weeks to some parts of the world. Each manual weighs about 4 kg including the free supplement when packed.
All payments must be made in E's Sterling payable to Wimbome
Publishing Ltd. We ačcept Mastercard (Access) and Visa credit cards.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { ALPPRICES }}{\substack{\text { NCLUDE VAT }}} \frac{\text { Aididands }}{} \mathbf{0 1 2 1 7 8 4 8 4 7 8 \text { (3 lines) }}$ |  |  |
| PACE CHANNEL MASTER - GLOBAL - LENSON HEATH • NOKIA - TRIAX CONTINENTAL MICROWAVE•PALCOM-PHILIPS - PROMAX - TELESTE |  |  |
| - EXTENSIVE RANGE OF QUALTTY LINES <br> - EVERYTHING AVAILABLE EX STOCK <br> - EXCELLENT DEMONSTRATION FACIUTIES |  | - UHF AERIALS <br> - VHF AERIALS <br> - lOFTSTAND \& BRACKET MASTS |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ceivers | A |  |
| PACE MSS 500/MSS 1000 | LEMSOX HEATH - CMAMMEL MUSTER | - Chimney LASHING <br> - CLAMPS <br> - COAXIAl CABLE |
| PACE MSS 100/350/PPOLIO | ECHOSTAR - Chameleon - hrcom |  |
| 6 much mare | SWEETY <br> All sizes from 45 cm to 3.1 m plus |  |
| iNB: | DECODERS |  |
| COITMEITAL MICROWAVE | THOMPSOMS - Ral UMO-QUE. | CABLE ACCESSORIES |
| GRUMOIG-ECHOSTAR CHAPPAREL | SECMM PAL - BZ MAC - RLL 4.5 E YERONICA |  |
| LITTLE EXTPA | HOT BIRD ASTRA | - WALL FIXING <br> - AMPUFIERS |
| Mreti crita - Ume wizard | FUL No-compromise | - SPUTTERS \& T UNITS COAX OUTLET PLATES |
| LeUSOW HEAFH - CHMRMEL MASTER 2-6 Way Lues Switches | SPECIFICAIIONS OR LOWER PRICED SPELFICATIOMS. |  |
|  | H0t Biro wpgrade available |  |
| Extenders | MOTORISED SYSTEMS |  |
|  |  |  |
| Still | JACK ACTUATORS- POSTITIOHERS | Hotels furs, HoSprias |
| POWER UME 2 XTRĀ UHK | ITRIPLESOUATRO BANO LHBS POLARISERS FEEDS |  |
| J. W. HARDY COMMUNICATION̄S desigh ated commissienint. 231 STATION ROAD, STECHFORD, BIRMINGHAM B33 8BB |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



## TV TUBES

| VIDEOCOLOR | PHILPS |
| :--- | :--- |
| HITACHI | SONY |
| TOMPSON | NOKIA |
| TOSHIBA | SAMSUNG |
| PANASONIC | ORION |
| SHARP | MITSUBISHI |
| BEON | CHUNGHWA |
| ITT | ETC |

The largest manufacturer of re-gunned tubes in the UK

Thousands of new and re-gunned tubes in stock covering over 200 types

Suppliers to major users in the UK and Overseas

First class reputation for quality and service

Fast Delivery
BSI Approved

## VISTA - THE TUBE EXPERTS

## VER Velectronics

FOR CUSTOMER CARE AND SERVICECALL TUBES: 01429837100 COMPONENTS: 01429838057

FAX: 01429837101


Vista Electronics Ltd
Unit IB, Wingate Grange Industrial Estante, Wingate. Co.Durhum, IS28 5AM.

## EURAS SYSTEM FOR WINDOWS

How valuable is your time?
How much time do you waste trying to find a solution for a rare repair or an unusual appliance?
With the EURAS Database for Video,TV and Hi-fi Technicians you can save time and money:
Subscribe to the EURAS System for only £18 a month and you will save a lot of time and hassle searching for rare faults. If you only save one hour of your valuable working time a month using EURAS, the System will have paid for itself.
Just consider for a minute, how much money could you save if you used the EURAS System several times a month?

## BE SMART USE EURAS

Thousands of Technicians all over the world are using EURAS already.
Supported by major
 manufacturers, the data base is also updated and upgraded regularly.

30 Day Money Back Guarantee: Gives you the chance to test and evaluate the complete System without further obligation. Just return the coupon below or give us a ring and you will find out more about it.

Please return to: EURAS International, EURAS House, 51 Bristol Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS182BA or give us a ring on 01179860900 (Fax: 0117 9860343)

Name:
Company
Address: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Please note: EURAS International only supplies AUTHORISED Technicians, i.e. if you are a member of RETRA or have an account with a manufacturer (Please enclose proof of your authorisation with the above coupon).

## RENTAL FINANCE

Expand your CTV and VCR rental business with no capital outlay and increase your profitability.

