## THELAADING UKCONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE



SERVICING.VIDEO.SATELLITE.DEVELOPMENTS

# Build a moins trip Servicing the Panasonic Alpha 2 <br> Review: Ozan PC paitern generator <br> Amstrad SRD500/510 mod for Astra 1D 

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July 1997
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## GPEGIAL OFFFR

Temperature-controlled soldering stations - over $15 \%$ discount to Television readers. Normally, the SL20 with bar-graph temperature indicator costs $£ 59$ while the SL30 with digital read-out costs £69. Designed for servicing and manufacture, these irons feature $24 \mathrm{~V} / 48 \mathrm{~W}$ heating elements and an iron-coated bit for long life. See page 623 for ordering details.


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## Competition

It seems incredible that a market as open and competitive as the UK brown goods trade should have been receiving the detailed attention of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. But the Commission has been at it for two years its investigation has been extended twice. The Commission's report is due to be published in late summer. It was sent to the Department of Trade and Industry at the end of April, but details of a draft have been leaked and appeared recently in The Economist. After this they received wide publicity.

The Commission appears to have convinced itself that a "complex monopoly" exists, because manufacturers with a combined market share of over 25 per cent recommend retail prices. On this basis it seems to have decided that recommended retail prices should be made illegal, and that manufacturers should be forced to give undertakings that they will not refuse to supply discount retailers. "Consumers will be lucky if they can tell the difference", the Financial Times concludes.

Apart from the fact that the prices quoted for brown goods are "similar" wherever one goes, there is little or no evidence that manufacturers have been trying to impede a free market. This price similarity could as well be the result of intense competition in the retail trade, as a result of which prices have been forced down. While the price of all consumer durables has risen by 43 per cent in real terms over the past decade, the price of electrical goods has fallen by 23 per cent.

The great flaw in the Commission's
report seems to be its emphasis on manufacturers rather than the retail trade. This ignores the great changes that have taken place in the supply of brown goods over the last decade or so.

It's the great clout of the major retailers, Dixons in particular, that does more than anything to set price levels today. Does the Commission think that the likes of Dixons quake at the thought of a manufacturer (or even several) refusing to supply it with goods for sale? Any manufacturer who was foolhardy enough to do so would simply be doing himself a misfavour. Dixons and Comet can go elsewhere if they are not happy with a supplier - so for that matter can Euronics, which supplies much of the independent trade. And eisewhere can mean anywhere - China, Korea, Malaysia and points east and west. Large retailers can and do get their own products made to their own specifications, and can make a larger profit from this than from selling lcading brands.

If Dixons and the others were trying to keep prices high, there might be cause for complaint. If anything however the Dixons effect has made it extremely difficult for anyone, manufacturer or retailer, to make any significant profit out of selling brown goods. It has often enough been said that credit supply and the sale of insurance and service arrangements are the main source of profitability for many large brown goods retailers.

What of the argument that prices are cheaper in the USA? This seems to reflect rather different trading conditions there. People are prepared to travel considerable distances to visit vast discount outlets that
operate under extremely low-cost conditions. It's hard to imagine that this approach could be applied in the UK planning laws would be one problem. Nearer home, it's a fact that prices in the UK are lower than in the rest of Europe.

Another thing that the Commission seems to have overlooked is the nature of the product. The trade is dealing with increasingly sophisticated electronic products, not bars of soap or bags of chips. Such products require knowledgeable retail staff who can understand them and give customers the guidance they require. Indeed a common complaint against the trade is that there is a lack of such expertise. It can't be provided, nor can proper service back-up, without adequate profitability. But on all sides of the industry profitability has been woeful in recent years. The Commission chooses to ignore this.

Most people want and appreciate good service. They want to buy decent products that will have a good lifespan and can be repaired. But they are not going to get good service from a trade that is denied the chance to eam a reasonable profit. One has to conclude that the Commission has learnt curiously little from its twoyear stint.

## An Apology

We regret that because of a print production problem last month the advertisement that appeared on page 586 was incorrect. Our apologies to Grandata and our readers for the inconvenience caused, particularly with respect to special offers.

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## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes for Vols. 38 to 46 are available at $£ 3.50$ each from SoftCopy Ltd., who can also supply an eight-year consolidated index on computer disc. For further details see page 679
Binders that hold twelve issues of Television are available for $£ 6.50$ each from Television Binders, 78 Whalley Road, Wilpshire, Blackbum BB1 9LF. Make cheques payable to "Television Binders".

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## Television - reader offer



Temperature-controlled soldering stations - over $15 \%$ discount

Television readers are eligible for an exclusive discount on both the SL20 and SL30 soldering stations from Vann Draper Electronics.

Normally, the SL20 with bar-graph temperature indicator costs $£ 59$ while the SL30 with digital read-out costs £69 excluding VAT and delivery. Television readers using the coupon alongside can obtain either of these stations for the prices above - but without adding delivery charges and $17.5 \%$ VAT.

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## TELETOPICS

## Latest on Discs

Sony has developed a technology that could be used for a new generation of high-density, opticallyscanned discs. It uses a high-power blue-green laser, two-element objective lens and a disc with similar dimensions to the CD and DVD -12 cm diameter, 1.2 mm thickness. The discs could store up to 12Gbytes of data on a single side, twenty times more than today's CDROMs.

The blue-green zinc-selenium laser has a wavelength of 515 nm . This compares with the 780 nm red laser used with the CD format and the $650 / 600 \mathrm{~nm}$ laser used with DVDs. The blue=green laser pro-
duces a beam spot with a diameter of about 0.7 microns, making it pos sible to store 9.5 Gbits of data per square inch (the CD has a recording density of 730 Mbits per square inch and the DVD a storage capacity of 3-2Gbits per square inch). The numerical aperture of the blue-green laser is about 0.85 , the power output 20 mW . Sony adds that recordable discs could be developed using either phase-change or magnetooptical technology.

Sony is now working on blue lasers with a wavelength of around 410 nm . In theory this could be used to create discs with a storage capacity of 18 Gbytes per side.

Philips has launched its first DVD video player in the USA. The suggested retail price is around $\$ 549$. The company now has a fully operational authoring, mastering and replication line for MPEG-2 audio and video.

Ricoh has launched the first consumer CD-rewritable (CD-RW) drive in the UK. The MP6200 has a suggested price of around $£ 590$ and can play CD-ROM, CD-Recordable and CD-RW discs - the latter have a recording layer that consists of silver, indium, antimony and terbium and can be used up to 1,000 times. They cost about $£ 25$ each.

## Video News

Hitachi's MPEG camera (see photo) can record up to twenty minutes of full-motion video with sound. Alternatively it can take and store up to 3,000 JPEG still pictures, or 1,000 such pictures each with ten seconds of sound. In the video mode. MPEG-1 encoded data is stored on a 260Mbyte type III PC card. The data can then be transferred to a PC. Price is expected to be around $£ 2,000$.


Sharp has launched two VCRs that incorporate its Post Code Security system. This works by enabling the owner to store his/her post code in an EPROM. Should the VCR be stolen and recovered by the police, the post code will be displayed on the screen automatically during power-on. Should the owner move, he/she can use a secret ID code to change the data. Models VCMH67HM and VCMH68HM have suggested prices of $£ 180$ and £280 respectively.

Sharp is also planning to launch its MDPS 1 MiniDisc camcorder in the UK later this year or early next. The camera was launched in Japan last February and can store 2,000 still images on a single MiniDisc. It can also record text and data. Sharp expects two million digital still cameras to be sold in Japan this year, twice last year's number. No other UK launch details have beên released.

Toshiba's new Model V727B VCR is a four-head Nicam machine with a suggested price tag of around $£ 360$. Its auto set-up system tunes in all channels automatically, storing them in the correct order. The system also has an auto-seek ing UHF output that finds a free channel with no interference, over-
coming the Ch .5 problem.
A multimedia home computer that can be connected to a TV set, a computer monitor and an audio system has been launched by Toshiba in Japan. It runs PC software, plays DVD and CD discs and provides access to the Internet. Other features include a wireless keyboard, a remote control handset, and both Svideo and composite video outputs. The machine is designed to be portable. Price in Japan is the equivalent of around $£ 1,250$,

## Clever Chip

Sharp has developed a media pros cessor chip for intelligent TV and similar applications. Referred to as a data-driven media processor (DDMP), it uses novel processing technology. The main aspect of this is the fact that the eight computing cores are data instead of clock controlled. Thus current consumption falls to a negligible level when there's no data. Maximum power consumption is 0.8 W . The chip is capable of 3.8 bn operations $/ \mathrm{sec}$.

Possible applications include videophone, 3D graphics and digiTal satellite or cable broadcast signal processing, also HD-TV decoding. The device could be used for MPEG-2 decoding in a PC.

## Business News

Matsushita intends to increase capital spending significantly during the current financial year. The bulk of the 13 per cent increase, to $\$ 4 \mathrm{bn}$, will be invested in LCD production. Sales during the year just ended reached a record $\$ 67 \cdot 19 \mathrm{bn}$, with net profits more than doubling. All divisions reported improved results.

Sony also saw doubled profits last year, helped by strong sales of the PlayStation video games system. Video equipment sales rose by 11 per cent, camcorder sales by 14 per cent. The TV division increased sales by 30 per cent, helped by the demand for computer monitors.

The performance of Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers during the last financial year was helped by a favourable exchange rate.

Taiwanese computer manufacturer Acer plans to increase the share of its income derived from consumer electronics products from five to twenty per cent by the year 2000. It intends to launch new products including digital mobile phones, digital set-top boxes, widescreen TV sets, and an "Internet appliance device" which will connect with a standard TV set and telephone line to provide Internet access.

Amstrad plans to withdraw from direct involvement in the consumer electronics field by selling this side of its business, including the expanding satellite section, to Betacom, in which it holds a $65 \cdot 4$ per cent stake.

Matsushita (Panasonic, Quasar, Technics, etc.) has established a regional headquarters in London, to integrate its sixteen European sales and financial operations. A new holding company has been set up, capitalised at $£ 153 \mathrm{~m}$, with 100 employecs. Europe accounts for ten per cent of Matsushita's sales.

At a recent presentation Doug Dunn. chairman and chief executive officer of Philips Sound and Vision, announced that in view of the stable consumer electronics market, with only ten per cent annual growth, Philips has decided to change its role from a manufacturing company to an integrated system solutions provider. To remain a market leader. he continued, product development times will be cut to six months, flexibility will be increased through the use of common building blocks, and market responsiveness increased. One of the most difficult tasks is "to find out in advance what the consumer will want". Subsequently Cor Boonstra. Philips' President, told the annual general meeting that the company intends to limit the extent to which it stakes its future on product breakthroughs, aiming for "predictability in growth rather than seeking rewards in expensive and risky innovations". He pointed out that Philips came close to bankruptcy in 1991, achieved record net profits (F12.52bn) four years later then slid back to a Fl290m loss last year. The aim in future will be to reduce vulnerability to market fluctuations, the trade cycle and success or lack of it with a particular product.

Thomson Multimedia is to close two more non-European factories in addition to the six planned in Malaysia, Germany, Canada and the USA. Under the restructuring, the company will lose a fifth of its global workforce. Despite a sales increase of 3.6 per cent last year, there was an increased loss of FFr3.13bn, up from FFr 1.09 in the previous year. Restructuring and financial costs contributed to the increased loss.

## Exhibitions/conferences

The Confederation of Aerial Industries' 1997 Trade Fair will be held at the Heathrow Park Hotel over June 24-26th. Digital TV technology will be the main theme. A comprehensive programme of training and seminars will be run alongside the main exhibition. For further information contact the CAI office on 01819028998 or fax 01819038719.

The annual RETRA service conference will be held on July 2nd at the Swallow Hotel, Solihull. Key questions on the future of servicing, in particular the impact of digital technology, will be addressed. For further details contact RETRA at 1 Ampthill Street, Bedford MK42 9EY (01234 269 110, fax 01234269609 ).


## Flat CRT?

Philips Research Laboratories in Eindhoven have devel= oped a cathode-ray flat display panel (CRP) with a depth of just 10 mm . The accompanying illustration shows a vertical cross-section of one of the cathode-ray panel's channels (columns). Electrons emitted from a wire cathode at the bottom travel across the channel to the rear plate, which has an emissive coating. Because of this fur= ther electrons are released by secondary emission.
Electrons close to the channel's rear plate can be attracted across the channel as required to activate the display's phosphor dots. Further secondary emission occurs at the front plate section. To generate sufficient light output, the electrons are accelerated prior to reaching the phos phor dots by applying 5 kV to the screen spacer plate.

The modulation grid controls the beam from the cath= ode, providing column activation. When a modulation grid has been switched on, the associated channel receives a charge. A 'transport field' encourages the electrons that form the charge to travel up the channel. The extraction plate controls row activation. Thus scanning is achieved by activating a single row electrode then activating each column (channel) in turn. The constriction plate equalises the electron energy levels. Switching between the RGB phosphors is controlled by the selecs tion plate.

Philips has no plans at present to put the CRP into production. For this, the company would require business partners.


## Reporis from

David C. Woodnoth

## Sony CCDTRV30E

This model has an LCD screen as well as a standard viewfinder. The viewfinder picture and all the camera and playback functions were OK , the only inoperative feature being the LCD display.

Various checks in the relevant circuitry revealed little except that something odd had possibly occurred. As no circuit fault could be found, we decided to use the EVR to check the relevant data at page $D$. This was found to be reasonably correct (near to standard values) in all but one address location - address BB, which read 00 . The manual shows this location as data 92. When it was set to this figure the LCD picture appeared! We then switched the unit off, and were pleased to find that the LCD still operated at switch on.
We finally set up the LCD adjustments as per the manual. All was now well. It seems that the data had become corrupted, but no reason for this could be found. An interesting point is that the function of the offending address, BB , is not listed in the manual. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLM4H

The iris behaved erratically when the camera was pointed at a strong light source - all other functions worked correctly. The cause was a dry-joint at connector P8 on the main PCB. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR75E

The complaint with this camcorder was failure to eject the cassette.
When the eject button was pressed,

Camcorner
all that happened was that the caution LED flashed. The E-E pictures were OK.
Once the cassette had been removed we found that the capstan motor wasn't working. The motor does sometimes fail, but not this time. Another quite common problem is poor joints at the capstan motor edge connector (this is also a problem with other connectors, i.e. the drum motor, deck sensors, etc.). In fact however the culprit was the CXA1127AM capstan motor drive chip. A replacement restored the unit to its former happy state. D.C.W.

## Ferguson Pro 8/220

This one is a bit of an oddity! It bears the Thomson as well as the Ferguson name and is a clone (or very much like) the Samsung VPE807, a model for which certain spares are no longer available.
This one required a replacement head drum assembly, which is available from Ferguson only as a complete unit. The replacement restored the machine to working order, though its price is rather high for a 'low-end' camcorder. The drum is not available from Samsung, but you may find that Ferguson still have some stock. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC690H

No operation was the complaint with one of these popular camcorders. As with many of its contemporaries, leaky capacitors are a problem. This time C946 was the culprit.
It's probably wise to inspect and/or replace all the electrolytics used in this and similar models, as a preventative measure - leakage has become the number one common fault in recent times. PCB cleaning is also required of course. D.C.W.

## Hitachi VM2300E

This full-sized camcorder produced good playback pictures and sound, but the camera mode E-E pictures were covered with horizontal lines. These disappeared (almost) when the unit had been left running for
some time. A replacement camera DC-DC converter cured the fault. D.C.W.

## Canon E400E

There were lines on the playback picture. Replacement of the BT string assembly cleared the fault. This model uses the Sony A mechanism, and can suffer from similar fault symptoms to Sony models. Generally the unit is very reliable. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC690H

There were severe striations on the camera E-E pictures. Playback of a known good tape was OK. The cause of the trouble was C210 $(33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the YC PCB (Y DET). It's becoming a common fault with this model. D.C.W.

## Canon Elloe

This model, being based on the E60E, suffers from the same leaky capacitor problem. As little else seems to fail, these camcorders are generally worth repairing. They do however have a considerable number of extra electrolytics on the enlarged audio-video panel CBA. To overcome audio problems, seventeen or so electrolytics on this PCB should be replaced. The symptoms can be no E-E record sound, no playback sound or a mixture of both. The symptoms can also change with use - as can most problems due to this cause.
To ensure a long working life with no returns under your guarantee a total of around 48 components should be replaced. D.C.W.

## Ferguson FC28

This full-sized, ex-rental camcorder was brought in because it was dead. We'd seen several of them when they were new (around nine years ago) but few recently. The cause of the trouble had not been common at that earlier stage. Circuit protectors CP3 on the main PCB and CP601 on the camera operation PCB had both failed. (CP601 is not shown in some circuit diagrams!) No cause of the CP failures could be found. D.C.W.

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## Reports from

Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Michael Dranfield
David Corcoran
Mike Leach
Shane Humphrey, ICGI
John Pitt-Francis
Martin Cleaver and
John Edwards.

## Philips VR757

There was no E-E or record sound -the playback sound was normal. The scart sockets produced no sound output, and if an external input was tricd the vision came through but not the sound.
Audio went into IC7010 at pins I, 2 and 3 but wasn't seen again. Internal signal switching is controlled via the I2C bus, so a half hour was spent with the instruction book and remote control unit checking whether there were any options or modes that could account for the problem. Then a RAM clear was tried. This erased all the channels, the time etc. When they were set up again the fault was still present. Incidentally when setting up the RAM I found that if you set the REC TV option to ON (so that the machine records from the TV set only via the scart connector) the station cannot be stored when you tune in using the manual method.
When checked, the voltages at all 64 pins of the TDA9614 chip were found to be correct. A replacement chip was then tried but made no difference.
It seemed that the TDA9614 chip was being muted via the 12 C bus. According to the circuit description this chip is muted when there is a servo fault and during all operations other than record, playback and E-E. Checks on the record and playback control lines didn't reveal any problems, neither did a check

## VCR Clinic

on the AFC signals in case there was a tuning fault. Maybe the deck controller chip (IC7100) was muting the sound, but why should it do so in the E-E mode?
Scope checks around IC7100 showed that the field sync pulses were missing at pin 6 . When I traced back to the sync separator (transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7810$ etc.) I found that there was no pulse output here. The sync separator itself was OK, but the pulses fed to it from the OSD board were of low amplitude - IV instead of 3 V peak-to-peak. The cause of the trouble was transistor Tr7918 on the OSD board.
The machine was an early production model whose OSD board had a BA7046 chip on it. A replacement OSD board restored the sound. Why had the transistor failed? The screened cable that connects the video signal from the OSD board to the motherboard hadn't been trimmed properly. A stray piece of wire stood proud of the board and had shorted to the earthed metal case. P.B.