Broughfame has the solution and their rental finance plan will provide facilities from £2,500 upwards.
Block Discounting also available.
For further details ring or write to Bob Wickham at the address below:

BROUGHFAME LIMITED

## 115A ST JOHN'S HILL SEVENOAKS KENT TN13 3PE

Telephone: (01732) 743400 Fax: (01732) 743335


## VISION GARE LTD WILTSGROVE LTD

UNIT 21, DECON WAY, SCOURS LANE, TILEHURST READING BERKSHIRE RG3 6AZ

28-29 RIVER STREET, DIGBETH BIRMINGHAM B5 5SA

## Alerry Christmas Ano $\mathfrak{C o} \mathfrak{A l l}$ Our $\mathbb{C}$ ustomers



12 MIXEO TELEVISIONS ONLY
4 TEXT +4 RIC +4 BASIC
(ALL WORKING STOCK)

## EX-HOTEL

 STOCK

## unBEEATBBLE OFFER



25," ( 59 cm ) DOLBY PRO LOEIC

$28^{n}(66 \mathrm{~cm})$ DOLBY PRO LOGIC


YOUR MAIN SUPPLIER FOR GRADED AND EX-RENTAL TVs + VIDEO's + MIDI SYSTEMS. UNTESTED STOCK AVAILABLE. CALL NOW FOR UNBEATABLE OFFERS.
 UNE
25". (59cm) DOLBY PRO LOGIC 28" ( 66 cm ) DOLBY PRO LOGIC OFFER VALID UNTIL 30-12.95

[^1]POST CODE:
TEL:
FAX:

- THIS VOUCHER IS VALID ONLY AGANST THE PURCHASES OF 25" DOLEY PRO LOGIC \& 28" DOLBY PRO LOGIC
FOREACH $25^{\prime \prime} 828^{\prime \prime}$ TV YOU BUY YOU GET E25 OFF, ONLY
VKLOWHTHIS OFFR.
ALL BTDOK BUEJECT TO AVARABMETY, CARMAACE A VALT
VISION CARE LTD UNIT 29, DECON WAY, SCOURS LANE.
TILEHIRST READING BERKSHIRE RG3 BAZ
YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR QUALITY SPARES, EX-RENTAL TVS, VIDEOS EGRADED STOCK

| AIWA | MITSUBISHI |
| :--- | ---: |
| AKAI | NEC |
| AMSTRAD | NORDMENDE |
| BLAUPUNKT | ORION |
| DECCA | OSAKI |
| FERGUSON | PANASONIC |
| FIDELITY | PHILIPS |
| FINLUX | SABA |
| FISHER | SALORA |
| FUNAI | SAMSUNG |
| GOLDSTAR | SANYO |
| GOODMANS | SELECO |
| GRUNDIG | SENTRA |
| HINARI | SHARP |
| HITACHI | SONY |
| ITT | TATUNG |
| JVC | TELEFUNKEN |
| LOEWE | THORN |
| MATSUI | TOSHIBA |

NOTE: SPARES COMPONENTS ONLY AVAILABLE AT WILTSGROVE


NOW IN STOCK RANGE OF KAMASA TOOLS \& CCTV PRODUCTS



## (entreVision <br> Suppliers of Surplus TVs to the Trade CENTREVISION HOUSE - SLOPER ROAD - LECKWITH CARDIFF. CF1 8AB TELEPHONE: 01222344754 <br> Make Money this Xmas Visit CentreVision

Over 50 FST working on display 100s in stock FST Remote from $£ 50.00$ FST Text from $£ 55.00$ Philips, Salora, Thorn, Toshiba, ITT, Finlandia, Grundig

## AERIALS

FOR TV \& FM RADIO, PLUS 1000's OF MASTS, BRACKETS, LASHING KITS, CLAMPS, PLUGS, CABLES, OUTLETS, DIPLEXERS ETC

## AMPLIFIERS

FOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND DOMESTIC, MAST HEAD OR SET BACK. WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST RANGES, AVAILABLE FROM STOCK

## MAIN DISTRIBUTORS

FOR ANTIFERENCE, LABGEAR, WOLSEY, FRINGE, IKUZI, MAXVIEW, VOLEX-RAYDEX, KUBLER + MANY MORE

## CDASTAL AEIRIAL SUIDIDIIES

 UNIT X2, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel

## SUE ETVIOM

Unit 231 Lee Valley Technopark
Ashley RoadLondon, N17 9LN

## DISPOSAL DIVISION

as the UK's leading satellite distributor we inevitably have stock which we need to dispose of at well under normal trade prices. below is a list of disposal stock which is available from our London depot.

RECEIVERS Ex Rental refurbished

| Pace 800 IRD Type | $£ 59.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pace 9000 IRD Type | $£ 45.00$ |
| Furgusan IRD | $£ 33.00$ |
| Amstrad IRD | $£ 40.00$ |
| Grundig 20A, non IRD | $£ 30.00$ |
| RECEIVERS |  |
| Grundig GRD 150 |  |
| Echostar 5700 including positioner | $£ 89.00$ |
| and built in D2 MAC receiver | $£ 345.00$ |
| Technisat 3004S | $£ 119.00$ |

RECEIVERS Non Working IRD \& non IRD.
We have a number of non working receivers Ideal for repair or spares,
from $£ 5.00$

| DISHES | New Stock |
| :--- | :--- |
| 60 cm Bulk pack Lenson Heath |  |
| Dishes Boxes of 10 | $£ 99.00$ |
| 1 off of above(collection only) | $£ 13.45$ |
| 80 cm pole mount Lenson Heath | $£ 24.00$ |
| 35 cm Concentric dish | $£ 4.95$ |


| LNB'S | New Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triple band 10.9/12.75 1.3DB |  | £ 24.00 |
| Voltage switching C120 flange |  | £ 15.00 |
| Cambridge 1.DB Voltage switching |  | £ 16.95 |
| MISC ITEMS New Stock |  |  |
| Amstrad AM/Pm clock radio <br> Amstrad Walkman AM/FM Radio <br> Amstrad Radio CD Alarm clock <br> Amstrad UF 40 Auto set video plus VCR <br> Amstrad 3 Band stereo-radio twin cassette |  | £ 8.95 |
|  |  | £ 11.06 |
|  |  | £ 52.00 |
|  |  | £ 11.06 |
|  |  | £ 20.00 |
| IR Remote Control Aerial rotator, complete kit ideal cheap motorised dish system normal price $£ 99.00$ offered at $£ 54.00$ |  |  |

> Tel: 01818804000 Fax 01818804001


## Get those portable T.Vs ready for the Christmas market.

10" Tube to fit Hinari, Samsung,
Nikkai
14" wide-necked tube to fit most makes ..... £29
14" narrow neck tube ..... £39
16" narrow neck tube ..... £25
$16^{\prime \prime}$ wide neck tube ..... £19
We have a vast range of FIRST CLASS RE-GUNNED TUBESfor domestic televisions. (Youroriginal tube may be requiredin advance).

## We stock a huge range of EX-EQUIPMENT TUBES

 reclaimed from new or used sets> WANTED the following T.Vs with faulty tubes:-
> Large screen - any make Sony 21" FST Ferguson 21" FST 51K7

[^2]UNIT 5, THE PHOENIX BUILDING, RUSHOCK TRADING ESTATE, DROITWICH ROAD. DROITWICH WR9 ONR TELEPHONE: 01299-251522 0836-585829/0850 486144 (24HR)

## SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY

EX-RENTAL TELEVISIONS AND VIDEOS
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS AVAILABLE ALL AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

Also available: ‘B’ Grade Products, Satellite Receivers Complete Range of Hand Sets EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME OPEN: MON-FRI -9.30-5.30

01299-251522
0836-585829/0850-486147 (244R)

APPROVED
Teleprice
DISTRBUTOR


Suppliers of high quality THORNEX-RENTALSTOCK Direct from source

## PHONE FOR DELIVERY DAYS ON

 01818030505UWII E2/3, Stonehill Business Park, Lea Valley Irading Estate, ANGEL ROAD, LONDON NI8 3LD


## CENTRAL TV WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR LTD

| Large selection |
| :---: |
| of FST TVs |
| from $£ 45$ |

For best deals on Dorics Mk4, MK4a Basics. Ring now

Philips K35 K40 Teletext TVs from $£ 40$ working

## Now Camcorders

 in stock P.O.A.
## Thorn TX9, TX10, TX100 FST only.

Please ring now for best prices
Working videos
now from now from only $£ 30.00$

For all export enquiries TV and Vidėos call our Birmingham Office now


| Graded TVs <br> and Videos <br> P.O.A. |
| :---: |

Working portables from only £35.00

## Attention All Bulk Buyers

If you are in Business of disposing large quantities of TVs and Videos - Ring Now
CENTRAL TV WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION LTD

Birmingham contact: Mick
369 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham B11
Tel: 01217721591 Fax:0121766 6383

London contact: Joshi
Eley Estate, Nobel Road, Edmonton N18
Tel: 01818074090 Fax: 01818841314

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CWbon } \\ & \text { WhOUSANE ITD } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
| QUALITY USED <br> TV \& VIDEO <br> COMPLETE RANGE OF TV's AND VIDEOS MOST MAKES AND MODELS AVAILABLE |
| STOCK ARRIVING DAILY <br> TV's from $£ 3.00$ - Videos from $£ 18.00$ |
| UNIT 75, BARRACKS ROAD, SANDYLANE NDUSTRIALESTATE STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTMSHE |
| WHK's LARGEST EXPORT TO MOST COUNTRIES |
| 01299-879642 (3 lines) FAX: 01299827984 |

## C.T.V. (NORTH EAST) <br> 9A/B, 94 Carrmere Road <br> Leechmere Ind. Est. Sunderland SR2 9 TE

No. 1 in the North East for all makes and models of high quality ex-rental televisions and video recorders at very competitive prices

## Now Open Saturday morning by APPOINTMENT ONLY

## Tel: 0191-5235554 Fax: 0191-523 8035 Export Enquiries Welcome:

## Also supplying Yorkshire Tel: 0114-250 7600 and ask for lan



## WORKING VHS VIDEO RECORDERS

## - TOP LOADING FROM £35



- FRONT LOADING FROM £45

[^3]Large stock of B Grade T/Vs Top Brand Names Boxed \& Working 20"R/C E99
Portables $£ 89$
25" Fastext £225
Videos from $£ 99$

## THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL

## Camcorders

Boxed-Working - from $£ 240$
C/D Radio Cassettes - Working £29
EX RENTAL TVS
Direct from source. Untouched Basic TVs $£ 5, £ 10$ and $£ 15$, R/C $£ 20$ Teletext $£ 30$. Videos from $£ 25$

Mini Micro Systems with CD from $£ 25$ various makes. Hi-fi Midi System from £12 Boxed. Stereo Radio Cassettes. Boxed £10.

## W TREE WAREHOUSE

UNIT 1, SUNSHINE MILLS, WORTLEY RD, LEEDS 12
TEL: 01132638804 FAX: 01132310275

## TV WHOLESALS



IV \& VIDEO WHOLESALIRS LTD


-- HEAD OFFICE BIRMINGHAM 208 BROMFORD LANE ERDINGTON BIRMINGHAM B24 8DL
TEL: 0121-327 3273 FAX: 0121-322 2011

LONDON
UNIT 2, THE ROYAL LONDON EST. 29/35 NORTH ACTON ROAD LONDON NW10 6PE TEL: 0181-961 5005

PRESTON
UNIT 439, OAKSHOTT PLACE WALTON SUMMIT IND. EST. PRESTON PR5 8AU
TEL: 01772312101


# NEW 'B' GRADE 

 Major Brands ONLY TV's - Video - Audio. Microwaves, Satellite Receivers, Decoders COMPLETE BOXED - WITH STAND - HANDSET - BOOK ETC A38(M) 20 MINT LATEST NICAM FASTEXT F.S.T.
## 틍GUSON

FULL RANGE-ALL CURRENT MODELS OF TV-VIDEO IN STOCK
No minimum quantity
NATION-WIDE NEXT DAY DELIVERY SERVICE - VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT Phome 0121-3597020 FAX0121-3596344 221-222, BRIDGE ST WEST, HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM 819 2HU-JUST OFF MG-J6

## BY ORDER OF

## CITY BAILIFFS OFFICE

By order of the City Bailiffs Office (Birmingham Branch ) offers are invited by tender for a Job Lot of over $\mathbf{£ 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ worth of Electrical $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ and Audio Equipment. The consignment consists of Approximately over 800 items all top brand names i.e. SONY, SANYO, KENWOOD, DENNON, AIWA, JVC, CASIO, AMSTRAD and many more. Including vacuum Cleaners, Toasters, Irons, Kettles, Answering Machines, Clock Radios and many more items.