## Akai VS650

The owner of this top-of-the-range Dolby Surround sound machine brought it in to us when one of the local cowboys had failed to cure a tracking fault. When we removed the top we were horified to see the trail of destruction that had been left behind. Every single potentiometer in the machine had been twiddled - even the L-R hi-fi level meter adjustments. Could it be that this person hadn't a clue about what he was doing?
After replacing the AC head and the base, because all the screws had been chumed up and the base bent, we had to reset the deck and guides, replace the worn video head (the original cause of the tracking problem), and reset all the potentiometers in accordance with the instructions in the service manual.
When this had been done we had one remaining problem, severe chroma patterning. It was worse
with SP than LP recordings. We worked on the problem for weeks on and off. Finally, drawing a blank, we decided to phone Akai's Technical Department. The man on the end of the phone diagnosed the cause of the trouble immediately. "With the top off, turn the machine upside down and see what drops out" he said. Nothing, I replied. "Go back to the person who looked at the machine last and ask for the plastic-coated tinfoil shield that should be between the head amplifier and the power supply" he continued, "because it's not available as a separate item from Akai. To prove the point, lift out the power supply and position it $90^{\circ}$ to the head amplifier."
As this cured the fault; we made up a shield from some material from the base of a scrap VideoCrypt decoder. The power supply, which is partly a switching regulator, uses large inductors that radiate. Hence the importance of good shielding.
Although the customer was not too happy with the charge of $£ 150$, he was glad to get his machine back in working order. M.Dr.

## Ferguson FV74

The power supply was tripping and a clonking noise came from the capstan motor. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to CP71 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ which is mounted on the print side of the power supply. It was slightly low in value, and must have become resistive as the power supply fired up when it was disconnected. It's in circuit between the 12 V and 33 V rails. M.Dr.

## Panasonic NVJ35

This machine was OK when used with the AV connectors, but provided no RF output. The $+B$ voltage for the RF converter comes from Q1 102 in the power supply, via the demodulator pack. This is the N.SW12V supply. We found that Q1102 (type 2SD1330) was open-circuit. D.C.

## JVC HRD860EK

There were no functions at all and the display consisted of an occasional random flashing of various segments. I checked the power supply and found that its outputs were all correct. When I moved over to the microcontroller chip IC601 1 found that pin 28 (reset) was at $12-15 \mathrm{~V}$, which was obviously high. The cause of the trouble was a leaky 7.5 V zener diode, D601, which is connected to the unswitched 12 V supply. A replacement restored now mal operation. M.L.

## Panasonic NVL28

No rewind was the problem with this machine. We eventually traced the cause to the mode switch. S.H.

## Panasonic NVSD400

There was no playback or E-E sound. We were surprised to find that instead of being in the audio circuitry the cause of the problem was on the timcr PCB, where pin 30 of IC7501 was not properly connected to the PCB. S.H.

## Ferguson 3V45/JVC HRD150

This VCR couldn't be tuned. I found that the 30 V supply was missing at pin 5 of CN 1 , though 45 V was present at pin 3 of CN2. Nor was there 13 V at the collector of Q13. Lifting the tuner panel revealed all. Water had come down the aerial lead into the RF converter/booster and flooded under the nearby tuner/TF panel, corroding away the link between the emitter of Q12 and the collector of Q13. Hence the fault - the booster was undamaged. J.P-F.

## Mitsubishi HS421B

The customer complained that rewind/fast forward hadn't worked for some time - he had to use review to wind his tapes back! After explaining to him that this would double the head wear, I started to look for the causc of the rouble. It didn't lie with the idler or its surrounding mechanics. When link C (item 94) was pulled - it's towards the back of the deck, see Fig. 1 - the idler gripped properly and there was normal rewind. After removing the loading motor assembly I found that the spring (item 45) beneath the trigger lever (item 44) was dislocated. It was also upside down. Once you've got it the right way up, a parking post on the underside of the lever enables the lever and spring to be put in position. The spring is then released for normal
operation by pushing downwards as the loading assembly is replaced. Magic! I've explained this in some detail as I had to learn it the hard way. 1 wonder who turned the spring round? J.P-F.

## Panasonic NVHD610B

In the E-E mode the left-hand channel produced no sound, just a roaring noise. Playback of a prerecorded tape was OK. After I'd spent some time carrying out voltage checks. another machine came in with the same fault. So it seemed that a quick phone call to Panasonic might prove helpful. I was told to check the 5 V supply (at Q7301) and the 8 V supply (at Q7302) in the Nicam section and, if these were OK (they were), to replace the MSP3410-15 chip IC7301.
I persuaded Rob, a fellow technician who can see the connections around this 68 -pin flat-pack device, to fit replacements using the pyro pen. Both machines then worked all right. M.C.


## GoldStar GSEQ121

A loud scraping noise accompanied all tape functions. It was caused by the fact that all three capstan motor securing screws had become loose. The cure was simply to tighten the screws and then apply locking paint. J.E.

## Panasonic K Deck

As with many modern mechanisms that are otherwise reliable, the K deck can suffer when a faulty tape or the brakes within a cassette jam and the customer tries to remove it himself. You realign the deck and return the machine to the customer in good working condition. It then jams again for no apparent reason. In this event it's worth checking the following items:
(1) The side plate (right-hand side). It can cause problems, but check that the spring which gives tension to a lever has not fallen off (difficult to describe; but easy to see if it has come off).
(2) The main shaft drive arm (VXP1339) that drives the cassette lift. It tends to sprain outwards and slip. If you look down the right-hand side of the carriage you will see that it is driving the lever down on its edge, not the whole cam.
(3) The loading motor drive cog. It can be replaced without upsetting the alignment of the mechanism. You may find that the small, underside cog has some stripped teeth. The part supplied by Panasonic (VDG0868) seems to have been made stronger.
(4) The P5 arm unit (sub-loading arm VXL2306) can get bent when the tape is ejected. It can sometimes be bent back, but it's well worth keeping some in stock.

For odd operation, check the tape sensors and IR sender. To do this you have to lift the deck off the mother board then lift the board out. This is a quick operation with later models that have fewer screws. If care is taken, the mode switch (VSS0365) is easy to replace and align.
The loading motor's supply comes via a plug which is connected to the mother board. It can produce odd problems and is worth replacement if you are in any doubt.
Some odd faults I've had have been as follows. A broken take-up arm unit (VXZ0313). The metal arm on the loading post had fallen out, jamming the mechanism. The pressure roller has a nylon peg that engages with a drive cam: it has been known to snap off.
Those who have not worked on this deck before should note that the cassette lift loading drive relies on the lift assembly to tension the drive cog. The operation of this is not very easy to see. You'll find that a service manual or the K deck video tape is a great help. M.C.

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# Digital TV Plans 

BSkyB has announced that its multichannel digital satellite TV services for UK viewers will start next spring, not this autumn as originally hoped. Satellite launch delays (see last month) are the main reason for this. But it means that the system is likely to offer a greater range of services from the start.

To this end BSkyB has joined with BT, the Midland Bank and Matsushita to form British Interactive Broadcasting (BIB). BSkyB and BT both have 32.5 per cent stakes in BIB, with the Midland Bank and Matsushita having 20 per cent and 15 per cent stakes respectively. The companies will invest $£ 265 \mathrm{~m}$ in BIB, to establish the infrastructure for interactive services and to subsidise the set-top boxes viewers will require. The aim is to make these available at about $£ 200$ rather than the estimated economic cost of around $£ 500$.

Subscribers will be able to use interactive services such as home shopping (agreement has already been reached with J. Sainsbury, GUS and HMV amongst others) and banking, and will also have access to the Internet. BIB will earn profits by charging a percentage on the revenues generated by interactive services. The founders expect the company to be profitable within five years, and might then float it on the stock exchange.

BSkyB has announced that the initial set-top box order will be for a million units. There will be four suppliers, Pace Micro Technology, Amstrad, Matsushita (Panasonic) and an alliance between Grundig and the Korean firm Hyundai. The decoders will be supplied with a new, smaller dish and will have an integrated $28.8 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ modem and a Mondex slot for digital cash payments (this type of payment will be in addition to a debit/credit card option). A remote control handset will be used for access to the interactive services, with menu selection: an optional remote keyboard will be available for e-mail use.

BSkyB is also to bring BIB into the British Digital Broadcasting


An inferactive service selection menu designed for BIB.
consortium, which is the leading applicant for the franchise to provide digital terrestrial TV (DTT) services in the UK. BSkyB, Carlton and Granada each have a one third stake in BDB.

## Specifications

The British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association has announced that agreement has been reached by the major TV manufacturers on the basic features of the receivers required for the DTT services, which are due to begin in the summer of 1998. Digital TV sets will automatically receive free-to-air broadcasts - these will consist of the existing four services plus new channels planned by the BBC, the ITV companies and Channel 4. Those who wish to watch the digital pay-TV channels will need to add extra accessories - as will those wishing to receive digital satellite and/or cable services. So that the sets are "future-proof", they will not contain any exclusive proprietary technology, and will employ a common interface. The move will also enable manufacturers to export digital TV sets to other European markets.

The Digital Video Broadcasting

Project, which includes 207 members from the broadcasting, electronics and semiconductor industries, has approved a data broadcasting specification. This paves the way to downloading software via satellite, cable or terrestrial links, providing Internet services over broadcast channels and interactive TV.

## Cable Units

Many of the largest Continental European cable TV operators have reached agreement on a standard digital decoder for cable systems. More than a million units are expected to be supplied over the next eighteen months, giving subscribers access to more than 100 TV channels. Deutsche Telekom, the largest Continental cable TV operator, plans to launch a digital service by the end of the year. The standard has been drawn up by the European Cable Communications Association. It will use the Viaccess conditional access system developed by France Télécom. UK cable companies are not involved - they had previously chosen a different access system from General Instrument of the USA. The first orders for some $10,000 \mathrm{GI}$ decoders have already been placed.

example Economic Devices and SatCure.

With new resistors fitted, the receiver appeared to work perfectly. But it still asked you to "check the card" after inserting a valid card in the slot. A voltmeter check showed that the 5 V Vcc supply wasn't present at the card contacts. This was because of an open-circuit 1052 resistor at the front left corner of the main PCB. It's a current-limiting resistor, and seems to fail when a non-approved smartcard is used.

## Sauerkraut

Being on the main caravan route to Scarborough, we seem to see a lot of foreigners. A tiny lady towed a huge fellow with a number one haircut into the shop. I would have described it as a crewcut', but my daughter tells me that this isn't 'cool' During the war it was very cool, but things must have hotted up since then. I blame it on the global warming and Mrs Heckmondwyke's greenhouse next door. But I digress.
The tiny lady handed over a Pace D150 and twittered "tell the man what's wrong with it Yoorgen".
"Lauft nicht" rumbled the monster in a gutteral voice.
"Yes Yoorgen" she said, "wé know it won't work. Couldn't yoủ be a bit more specific?"
"Keine Mitteilungen auf dem Bildschirm. Dekodiert nicht."
Now I understood the last bit, but the tiny person peered over the counter and translated. "No information on the screen. Won't decode."
This was all very strange, because the stout fellow clearly understood every word she said in English! Anyway, I booked it in as 'Kaputt', which seemed to please the hulk so much that his monacle fell out.
On test the D2-MAC decoder seemed to work all right until I pointed the dish at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The CTV package then announced "no access". even with a valid smart card. A quick call to Pace established that these programmes are now broadcast in Simulcrypt, which means both D2-MAC and D-MAC. A new EPROM (part no. 807 2301009) arrived the following day. Fitting it in the socket in place of the existing EPROM was simple and cured the problem. It's a real plea-
sure to deal with a company that can answer technical questions and supply the parts required for product updates straight away.

The little woman and large gentleman were staying at the Bull and Bushel. A quick phone call brought them back. I refused the offer of a 500 Deutschmark note and settled for an English tenner instead. You can't fool an old soldier! I've been fooled once with a 500 Peseta note. The big gent patted me on the shoulder and called me "Dumkopf". I think he liked me.

## Philips BBD901

It's been a D2-MAC month. There were rumours that certain channels were going to disappear to the Thor satellite at $0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, while others were to vanish altogether. I'm told that in the UK you would need a 3 m dish to watch programmes from Thor, though a 1.5 m dish might be just about large enough in London provided a good receiver is used.
The BBD901 D2-MAC decoder was imported into the UK under the FilmNet badge. It has special programme firmware built into the EPROM. This requires that a FilmNet channel is viewed at least once a week. As a result, with the loss of this service from Astra many decoder owners have been left with equipment that refuses to decode any channel.

As the decoder simply needs to see a certain code in its memory chip to make it work happily again, the solution is quite simple. I can't publish the code however, because it is undoubtedly copyright. But most repairers are aware of it by now.

A user instruction book for this decoder is available for $£ 9.95$ inclusive from SatCure. PO Box 12, Sandbach, CW11 1XA. It contains lots of useful information, including notes on the service menus and suitable handsets. The handset I use is a Philips RC6932/01, which is available from Willow Vale under order code 4822-218-21137. Although it's rather expensive for something you might use just twice a year in the workshop, it has the bonus of also operating the STU824 receiver.

Amstrad SRD950
Jerry runs the TV and video repair
shop in town. I pass all the TVs to him, and he usually reciprocates with satellite equipment. On this occasion however his problem was so simple that I told him how to do it himself.
His customer had acquired a secondhand Amstrad SRD950 from an elderly relative who, having paid $£ 350$ to have it installed. then found it too complicated to use. Unfortunately he'd already pressed every button combination on the remote control unit. The problem was that there were no decoder messages and, because the new owner was using a standard 10 GHz LNB, half the channels were missing.
This model comes programmed for use with an enhanced, 9.75 GHz . LNB. Unlike the similar SRD700, the SRD950 has no menu option for any other LNB local oscillator frequency. The only way to use it with a standard 10 GHz LNB is to use the 'autotune' facility. It's simple to do this.

You press Setup \% \% \% \% then, quickly (within five seconds), Setup followed by Mute. The receiver then supplies 18 V to the LNB and searches the entire band from the lowest to the highest frequency, storing each programme on succes-
sively higher odd-numbered channels as it does so. This process is then repeated for the even-numbered channels, with 13 V fed to the LNB. It takes several minutes for the automatic process to take place: once it has been completed you will see OK on the screen. Press Cancel and the job is done.
As the programmes have been stored in transponder order however you need to reprogramme the 'favourites'. Press button 1 then, to select the favourites mode, press the button with the smiling face. Now press $s$ or $\dagger$ to find Sky One or whichever programme is wanted as favourite one. Press Store and this will be fixed as favourite channel 1 . The number will increment automatically to favourite two ready for the next selection. Press the up/down buttons to find the next programme, then press Store. The process really is simple, and is best done without a card inserted - so that you can read the scrambled channel names, which appear after the "Please Insert Card" message.
Unfortunately nothing in Jerry's life is ever simple. He followed my instructions, but nothing seemed to work. In desperation he brought the SRD950 to my workshop, and I
connected it to my monitor TV via the scart connector. There were no messages, because the video bandwidth had been set to wide instead of narrow. Wide is indicated by [...] in the Setup mode, narrow being indicated by a single dot within square brackets - [.].
I corrected this but autotune failed to find any stations at all, even though I could see pictures! Changing the AFC value from - 32 to 0 cured this. My LNB is a universal type however, so there was no point in continuing. Jerry returned to his shop. where he uses a standard 10 GHz LNB. Within minutes he was on the phone again.
"It's reset itself to 'wide', and every time I press a button in the setup mode it goes to standby!"
After séveral trips back and forth we realised that he was using a fully-wired scart connector while I was using a partly-wired one. According to the user instructions, his was correct. On looking at the scart connection list however I found that pins 10 and 12 are labelled Data and Clock. It seems that his Sony TV set was interfering with these lines. Cutting off the two offending wires restored correct operation.

Please note change of email address for Jack Armstrong. He can be reached on:
jack@netcen tral.co.uk

## Test Case 415

There was a time when many TV faults were related to temperature, and the warm summer days and nights resulted in lots of callouts. It's quite different now. In fact the early summer period is a relatively slack time for the Test Case workshop, which is just as well when one job takes as long as this big telly did
When Colin paid a field call he was confronted with a large, modern-looking (six years old actually!) Toshiba TV set, Model 2805DBT. No go was the customer's complaint, but in fact there was a short burst of energy at switch on from standby, followed by immediate reversion to the standby mode. Colin tried a mains reset. As this had no effect, he staggered out to the van with the beast, leaving the dismayed customer with a 14 in . portable by way of a loan set.

Back in the workshop the set was assigned to Cathode Ray. It didn't take him long to discover that the power supply section came to life briefly at switch on, only to shut down less than a sccond later. A bit of probing and scoping revealed why: the on command at pin 26 of P820A would go low briefly then revert to high, switching the set to standby. So it was a control fault rather than a power supply problem. Ray tumed from the power panel to the microcontroller chip on the main board. It's a 64legged device that carries out many functions in this bus-controlled, multi-featured receiver

The microcontroller chip's key pins were identified and checked in turn. The 5 V supply was present at pin 64 , the chassis connection at pin 32 was good, the 4 MHz crystal oscillator was active at pins 34 and 35 , and at power-up there was a suitably delayed reset pulse at pin 36 . Thus the four main requirements were being met. Time, then, to check out the secondary ones.

The I2C bus lines at pins 53 and 55 were neither stuck nor shorted - they would pulse down from their quiescent 5 V level when a remote control command was received. There was nothing wrong at the key-pulse strobing lines: shor-circuit, stuck in or leaky control-key switches can immobilise a microcontroller chip. Clean, square command pulses were present at the IR control pin 26. So several possible nasties had been eliminated.

Casting his eye over the chip's other pins, Ray could see nothing else that could possibly inhibit switch on. He gave some thought to forcing the power supply to operate by linking the on/off control line to chassis. But, with previous bad experience in mind, he decided against doing this. There seemed little doubt that the power supply would work if the on command was sustained. Could the microcontroller chip be faulty? It was not in stock. A replacement would probably be expensive, and might not solve the problem. With a VCR, this sor of symptom generally means that there is an incorrect input at one of the microcontroller chip's monitoring or feedback pins. But with a TV set there are no mechanics to jam, no mode switch to play up and no motors to pulse. So Ray decided to order a CX80424-107S chip. When it artived, he strapped himself to earth and fitted it carefully, still full of doubt as to whether he was doing the right thing. He preserved the old chip in case it should prove to be innocent.

When Ray switched the set on he found that his doubts were vindicated. The new chip failed to cure the fault, and the old one was subsequently found to be perfectly all right. With some help from a friend, he finally got to the bottom of the problem. But many hours had been spent by then. Have you any ideas as to what was the cause of the fault? Tum to page 679 for the solution.

# Astra 1D Reception with the Amstrad SRD500/SRD510/SRD520 

Fig. 1: Modification circuit.

Fig. 2: The microcontroller in the SRD5 10 , showing the pins to link.

## Martin Pickering, B.Eng., describes a simple modification that gives automatic channel-expander unit control

The Amstrad SRD500 satellite receiver can be modified to produce a 12 V output on certain channels. This output can be used to control the Global Communications ADX-plus channel expander, providing automatic selection of the channels from the Astra 1D satellite. The ADX unit moves the entire frequency band 500 MHz higher and, with the modification described here, will do so automatically for channels 40 through to 48 . This is a distinct improvement on manual operation of the ADX unit. Altematively, the 12 V output could be used to control a Global Communications 22 kHz tone inserter to select the 'high band' with a universal LNB.


If you want to watch programmes from two satellite positions, for example Astra and Eutelsat, the 12 V output could be connected to a Global Communications VH1-DC switching unit.
Channels 40 to 48 were chosen for the reason explained in my previous article on modifying the Amstrad SRD400 (see April 1997, page 408). As with the SRD400, the only switching function that can be readily used with the SRD500 is the TV/SAT button. This selection cannot be stored on a per-channel basis however. So use of channels $40-48$ for the 12 V output is ideal.
The modification (see Fig. 1) is identical to that previously described for the SRD400. The only difference is that the 12 V supply (lead 4) is obtained from link J164 at the front of the main board. As before, lead 2 is connected to the the centre leg of Q152, lead 3 is connected to pin 16 of IC151 and lead I is connected to chassis. The few components required cost very little and can easily be assembled on a piece of Vero or similar stripboard. For a more detailed description, refer to the SRD 400 article.
A minor drawback of the system is that the ADX unit can switch on and off while you are tuning the receiver. To avoid this nuisance, disconnect the wire and move the ADX toggle switch to on whilst tuning. Once the channels have been tuned in and stored, switch off the ADX unit and reconnect the control wire. It will then be switched on automatically for channels 40-48 only.
If you want a ready-made board with instructions, for just $£ 4.95$, phone 01270753311 or congtact me by e-mail at
repairman@netcentral.co.uk

## Models SRD510/SRD520

These later satellite receivers have a built-in control that gives selection of dish A or dish B with each channel menu. Selection of dish B places a voltage, which is sufficient to activate the ADX-plus unit, at pin 14 of the decoder scart socket.
It's a simple matter to retune a few channels for reception of the Astra 1D services. With dish B selected and stored for each 1D channel, you can then use the timer function to record programmes without worrying about whether the channel expander will operate correctly.
The dish A/B selection appears in the SRD520's menu, but with the SRD510 you will have to add an intemal

link to enable this option. This link is in position LK1, next to the microcontroller chip. To avoid the need for a complete dismantling operation, it's simpler to solder a thin, insulated wire from pin 4 to pin 20 of the chip (see Fig. 2). As an added bonus, you will find that the SIS (Special Index System) button provides on-screen channel selection with cursor control. This feature is normally available with Model SRD520 only.
The above information also applies to the export Models SRD310/SRD320, which have no internal decoder.
While you have the receiver in pieces, you might as well fit a reliability upgrade kit. This will extend the life
of the receiver and get rid of the nasty streaks and interference that mar the picture as the receiver ages.

## Kits

The ready-made ADX control board for all Amstrad 48channel models is available at $£ 4.95$; the SRD 600 ADX control board is available at $£ 6.95$; the ADX control kit for the Pace SS9000/9200, Ferguson SRV1 and Grundig GIRD2000/3000 is available at $£ 4.95$. Reliability upgrade kits for all these models are available at $£ 6.95$. All kits are supplied with comprehensive instructions. Phone 01270753311 or contact me at the e-mail address given earlier in this article.

## Front panel, Model

 SRD500.
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## Television Sets

## Models 1440, 1722, 2140,2141 and 2151 (RB and TB versions)

HT and width variations, with the STR58041 chopper chip IC801 running very hot and eventually going short-circuit: Replace C815 ( $1,800 \mathrm{pF}$ ) which couples pulses to the base of transistor Q803 in the switch-on delay circuit.

## Model 2112DB

Field linearity stretched at the top of the screen: Replace the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor C331 which is connected to pin 6 of the LA7837 field output chip IC330. The capacitor goes open-circuit. Its correct voltage rating is 50 V .

Models 2132DB, 2145DB, 2535DB, 2545DB and 2835DB
Faint hum bar across the screen. Moves up or down: Replace the $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor C450 which smooths the line output stage derived 12 V supply. It goes low in value.

## VCRs

Models V204B, V205B, V215B, V254B, V255B, V404B, V425B and V454B Sound varies (wow) with the machine's own recordings in the LP mode - this may happen only with certain tapes: Cause is wear on the supply and take-up reel spools. Replace them both. The supply reel assembly is part no. 70031328, the take-up reel assembly is part no. 70031335.

The fault could also arise with Hi-Fi models V804B, V825B, V854B and V855B but will not be noticed as the customer will be listening to the $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ sound track.

## Models V703B and V813B

Very intermittent lock-out at start of play mode: Replace the TA8789AF chip IC503, part no. B0384053. In the fault condition the outputs at pins 15 and 16 are missing. Look for a small loop of tape that spills out at the end of the initial cue forward function - the capstan appears to overrun slightly. There is no tape damage because the immediate review operation takes up the slack.

No display: Check circuit protector ZX10 (ICP-N5 part no. 23118122)

Dead machine with F801 blown and IC803 shortcircuit: See notes on this condition on page 873 of our October 1996 issue. Bridge rectifier D804 (S1WBA60) should also be checked for shorts in this situation.

## Models V705B, V726B and V856B

Reverts to standby within five seconds from power on. Won't accept a tape: The 2 SC2236-Y 12 V regulator transistor TW003 on the main PCB is open-circuit. Replace it - part no. A6325549. Note that incorrect TW003 voltage readings are shown on the circuit diagram. Correct voltages are 12.2 V collector, 12.8 V base, $12 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$ emitter.

Tape loads and goes to cue forward (for tape count) then stops and is ejected instead of review: Replace faulty start sensor GT006. Type PT493F, part no. 70010181

## Models V804B, V825B, V854B and V855B

Herringbone patterning: The $1,00(\mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ever- 6 V supply's reservoir capacitor C823 is open-circuit. Replace - it part no. 70041508

Cassette goes in an down but the tape will not load or attempt to load around the drum. Drum does not rotate. Cassette is immediately ejected and the machine goes to standby: Replace the loading drive assembly, part no. 70031394. The loading motor has enough torque to manage slot in/out but will not load tape (there is only 2 V instead of 12 V across the motor).

## Auto clock setting models

An auto clock setting problem, with the clock set incorrectly by exactly half an hour under poor signal reception conditions, was reported in our March issue (page 359). The solution is to replace the main microcontroller chip with a version that has different software. These chips are available from Toshiba's Spare Parts Dept., the part no. varying with different models as follows:

Models V226B and V426B: Part no. 70012716.
Models V255B and V425B: Part no. 70012714.
Mudel V726B: Part no. 70012718.
Models V825B and V855B: Part no. 70012713.
Model V856B: Part no. 70012717.

## Projection TV

Models 48PJ6DB and 55PJ6DB
Large red, green and blue convergence errors, bowing
in at the sides, top and bottom: The digital convergence is not working because fuse F 803 (2A, 250 V , part no. 23144870 ) is open-circuit, removing the -18 V supply to the output stages (on Power 2 PCB). It's unlikely that there will be any other faulty components. User may have reported that the set went to standby with the green LED blinking (protection mode), was then switched off and when switched on again the convergence was wrong.

Set dead, power LED on (like standby mode): Fuse F802 (2A, 250V, part no. 23144870) on the Power 2 PCB is open-circuit. As a result relay SR80 has no 18 V supply and there is no AC input on the Power 1 PCB. It's unlikely that there will be any other faulty components.

Very intermittent blue content: Plug 915 on the grean CRT drive PCB is poorly fitted (at pin 9 end). Refit the plug. Note that the $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{G}$ and B drive signals go to the green CRT drive PCB via plug P915: the $R$ and $B$ signals are then fed to their respective CRTs.

No colour at scart socket 1, other scart sockets and channel positions OK: These are multistandard receivers with the option to set the input sockets or channel positions individually to a different colour system. The scart 1 socket had inadvertedly been set to NTSC.

Parts list: Add anode cap assembly (lead and cap) part no. 23192917 (location T461A). Seal the cap to the CRT glass with silicone glue, which is available as part no. 23960136.

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## Test Report:

## PC Pattern Generator

## Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, puts Ozan's latest test pattern generator through its paces



PC monitor repairs are nowadays providing a useful addition to the work load in many service departments, making a worthwhile contribution to the cash flow. They also provide a welcome change from the usual TV sets and VCRs. The only snag is that to test a monitor you need a signal source. On the first few occasions you may be able to borrow the office or home PC to provide a source of signals. But sooner or later this will lead to moans, and you will thus need to obtain your own workshop signal source.

## PC Signal Source

The Ozan Teletest PC pattern generator is well worth considering. It's a hand-held, battery/mains powered generator, designed to provide outputs for VGA and SVGA monitors - the ones you are most likely to encounter. Being battery-powered and pocket-sized, the Teletest PC is ideal for field calls: it will enable you to check whether the monitor or the PC is the cause of the fault without having to clear everything off the desk - or search for an elusive empty 13A mains socket! A padded carrying case is available as an optional extra for $£ 9.95$ plus VAT.
For workshop soak testing a mains adaptor power unit is available as an optional extra, also at $£ 9.95$ plus VAT. The unit's small size is a bonus for general bench use, since it leaves more space available for circuit diagrams, meters, scopes and other equipment

## Features

The Teletest PC provides eight patterns that are essential for aligning and testing monitors. They are more than you will need in the normal course of servicing, but cater for almost every possible eventuality. The patterns are as follows:
(1) Colour bärs (100 per cent).
(2) Black to white grey scale in eight steps.
(3) Crosshatch, with an $8 \times 11$ grid for VGA screens and a $10 \times 14$ grid for SVGA screens.
(4) Dot pattern. This is useful for focus and convergence adjustments, particularly with overhead projector units for PC displays.
(5) Red screen, to check for colour purity.
(6) White screen. This provides a peak white reference ${ }_{\varepsilon}$
(7) A 7 MHz burst. This enables the frequency response to be assessed.
(8) A black screen with syncs. This provides a black reference and enables the flyback blanking to be checked.

The front panel has a label with the eight test patterns and a LED by each one. When a pattern is selected, the relevant LED lights. To change pattern you simply press the select button. The display then moves to the next pattern, in sequence. There is no direct access to the individual pattems: you have to step through the sequence.
The other controls are a slide switch to change from the VGA to the SVGA standard, and another to invert the sync pulse polarity. This may be necessary with some older monitors. You may not come across these models very often, but the feature is helpful when you do.
There are two clearly marked sockets, a DC input for an external $9 \mathrm{~V}-12 \mathrm{~V}$ power supply (regulated), and a 15 -pin high-density D-type socket to suit VGA and SVGA monitors.
It's by concentrating on VGA and SVGA monitors only, the ones you are most likely to be called upon to repair, that Ozan has been able produce the Teletest PंC for only £149.99 plus VAT.

## Use

In use the Teletest PC is fiddle-free. Even when it's used for some hours during a soak test the display remains rock solid and the case is cold.
The mains power unit is preferable for workshop use, as the unit consumes 180 mA . Alkaline batteries would last for about two hours with continuous operation. They should obviously be saved for the field calls.
The Teletest PC pattern generator really scores in its role as a piece of field test equipment. Portable, pocketsized and self-contained, it provides all the pattems you are likely to need when making outside calls to ailing PCs/monitors.

## Availability

The Ozan Teletest PC pattern generator is available with a 60 -day money-back guarantee from Ozan, Freepost, Wimborne, BH21 7BR. Or telephone (free) 0500009070 , fax 01202877271 or access Web site http://www.ozan.co.uk
and a free info pack will be sent. Alternatively contact CPC, SEME or Willow Vale. The Teletest PC comes with a one-year parts and labour guarantee.

# Grundig Satellite Receivers 

> In this concluding instalment Steve Beeching describes the audio and microcontroller arrangements, VideoCrypt decoder interfacing, the LNB supply and chassis differences


Fig. 6: Block diagram of the audio demodu-kation/processing section of the chassis.
n Part 1 last month we followed the video signal path as far as the outputs to the VideoCrypt decoder and the scart sockets. This time we'll start off with the audio signal processing arrangements.
Note that the signal processing chip ICl is type STV0020 in the E1 chassis, type STV0030 in the E2 and Omnisat chassis. The STV0030 is a later version of the STV 0020 , but as some of the pin functions differ the two types are not interchangeable. As last month, the description below is based on the El chassis.

## Audio Path

Emitter-follower transistor Q2 (see Figs. 4 and 5 last
month) acts as a buffer for the de-emphasised signals. A feed from Q2's emitter is taken via a high-pass filter (to remove the video signal) to pin 24 of the STV0020 signal processing chip IC1, see Fig. 6. Within the chip there are feeds to two separate gain-controlled amplifiers. Thus constant-amplitude FM signals are available for the following demodulators. These select and demodulate separate FM carriers, typically 7.02 MHz and 7.2 MHz , by means of programmable phase-locked loops. The operation of these is similar to that of the tuner, described last month. The microcontroller chip sets this frequency selection via the serial data and clock I2C bus lines.
After demodulation the audio signals can be passed


## SATELLITE



Fig. 7: The audio switching system.
through noise-reduction systems. Audio de-emphasis is then applied, either J 17 or $50 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ (menu selected). All this is again controlled via the I2C bus.
Left and right audio outputs appear at pins 42 and 43 respectively of ICl . From here they are passed to the external decoder scart socket and to an audio switching matrix in the MC74HC4052 analogue multiplexer chip IC3. This matrix enables the demodulated signals or inputs from the scart 1 or scart 2 connectors to be selected. See Fig. 7. This time the logic from the microcontroller chip is first decoded by 1 Cl to two-bit binary form. IC3's switching is controlled at pins 9 and 10 . The outputs at pins 3 and 13 of IC3 (left and right respectively) are buffered and then fed to the phono sockets, scart connectors 1 and 2 and, after mixing, to the UHF modulator as a mono signal.

## Scart Switching

We have already covered many of the operations of the signal processor chip IC1. Pins 2, 3 and 4 provide scart switching outputs (they go to pin 8 of the relevant socket). Thus the linked TV set, VCR or external decoder can be enabled. The most obvious use for this feature is to switch the TV set from off-air to scart operation when the satellite receiver is switched on from standby.

## The Microcontroller Chip

The microcontroller chip IC4 varies with different versions of the chassis. It controls and organises the operation of the receiver. In early production versions an emulator PCB was present to accommodate an external ROM. In later versions IC4 incorporates a mask-programmed ROM. Upgrading is simple. You replace IC4 and add X 2 ( 8 MHz crystal), C63 and C64.
A charging capacitor (C61) connected to pin 14 of IC4 provides the reset action. When the receiver is first powered, pin 14 is held briefly at 5 V . It goes low when C61 has charged. In early production models C61 was 10 HF : it was subsequently changed to $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

## VideoCrypt Section

Fig. 8 shows the connections to the VideoCrypt decoder, at PL2. Only the conditions up to this connector can be checked: the circuitry beyond is protected by licence. TP3 (PL2 pin 12) is the test point for the video input (encrypted or clear) to the decoder, TP4 (PL2 pin 10) being the point at which to check for an output.
A sync separator within the decoder provides field and line sync outputs (VCFS and VCLS) at pins 7 and 8 respectively. The signals are used by the STV0020 and the microcontroller chips for timing purposes. Q9 and

Q10 convert the 12 V field sync pulses to 5 V . Q27 inverts the line sync pulses and converts them to 5 V for feeding to IC4. After inversion again by Q26 (shown as Q28 in error in Fig. 8) the line sync pulses are added to the field sync pulses by Q8 to provide a composite sync pulse output for ICl. ICl and IC4 use the sync pulses for menu synchronisation.
In non-crypt versions of these receivers an additional chip, IC7 (TEA2130), is used to supply sync pulses to the same circuitry, i.e. $\mathrm{Q} 8 / 9 / 10 / 26 / 27$. As it uses a phase-locked loop to produce the line sync pulses, a signal to mute the audio channel when no signal is being received is produced at pin 7. It seems that PTV111 on the VideoCrypt board serves the same purpose - the mute signal appears at pin 6 of PL2.
The VideoCrypt decoder has to be obtained as a replacement unit. The following checks can be carried out at PL2 to determine whether to order a replacement:
(1) Check for 29 V at pin $1,12 \mathrm{~V}$ at pin 2 and 5 V at pin 3. Pin 1 is the one at the centre of the PCB, pin 14 being nearest the side edge of the PCB.
(2) Check that a $2 V$ peak-to-peak video input, with the sync tip level at 1.5 V DC, is present at pin 12. If the video output at pin 10 is less than $1 V$ peak-to-peak, or is distorted, check for main board loading by disconnecting L11. A clear channel can be used for this check.
(3) Check for field and line sync outputs at pins 7 and 8 respectively. If neither is present the decoder is probably faulty. If one is missing, disconnect either link J21 (field) or J 90 (line). If the missing signal is still absent, the decoder is faulty.
(4) Check whether the 'command mute' signal at pin 5 is high ( 5 V ). If the voltage at this pin is low, disconnect the decoder module. If the voltage then goes high, the decoder is faulty.
(5) Pin 9 should be high with a clear signal, low with an encrypted signal. It will change state when switching channels. If the voltage is low with a clear signal and goes high when the decoder is disconnected, the decoder is faulty. With a VideoCrypt signal the voltage should go low. If it doesn't, the decoder is faulty.
(6) With a VideoCrypt signal and no smart card, there should be an on-screen "insert card" message. If not, the decoder is faulty. With a valid card inserted, there should be a descrambled signal at pin 10 .


PL2 VIDEOCRYPT DECODER

## LNB Supply

Some receivers have only one LNB power supply, see Fig. 9. The supply to the LNB comes from the LM317 programmable voltage regulator IC5. Its output is set at 18 V (for horizontal polarisation) by the resistor chain R77, R100, R86, R191. If transistor Q11 is switched on, IC5's output falls to 0 V and the LNB is thus without a supply. If Q13 is switched on, via Q38, IC5's output falls to 13 V giving reception of the vertically polarised channels.
If the LNB is a universal type, a 555 timer chip (IC13) can be used to generate a 22 kHz tone to switch the LNB's local oscillator frequency. ICl provides an enable output to bring IC 13 into operation. Its 22 kHz output is fed to the base of Q32 and thus modulates the output to the LNB. The universal LNB filters out the tone, smooths it and uses it to switch the local oscillator frequency from 9.75 GHz (low band) to 10.6 GHz (high band).
Later models that can supply two LNBs have an extra LM317 programmable voltage regulator and duplicate the Q13/Q32/Q11 circuitry.