## FOR VIE WING AND SUBMISSION OF BIDS CONTACT MR BRUCE ROBSON AT THE CITY BAILIFFS OFFICE TEL: 01216051999 FAX: 01216051998

## BESCO LTD

 YOUR PREMIER SUPPLIER FOR OVER 30 YEARS Merry Christmas to all our valued customersENTIRE RANGE OF EX RENTALTVS, VIDEO, B GRADE HIFI, PORTABLE CD, GHETTO BLASTERS ETC.

## F.S.T. remote workIng <br> F.S.T. text working <br> from only $£ 70$ <br> complete with handset, makes inc' Solara, Philips, Sanyo, Hitachi etc.

Over 200 working video recorders in stock from $\mathbf{£ 4 0}$ (slim front loaders) 100 s of front loading videos off the pile from $£ 12$ - Philips, Hitachi, Sanyo, Sharp, etc.

Good quality working TVs standard only £25 Teletext from £40 Makes in stock - Hitachi, Ferguson, Pye, Philips, GEC etc, RING OUR HOTLINE NOW!

## HiFi SPECIAL

Boxed HiFi with C.D., Twin tape, radio etc. from $£ 35$ (MIN 3 UNITS)
Car radio/cass, Personal stereo, Personal C.D., Ghetto Blasters, etc.

## BASEMENT CLEARANCE

300 ex rent colour TVs, mixed std and text, makes include Pye/Philips KT3/K30, Hitachi, GEC series 90, Ferguson TX etc. - ONLY $£ 2,400.00$ THE LOT! (DELIVERY ARRANGED)

By special request return of our sensational Cabaret, also our new menu FREE Hamburgers, Pizza, soup; sausage/egg, bacon sandwiches etc. All this and rock bottom prices too! Where else? Bring money!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pisa Welcome } \quad \text { and based on quantity }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Walker House, 16 Bottomley Street, Bradford BD5 7LJ

 Ring Tony 01274308186 - Open 6 days - 9am-5pm

## SWITCH ON TO 'B' GRADE AT PRICES SECOND TO NONE

Twin Speed Video's ..... 901+ 10+14" Remote Portables.............. 85
8014" Fastext Portables105
95$20^{\prime \prime}$ Nicam Text140
$25^{\prime \prime}$ Nicam Fastext. ..... 235130
$28^{\prime \prime}$ Nicam Fastext. ..... 260 ..... 250
21" Nicam Fastext. ..... 150 ..... 140
CD Microsystem. ..... 50 ..... 45
C.D. Radio Twin Cassette ..... 45 ..... 40
Stereo Twin Cassette ..... 15 ..... 14
All stock tested \& working and boxedwith remote \& instructions
-Also 7000 sq ft of returned TV,
Video and Hi -FiExample Radio Cassette $£ 5.00 \mathrm{CD}$. Midi and Micro $£ 25$.Basic:Midi $£ 11^{\circ}$ Colour Portable $£ 30$ VHS Video $£ 35$

# RED BANK 




## HAS MOVED!

 BIGGER PREMISES, MORE CHOICE WORKING TELETEXT FROM $£ 25$Televisions from $£ 5$. Videos from $£ 25$ Portables from $£ 30$, FST from $£ 40$

## ALL STOCK SOLD WORKING

New Hand Sets from $£ 6$ Open Mon to Fri 10am till 5pm Saturday By Appointment CHEQUE - ACCESS - VISA - SWITCH
 345 Stockport Road Ground Floor South Area Daisy Works Longsight Manchester


## Leaders in the supply of:

Ex-rental, End-of-line, Customer returns and Surplus stocks of Televisions, Video and Audio Equipment, and Domestic Washing Machines,

Dryers, Refrigerators, etc.

## to the Trade

Contact your nearest Area Manager for latest prices:

Area
South East
South West North/N.I.

Contact:
Colin Gordon
Tony Lewis İan McClelland

Mobile:
Fax/Tel:
0374738701
0374732784
0831597331

01227741312
01291425018 01244400602

Head Office: Baird House, Arlington Busiñess Park, Theale, Reading, Berks RG7 4SA.
Tel: 01734309933 Fax: 01734309934

## 



TELEUTSIONCLISSIFIED
No other consumer magazine in the country can reach so effectively those readers who are wholly engaged in the television and affiliated electronic industries. They have a need to know of your products and services.
The prepaid rate for semi display setting is $£ 13.50$ per single column centimetre (minimum 4 cm ). Classified advertisements $£ 2.00$ per word (minimum 20 words), box number $£ 22.00$ extra. All prices plus $171 / 2 \%$ VAT. All cheques, postal orders etc., to be made payable to Reed Business Publishing. Advertisements, together with remittance, should to sent to The Television Classified, 11th Floor, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.