## The Omnisat Chassis

This is a later version of the E (European) chassis. The main PCB is double-sided, and the VideoCrypt decoder circuitry is incorporated on this board. Thus when a decoder fault is present the receiver must be returned to the manufacturer.
Most of the components and the circuitry are similar to the E chassis, but the components were renumbered and

SDA20562 is mask-programmed for either the El or the Omnisat chassis, so care must be taken not to interchange chips between chassis.

## Service Manual

For any further servicing information on these satellite receiver chassis, refer to the manual available from Grove Farm Publications, Long Lane, Barnby in The Willows, Newark, Notts NG24 2SG (01636 626 327, fax 01636626 767).
some component value changes were made. As mentioned above, ICl is type STV0030. The microcontroller chip is an SDA20562. as in the El chassis (in the E2 chassis an ST9293 is used). Note however that the


Fig. 9: The basic LNB power supply circuit.

Fig. 8: Connections to the VideoCrypt decoder, and the sync inferface circuit. Q26 is incorrectly shown as Q28.

Fig. 1: Mains buffer for use with white goods.

# Mains-buffering Trip 


#### Abstract

Ian Rees describes a mains buffer/trip circuit based on a 500 W halogen floodlight bulb. It provides excellent equipment protection and can be used with or instead of a variac


You find that the mains fuse has ruptured big time, blackening or bursting the glass. The bridge rectifier has lost at least two arms, and the chopper transistor reads short-circuit all ways. It probably fed a wrecking voltage to the control chip.
After rebuilding the power supply, with all the critical components replaced, you check carefully for the possible cause of the original destruction. Not finding anything amiss, you conclude that the cause lies amongst the charred remains on the bench.
This time you make the connection to the mains supply via your variac. As its output is slowly wound up, you watch out for any signs of trouble. If it comes, it's likely to come quickly: a whistle or a buzz, then the fuse takes away the picture and in an instant all your work is undone.
Sometimes everything works fine for a considerable time before failure occurs without warning.

## Halogen Bulb

I found a way of avoiding this situation when I was faced with an errant Hotpoint washing machine during an outside call. It would blow the mains fuse during random parts of its operating cycle. When all standard Megger and component checks had been exhausted, it was obvious that another approach was needed. The brown goods method of using a light bulb to buffer the mains supply was adopted and beefed up.


I connected a 500 W halogen bulb in series with the washing machine to limit the current to 2 A (see Fig. 1). The machine worked normally, though slowly, with the lamp glowing at different intensities depending on the current drawn by the motor, heater etc. When the fault next occurred, the halogen bulb went to full brightness and the cause was easy to localise.
Back in the workshop I tried the same circuit, with the mains fuse reduced to 5 A , in series with my 600 VA isolated bench power supply. TV sets, VCRs etc. that had newly come in for repair were initially connected via this buffered supply. The switch across the lamp (sec Fig. 1) enables the buffering to be brought into or switched out of circuit.

## Advantages

One of the many advantages of this approach is that faulty degaussing circuits can be spotted. I have a 5 A AC ammeter in series with my isolated power supply, but the needle tends to just flick when the set is switched on. With the halogen lamp in circuit, the glow lingers longer should the posistor be faulty. Lazy or arcing posistors are a common cause of intermittent fuse blowing, channel changing etc.
I always power a microwave oven via the buffer initially, especially when fuse blowing is the problem. (Slamming the door often shows up intermittent safety switches.) For all field work on white and brown goods, I continue to use this simple circuit.
Most brown goods do not make the lamp glow whilst running. except for the current surge at switch on. If a set fails, the lamp's current limiting reduces the likelihood of major component damage.

## Automatic Cut-off

An automatic supply cut-off will provide better protection. I have devised the circuit described in this article using additional circuitry, with the halogen lamp as one end of what is, in effect, an optoisolator (see Fig. 2). Short lamp flashes of less than three seconds are

ignored. Longer overloads will operate the trip, disconnecting the mains feed to the equipment under test.

## Circuit Description

Switch SW1 provides the following options: (1) Buffering trip in operation, (2) mains supply disconnected. (3) trip disconnected, i.e. direct mains input to the equipment.
Transformer T with rectifier diodes D1 and D2 and their reservoir capacitor Cl provide a DC supply for the trip circuit.
The light-dependent resistor (LDR1) has a high resistance value until the halogen lamp (LP1) glows, when its value falls to a few hundred ohms. LDR1 forms a potential divider with the preset control RV1, determining the voltage at the base of transistor Tr1. RV1 is included to set the threshold at which the LDR operates the trip. If required, the threshold can be set so that the trip ignores a dull glow from the halogen bulb but operates at an increased brighmess level. R2 and C2 introduce a time-constant at the base of Tr1, to avoid spurious operation.
When Trl conducts, it fires the thyristor Thyl which latches on and actuates the relay RLY1. The relay's contacts open, disconnecting the supply to the equipment under test. The trip will remain latched by Thyl until SW1 is set to position 2 or SW2 is opened. A mains neon indicates the tripped condition.
If you don't want the trip to operate, using just the lamp for current limiting, $S W 2$ can be left open-circuit. If required, the trip circuit can be activated after a large surge has passed.
Unprotected mains connection is provided with SW1 in position 3. This is when neither the lamp nor the trip is required.

## Construction and Setting Up

Construction is not critical, but observe safety require= ments - enclose all live parts, and mount the halogen lamp where its considerable heat output will not melt or bum the wiring or case. CPC can supply a suitable holder for the lamp, which comes complete with tagged, heat-resistant leadouts. In the prototype the LDR was mounted on a piece of matrix board along with the rest of the circuit.
The case I use has ventilation holes on all sides, and I was concemed that external lighting might operate the trip. So the LDR was enclosed in a short length of halfinch plastic water pipe. Its open end faces the lamp. I have not had any problems with false triggering, even when the bench light is shone on the case.
To adjust RV1, use a cloth to shade the LDR then set
it for reliable relay operation when the LDR is uncovered under normal ambient light conditions. With the prototype, this occurs with RV1's slider at the approximate mid-position on its track.
The trip delay can be increased or reduced by altering the value of C2. The time is about three seconds with the prototype. 1 have considered making the delay variable by using a switch to select different capacitor values. This would provide a range of delays for different types of equipment.

## Use

After two years' use I have still to find a set that won't work via the buffer. My confidence in this trip has grown to the extent that I now rarely use my variac. When I do use it, the buffer adds an extra degree of protection with tricky repairs.
The final tests on any repaired equipment are carried out with the trip out-of-circuit, to ensure that the buffering effect does not hide surge faults.
The saving on high-cost anti-surge fuses and expensive blow-ups has well and truly covered the time and energy spent on developing and building this circuit.

## Help

If advice is required on this article or any of my past ones in Television, I can be contacted via e-mail at:

Solatair@aol.com

|  | Components required |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Reports from
Mike Leach
Brian Storm
Michael Dranfield
Terry Lamoon
Paul Hardy
Edward Branch
Chris Watton
Glyn Dickinson and
David Smith

## Samsung C15337AN (US60A Chassis)

The symptoms were partial field collapsc and reduced brightness after a couple of minutes' use. When freezer was applied to the two 7812 type 12 V regulators IC801 and IC802 the fault cleared, only to return a few minutes later. We replaced the two regulators but this made no difference. Voltage checks showed that in the fault condition the input at IC802 was only 9 V instead of 15 V . It comes from the 1N4003 diode D801. When this diode was replaced the 15 V remained stable and the field and brightness were steady. M.L.

## Sony KVX2972U

One of these sets displayed some strange symptoms. There was no colour when it was switched on from cold. If you were lucky, the colour might appear after a few minutes. On most occasions however the grey scale would start to vary and the picture would turn a very bright magenta or sometimes green. Eventually the grey scale would return to normal and the colour would probably also return.

We got busy with our trusty hairdryer and freezer, but this only complicated matters - heating the underside of the decoder area speeded up the magenta/green, grey scale, chroma variations. After much testing we discovered that the chroma delay line chip

# TV Fault Finding 

IC302 had no 12V supply. This caused instability in the colour decoder section of the receiver. The cause of the loss of the 12 V supply was that jumper wire FS053, which is adjacent to plug CN0103, had never been soldered. Normal colour and grey scale were restored once it had been resoldered. M.L.

## Hitachi C1410R

Tuning drift was the problem with this 14 in . portable, which is fitted with a Nokia chassis. The drift would occur after about five minutes and was only slight - the station would seem to be just off tune. There was no further drift.

The obvious thing to do was to replace the 33 V tuning voltage regulator (VF07), but this made no difference. The cause of the problem was eventually traced to the BF840 transistor VF06, which is a surface-mounted device in the tuning circuit. Replacing it restored normal operation. M.L.

## Panasonic Euro 2 Chassis

This second-generation digital TV set would work happily for many hours before lapsing into standby. The fault could be instigated sooner by covering the ventilation slots in the back cover. Unfortunately any of the processor chips in a digital TV chassis can cause this sort of problem. So we set out on a course of elimination.

The digital video processor IC was replaced first. Later that day the heavily-insulated set cut out. The multi-sound processor chip was tried next, with the same result. The teletext processor chip (TPU3040-18) was eventually found to be the culprit. B.S.

## Panasonic $\mathbf{Z 5}$ Chassis

The HT voltage was low and the set constantly tripped. When the
feed to the line output stage was disconnected the symptoms remained exactly the same. C823 $(10 \mathrm{nF}, 500 \mathrm{~V})$ in the snubber circuit was eventually found to be the culprit. It was leaky. B.S.

## Panasonic Euro 2 Chassis

Despite every attempt to activate it this set was permanently stuck in standby. Checks around the main microcontroller chip showed that there were some signs of life here, but although most conditions around the digital chips were OK the set couldn't be lured into life.

The set was eventually made to work by disconnecting the serial data and clock lines to the EAROM chip IC1203, though the picture geometry and the customer set-ups were poor. A new EAROM chip (X24C016P-P1) cured the fault. B.S.

## Panasonic Euro 2 Chassis

The set would cut out when hot. Fortunately on this occasion there were some clues. Just before the set lapsed into standby, its picture would break up into lines - as if the AD converter's frequency was varying. The cause of this can be crystal X601 or the digital video processor chip IC601. Although we opted for X601 first, the culprit was IC601 (type VDP3108-30). B.S.

## Sanyo CBP2180A and Clones (A5 Chassis)

Field foldover at the top with bent verticals and hum on the sound were the symptoms with this set. We suspected the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor but it was OK . The cause of the trouble turned out to be a dry-joint at the centre, earth connection of the AN78M12LB (or equivalent) 12 V regulator IC552.

We have had the same problem
with an Akai model fitted with this chassis. M.Dr.

## Philips GRI-AX Chassis

One of these sets came in because of a purity fault. This was caused by the facl that the degaussing plug was not pushed fully home into its socket.

When we had put this right we noticed that the protection thyristor Thy 6641 had been removed. and soon found out why when we fitted one from a scrap chassis the set tripped at switch on. The usual cause of this is the overvoltage sensing zener diodes D6638. D6639 and D6640, but they tested OK. The other input at Thy6641's gate comes from Tr7100 (BC558) in the excess-current sensing circuit associated with the 9 V supply (sets with serial no. SV01 onwards). We found that the value of the smoothing/current sensing safety resistor R3100 (1 $\Omega$ ) had risen to $4 \Omega$. M.Dr.

## Matsui 1435B

This set led us a right dance. It came in because there was no sound or picture, but EHT was present. When the first anode presct was turned up all we got was a white screen. Hours were wasted checking various things before we discovered that all the user settings - brightness, contrast, colour and volume - had gone to zero, perhaps as a result of a CRT flashover. After rememorising, the set was fine. But we gave it a three-day soak test to be sure M.Dr.

## Akura CX25, CX26

Back in March 1997 Steve Leatherbarrow commented on the many faults that the NVM3060 EEPROM can cause in these sets. But you don't have to spend $£ 18$ on a replacement - you can reprogram the original one. For this you need the service manual and the remote control unit.

Next time you get a set in and have completed the repair, enter the service mode, scroll down to NVM address and read out the memory. Each memory location has a number in hexidecimal form, from 00 to FF or $0-256$, and a setting value, again in hex form. Write the data down and next time you can reprogram the EEPROM yourself. As some locations relate to tuning. picture geometry etc. you will have to make slight adjustments after reprogramming.

To get you started, if you have
a sound problem with the Nicam Model CX26 scroll down to locations D7, D6 and D5 and enter the following data: location D7, data 3E; location D6, data 09; location D5, data 1F. Location D7 seems to relate to the maximum volume setting. Empty locations are all filled with FF . If you change the data at location D7 to FF the sound is muted - the microcontroller chip sends the sound mute command to the Nicam panel. M.Dr.

## Mitsubishi CT21ASTX (Euro 12 Chassis)

Field collapse was the fault with one of these sets. We suspected the SGS-Thomson TDA8178S field output chip IC451 but didn't have one in stock. So we tried a TDA8178FS as used in some Ferguson chassis. This restored the field scanning, but with foldover. Obviously the correct $S$ version was required.

All our suppliers were out of stock. After six weeks on back order with one company we spoke to our helpful SEME rep who said he might be able to help. A couple of days later the chip arrived. Imagine our horror when we opened the bill and found that it costs some $£ 32$ plus VAT - the TDA8178FS costs about $£ 3$.
Luckily the set features Nicam and Fastext, so the estimate was accepted. Any comments, Mitsubishi? M.Dr.

## Sony KVX2132U (AE-1B Chassis)

When I switched this set on there was poor field scan with reduced width. As I'd had the problem before, I went straight to the $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ field scan coupling capacitor C531 which was looking pretty stressed. After replacing it and resoldering all the connections to the TDA8170 field output chip IC501 I was rewarded with a perfect picture. T.L.

## Grundig GT2105

When this set was switched on the sound and picture were very unstable. The outside engineer had tried a new tuner without success. When I checked the tuner voltages I found that the 33 V supply was fluttering at 25 V . After fitting another tuner everything was OK. T.L.

## Sharp VT3700

This TV/VCR combination would not come out of standby. On investigation I found that L752
was burnt up. When I checked with Sharp Techical I was advised to replace all the semiconductor devices in the line concemed. This did the trick. T.L.

## Matsui 1492

Intermittent drifting was the complaint with this set. A light tap on the tuner made things go haywire. So I removed the tuner and carefully resoldered every connection on it. When it was replaced everything was nice and stable. T.L.

## Grundig GT2 105

If the trouble with one of these sets is no green in the display, check R908 on the CRT base panel and R802 near the RGB chip. T.L.

## Matsui $1436 \times A$

This set was dead with no illumination from the standby light. The small 160 mAT fuse FU211 in the standby supply was open-circuit. A nice, easy one for a change. T.L.

## Panasonic Z3 Chassis

The customer complained that this set was noisy. Sure enough it would fizz every now and then. The HT was going high, and the STR50103A chopper chip was sensitive to freezer. A replacement restored normal operation. P.H.

## Ssangyong STV9214R

I'd never seen one of these sets before and had no circuit diagram: There was no picture, the basic fault being field collapse. ZD401 and R414 had both failed, and failed again immediately after being replaced. The cause of the trouble was high voltage from the line output stage because the HT was excessive. Eventually capacitors C909 and C910 in the power supply were found to be significantly low in value when checked with a bridge - they appeared to be OK when checked with an Avo meter. Replacements restored correct operation. P.H.

## Ferguson TX89 Chassis

There was no sound or vision with a distinct lack of snow. I eventually found that $\mathrm{Cl} 3(220 \mathrm{nF})$ was short-circuit. It's connected to pin 9 , one of the IF input pins, of the TDA4501 multifunction chip. P.H.

## Philips G11 Chassis

Field roll when warm was the
complaint with this elderly set. I'd seen it about six months previous.
ly, and had reset the field hold control. Obviously something else was amiss. This turned out to be C2049 ( $15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on the timebase panel. It smooths the LT3 supply and had gone low in value. P.H.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

This set had originally come in for a new mains switch, as the original one wouldn't latch. After replacing it I switched on confidently but the mains fuse shattered. As I couldn't find any sign of a short-circuit I next tried running the set up via a variac. At about 160 V the fuse went spectacularly and smoke came from a small subpanel in the power supply. As this panel is not mentioned in my service manual, I was on my own.

Tr7691 (BC368) and D6691 ( 18 V zener diode) had both failed, and C2656 ( $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 385 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was short-circuit. Someone had been playing here, because C2656 was fitted back-to-front! When these items had been replaced the set still wouldn't work. A new TEA 1039 chopper control chip finally restored normal operation. P.H.

Salora H Chassis (Ipsalo 2) Both chopper transistors were short-circuit and RB713 was opencircuit. Lots of bad joints were resoldered, including a very bad one at the line scan coupling capacitor CB532 ( $0 \cdot 33 \mu \mathrm{~F} .250 \mathrm{~V}$ ). Further inspection revealed that this capacitor had failed - bulges were present. It's no longer available from NCS. Fortunately C831 $(0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V})$ from the Ferguson TX10 chassis has the same pin spacing and will fit. It's available from Willow Vale. P.H.

## Sony AEI Chassis

Bad joints in the IF section on board A give a lot of problems. I've had intermittent loss of colour, poor picture or sound, picture rolling and also intermittent failure to stop in the scarch-tuning mode. In all cases the bad joints have been either on the carthing lands that anchor the screening plate mounting pins or around T101 and T102. P.H.

## Akura CX26

This set was stuck in standby. I didn't have a circuit diagram but found that the HT supply to the line output stage was at 116 V , which seemed to be reasonable. Fortunatcly many voltage readings are printed on the PCB. One that's marked " 5 V " produced a reading
of only 1.4 V - it's by the edge connector. Checks in the 5V supply brought me to C $841(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) which was leaky. When a replacement was fitted I had 7V at the cathode of D809. The 5 V supply was back and the set worked all right. E.B.

## Hitachi NP83Q Chassis

I wasted much time before I found the cause of this fault: the sound would intermittently crackle, with a volume variation and distortion. After replacing the audio output chip and most of the electrolytics in this area I was still no farther forward. The headphone socket was given a clean bill of health. Then I noticed, tucked away at the other end of the front, a flap with bass and treble controls behind it. Yes, you've guessed it: they had dirty tracks! E.B.

## Goodmans 2575

This set was dead, with smoke coming from C134 ( $10 \mathrm{nF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV}$ ) because of a dry-joint at one of its connections. I was able to clean up the PCB and replace C134. Then I found that D45 (BY228) had also suffered and was short-circuit. Once this had been replaced therc was sound and a picture, but the width was excessive and there was no EW control. As the voltages around the TDA4550 pincushion correction chip IC18 were nothing like what they should be I replaced it. This finally restored the set to its correct working condition. E.B.

## Grundig CUC5IA Chassis

There was no audio output from one of these receivers. A check at pin 3 of the TDA 1905 audio output chip produced a reading of 0 V Further checks showed that R366 ( $12 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit and C366 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ short-circuit. Replacing them restored the sound. E.B.

## Ferguson TX 100 Chassis

Loss of the picture, with just a screenful of snow, said the report that came with this remote-control set. And the fault didn't occur very often! Various thrashings were handed out to the tuner and the remote control panel, but no disturbance testing would instigate the fault. Heat and freezing didn't help either. After a couple of hours however the signals did disappear and we found that the 9 V supply to the remote control panel was missing. The unusual cause was that winding $3 / 4$ on the chopper
transformer was going open-circuit intermittently. C.W.

## Panasonic $\mathbf{Z 5}$ Chassis

No signals was the complaint with this portable. When the contrast was turned up. just a little noise occasionally appeared on the screen. A dead IF strip was suspected, but a meter prod applied to the tuner's output produced a little noise while applying the prod to the output from the SAW filter produced a lot of noise. So attention was turned to the tuner unit.

The pin functions are printed on the PCB, which is handy but unfortunately misleading. The pin marked 30 V is actually the tuning voltage, which should vary. It did not. A quick scope check on the series data and clock lines showed a change in activity when the tuner's buttons were pressed. When the tuner was taken apart it was soon apparent why it didn't work: the 4 MHz crystal wasn't soldered to the board. Note also that the only supply to the tuner is MB (IIV). BT is not connected. C.W.

## Tatung C Chassis

One of these sets would cut out and revert to standby on highbrightness scenes. When I monitored the HT voltage I found that it dropped as the brightness increased. The cause of the fault was traced to CE803 (220 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, 16 V ) which had dried out. It's the reservoir capacitor for the supply to the TDA4605 chopper control chip IC801. Since it is mounted next to a hot resistor, it's advisable to fit a high-temperature component in this position. G.D.

## GoldStar PC04A Chassis

The cause of various odd field faults, ranging from top expansion to total field collapse, has been traced to D301 (1N4003). This diode may test OK, and may appear to have the correct voltage across it. but change it before you consider IC replacement. If the TDA1170N field timebase chip does have to be replaced, change D301 and R320 (10 , IW) as well, also any capacitors that look poorly. It's essential to obtain a genuine GoldStar replacement chip - others won't work properly.

Sets fitted with this chassis include the GoldStar CIT2168 and the Matsui 2091. G.D.

## Panasonic Alpha 1 Chassis

This set was tripping and the

SR2KN avalanche diode D854 was short-circuit. The usual cause of this situation is the STR54041M chopper chip IC801. This time however the cause was $\mathrm{C} 808(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ which had gone low in value. G.D.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

No problem these old sets. Except this one! The symptom was interference on the screen, especially with bright scenes. In addition the colour would disappear into hum bars. As no voltage variation could be found, a wholesale capacitor replacement was undertaken. This made matters worse, as did replacement of the badly rusted EHT cap. A leak in the CRT? No, and no panel was to blame either. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to R401 in the tuning circuit. It had risen in value to $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Another loss leader! G.D.

## Matsui 2180TT/Saisho FST212T

All the symptoms of a faulty tube were present - streaking colours, low contrast and the grey scale couldn't be set up. The cause was
the TA7778P RGB interface chip IC701 however. G.D.

## Nikkai French Chassis

No picture or sound because the $12 \mathrm{~V}, 1.3 \mathrm{~W}$ zener diode has gone short-circuit and its feed resistor ( 10 or $12 \Omega, 2$ or $3 W$ fusible) opencircuit has been mentioned before. To avoid a recurrence, always replace the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor (often C909) in the power supply, even if it tests OK. Use a good-quality, high-temperature component.

The cause of an apparently dead set is often the $0.68 \Omega \mathrm{LT}$ feed resistor going open-circuit for no apparent reason.

If the chopper transistor has failed, replace the previously mentioned $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, the three transistors in a group beside it and the $2.2 \Omega$ fusible return feed resistor.

The chassis is used in Bush, Alba and Cascade sets. Component reference numbers seem to vary. G.D.

## Philips G110 Chassis

This set was dead apart from a loud buzzing noise. After removing the line scan plug SG15 then connecting a meter and lamp
across the 47 p F HT smoothing capacitor C2631 we switched on and were rewarded with the correct 148 V and a bright light. So the power supply was OK

We switched off and checked the resistance between the collector and emitter of the line output transistor. As there were no shorts here, a new transformer was fitted. We now had a working set, but there was a one-inch band down the left-hand side of the screen as if the line centring was out. We went straight for the two surfacemounted transistors Tr 7594 (BC848) and Tr7593 (BC858). They were as short as short could be. No other component seemed to be faulty. So we fitted two new transistors, and also replaced the two $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors $\mathrm{C} 2593 / 4$ which appeared to be a little low in value. The set was now restored to full working order.

On returning the set we were told that the one-inch band down the lefthand side had been there for ages! It's odd that the two $1 \Omega$ fusible resistors R3593/4 hadn't blown. Their values were spot on and there were no signs of distress. D.S.

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## Servicing the

# Panasonic Alpha 2 Chassis 

## John Coombes presents a detailed fault-finding guide for these popular sets

This $90^{\circ}$ chassis was used mainly in the popular Model TX21T1, which includes teletext. Two less often encountered models are the TC21R1 which doesn't have teletext, and the TX21V1 which has teletext and also Nicam stereo sound. Thc first sets appeared in 1989, the chassis remaining in production until about 1994. The following notes are based on the TX21T1 but in the main also apply to the other models mentioned above.

## Power Supply Faults

The power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. It's based on the Sanken STR54041M chopper chip which has built-in regulation. Q802 provides standby switching; Q801 acts as an excess-current trip.
If the set is dead with the 3.15 A mains fuse F801 open-circuit, the first suspects are the D4SB80Z mains bridge rectifier D801 or the ERZC10DK621C mains transient suppressor D804, either of which could be short-circuit. A replacement fuse might hold if D804 has split apart, thus removing the short-circuit. If these two items are OK, the STR 54041 M chopper chip IC801 is probably short-circuit.
If the set is dead but the mains fuse is OK , check for dry-joints around the chopper transformer T801. If this is OK , there are two main possibilities. Check the $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ start-up/bias resistor R803 which could be open-circuit or high in value, then if necessary the C2408M HT rectifier D851 which could be short-circuit or leaky. If D851 is short-circuit, the SR2KN overvoltage protection diode D854 is also likely to be short-circuit. In the event of D851 and/or D854 being faulty, check for shorts in the line output stage - see following section.
If the receiver is stuck in the standby mode. check whether the TLP621GR-LF2 optocoupler D811 is faulty. If the receiver works for a short time then cuts out and fails to work until pins 3 and 4 of the optocoupler are shorted together, replace D811.
Sometimes you may find that the receiver works for a short time then cuts out, with a loud squealing noise from the power supply. This usually means that the STR 54041 M chopper chip IC801 is faulty, producing high output voltages. Check 1C801 and D854. If still in
trouble, check the line output stage - see following section.
Intermittent operation can be the result of dry-joints around the chopper chip 1C801 and/or the transformer T801.

## Line Timebase Faults

The most common line output stage fault is a short-circuit output transistor (Q551, type 2SD1439RL). This can be caused by dry-joints at the line driver transformer T531. If you are lucky and deal with these before Q551 fails, the symptom will have been intermittent black lines at the right-hand side of the screen. A dry-joint at the collector of Q551 will also, if left, ruin the transistor. When Q551 is short-circuit, the usual symptom is no sound or raster with a ticking noise from the power supply.
Q551 will also fail if the HT is too high, or maybe the HT has been too high and Q854 has gone short-circuit. The HT can rise as high as $160-200 \mathrm{~V}$ when IC801 is faulty. You may also find that the fusible resistor R567 (TSF19012) in the HT feed to the line output stage is open-circuit. Thus the items to check when there is a whining noise from the power supply are Q551, R567, D854 and IC801
Shorted turns sometimes develop in the line output transformer T551. In this event Q551 may be short-circuit. R567 open-circuit and D851 may be damaged.
For intermittent no results with a loud whistle, check for dry-joints around the line output transistor Q551. Resoldering here should restore normal operation.
If there is no sound or raster and Q551 and T551 are both OK there are several possibilities. Check whether the line output stage tuning capacitor C 556 ( 680 pF . 2 kV ) is short-circuit or $\operatorname{R551}(8.2 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W})$ in the HT feed is open-circuit. R851 ( $2.2 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) can go opencircuit. removing the supply to the line driver stage. The line driver transformer T531 may be dry-jointed or the driver transistor Q501 (2SD836ALB) open-circuit. Dry-joints around the line driver transistor Q501 can result in intermittent loss of the sound and raster.
The other possibility in the event of no line drive is a problem with the line generator. Check for 12 V at pin 10 of the TDA2579A timebase generator chip IC501.


Fig. 1: The power supply circuitry used in the Panasonic Alpha 2 chassis. IC851 is type AN78M12LB, IC1204 is type AN78M05LB ar L78M05-M-RB. D801 is type D4SB80Z, D1208 type SIWBS10.
The 121 V supply is used by the line output stage; the 33 V supply is the funing voltage source; the 28 V supply is used by the field output chip and the line driver stage; the 18 V supply is used by the audio output chip; the 16 V supply is used by the IF panel, which incorporates a separate regulator; the $\mathbf{1 2 V}$ supply is a general line for the main panel; the 5 V supply is used by the remote control/microcontroller panel.

If this voltage is missing, check the AN78M12LB 12 V regulator chip IC851 which could be short- or opencircuit and if necessary C861 ( 100 uF .16 V ) which could be short-circuit. No or low voltage at pin 10 of IC501 could be caused by a short-circuit within the chip. If the voltage at pin 10 is OK, check for dryjoints around the chip.
If the sound is OK but there is no raster, check the tube's heater supply. There could be dry-joints at pins 7 and/or 10 of the line output transformer or at plug/socket E7, or R557 (0.56 $2,0.5 \mathrm{~W})$ could be opencircuit. Intermittent loss of the raster suggests dryjoints at pins $7 / 10$ of T551. Another possibility for loss of the raster is dry-joints at pins 1 and 3 of the scan coil plug/socket E4. The scan coils could be open-circuit, but this is very rare.

## Field Faults

There are several possible causes of field collapse. The AN5521 field output chip IC451 could be shorted internally. Check for low d.c. voltages at its pins. There should be 28 V at pin 3 of IC451. This supply could be missing because fusible resistor R484 (TFS19631) or diode D451 (ERA15-02) is open-circuit or coil L451 dry-jointed.
There will be field collapse if $\mathrm{C} 403(10 \mathrm{nF}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ is leaky or, less likely, $\mathrm{R} 452(3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ is open-circuit.
If necessary check that the drive and ramp generators in IC501 (TDA2579A) are working correctly. If not, IC501 is probably faulty - check it by replacement.
Another possibility is dry-joints at pins 2 and 4 of the scan coil connector E4. Check whether the field scan coils are open-circuit.

## Striations

Striations, with double lines and picture distortion, can be the result of a brushing effect because of incorrect positioning of the EHT/focus/Al leads. We have also had R469 (470 () cause this fault - it was opencircuit.

## Sync Faults

Sync faults are rare. The most common fault is loss of sync with the picture then disappearing. The cause is IC501 (TDA2579A).
Loss of sync can occur when R572 ( $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) has gone high in value or $\operatorname{C} 507(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ is leaky. Another possibility with text models is failure of C3550. This $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ non-polarised electrolytic capacitor is on the text panel.

## Video Faults

For no video or intermittent loss of the video signal suspect the TVSM51326P TV/AV switching chip IC2601. Check its DC conditions then if necessary fit a replacement.
If IC2601 is OK, check the DC conditions around the TDA3505 video controller chip IC602. Check for dryjoints here and that 12 V is present at pin 6 . If not, C627 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) should be checked.
For loss of picture with a dark screen the suspects are C626 ( $10 \mathrm{nF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and C311 ( $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). For no picture with no brightness control operation check whether C309 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ is leaky. These capacitors are all associated with IC602.
If the picture is poor with very little contrast, check whether R562 ( $130 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ ) is open-circuit. This fault can be intermittent. R562 is in the beam limiter circuit.
If there's a faint line down the right-hand side of the screen C858 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) is open-circuit. It's the reservoir capacitor for the feed to the 12 V regulator. When it goes open-circuit the supply is reduced and there is ripple on the 12 V line.

## Tuner/IF Faults

There are several things that might have to be checked if there is a snowy picture with the sound all right. The tuner unit is suspect: you may have to fit a replacement to prove that the gain of the original tuner is low. Check for about $3-4 \mathrm{~V}$ at pin 4 (AGC input). If this voltage is missing, check whether C117 ( 10 nF ) is short-circuit or the RF AGC control R135 is set too low. These items are on the IF panel. If still stuck, check that there is 12 V at pin 7 and 5 V at pins 10 and 12. Check back to source if these voltages are incorrect.
If stations cannot be tuned in correctly, the SAB3035 CITAC chip IC171 is suspect. Check the DC conditions and by replacement if necessary.
If stations cannot be stored, the microcontroller chip IC1203 is suspect. It's on microcontroller/remote control board M. The type varies: it's an MAB8461PW134 in the T1 and V1 models, an MAB8441PT090 in the R1 version.
If there is a blank raster and no sound, check whether R149 ( $33 \Omega$ ) on the IF panel is open-circuit.

## Colour Faults

For no colour or intermittent loss of colour the TDA4510 decoder chip IC601 and the TDA3505 video control chip IC602 are suspect. Check the DC conditions carefully and the chips by replacement if necessary.

For poor colour check whether $\mathrm{C} 612(10 \mathrm{nF})$ is leaky. For unlocked colour check whether C642 (another 10 nF ceramic capacitor) is leaky.
If there is an intermittent decrease in the chroma level, check for dry-joints at the chroma delay line DL601. If resoldering doesn't cure the problem, replace DL601.
For loss of one colour, check whether the relevant 2SC2923RL output transistor is dry-jointed or opencircuit - Q351 green, Q352 blue, Q353 red. Check for dry-joints at the CRT pins and for poor connections at plug/socket Y2. If still in trouble, IC602 (TDA3505) is suspect - check its DC conditions then by replacement if necessary.
For a green, red or blue picture check whether the relevant RGB output transistor emitter decoupling capacitor is leaky - C351 (220pF) green, C352 (270pF) blue, C353 (220pF) red.

## Sound Faults

For loss of sound, check the voltages around the AN5265 audio chip IC253 (the arrangements differ in the V1 stereo model). If the 18 V supply at pin 9 is missing, check whether R288 ( $12 \Omega$. 1W) is open-circuit or C272 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) short-circuit. Altematively IC253 could be faulty. If the 12 V supply at pin 1 is missing, R221 ( $56 \Omega$ ) is probably open-circuit.
There will be loss of sound should C269 (10nF) be leaky. This can be confirmed by checking whether the voltage at 2 of 1C253 is low (there should be about 5 V here).
If the sound output is distorted, check whether C2442 $(100 \mathrm{pF})$ is leaky. It's on panel H ( $\mathrm{AV} /$ text).
If, after a long period of operation, there is sound muting with no volume control operation the PCD8582 memory chip IC1202 on the remote control/microcontroller panel is faulty.
For no Nicam sound (V1 model) check C2549 ( 10 nF ) which is connected to pin 9 of the TA8662N Nicam decoder chip IC2502.

## Remote Control Faults

The handset is the usual cause of remote control faults. Check the battery connections for corrosion or dryjoints. Check whether the LED is dry-jointed. Check whether the crystal is operating correctly - look for dry-joints or broken legs.
If the handset is OK , check for 4.4 V at pin 9 of the UPC1474HAL remote control decoder chip IC1101. If this supply is missing, R1104 (100 2 ) is probably open-circuit. Alternatively the PN323B photodiode D1101 could be dry-jointed or open-circuit.

## Teletext Faults

If there is no text, check that IC3501, IC3502 and IC3.506 are receiving their 5 V and 12 V supplies. For loss of the 12 V supply, check whether IC2402 (L78M12M) is short- or open-circuit. For loss of the 5 V supply, check whether IC3505 (L78M05M) is short- or open-circuit. If the 5 V supply to IC 3502 is missing, check whether R 3526 ( $1 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) is open-circuit or C3524 $(2.200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V})$ short-circuit. IC3502 (SAA5243P/E) and IC3506 (M68400P-12L or an altemative) are suspect. Check the DC conditions at their pins, then by replacement if necessary.
Ripple on an LT line will will result in incorrect teletext. Check the relevant decoupling capacitors. Remember that there will be text faults if the received signal is substandard.
For loss of text sync check C3517 (10nF).

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|  |  |  |  | FAX: 0181-903 612 |

## PINCH ROLLERS/VCR BELT KITS

Model Price
AKAI VS9300, vS9500, vS9700. vS98900
 vS10s. 112.
 VSS247,
VSx
VST2
VSSX
VS205, 301,303
VSPS 82, ves
 VS125. vS155. vS165, vS220. vS240, vS25 VS1512.
VS22.
VS32
VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 39, 53. 65, 75, 422. 425,
$426,427,452,665,457$, V26, 485, $765,766,767$.
VS445, 765. 766. 767.
S87, VSA77, VSA650,
VSF
VSF 10, 11, 12, 15, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220,
$221,222230,240,30,33$
$221,222,230,240,30,33$
VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP 58, VSR 100
VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP8s, VSR100.
VSX $\angle 00, \angle 50,470$

2SF $260,30,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$
VSF $+41,440,450,455,480,490,297,510$.
VSFF $441,440,450,455$,
$580,580,590,595,500$
VSG20. 21, 23, 24, 25, 30,
$55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$,
VSP110, VS $\times 350 . \mathrm{VS} \times 580$
VSP110. VSX 350, VS $\times 580$
VS $17,20,22,23,24,25,26,27,35,37,395 \mathrm{p}$ 53, 55. VSAT7
PINCH ROLIFR ASSEMBLY
VS422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, 495,
VS422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 46,
$498,765,766,767,768,855$.
987, 985,967, vSA650,
180, 190, 200, 120,220 ,
221, $272,230,240,30$,
221, 222, 230, 240,30, 300, 301, 310, 320, 33
S3R
VIR110. VSXIOO, $450,450,470$
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY

## VSS99

ALBA
VCA3000X, VCR
VODO
VCTE5000, VCAEOD
VCA161, VCR222
VCA7000, VCR7B00. VCA8000.
VCA8800

## AMSTRAD

VCR $1000,2000,2500,4600,4700,5200$ $600,6100,6200,8600$ 8800, 8820, 9000,9005 .
VCR9244, $9340, ~ D 09900,8904$,
VCR9244,
TV1, 3,
VCR7
 8600, 8602, 8503, B604
VCR8700, 88C0, $900>9,9140,92 \angle L$
9340
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMGLY PART ND: 700 153148
TX3650, UF20, VCR3000, VCR3002.
VCA 0000 , VCA9500 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO:

## 2554966

VCR $3000,3002.9500$ UF20. 22. 24, 165 p $\frac{\text { VS } 1004 \text { VS } 1104}{\text { FERGUSON }}$
3V00, 3V01, 3V16, 3V22. 3V23, 3V24, 3292. 8900. 8901,8002, 8903, 8904, 8966, 8909. 8912. 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8929
$3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{~V} 30, \mathrm{FV} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \vee 52,8930$ $3 V 23,3 V 30.3 V 31,3 V 32,3 V 52,8930,8931$,
8951

 3V57, 3V68, 3V59. 3V65, FV10, FN1, FV12,
FV14. 8943. 8954. 8945, 8947, 8948

 50B, 51R. 52L. VC14K.
FV37H. FV44L. FV4GT, FV43H.