# SERVICE MANUALS \& TECHNICAL BOOKS 

A SELECTION FROM OUR RANGE OF TECHNICAL BOOKS Television Chassis Guide. MP18. £6.50. Television Equivalents. MP150. £6.50. Fault Lists for Televisions. MP205. £8.50. Television Remote Control Circuits. MP167. £11.50. Video Recorder Beginners Fault Guide. MP5. £3.50. Switch Mode TDA4600 Power Supplies. MP37. £6.50. Teletext Repair Guide. MP38. £7.50.

We have the largest range of Service Information and Technical Data obtainable anywhere.
For Televisions, Video Recorders, Test Equipment,
Computer Monitors, Vintage Wireless, Domestic Equipment etc etc.
In fact practically anything electronic. Originals or Photostats as available.

Now Available.
Full Index on PC Disc of our Service Manuals available. £3.50 with FREE updates.

## COMPUTER MONITOR CIRCUITS

A Giant Compilation of Monitor Circuits and Associated Servicing Information for a vast range from manuafacturers such as Amstrad, Acorn, AOC, Atari, Barco, Commodore, Compaq, Electrohome, Epson, Goldstar, Hitachi, Hantarex, IBM, Mitsubishi, Microvitec, Mitac, Olivetti, NEC, Panasonic, Philips, Sony, Samsung, Taxan, Thompson, Wyse, Zenith,
Normal Price £44.95. Order now for just £39.95 plus $£ 2.94 \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}$. Order MP-286.

Also available. Our catalogue detailing Hundreds of Technical Books and Repair Guides. Return coupon for your FREE copy.

## MAURITRON TECHNICAL SERVICES (TV)

8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire, OX9 4QY VSA Tel:- 01844-351694. Far:- 01844352554. Please forward your latest catalogue for which 1 enclose $2 \times$ lst Class Stamps. or $£ 3.50$ for the Tectnical Books Catalogue plos Mannals Index on PC Disc(s). NAME $\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$

POSTCODE $\qquad$ You may pay by Cheque, PO or
Visa, Access, Delta, Electron, JCB, Mastercard, Eurocard etc


EXPIRES $\qquad$ SIGNATURE

## SERVICE MANUALS

Thousands of different models available
For most U.K. European, Far East \& USA makes
Prices (Stock Items):-

| VCR | - | £13.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CTV | - | £8.00 |
| MTV | - | £6.00 |

Other items, prices on request
P/P etc. (any quantity) add $£ 2.00$
Do not add any VAT
Cheque/PO with order only please.

## D-TEC

PO BOX 1171, FERNDOWN, DORSET BH22 9YG Tel: 01202870656

## EX WORKSHOP

 CLEARANCETV Magazine $5 / 85$ to 7/95 TVNideo/AUDIO Service Manuals VIDEOS and TV Chassis for spares Test Equipment/Components
Tel: 01816842651 (Eve after 7pm)





VALVES WANTED FOR CASH
(KT88, PX4, PX25 $£ 45$ ) (DA100 $\mathrm{\Sigma 75})$ (EL34, EL37 £10) (CV4004. ECC83 E3)

Valves must be Muttard/GEC West European to achlieve the prices mentioned. Ask for our free Wanted List. WE SUPPLY VALVES, C.R.T, VDICONS ETC Visitors. please phone for an appointment, we're a very busy export warehouse.
BILUNGTON FXPORT LTD Tel: (01403) 784961 Fax: (01403) 783519

## !TIMEWARP!



## ALL VCR \& CTV MANUALS REDUCED TO 1990 PRICES THIS ISN'T A SALE, THIS IS A LONG-TERM REDUCTION

Helping you to fight rising costs
SERVICE MANUALS SERVICE SHEETS CIRCUITS FAULT GUIDES TECHNICAL bOors We Have the World's Largest Selection of

> SERVICE MANUALS

[^4]
## CTV CIRCUIT COLLECTIONS <br> A3 SIZE / ALL POPULAR SETS / UPTO 1995 <br> Alba $£ 22$ Amst'd/Fid $£ 21$ Baird/Ferg $£ 45$ <br> Decca $£ 22$ GEC $£ 28$ Goldstar $£ 12$ Grundig $£ 38$ Hinari $£ 14$ Hitachi $£ 45$ $\begin{array}{llllll}1 T T & £ 22 & \text { JVC } & £ 30 & \text { Mitsubishi } & £ 38 \\ \text { Pansic } & £ 30 & \text { Philips } & £ 40 & \text { Sanyo } & £ 28\end{array}$ Sharp £14 Sony £49 Toshiba £38

## Top Selling Titles

PRACTICAL TV I VCR REPAIRS Buy,Sell,Sorvice, Used CD's/VCR's/CTV's
£16.95 Each / £30.00 for both
Euro' Scrambiling Syatems/Satellite Book Only $£ 32.00$ Each / $£ 62.00$ for both
Princlpals of CDNHS Video Heada/CD JIg Only $£ 3.95$ Each
£9.95 Each, or all for $£ 25.00$ MICAOWAVES: Energy \& Ovens Still only E12.95 VCR Servieling by Beoching Still $£ 25.00$

## SPECIAL MANUAL OFIERS

ANY 20 MANUALS FOR $£ 200$ (Inc p\&p)
All at once, or phone as you need them OR
JOIN THE STREE LIBRARY FOR £75
(£20 yearly renewal) AND BUY ALL MANUALS FOR £10 EACH, OR SWAP AT这 A TIME (Add $£ 2.50$ p\&p)

PHONE OUR HOTLINES ON: (01698) 883334/884585 Fax: 884825

Technical Information Services 76 CHURCH ST, LARKHALL, LANARKS, ML9 1HE

SEMD AY SAF FOD YOUR FEE CUOIE : CATADOME

## SERVICE MANUAL BOOKS

Professionally Produced with the Manufacturers Full Co-operation

Satellite Servicing 1993-94 ....................... £79.00
New Edition. Covers 316 Modeis. ISBN: 0898598053
Satellite Servicing 1991-92
$£ 69.00$
Covers 251 Models. ISBN: 0951389785
Satellite Servicing 1987-90 ....................... £59.00
Covers 127 Models. ISBN: 0951389769
Television Servicing 1993-94 ..................... £89.00
New Edition. Covers 629 Models. ISBN: 1898598037
Television Servicing 1991-92 .................... £89.00
Covers 307 Models. ISBN: 0951389777
Television Servicing 1989-90 ..................... £69.00
Covers 463 Models. ISBN: 0951389718
Television Servicing 1987-88 .................... £59.00
Limiled Reprint Now Avallable. ISBN: 095138970 X
Video Servicing 1991-92. £195.00
Three Volume Set. Covers 322 Models. ISBN: 0951389793
Video Servicing 1989-90 $\qquad$ $£ 99.00$
Limited Number Available. Was £145. ISBN: 0898598045
ALL BOOKS CONTAIN
Circuit Diagrams. Scope Readings, Voltage Tables, Part No's, Alignments \& Adjustments, Trouble Shooting Guides. Send For Brochure Listing Models


Interest Free Credit on orders over $£ 150$ (From £30 Per Month). RING FOR DETAILS.
U-VIEW ${ }^{4}$ Sounh Parate Bemy Dorcister
Technical Publishers Tel: 01302719997 Fax: 01302719995

## PAOFITEOSOB

Efficiency in the busy workshop is more important than ever, increase your productivity with our latest range of Technical publications.
FAULT INDEXES: Edition 14 now available, Over 10,000 references listed in 12 years of Television. Covers TV, video, camcorder, satellite \& CD.
Thousands of copies sold worldwide - complete set £14.75.
INDEXES ON DISK: PC version 1.0 Now available.
Covers 15 Years \& over 12,000 references Complete Program, Data \& manual, A lot of information $£ 17.50$.
Requires IBM PC or compatible, 8066 upwārds, Mono, CGA, EGA, VGA. Please specify disk size ( $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ or 5.25 Inch HD) when placing your order.
OTHER TITLES AVAILABLE INCLUDE:
KWIK TIPS TELEVISION covering a wide range of makes, models \& chassis. Contains over 2500 faults
\& solutions. ISBN 1898394008 First edition - £13.95.
KWIK TIPS VIDEO an excellent collection of over $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ video faults \& solutions. Highly recommended.
ISBN 1898394016 First edition - £10.95.
Chassis \& equivalent identification made easy with the E.C.S. Television \& video equivalents, TV model to chassis guide \& camcorder equivalents. A massive 4500 entries in 1 book. First edition - only £4.95.

| Technical publishing | 31, PRENTON ROAD WEST, PRENTON, BIRKENHEAD, MERSEYSIDE. L42 9PY. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Please add £1.75 P\&P | (Europe £2.75, r.o.w. please enquire). |

## TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

PHONE: 0181-948 3702 FAX: 0181-332 0583
ALBA • AMSTRAD • BUSH • DECCA • DORIC BLAUPUNKT FERGUSON • FIDELITY • GEC • GRUNDIG - GRANADA HITACHI - HINARI - INDESTT • ITT - KIMARA - NIKKAI MATSUI MURPHY OSAKI - NORDMENDE LOEWE-OPTA PANASONIC • PYE PHIILIPS • SANYO - SAISHO - SHARP SONY • SOLOVOX SUSUMU •TANDBERG • TELEFUNKEN THORN • TRIUMPH • THOMSON • GOLDSTAR • BINATONE

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

TIDMAN MAIL ORDER LTD - 236 SANDYCOMBE ROAD
RICHMOND • SURREY • TW9 2EQ
Mon-Fri 9 am to 12.30 pm \&
Approx 1 mile from Kew Bridge
$1.30-4.30 \mathrm{pm}$

## INFRA RED SENSOR CARDS

These cards detect infra red light from remote controls etc. Two types are credit card size and key fob, both priced at £7.66 each + VAT.
See article in "Television" October 1995
Finlux Dealers! TDA $2450-2$ in stock only $£ 5.95$ each + VAT. All Dealers! TDA 6180 original $£ 5.95$ each + VAT.
BY 133 pack of 50 only $£ 3.75$ + VAT. BUT11AF \&/or BUT18AF 5 for $£ 4.95+$ VAT.
All items are sent Post and Packing FREE, UK only. Cheque or Postal Order only to:
E C S, 6 Nethersole Street, Polesworth, Tamworth B78 1EE.
Tel: 01827330392 Fax: 01827331041

 $\qquad$ WH:



OCHRE MILL Technical Services, Grundig TV spares for most models to 1985, fast, friendly, helpful, sensible prices. Gt Lype Farm, Charlton, Nr. Malmesbury, Wilts SN16 9DR. Tel: 01666823228.

FAST EXPANDING TV Rental Business S.W. Somerset looking to purchase for cash good rentals in same or neighbouring area. Box No. A7933.

AVO MULTMETER Model 8, £45.00. 500 volt meters $£ 30.00$. Prices plus VAT and p\&p. Send SAE for lists of Surplus Instruments \& Scopes etc. A. C. Electronics, 17 Apleton Grove, Leeds LS9 9EN. Tel: 0532 496048.