## FV57H 3V5.

 8944 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $1100^{1}$ 3V55, 3V56. 3V44, 3V45, 3V 48 , 3V53. 3V54, PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY FV37, FV57, FV58PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FV41L, FV42L
NCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
3V58, 3V59, 3V84, 3V65,
$20.21,22,26,30,32,33$
FV39. VClait
FV39. VC1A1L
PINC. ROLIFR ASSEMBIY
FVA3H. FVACL, FV/SX FVAG
PINCH ROULER ASSEMBLY FV61, FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72.

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AOLLER ASSEMBLY

## FISHER

 720, 721, 722, 725, 730.
FVHPB10, FVHPB10. 830.840
 $50=0,5075,5100$ VBR330. VBS3500. $7000,7100,7500,7800$. 9000,9900
FVHD230, 250
FVHD 230, 250, 270. 370. 20000. FVHP3, 210 , FVHP1200, 1250, 130, 132, 1340, 1340, 1400 $1410,1410,1500,200$.
FVHP $3204040,420,430$,
FVSP290S, 495. 2905

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Model
VHP 10, FVHPZO
 4000. FVHS10, 30
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY GOLDSTAR
GHVN51, 1221, 1232, 1233.
$1243,1244,1245,1246,165$
GHV 1247, 1248, 1255. 1265. 1290, 1291, 1295, 1296, 1392, 1393.
$4418951,1900,2145,3000,3010,4400$
$41.800,8200, G H V 8210,8215$. $8430 \mathrm{GHV1} 1240,1241,1247,1248,1290$. 1291. GHVP1295. 1296, VCP4000, 4400,
$4130.4200,4300.4301,4305, V C P 4306$, $4130.4200 .4300,4301,4305, V C P 4306$,
$4310.4311,435,4316,4320,4321,4325$, 4310, $4311,4315,4316,4320,4321,4325$.
4326,4350, GSE $1290,1291,1295,1296$. $1297,1891,1910,20005,2000165 \mathrm{p}$ HITACH
V7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18,
$38,39,38,330,880,2200$
VT5000, $5030,5800,6500$. $9300,8500,8700,930$, VT $9500,9700,9900$ जT®, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85. 86. 88 . $100,110,111,113,115,118$.
$\mathrm{VT} 120,122,125,128,130,135.138 .145$. $150.163,171,17,720,225$.
$1250.255,258,260,409,405,410, ~$ $414,415,416,418,420,425$
T $426,428,430,431,435,438,450,498$, VT126, 428, $430,431,435,438,450,498$,
$510.515,517,518,520,525$, $1526,53,53,538,540,545,545,548$,
$570,575,577.580,585,588$ VT 640,830, VTF660, $665,70,770,774,775$ $780,785,860,861,865$,
$\mathrm{Vm} 30,1000,2000, \mathrm{VT}$
622. 625, 626, 630, 635 .

जTM $336,840.645,645,720,722,725,726$.
VTM736, 740, 745, 745, 748, 753, 754, 820,
221, $822,825,830,831$.
TMis $8355,838,8<0,841$.
Trí9335, 838, 840, 841, 845, 920, 921, 922. VTS80. 85.890 , 895 VM 200
3200, 3280, 500, VMS7200, 165
VT3000
VT $410,420,428,430,450,499,518,5705 p$
$V T 410,420.428,430$,
$522.530 . \mathrm{VFF7770}, 780$.
522. 530. VTF770, 780.
VTM $598,622,722,740,748$,
PINCH ROUER ASSEMBCY

VTF F50. 155. 180, 185, 250, 255, 260. 265.
$280,285,350,351,355$,
VTF 380,365, VTM 140, 141, 145, 145, 210.
p
HINARI
V2OH, VXL5. VXL6, VXUJ. 8, 9, 10, 11, 19.90
H13V, VTV100, 200
165
VXL2, $V \times 13$
$V \times 14$
$V \times 120, ~ V \times 175$
TV100. VXL10, VXL11, VLX9
PINCH ROLLEA ASSEMGLY
$\mathrm{V} 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V} \times \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V} \times 1.6 \mathrm{MOO} \mathrm{KIT} \quad 275 \mathrm{p}$
J.V.C.
HR2200, $3300,3330,3360,3650,4100$
${ }_{\text {HR2650, }}^{7700}, 7200,7300,7350,7000,7610,7650,185$,
${ }_{\text {HRD }}^{7650}, 111,120,121,140,141,142,143$.
150, 152, 156, 157, 758 ,
HRD160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455,565,
$566.725,755$ HRP50, BP5000, BR7000,

| SR6. 725, |
| :--- |
| BRS611. |

BRS
HRS520. $540,550.560,580,600,610,620, ~$
637.640 .641 .650 .600,
HRD 670.720 .730 .740,

HRD670. $720,730,740,770,820,830,840$
$860,870,880.910 .960$
HRD980, HRDX $20.22,25$, HRJ200, 205, 210
215. 300. $315,315,518$

HRJ $=00,405,407,210,<11,218,216,507$,
$500,605,610,616,715,815$
500, 605, 610, 616, 715, 815
HRJ97. HRSA700, 5800, 5900, 6800, 6900.
MR.J97. HRS4700, 5800, $5900,6800,6900$. 165,
SR3200, 330,368
H01,
HRD170, 171, 180. 2
320, 321, 330, 337, 350,
HRD370, 400, 430, 440, 441, 470, 500, 530 .
$700.750,950$.
HRS $5000,5500,8000,9000$, BR7030, 7020 ,
9060,
GNS $600,505,747,777,920,925 ~ 165 p$
${ }^{\text {HRS } 10}$
BPS000. HAD 110, 111, 120, 220, 225, 1100
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
HRD 140, 141, 142, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158, 150, 555, 566, 725. 755,
PINCH ROULR ASSFMAIY
600, $610.820 .637,641$,
HAD850. $720.830,840,910$. HAJ205,
HRS5800
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
BR7030, 日RS600. HRD160, $770.171,180$.
190, 210, 211, 217, 227,
HAD230, 271, 300, 310, $320,321,330,337$,
$350,400,430,440,441$,
HRDA70, $500,530,700,750,950$, HRS 5000
HRDA70, $500,530.700,750,950$. HAS5000
5500,5000
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMELY
HRD5 40 . HRD550, HRD580, HRDB60.
HRDA80. HRD960
PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY
HRJ 600 , HRJ 605. HRJ 815 .
HRJ600,
HMS9200
MATSU
VX6000, 730, 735, 750. 755, 765, 800. 850. vS888
$v \times 1000, ~ v \times 2000, v \times 2500, ~ v \times 3000$, VX6000A
MITSUB1SH1
HS $12,5300,5424,5600$ HS $111,12,16,21$, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52,82 HSE12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32. 41, 57, 52 82, HSM M1000, 110, 120. 15
$0,16,170,190.210,23,25,250,27,33,34$. $45,36,37,370,380,45$.
$45,555,57,58,59,68$, HS MS 2 $4,55,555,57,58,59,88$, HSN
$1+15,17,19,25,5600, \mathrm{NV}$

Model PINCH ROULE
94BDO20010
HSE11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51.
$52.5300,5424,5650$.
 150. HSM16. 170, 18, 190, $210.23,25,250$.
27, 30, $33,34,35,36,37,370,38, ~ H S M 380, ~$ 40, 45, $250,50,54,55,555,57,58,59,60,68$, HSMS2, 9, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS11, 12, 14 303. 85, SV8900, 8930
HS200. HS 300 . HS301. HS302. HS303. HS304, HS310. HS
HS 5700 HS700
HS306. HS 307, HS318, HS319. HS337,
HS338, HS 347, HS349, HS400, HS4
 10. HSE20. 30. HSE 10, 20.
30,70

NATIONAL PANASONT 33 NV100, $180,300,330 \mathrm{PX}, 332,333,340,366$, AG6010, $6015.6100,6$
7450
$\mathrm{NV} 230.250,260,280,370,380,430,431$.
$433,450,460,485,470,480$
NVE30, 650, $730,770,780,810,830,850$,
NV $830,650,730,770,780,810,830,850$,
$870,890,2000,2010,3000$,
$N 15150,8170,8200$, $870,890,7200.7800,8050,8150,8170,8200$,
NV7000, 8300, 8400 . 8500,8600
NVB6 10, . B620. PIVG
$15,10,30.130,400$.
AG 1000, 13050, 120
AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 2200, 6500
$6810,7500,7510$. NVH70
NVG9. NVG120
AG6840, $8720.7150,7330,7350$
7355.
25, 28. NVG3c0. NVF65. NVF70, NVES1 NVFS 100, NVG 19, 20, 25. 33. 40, 50 .
NVV8000
NVD48, NV
NVDAB, NVD80, NVG21 NVGAS
NV
1650 NVHD100. NVHD101. NCHD90, NV5030. 185 NVHD 100.
NVSDA
PINCH RO
PINCH ROLER ASSEMBLY
A $65750,5250,5700,6026$, NVD38. 48,80 . AG5150, 5250, 5700,6024, NVD38. 48, 80.
NVF55, $65,70,75,77$. NVFSI, $100,200,88,90$, NVG 19, 20, 21, 22. $25,28,300,33,<0.45,46$,
NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ $30,33,35,37$. 40, 42, 45, 47,
NVI $20.23,25, ~ 28, ~ N V W ~$
PUCM ROL

## N.E.C

NB30, 831, 832, 833, 895
PVC2300,

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$9013,9014,901600,20$
N9034. 9053 . $9054,9055,9056,9058,9098$ 9110. 9120, 9510, 9520

N9530. 9610. PX 1200
DS 60006 G. DX 4000 . N9077
NS7000
VH1, VH 2
VC150, 180, $\mathrm{VH}, 3,3,200,201,205,212,250$, 254, 288, 300, 303, 312. VH405, $555,700,704,712,770,780,844$.
$900,1000,2948,3030,3312$ VHF2A. VP2948
COME 15000. 1100
NEVHM. NEVHML
TVP230RC, VCP, VHO4,

VH530, 538, 535, 538, $600,830,535,540$
$666,730,735,744,774,790$
VHBOO, B20, 850, 888, 日93, 900, 230.940 ,
$942,974,1012,1040,1050$,
VH1060, 1070. VH1100, 1120, 1204, 1540,
1500, 1860, 1800, 200s,
VH2151, 2308, 22042
VH2980, 2970, 3050
VH
VH 3060.4000 .4008
4020, 4300.5020
VP 10, 200,220, 225, 25. 29:9, 2959, 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980, V7V300,

## PHILIPS

VR6460 VR6920
VR2020, VR202i. VR2022, VR2023, VRE711
DV856, 586, VR702, 703. 6485, 6585, 6569,

VR445. VR6A42, VR6542, VR6643, VR6843,
VR693. DV464, 682. VA2220, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334 $2340,2359,244,042490,2435,2436,2489$,
$2490,2488.2840 .6462 .6463,6464,6580$. VR6660, 6860, $6861,6862,6863 \quad 185 p$ N-1700, VR2870
VR2025, VR6580, VR558:

## 4 49S88, VR $3260,6345,644$

6648, Vh3200, 6345, $0448,6429,6548$ i
6648
PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PSAC3.
40205
40205,
DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 280. DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 280 ,
291, 292, $311,312,313$,
VR $1210,3219,322,322,323,53580, ~$ 291, 292,
VRS210, $3219,322,3229,323,53580,486$,
$471,562,582$
571, 471, 562, 582, 571, 761.
VR201, 202, VR203. VR201. 202. VR203. 302, 303, 305,6180.
$6182,6185,6285.6290$ 6142, $6185,6285.6290$,
VR6291, $6293.6362,6367$,
VR6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, $6390,6391,6393$.
$6467, ~ 8468,6470,5561$, VR27, $7468,6477,5561$
VR557, 658 1Vh $670,6678,6710,6760$. 6761, $8762,6870,6970$,
 $72588,725 B 8,925831,200 V 1,200 V 2$

20RW7, 21DV1, 210V2, 2S801. 25802 2SB11, 25812, 300V2, 31DV, 31DV2. 310v335802. 35803. 3SB05 3 SBIT 3581235 | VA231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722, |
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| 72029,720 |


SANYO $110,1150,1200,1300,1500$
VHR1100, 1110, 1150,1
$2100.2300,2370,2500$.

Model Price VHR2700, 3330, MVR220 TTC5000, 5150, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5500, ${ }^{165}$ $6000,6010.6500,9100$,
VTC9300. VTCM10, 20,
VP9 95800 VTCM10, 20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40, 50.
VHR3 $100.3300,3310,3400,3500,3700,3800$ VHRDS 00.700
VTC 3000
VTC3000
VHR120.
130, 14, 141, 143, 14, 150, 151, 165
OVHR23, 235, 240, 244, 250, 251, 274, 27.
297, 310, 330, 335, 350, 390, VHR2100, 4105 150, 4200, 430, 4300, 4350, 4400, 474, 4770 5080. VHR5100, 5200. $5300,5350,5600$.
$5700.68550,7100,7200.7250 . V H R 7260.7300$ 774.780 , OVHR7810, 8000, $8070,8100,8200$, $8250,8500,8800$. VHAD4400, 4410, 4500.
$4600,4610,4710,4890.6700$, VHAS 700165 p
VCR100
165 p
VHR120. 135. 150, 190. 4150.4160 .4350 . $5200.5240,5350,7200,7250,72650.7770$
VHR $54410.4510,4710,4890,5450$. VHRSTOD
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VHR3100, $3200,3300,3310,3400,3700$
3800, VHROS 500,7000 , $3310,3400,3700$. PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
SHARP
VC20c, 389, 383, 384. 385, 385, 388, 350 . $393.300,2300,3300.6000$,
VC5200, $6300,7300,7700,7750,7800,8300$ C5200, $6300,7300,7700,7750,7800,8300$ VC9500, 9600, 9700. 9800
$\mathrm{VC3O}, 387,402,471,473,477,481,482$. 483, 486, 488, 496, 500, 671.
$573,581,592,583,584,585.8481$, VC5F3. C108 20 , VCA 1031 , $550,000,651.711^{165}$ 674, 681, 892, 884, 685, 893 .
VC699, 700, 772, 750, 779, 780, 781, 7810,
$782,782 \mathrm{MK2}, 7822,783$ 782, $782 \mathrm{M} \times 2,7822,783$.
VC755, $785,787,793$, VC785, 785, 787, 793, 850, 7810, 7822.
VCT72, VC $6 F 3$, VCGV3, VCA 100,102, 131, 140, 170, 202, 203, 211, 234, 303, 501. 502, VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802, 851, 852, 81, 882, VCM73. VCT73, VCT72, vCB361
vC220
 217, 245, 254, 33, 35, 36,
VCA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, 47, 48, 50, 505 . VCA $37,39,40,42,454,46,47,48,50,505$,
$51,52,53,54,55,55,58,505$, CABO, $805,615,62,63,67,08,1031$,
VCB311, 320 , VCBS97. VCDOOS, 806, 810 815. VCH8C, 81, 865, 910 , VCS 1000 , VCT31 VCTE10, 510 , VCT 1314, 5313 . VC790 165p VC780, 790, VCA 10, 103, 1031, 105, 106, 211
$244,254,255,30,35$, VCA $340,43,47,50$, E0, 605,615 , VCOBO6. B15. VCH80, 81, 83, 85.
VCH855, 87, 910. VCS 1000, VCT212, 310, 410. 510,610
VCTS313

## VCTS313 PINCH RO

ANCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
SAISHO
VHL3, VRT000, $2000,2500,3200,3300,3500$,
$3600,3650.3300$, VRSA400. VRS 5000 165 VR340D
SAMSUNG
SV716, 717, V1510, 520, 610, 616, 617, 679 620. 626. 627. 629. 900
$1,516,521,526.900$.
910, $\times \times 510,520,616$.
V $\times 617,619,626,827,629$
Svx $307,303,305,307,319,322$, vB710, 713 . $750,770,971,8220$, V88225, V1710, 730,
$750,770,790,8220,8225,970$, V $710,712$. V $\times 720,730,750,770,790,825,8225,970$. 971, 972, 8220. PXS80, 981, 982, SE9000 9001, SX7120, 7121. 7220, 7221, 7230 .
SX7301, VK8220 $\mathrm{Sx} 7301, \mathrm{VK} 8220$
$\mathrm{VP} \times 31$

X9880
X31 R, 32R, PXR30, SV80, SX3230, 3231 , $3260,3261, V S 390, V \times 30,31,32,3500,356$
$370,375,380, ~$ VXK $321,328,330,331,336,337,350,351$.
Px990, 991, 992, S11230,:240, sVX ${ }^{1600}$ $503,504,600,5 \times 1230$.
$\mathrm{s} \times 1231,1260,1281,1566, \mathrm{~V} 11580$,

$\mathrm{V} \times 1230,1260,1261, \mathrm{~V} \times 1560,1561$, | vx 1230 |
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| 1850 |

SLCS 6.7 , SL3000, 8000, 9080,8200 , SL 10. SLTGME, SLTMME 165 SLCs, 20, 24, 30. 33, 44. SLHF100, SLF1, 11, $20.25,30,355.60 .100$
SLF200 SLF00
LF200. SLF6OPS, SLFSOE, SLFH 150, B50,
SLTJOME

| SMC 100, BMC200, BMC500 | 165p |
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| 1550 |  |