## 




## JAMES WOOTTON CHRISTMAS SALE

 Diodes Transistors from Ip. + I.Cs from 10p + Acrials + Plugs + TV Spares + Cables + Batteries + Audio Spares +Remore Handsers ++ Transformers + Remore Handsers ++ Transformers +
Swiches + Audio Leads + Resistors + Swiuches + Audio Leads + Resistors +
Service Manuals + Capacitors + Fuses + Service Manuals + Capacirors + Fuses +
Video Idiers + Motors + Belts + Leads Video ldiers + Morors + Belcs + Leads

+ Toots + LYVIA Electrical Spares + + Toots + LrviA Electrical Spares +
Many More trems + Carriage + VAT. Stuart House, Arnold Street, Nantwich, Cheshire CW5 5QB Nantwich, Cheshire CW

DECODER TO COMPUTER Interface card with smart card connectors and diagram C9.00. E.M.O. 62 Bridge Street, Ramsbottom, Lancs. BLO 9AG. Tel: 01706823036.

PRIVATE RETAILER has excellent part exchange colour telavisions and videos to clear. Tel: 01494814317.

EXPERIENCED FIELD AND BENCH TECHNICIANS in the Slough and London areas, required by brown goods repair company. Tel: 01753692408.

## SERVICE INFORMATION

CIRCUITS and SERVICE MANUALS from 1930s-1990s: radios, amps, radiograms, tuners, CDs, TVs, videos. cassette radios, ICE etc.
LARGE QUANTITY USED TV \& VIDEO PANELS
BACK COPIES PW, \& TVMAG
Give details of your needs to:
DAVE WILLIAMS
india Lodge. Horsefair Green. Thorne
Doncaster. South Yorks DN8 5EE
Tel/Fax: 01405814548

India Lodge. Horsefair Green. Thorne
Doncaster. South Yorks DN8 5EE
Tel/Fax: 01405814548

## COPY DEADLINE FOR JAN '96 ISSUE PUBLISHED 20TH DEC '95 IS 22ND NOV '95. <br> 01816528339







## SURPLUSREDUKDAMT EECCTROHIC COMPONENTS WATTED

VCS - Tuners - Transistors - Valves Didese elc. any quantity considered imnediate payment.

ADM General Trading
Te. $01827873311 \quad$ Fax. 0827874835

## SPARES SPARES SPARES

We are breaking most makes of modern
TV's - Videos + Hi-Fi (Not Ex Rental)
Tubes - Transformers-Heads Carriages Etc.
We can also supply repairable complete units.
Detaik: TRADE DSPOSALS


## Security Coded Car Radios

## C.D.II. Electronics are able to decode absolutely any radio on the

 market. We can also decode the latest ford 2006 late 1994 models fitted with a Texas Instruments microprocessor. We are in the forefront of technology and are in a position to supply software to decode all knoum rudios All of our snftumare is mitton hy C.D.H. F.lertronirs, the information is nol bought from ex-colleagues of ours. Our software packages stort from $£ 275$ and any other models may be added at a later date if required. Please phone now for a FREE demonstration disk or if preferred a FREI: on-sile demonslration with no obligation. Nearly all Blaupunkt radios may be decoded just by quoting the serial number, this also applies to Memphis SQR88, CDP09, Koln, Symphony, CD 300 (Vauxhall), SC202 (Vauxhall) and many more. This service to trade only, for $£ 10$ plus VAT (11.75 inclusive) and must be FAXED. (Account holders only).All eeproms of any description are decoded for $£ 5$ inchusive (trade or not).
Please send all eeproms in a padded envelope to stop damage. A large range of serial eeproms also in stork, fully programmed or not. If you have any queries on radio decoding, please talk to the experts, not thase who just profess to be!'

## C.D.H. ELECTRONICS <br> (New Address)

"Four Winds", Stafford Road, Huntington, Cannock, Staffordshire WS12 4LZ

Telephone
01543467588 or 01543572523

## M

## The promise behind the product.



In-store and out in the field, the service and repair of electrical products is just one of the many aftäs where Comet continues to excel - a whole new perspective on Customer Service that has impressed not only our teams of engineers, but also our suppliers all major, household-name manufacturers.

## In-Home Customer Service Engineers

 Brown Goods - TV/AudioNideoc. $£ 18,000$ inc. fully expensed company car (with private mileage) + Benefits

- South East • Mitlands • Scotland • Manchester • South West • Wales
- Cambridge • South Lontion •Reading • Merton • Eastleigh PLUS other locations UK wide

Operating in the field and reporting in to an enviably resourced Customer Service Centre, your considerable experience in the service and rgpair of TV , audio and video products will enable you to ensure that quality standards are maintained in keeping with Comet's total quality service proposition.
With the support of a huge parts stock; a hand-hetd computer to keep you in touch; on-going training and dedicated teamwork, yos'll have every opportanity to demonstrate your expertise and receive the reward and recognition your skills deserve.

In addition to a highly compotitive basic salary, Comet provide a host of benefits including pension scheme, free medical health insurance and, after a qualifying period, share save scheme. Furthermore, you'll be entitled to $10 \%$ staff discounts at other Kingfisher Group companies - including B\&O, Woolworths and Superdrug.

Join the best team in the field. Write, enclosing your foll CV and currant salary details, stating clearfy the location or area in which you are interested, to:

Mark Lewis, Comet Group plc., Aftersales Service Headquarters,
Unit 5, City Park Industrial Estate, Gelderd Road, Leeds LS12 60R
Interviews will be hald locally

## NIELSEN MARKETING RESEARCH

The NIELSEN TV RATINGS SERVICE in the Republic of Ireland will be launched on May 1st 1996. The setting up of this service involves recruiting a panel of households, distributed across the country, in which peoplemeters are installed to monitor TV viewing.

We are seeking skilled TV/VCR technicians to connect these peoplemeters to the TVs and VCRs in the selected households.

Ideally we are looking for technicians with their own transport, willing to work in the West of Ireland, who have a working knowledge of TVs and VCRs. A familiarity with PCs would be an advantage but isn't essential. Training will take place in December.

Applicants who wish to be considered should send their Curriculum Vitae to:

## Fred O'Connell,

 A.C.Nielsen Of Ireland Ltd, 36 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
# SONY SERVICE CENTRE BENCH SERVICE ENGINEER 

(Based at Gildersome Spur Leeds)
The ideal candidate will have a minimum of 5 years experience, a sound technical knowledge supported by relevant trade qualifications
Please reply in hand writing, enclosing full CV to
Mrs R Speight
Sony Service Ctr (Leeds) Ltd
Unit J Gildersome Spur
Morley Leeds
LS27 7JJ

## DNH CAMCORDER SERVICE CENTRE

SONY-PANASONIC • JVC-FERGUSON - AKAI-APPROVED

## REQUIRES

 CAMCORDER ENGINEERSSALARY DEPENDENT ON EXPERIENCE IN CAMCORDER/VCR REPAIRS (FURTHER TRAINING WILL BE PROVIDED) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT DUNCAN OR TONY ON 01812950568

## MARTIN SPENCER-THOMAS

AUCTIONEERS TO THE DEPT. OF THE ENVIRONMENT

## Preliminary Notice of AUCTION SALE

on behalf of the M.O.D. being held in mid-December 1995

## MARCUS ROAD, DUNKESWELLIND. EST., HONITON, DEVON EX14 2RA

Bench Testing Equipment: Oscilloscopes, Signal \& Wave Generators, Power Supplies, etc. Electronic \& Electrical Stores; Switches, plugs/skts, resisters, capacitors, fuses, heat-shrink, ABA plastic \& aluminium boxes, transformers, etc. Laboratory Test Equipment: Laser \& D.M.P. printers and HP Plotters. Video Production Equipment: more than 50 items including monitors, video cameras, Amiga 1000 Computer, Autocue, Mickey editor, amp, mixer, patchbay, etc

```
CALL FOR DETAILS AND CATALOGUE REQUESTS:
    0 1 4 0 4 8 9 1 8 3 3 ~ o r ~ 0 1 3 9 5 ~ 2 6 7 4 0 3 ~
        or Fax: 01404 }89165
```

[^5]TV/VIDEO/AUDIO
REPAIR GOLD MINE
North Birmingham
Also Sales \& Rentals
Established 16 years lockup shops/workshops Need new blood to provide potential Suit Engineer/Salesman or Combination/Partnership Lease/Rent negotiable Offers reply to BOX No A7961

## TELEVISION TUBE REBUILDING PLANT FOR SALE

Ovens - Pumps - Glass work machines - R.F.

Heaters - Tension
strapping equipment
Debanding Equipment -
Scratch Polishing Machines - Spot Welder Associated Electrical Equipment
Phone: 01817660114

## WELL ESTABLISHED AND

## RECENTLY EXPANDED

TelVideo/Sales/Rental/Repoirs lockup shop \& wortshop
(Worthing W. Sussex area)
10 year lease, rent 6 k per annum. Excellent expansion opportunity fo
person with existing business.
$19 k+$ SAV, T/O approx 50 k per annum
BOX No. 47587

## FREEHOLD BUSINESS FOR SALE

Established 43 years. retirement sale. shop and workshop, large 2 bedroomed flat and rent income
from attached lockup video library, large repair potential, no local competition, S. Herts area, suit ambitious service engineer.
Telephone 01707872578

## For all your classified <br> requirements contact Pat Bunce <br> Tel: 01816528339 <br> Fax: 01816528931

## ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Aerial Techniques .135 Alban Electronic Lid. .138
ATV.151
AZ Electrics. ..... 143
143

Besco
154Black Star
Broughframe.92Bull Electrical46
Campion Wholesale TV Ltd .....  151
Central TV Wholesale ..... 150
Centrevision.. ..... 148
Coastal Aerial Supplies ..... 148
Colour Trade. ..... 153
CPC ple ..... 103
Cricklewood Electronic ..... 146
CTV (Midlands) ..... 150
CTV (N.E.) ..... 153
East London Components.. .....  92
East London Wholesale................... 151Economic Devices..................-120-121Electronic Sound Systems .............. 111Euras............................................ 146
Express TV .....  149
Gogglebox. ..... 154
Grandata LId. .....  82.91
Hardy, J.W ..... 145
Harrison Electronics .....  142
HCTV ..... 152





[^0]:    Published on the third Wednesday of each month by Reed Business Publishing Ltd., Quädrañt House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Filmsetting by Wace Publication Imaging, 2-4 Powerscroft Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 5DT. Printed in England by BPC Magazines Division, Carlisle Web Offset, Cumbria. Distributed by Marketforce (UK) Ltd., 247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P OAU $(0171261$ 5555). Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd.; South Africa, Central News Agency Ltd. Television is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not, without the written consent of the Publishers first having been given, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed by way of Trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover, excluding Eire where the selling price is subject to currency exchange fluctuations and VAT, and that it shall not be lent, resold, hired or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.

[^1]:    NAME:
    ADORESS:

[^2]:    $\Sigma$Carriage and VAT extra

[^3]:    WHY NOT COME TO SEE US AT
    UNIT 16, BOW ENTERPRISE PARK, CRANWELL CLOSE BOW, LONDON E3 3 QY

[^4]:    ...Repair-Manuals-Circuits-Fault Guides Etc. SERVICE MANUALS SERVICE SHRETS CIRCUITS FAULT GUIDES TECHNICAL BOOKS

[^5]:    IF YOUR COMP ANY HAS A V ACANCY
    For Experienced TECHNICIANS Or ENGINEERS Etc.
    Why not let TELEVISION help you find the right person
    by placing your recruitment advertisement with us
    For Further Information Call
    PAT BUNCE on
    Tel: 01816528339 Fax: 01816528931