SiV201, 202, 301, 302, 405, 40 802
SLV210,
SLV2 10, 270, 273, 275, 300, 353, 373, 410. $445.474,656,7$
SLV757, 77

415, 416, 474, 825,658, SLV715, 725, 727 . $15,416,474,825,658$, SLV715. 725, 727.
$757,777,815,825$, SLVX30. $50,55,163$ SLV125. 213, 225. 252. 255. 262, SLVXI.
 363EE, 373, 393, 470, 415 LVE, 579. 5S5HF, 595HF, SLVEOWW, 615, 625, 655 . SLV7678, 777, 815, 825, SLVE7, 8,
SLV
SLVx30AS.
SLVX65BR, SVO140, 160 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: X 37277701
SLV210. 212, 270. 273. 275. 285, 300, 310, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBIY
SVE700.8750, 9700 . VHR3100. 3200, 3300 . $3310,3500,3700,3800$. VHRD500, 7001390

| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price Model | Price Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRANADA VHSDP1, VMSFV2 | 29, 323. 535, VR20DV1, ZODVZ, ZORW7, 210V1, 210V2, 210, V3, 25801, 25802, 11. | Models \& Description Order Price | ON/OFF MAIN |
| VHSTJ, VHST32 ${ }_{\text {VHST3 }}$ | 12,302, 303, 305, 3170V, 310V2, 310. V3. | Code | SWITCHES |
| VHSJ31. VHSWJ2 |  | UNIVERSAL VIDEO LAMP 9V VL01 25p | GRUNDIG |
| (rers |  | 80 mV ( 310 mm WIRES) | PART NO: 29703, 29102 |
|  | V225. 6230VRE291, VR6293, 6362, 6357. |  | USED ON: C7500,C7500TT,C8500,C8502, |
|  | 6570. 6581. 6670. V76676. $7110.8780,6781$, | PANASONIC VIDEO LAMPS VL02 30p | C8712,C8714,C8894,M68-190, |
| VHSFG4, VHSFB3, 180 | 57622. 6770. 6970. 8975. V9685S4, 85S81, |  | M68-190/99,M70-195,P40-345, |
| GRUNDIG | $92 S 83$ <br> VR445B9, VR4456920, VR445BS22, VRE454. <br> 85. | SHARP VIDEO LAMPS VL02 30p | T66-1602,T55-340,V7722 |
|  |  | HITACHI 5381682 (VT63, VT64) VL04 135p | PRICE: 140p |
| $2 \times 808000.0850 .08800$. | 4SSB820, 6448695. 49886 | VIDEO LAMPS | SHO |
| 1800, 2000, 2080, 2200, 2280. | VKR6950. VKR8855 |  |  |
| VS150 |  | AIWA, AKAI, ALBA, AMSTRAD,VL05 100p | USED ON: MATSUI-2190, SAISHO- |
|  | SE4104, VR231. 2310. 2339.231 .2332 .2329. | BLAUPUNKT, FERGUSON, | PST21 30TX |
| Vsiso | 237, 23, 241, 2410, 2419, 242, 243, 245, 2469, 247, 2479, 251, 252, 256, 257, 258, 33, 19, | FIDELITY FISHER, FUJITSU | PRICE: 140p |
| VS 160. BARCEIONA FLORENZ, GV4000. | 332, 3328, 333, 337, 339, 3419, 342, 343.3. |  | PHILIPS |
| ${ }^{4000} 40001$. | 3469, 377. 3479. 35, 1, 352, 357, 358. 422. | FUNAI, G.E.C., GOLDSTAR, | USED ON: K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4 |
|  | 4229,432, 437, 442, 4229,432, 437,442,44. | GRANADA, GRUNDIG, HINARI, | PRICE: $£ 0.95$ |
|  | 512, 522, 5229, $6379.642,647,722,7229$, | HITACHI, ITT, JVC IHRD | PRICE: $£ 0.95$ |
| 5V4,3, 400, 450, 4592, 400, 46a, 470, 500. | 723.7379, 747, 8389, 948, 94889 708 |  | SONY |
|  | SAISHO VR2000. $\mathrm{HHL3}$ |  | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH + REMOTE |
| 5104,5106, TVA37001 70 p | VR33900, 3200, 3300, 3500, 3800, 3650, | NEC, ORION, NATIONAL. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VRS4 } 00 \\ & \text { VR3400 } \end{aligned}$ | PHILIPS, SAISHO, SALORA, | USED ON: KV1612, MK1, KV1612, MK2, |
|  | SAMSU | SAMSUNG, SANYO, SHARP, | V1614, KV2052, KV2056 |
| 200 | vx617, vx $619, \times 626, ~ v \times 627, v \times 629$. | SIEMEN | 12062, KV2068, KV2212, |
| VXLC, VX135, VTV300 |  | S |  |
|  |  | THOMSON,TOSHIBA |  |
| ${ }_{\text {HTIACKI }}$ |  | AKAI, GRANADA (VHSTJ2), VL01 25p | KV2752PE3, KX20PS 1 , |
| 39, $88,185.5030$ | Px980, 581,962, SE9001, sV9007, SVX307. | HITACHI (VT3000), ITT (VR3912, | KX20PS2, KX27PS 1 |
| V70000, VT8500, VT8030, vT8060, vT8300. |  | VRP3833) JVC (HR2200, 3300, | PRICE: $\quad 1.50 \mathrm{p}$ |
|  |  | VRP3833), JVC (HR2200, 3300, | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH + REMOTE |
| vT9700, 9900 |  | 3330, 3660), MITSUBISHI |  |
|  | 9770,971, 972 | (HS200), TELEFUNKEN (VR510, | USED ON: KV2022, KV2024 |
| VT3000 ${ }^{\text {cen }}$ | Vx9390 110p | 519, 610), THOMSON (VK300, | PRICE: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
| VT 100. 110, 111, 113, 115, 118, 120, 125, | S<>121 96p | 519, 610).THOMSON (VK300, | PRICE: 200p |
| VTis5, 150, 186, 170, 175, 220, 225, 250, | SANYO | 305, 306, 3301), FERGUSON | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH 26 mm |
| 258, 26.14150 VM500 VM600 |  | (3V00, 16, 22, 24, 3292, 8900, | USED ON: KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, |
| J.v.c. | VTC530, VTC5350, VTCS400, |  | KV2060 |
| HR3300. HR3330, HR3360, MR3660. | VTC5500 70 |  | PRICE: 125p |
| HR7200, HR7300 700 | VTCP100, vic9300 |  | PART NO: (POWER SWITCH $21 \mathrm{~mm}+$ |
| ${ }_{\text {HR7350, }}^{\text {HR7655 }}$ HR760, HR76610, HR7650. 75 p |  | BLAUPUNKT,ORION (VH1, 2A),VL02 30p | REMOTE SWITCH) |
|  | VHR1 1500, 23770 MVA220 |  | USED ON: KV2020 |
|  | VHR 2100 . VHR 2300 , VHR2500, | NATIONAL (NV200, 2010, 3000, | PRICE £2.00 |
|  |  | 7000, 8150, 8200, 8400, 8600 | H) |
|  |  | 8610, 8620), SHARP (VC2300, |  |
|  | VHR120. 130, 14, 141. 143, 14, 150, 151. 153. | 6000, |  |
| 440.44 i . $500,5350.700,750.950$ | 154. 15. 18, 171, VHR194, 220, 23, 235. 240 . | 6000, | KV2052, KV2056, KV2212, |
|  |  | 8300) | V2215, KV2216, KV2252, |
|  | 274, VHRA770. 5080, 51900, $5200.53300,5350$. | AKAI IVS ${ }^{10}$ ),GRANADA | $705$ |
|  | 7400, 7550, 7550, 7530, 7530, VHR75540. |  | 2706, KV275PE3, |
| 305, SR330, HRS 10 , | 77700. 774, 7800, 7810, 8000. 8800, 8200. | (VHSXJ3), TT (VR3993,3994), | KV2756PE3 35p |
| 720, 730, 740, 70, HRD820, 日800, 700,880 , | 8250, 8500,VHR88800, 88811. VHRO4400, 4410, | JVC (HR2650, 7600, 7610, 7650, |  |
| 510. 560. 980. HROX20. 25. HAJ2 10. | 2500, 4500, VHRD4660, 4770, 4890, 670075p | JVC (HR2650, 7600, 7610, 7650. | REPLACEMENT IDLER TYRES |
|  | VTR1000 | 7655), TELEFUNKEN (VR530, | AKAI M132773 M32773 IT01 |
|  | $\underline{V T C 5010}$ 75p | 535, 539, 550, 630, 650), | MZ366960J2 |
| HRJ600 | SHARP | THOMSON (V309, 316, 357 | GOLDSTAR VXP0521 IT17 |
|  | vC200, 399, 334, 385, |  | HITACHI 6861471 |
| matsui | VC7300, VC7700, VC7750, VC7800. | VK309, 411,TX8000), | 6861482 IT04 |
| VX500, 730, 735, 750, 755. 765, 850, 6 | vcssoe vcr300 | FERGUSON (3V31, 8941, 8942) | 6886971 TT05 |
| Vx1000, v×2000, vx2500, vx3000. | VC350. 387. 471, 473. 481, 482, 483, 486. |  |  |
|  | 453, 256, 8481, 80p | AUTHENTIC (N850), DECCA VL07 40p | JVCl PU 48967B IT06 |
| VXB000 | VC $402.500,571.573,581,582,583,584$, |  | FERGUSON PU 51380 IT07 |
| $\underset{\text { Mirsubishl }}{\substack{\text { M } 200}}$ | 585, vCSF3, vCC5581 | (VR8300),GRANADA (VHSTJ3, | PU 51402A IT08 |
| H5300, 301, 302. 307, 310, 337, 338,347, | 692. $62.8584,695.693$ | WJ1, WJ3), ITT (VR3913, 3914, | PU 55373 IT09 |
| HSE10, 20, 30.70 |  | 3963) JVC (HT7200, 7300, 7350, | PU 55374 IT10 |
|  |  | 7700) TELEFUNKEN (VR450, | NATIONAL VXP 0329 |
| H5338. HS319, HS410 1100 | 102. 108. 104. 131, 140, 170. 202.03. | 7700) TELEFUNKEN NR450, | HASONIC VXP0343 |
| H5M1000.16. HSM223. 25, 33, 34, 35, 37. 54. | VCA236, 501. 502, 602, 5012, VCB3311. 361. | 520, 529, 540, 549, 620, 640, 920, | PANASONIC VXP 0343 IT12 |
| 55, 57. 58, 59, 68 | VCO801, $802, \mathrm{VCH8551}, \mathrm{852}. \mathrm{882}, \mathrm{VCM73}$, |  | VXP 0344 IT13 |
|  |  | 1920), THOMSO | VXP 0401 IT14 |
| N899 PVC2300, PVC2400 |  | VK308, 309, 312, 410), | VXP 0433 TT15 |
|  | 48, 50, $505,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58$. $V \subset A 60,605,615,67,68,1097, \mathrm{VCB320}$. | FERGUSON (3V23, 29, 30, 8923. | VXP 0463 |
|  |  |  | VXP 0521 IT17 |
| N9510. $9520,9530,9670$ $\qquad$ 85p | 81, 85. 355, 910, VC51000, | 8924, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8940) | VXP 0521 |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | 313, VCT96ET |  | VXP 0581 iT18 |
| NV300. NV330pX. NV332. NV333 NV340. | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | GRA | SANYO 1430662T15620 IT 19 |
| NV77\%, NV788 | Sony | (VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388, | SHARP NIDLO05GEZZ IT20 |
| NV2000. NV2010, NV3000 |  | 390, 393, 9300, 9500, 9700) | NIDLOO06GEZZ |
| NV7000. NV7200, N77800 |  | 390, 393, 930, 9500, 9700) | NPLY0107GEZZ IT22 |
| NV230. 250. 280. 430. 431. 433. 150, 460. |  |  |  |
|  | SLV255. 125, 213, 225. 262. SLVx1. | PANASONIC |  |
|  | $\frac{20,3}{}$ | MODE SWITCHES | 20p EACH |
|  | ${ }_{\text {V55. V57 }}$ |  | 16p EACH FOR A PACK OF 5 FOR EACH MODEL |
|  | V33, v31, v32, v51, v52, v53, v9600, | NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) | 13P EACH FOR A PACK OF 10 FOR EACH MODEL |
| NVFV1, NVM $10,3000,3300,40,7,5000$. ${ }^{\text {cop }}$ | V5680 85p <br> V61, V63, V65, V66, V67 150 p | NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 £3.50 |  |
| NVM 7 , NVM 3 , NVMS 710 P | 85.86 80p |  | RANDATA LT |
| VR16460, VRG620 | V108, 109, 110, 120, 130. 140, 199, 209, 210. | NV830 (VSS0091) £2.10 |  |
| RR6550 ${ }^{\text {P6e }}$ | ${ }_{850}^{2171, ~ 711,280}$ | NV $300,333,340,366,688,777,778$ | l: 0181-900 2329 |
| VAR2025, VR25880 | V91 G, V95G ${ }^{1159}$ |  |  |
| 186. 190, 286, 291. 292, 469, 471. 562. | V212, 213, 22-2, 312, 322, 403, 412, 413, 610. | (VSS0060 £3.75 | Fax: 0181-903 6126 |
|  |  | NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)£2.00 |  |

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS

## amstrad

VCR700
GELT SET. FINCH ROLLER. REEL IOLER. VIDEO LAMP Order Code: SK41

## FERGUSON \& JVC

3V42/43
HRD455/HRO725
Contents Econamy Kit Contents BELT SET, PINCH ROLIER, BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER CLUTCH MECHANISM, TENSION SUPPLY CLUTCH, TAKE UP
BAND BAND $\begin{array}{llll}\text { BAND } & & \text { CLUTCH } & \\ \text { Order Code: SK37 } & \text { £16.00 } & \text { ORDER CODE: SK38 } & \end{array}$ 3V58/59/6d/65
HRO170/180/210/230/300/320/370/400/430/530/700/750 HRS5000
Content
BEIT SET, PINCH ROLLER, IOLER ARM, TENSIDN BAND Order Code: SK44

3V2s/3V30
HR7200/738077350
Contents
beit set, pinch roller. tension bano, idler tyres Order Code: SKOS

## 3V35/36, 38/39/49

HRO110/111/120/225
COLIT SET, PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BAND, IDLER TYRES Order Code: SK04

3 3 $31 / 3 \mathrm{~V} 42$
HR76007610/7650/7655
BELT SET, TMS REEL TABLE TVRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL IDLER. T/S CLUTCH. T/N IDLER. ELT SET, T/S REEL TABLE YRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL TENSION BAND. VIDEO LAMP T/N CLUTCH Order Code: SK33 f11.00 OROER CDDE: SK3A

235/3033,
HRD110/111/120/121/225
BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE TrRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IDLER. REEL
IOLER. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK35

3V2/3V30
HRD7200/7300/7350
Contenis TU REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE PINCH ROLLER. REEL TVRE. PINCH ROLLER REE TENSION BAND. VIDEO LAMP TUS CIUTCH TIDLER TYRE Order Code: SK31 f10.00 ORDER CODE SK32
$3 V 44 / 45 / 28 / 53 / 54 / 55 / 57$
$H R P 50 / 4 R 0140 / 150 / 158 / 10$
HRP50/HRO140/150/158/160
HRO250/257/565/566/755
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
Economy Kit Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLUER
CLUTCH MECHANISM. TENSION
Order Code: SK39 ET5.00 ORDER CODE: SK40

## FISHER

FVHPSos/906/9C7/90 $/ 9 / 910 / 911 / 916 / 918$ Economy Kit Contants
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT. IDLER TYRE
TENSION BANO
E13.00 ORDER COOE SKSS
FVHPG15/618/620/622/710/711/715/716/720/721/722/725/

## 730/830/840

| Contents | Economy Rit Contcnts |
| :--- | :--- |
| BEIT SET. PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER |
| IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT. | IDLER TRE |
| TENSION BAND |  |

E11.00 ORDER COOE SKG9

## HITACHI

VT1INT3
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROUER TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES Order Code: SKO8

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER <br> Price: $£ 5.00$ each

## AMSTRAD MODE KIT <br> Price: $£ 2.75$ each

## SEE OUR <br> SPECIAL OFFERS <br> ON PAGE 662

VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

VIIIVI33
Contents
Contents
ELT SET. T/UP REEL TABLE BELT SET. PINCH ROULER
TYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE
50 TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW
loler. Clutch pla
tension bano
dor Code: SK45 Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLUER FFREW ARM CLUTCH PLATE FFREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE Order Code: SK49

VT400/405/410/13/12715/18/420/25/26/28/430/31/35/48/450/498
510/520/25/26/530/35/38/540/545/46/48/570/75/576/580/85/88
Contents
TIMING BELT. PINCH RDUER FF/REW AAM. CLUTCH BASE.
TENSION BANO
VT $100 / 110 \times 111 / 113 / 115 / 118 / 120 / 125 / 128 / 130 / 130 / 138 / 145 / 150 /$ 175/220/225/250/255/258/260/VTL30
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH RDLLER. FFTREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE.

## E5.00 TENSION BANO

Order Code: SK51
PANASONIC
NV2000/NV2010
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES
TENSION BAND. IO
NY 300 NV330/NV333/NV340;NV368
Comtents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IOLER TYRE
Order Code: SK01

## NV2000/N

COntents BET. FINCH ROLLER. FF
IDLER. PLAY IDLER. TENSION
BAND. VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK13
Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER,
IOLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER.
TENSION 8AND
C8.50 ORDER COOE SK12

## $C$ 10 1 0

## COnfents BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. <br> IOLER UNIT. PLAY IDLER.

TENSION BANO
Order Code: SK15
NVG7/NVG9/NVG1a/NVG11/NVG12/NVG14NVG15/NVG16/ NVG18/NVG30/NVG12O/NVGI3O/NVGAOONVH65 (PX/ACV AG1810 (P/K)

| Contents | Ecanomy Kit Contants |
| :--- | :--- |
| LOADING BELT. CAPSTAN | LOADING BELT. CAPSTAN |
| BELT. PINCH ROLLER. IOLER | BELT. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER. |
| TENSION BAND | TYRE | TENSION BAND



## NV332

BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, PLAY IDLER FF/REW IOLER. TENSION BANO. FF/REW TYRE

Economy Kit Contants
BELT SET, PINCH ROLIER IENSION BAND. FF/REW TYRE PLAY IDLER TYRE. FF/REW
IDLER TYRE Order Code: SK29 f1200 ORDER CODE: SK30


| AG1200PV/AG1500PK |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contents |  | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, |  | BELT SET. PINCH ROUER |
| IDIER TENSION BANO |  | IDLER TYRE |
| Order Code: SK23 | 56.00 | ORDER CODE SK24 |

IDLER TENSION BANO
NV600; NV688
Contents BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, PLAY IDLER. FFREW IDLER. TENSION BAND Order Code: SK25
NVT3ONVTTO
COntents
SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT
PINCH ROLIER. IDLER UNIT.

SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT
PINCH ROLIER. IDLER UNIT. TENSION BAND

## NV370/NV380/480/530/780/830/850/AG2100PK/AG2200PK

| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| :--- | :--- |
| BELT SEI, PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |
| IOLER. TENSION BAND | IDLER TRE |
| Ordor Code: SK21 | E5.00 ORDER CODE: SKZ2 | Order Code: SK2

## NV777/NV7B8

BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER, IDLER UNIT. TENSIDN BAND Order Coda: SK17

Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLIER JDLER TYRE OROER CODE: SK18

2

8275 £4.00

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## SHARP

VC381
BEET SET. PINCH ROLLER
Ecanomy Nit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER REEL IOLER TYRE
REEL IDLER. TENSION BANO.
O.
f8.00 OROER COOE: SK48
£3.25
VC500~VC5TINC581/NC582NC5s3NC584/VC5F3
Contemts Economy Kit Contents
BEEE IOLER TENSION BANO BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER Order Code: SKEO E950 ORDER COD
3.00 VC781/NC7810NC7822NC785/VC786/VC793NCS00 VCA1CONCA102NCA104NCA202
Comte
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. Economy Kit Contents REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE BANO
Order Code: SKG4 ET3.50 ORDER CODE: SKOS E3.75
VC681/NC682NC684NC685NC693/NC699NC6F3NC700
Contents Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER REEL DRIVE UNITT TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE BAND
Order Code: SKEZ E13.50 ORDER CODE SKG3
FOR MORE DETAILS OF OVER 500 TYPES OF SERVICE KITS

PLEASE RING US!

## BACKUP BATTERIES

REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NI-CAD BACKUP BATTERIES Replaces Ferguson Part No: 00E5-057-001, used on TX10, L2V
Replaces Philips Part Nos:
138-10138, 138-10313. 1.2V-90mAh
Replaces Phillps Part Nos:
138.1229, 2.4V-90mAh

138-1229, 2.4V - 90mAh $£ 1.35$ Replaces Ferguson Part Nos:00E6-066-001, 2.4V Used on: $3 \vee 35,3 V 56,3 \vee 58,3 V 65$

## REPLACEMENT <br> LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

 ORION 3714002 FIDELTY ZX300 FE TX 10090 DEG SABA 490007182 FE TX90 WHITE E3.25 ITT D307/37 EO BLAUPUNKT 210 GRUNDIG 2922010 ITT CVC800/1/3TTD218/37 EO NORMENDE 5255 SABA 81000200 SALORA 1236 EO SABA 811-50-24 TELEFUNKEN AT 1 TELEFUNKEN EQ SALORA FMO218B NORMENDE 5255 ITT CVC 1150/1 ITT COMPACT 80
FE TX 100 GREEN HINARI CT4/5 5113 SELECO 6320410 BLIUPUNKT 8667 IT COMPACT 81
ITT CT3326 MUL
ITT D066/37 EO
75. 3546 EQ

SABA 849380920
HITACHI 2434141 CP
FE TX 100110 D
HANTAREX 28021
SHARP C3700 21
SHARP C3700 EQ
0 FERGUSON 00D3-508-002

PANASONIC TLF14568F
2000p LOT41
PANASONIC TLF14584
Used On: TC2210. TC2160.
TX1752, TX2112
TX2112, TX2162, TXC22
PANASONIC TLF14586F
IC1651,
LOT42
TC2253. TC2263, TX5500
hivari
Used On: CT15
HITACHI 2434274
1600p LOT43
1250p LOT44
CPT2174, CPT2176, CPT2178, 2434274
mostack line outpur transformers for over 100 different

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 recommended parts is supplied for the most popular models, which when fitted should overcome this.

| MAKE \& MODEE | ORDER CDEE | PSICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRDECO, PRD900 | SATPSUI | 6500 |
| PACE $\$ 59000,9205,9010,9210,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 6500 |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRO520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRDSOC | SATPSU4 | 650p |
| AMSTRAD SRX34]. SRX345. SRX350 | SATSPU5 | 650 p |
| PACE 01000150 | SATPSU6 | 6500 |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | 650p |
| PACE MSStio | SATPSU8 | 730 p |
| PACE MSS200300 APPOL | SATPSU9 | 900p |
| PACE MSS50Q1000 | SATPSU10 | 1230p |
| FERGUSON SRD4 | SATPSU11 | 835p |
| ECHOSTAR SA550J | SATPSU12 | 17350 |
| ECHOSTAR 6500 7700087800 | SATPSU13 | 3125 p |
| AMSTRAD SRDEOB | SATPSU14. | 3125p |
| M1MTEC [Surensent | SATPSU15 | 75p |
| AMSTRAD SRDTOUSROSO/SAXIOC3OT SAX501/10022001/SR02000 SAT250 | SATPSU15 | 730p |

SAX501/100222001/SR02000 SAT250
PACE 9 gOO SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMER Order Code: PACE 9000 Price: 800 p PACE PRD800/PRD900 SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMER Order Code: PRD800 Price: 550p

## SATELLITE TUNERS

 PACE PRD800/MSS200 2 GhzOrder Code: TUNER 01 Price: 1650p + VAT PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz
Order Code: TUNER 02 Price: 1650 p + VAT
JUST ARRIVED $\star \star \star \star$ SUPDOWER SUPPLY REGULATOR

## ALBA CTV10 TRAVELLER NIKKAI BABY 10

ORDER CODE: BABY 10 PRICE: 1200 p + VAT

Audio Control Head
AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVA1, 2,3, VCR4500, $4600 \mathrm{MKII}, 4700$, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200.5600, 6600, ViP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDEA, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 13500

AMSTRAO ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, $6000,6100.8600$ 8602, 8603, VCR $8604,8700,8704,8714,3800,9005,8244$ Also fits: ANTECH, BONOSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLD HAND, GRANADA. HINARI, MARRUUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWAOA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound
Head for National Panasonic

| Patt number | MODELS | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VBR $\operatorname{cog1}$ | NVG7 atc | $875 p$ |
| VB40050 | NV300, NV340 ct | 875p |
| VEROC61 | NVT71 exc | 875p |
| VBP0103A | NV250, NV450 ote | 625p |
| V800125 |  | 625p |

8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control A single remote control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite A single remote control to operate
Replaces up to 8 remotes with one - Simple 4 digit setup routine Controls 1000 s of models . Teictext functions with Fastext Clear (large key) layour • Code Search Facility
Sytish and easy to operate - Replace broken or lost remores Original remote not required

$$
\text { Order Code } \mathbf{8} \text { WAY PRICE: } 14.50 \text { p + VAT }
$$

## Cassette DC Motors



| Replacement Video Cassette Housings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAME | MODELS | CODE | Price |
| AKA1 | VS35. VS53, VS55. VS56. VS75 | CH18 | 32000 |
| GRANADA | VHSDPI | CHE5 | 11000 |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CH01 | 28000 |
| GOLDSTAR | GHVI299P. 1291P. 1295P, 9400. 73401, GSE1295P, GSE1691?. 209010. 200510. VCP4200. 4300. 4301. 4325, VCP4306, $4311,4315$. 4316. 4320.4321 .4325 | CH25 | 20009 |
|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232. 1240. 1241, 1242. 1244, 12+5, 1248, 6HV8000, |  |  |
|  | 8200 | CH28 | 29000 |
| FERGUSON \& JV.C. | $3 V 38.3 V 39,8943,8944,8951$, $3 \sqrt{35} .3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{3V9}$. , HRD 150, 111 . 120, 121, 225 | CH01 | 28000 |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V}: 2.3 \mathrm{3} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 4.3 \mathrm{~V} 5,3 \mathrm{3} 48$. 3V53, 3V55, $3 \sqrt{55}, 3 \sqrt{57}, 6945$, B947, 8948 , بRD 140 . <br> 141, 150, 157, 158, 150, 250, HRO257, 455, 565, 566.723, 735 | CHOZ | 2800 p |
|  | 8948,8950, FVIOB, 12L, 13H, 14 T , 208, 218, 22L. 26. 395. HRO230. 430,530 | CHOS | 28009 |
|  |  E95C, 8951. HRO170. HRDI80. |  |  |
|  | HRD370 | CHas | 2800 p |
|  | FV31A | CHIG | $4300 \%$ |
|  | HRD515. 520. 527, 540. 550. 580. $500,610,620$, ESO. 570, HRD8OO. 840. 850. 860, 4050, 6600 . F 337 H | CH2O | 22000 |
|  | HRD540, 580, 850, 860, 910, 960, HRD970. HRDX20. FEAGUSON FV57H | CH27 | 2400p |
| IT.T. | VR3605. VR3905 | CH01 | 28000 |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946. 3948. 3975 , 3986, 3955 . $3 \times 97.6948$ | CH02 | 2800p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3s38, 3595. 3997, 6548 | CH02 | 20000 |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CHO6 | 43000 |
| N.E.C. | NB30EG, NZ31EG, NE31EG, N832, NE33EG | CH01 | 28000 |
|  | N395 | CH02 | 28000 |
| P\%ILIPS | CASSETTE LITT ASSEMBLY (G9I DV186, 190, 266, 471, $562,761$. VR6180, 6182, 6185. 8285 , VAE230 6291, 6293, 6362, 6377,6393, 6467, E468. 6470 , VR6561, 6870, 6750 . 6761, 6870.6970 | CH05 | 1100 p |
|  | v96443 | CH22 | 29000 |
|  | VR648 | CH23 | 2500p |
|  | 49SB6 | CH24 | 2500 p |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH851, VCH852 | CH22 | 29000 |
|  | VCA103, 100GV. 106.106 GVM 2546 VM | CH23 | 25000 |
|  | VCS211, 24, 5055. 605 VCB230. VCD806G, 810G. VCT212. 310. 410G, 610 | $\mathrm{CH}_{24}$ | 2500p |
| TELEFUNKEN | Vล2\%\% | CH02 | 28000 |
| THOMSON | V320, 321, 323, 326, 4200, 4300 | CHO1 | 28800 |
|  | V3*2, 343, 352, 353. 350, 36f, 368. $4210,4230,4260,4400$, V5500. 6000, 8540 | CH02 | 2850 p |
| TOSHISA | V55. V57 | $\mathrm{CHOT}^{\text {chen }}$ | 28000 |
|  | V65, V56 | CH02 | 28000 |


| DESCRIPTION | volume | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VDEO HEAD CLEANER | 751M: | SPO1 | 1800 |
| SWITEH CLEANER | 176ML | SPO2 | 180\% |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SPO3 | 2100 |
| FREEZE IT | 170ML | SPO4 | 3200 |
| fREEZE It | +00ML | SP15 | 6000 |
| FGAM CLEANER | +00ML | SP05 | 2000 |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150 ML | SP06 | 1500 |
| AEROKLEANE | 135 ML | SP07 | 2200 |
| AERO OUSTER | 150ML | SP08 | 310 p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {chop }}$ |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 MLL | SPO9 | 2500 |
| GLASS CIEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 1603 |
| COLDKLENE | 250M.1 | SP13 | 2309 |
| EXCEL POUSH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 1500 |
| ADHESTVE 12 D | +601. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | SP19 | 1903 |
| LAGEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240, |
| REFURE 140 | +00Mi, | SP21 | 2409 |
| TUBE SIUCON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP13 | 210 p |
| TUBE SIUICON SEALANT WHHTE | 759ML | Spı22 | 2802 |
| TUBE SILCON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 2800 |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 1500 |
| QRIVE CLEANER | 200ML | S924 | 1500 |
| SChEEN CLEANER | 200 ML | S225 | 1500 |
| COMPUTER CARE KTT | - | SP26 | 21000 |

All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& packago will be charged as follows
300 p for 5 cans $\quad 450$ p for more than 5 cans
Cassette Tape Heads
HEAD TYPE
MONOHEAD
STEREO HEAD
MIN: पEAD
AUTOREVERSE HEAD

Soldering Accessories

| oescraption | CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTEX SOLEERING IRONS |  |  |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC (XS25W 240V) | \$ 501 | 900 p |
| 15 WATT 2 H0 VAC IXS $15 W 240 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | S102 | 900p |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450p |
| 15 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 450 p |
| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES |  |  |
| SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) | 5108 | 350 D |
| SPARE SPONGE | Siog | 55p |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES | 5110 | 500p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | Stil | 650p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$112 | 700p |
| desoldering alos |  |  |
| SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE $12 \mathrm{MM} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ | 5107 | ${ }^{80 p}$ |
| SOLDER MBP 1. $2 \mathrm{MBAX} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$ | S113 | 450p |
| DESOLDERING PUMP | \$105 | 3200 |
| SPARE NOZZLE | S108 | 60p |

## FAULT FINDING GUIDE BOOKS

Satellite Fault Finding Guide Issue 1 Listing about 1,000 faults for over a range of 24 different brands.

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Price $\mathbf{£ 8 . 5 0 \text { - No VAT. }}$

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The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000
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generic table of alf type designations.
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## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Order Code: SP14
Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 13 p each pack of 25 pcs

## VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS

Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet Order Code: TOOL9 Price 125p
Specifically designed for video maintenance
UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR TOOL
Hand tool designed for extracting hard to remove heads without damage to either the head or the mounting assembly. Adjustable so as to suit various brand heads. PRICE - 600p

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Te!: 0181-900 2329
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REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS/CD PICK UPS

| REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS |  |  | 45150124 45150146 | LOT137 1600p LOT136 1600p | $\begin{aligned} & 094 \cdot 010210.6 \\ & 094-010270.0 \end{aligned}$ | LOT59 1750p LOT186 1825p | Modeta $\frac{1}{\text { Dascription }}$ | Order Code Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part No. | Code P | Price | 45150301 | Lotits 1500p | 094.0103880.7 | LOT245 1900p | ANWA |  |
| AKAI |  |  | 45150302 | LOT180 1550p | 094-910520.8 | LOT188 182 |  | SSis2a - 18000 |
| 45150344 | LOTS6 | 1660p | 45150304 | LOT169 1500p | 094-0105771.1 | LOT285 1450 |  |  |
| 101-2140017-03 | LDT278 16 | 1600p | 45150305 | LOT180 1550p | 610.018.6820 | LOT189 1650p |  |  |
| 101-220005-034 | 1077216 | 1600p | 45150306 | LOT158 1550p | ${ }^{610.018 .6637}$ | LOT215 1800p |  |  |
| D 050137 | L0T27 14 | 1450p | 45150308 | 10 T22 1500p | SHARP |  |  | KSSI52A |
| D05337 | LOT207 15 | 1550p | 45150309 | L0T178 1500p | ATANF 1220 CEZZ | LOT39 1850p | $\frac{\mathrm{Cc}}{}$ |  |
| D056,37 | LOT56 16 | 1850p | 45150310 | LOT168 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZZ | LOT202 1800p |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{KSS2103} & 20000\end{array}$ |
| D059/37 | LOT200 18 | 1800p | 45150313 | Lотз ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ 1500p | HTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 1800p | XP31, XP33, X X 5 S $\times$ XP8 | K5220A ${ }^{25090}$ |
| D069/37 | LOTS6 16 | 1850p | 45150316 | L0T174 71000 | RTRNF 1788 BMZZ | LOT211 1850p | XP6. X - 7 | KSS331A 34000 |
| FCM 2015 AL | L078 15 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOTz2 15000 | ATANF 1788 CEZZ | LOT211 1850p |  |  |
| ferguson |  |  | 45150318 | LOT192 1650 | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 1750p | Con3.003 | KSS151A - 1900\% |
| $\infty$ 0.-3.508.001 | Lor38 16 | ${ }^{1650 p}$ | 45150319 | L0才30 1500p | ATRNF 2002 EMZZ | LOT307 1450p | CD25, CD26, CD27, CD32, CD36, C037, CO52. CO55, CD57, CD650, CD570, CO63, CO750, CO79, <br>  | KSS210a 200 |
| 00 D-3.508-002 | Lot38 | 1850p | 45150320 | LOT190 1650p | RTRNF 2002 CEZZ | 1450p |  |  |
| 000 D-3.503-003 | LOT276 | 1650 p | 45150322 | LOT196 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | DENOK <br> DCD15001. DCD 5 20. DCDE3520 | KSS15:A |
| 00 D.3.515.001 PLI | LOT276 15 | 1550p | 45150324 | LOT194 45509 <br> 10722 15000 | FTRNF 2004 BMZ | LOT307 | OCOTSL | K 515298180009 |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4208-009$ | LOT79 1 | 1800 p | 45150325 | LOT22 1500 p | ATRNF 2005 BMZZ | Lот308 1425p |  | 20009 |
| 00 D-4.208-002 | LOT9 18 | 1800p | 45150326 | LOT198 1550p | RTRMF 2006 BMZZ | L0т338 1425p | 1290, CDD2060, DCD20086, DCDO315. DCO480. DCDS88, DCD6615, DCO |  |
| 000-4-235-002 | LOT24s 1 | 1250p | 45150328 | LOT27 1460p | hTRNF 2007 BM | L0т307 1450p |  | KSS2004 26000 |
| 000 0-4.235-002 | Lors1 1 | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 1550p | RTRNF 2023 SI |  | oldstar |  |
| 00 D-4.235-00201G | L0r81 1 | 1800p | 45150330 | LOT179 155 | SONY |  |  |  |
| 000 D-4250-004 Hm | L0т38 | ${ }^{1850}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 45150331 | LOT207 16509 | 3753100 | LOT275 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { KSS2T0A } & \frac{20000}{2000 p} \\ \hline \text { KSS210B } \end{array}$ |
| $00 \mathrm{H} \cdot 0.701 .2400$ | LOT182 | 1550p | 45150334 | LOT56 1850 | 1-439-243.00 | LOT91 1700 p |  |  |
| 06 D-3-283-001 | LOT88 1 | ${ }^{14000}$ | 45150335 | L0193 ${ }^{\text {Lis }}$ | 1-1.39-243-11 | LOTS ${ }^{\text {8700p }}$ | GRUNOKG | H0PM3 2150 p |
| $060.3-2083-008$ | 10782 | 1400p | 45150338 | L0T200 1600p | 1.439243 .12 | LOT91 1700p |  | P |
| $060.3 .3 .084-001$ $060.3 .087-00 t$ | LOT23 | $\begin{aligned} & 1400 p \\ & 14000 \end{aligned}$ | 45150320 45150342 | LOT56 1650p | $1.439-243.31$ $1.439-2632$ | Lot229 Lot229 1700p 1700p |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { KSS2100 } & 2000 \mathrm{P} \\ \hline \mathrm{KSS220A} & \mathbf{2 5 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| 06 [-3.-388-001 | L0r84 1 | 1450p | 45150343 | LOT196 1550p | $1-1439-24341$ | L0T228 1700 | $\frac{\text { coper }}{}$ | ${ }^{34000}$ |
| 06 D-3-093-081 | LOTzOA 1 | 1800p | 45150344 | Lot56 1680p | 1-439-244.00 | LOT48 1800p | COSOS | OFtimas 36000 |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | LOT87 1 | ${ }^{1450}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 45150366 | LOT201 1650p | 1-339-24-14 | LOT48 1800p | HTTACH1 |  |
| $060.3-095-002$ | LOTB7 1 | 1450p | 45150350 | Lot27 1450p | 1.-339.244.21 | LOT48 1800p | dawses | HOPM 315 |
| © 0.-33-512-001 | LOT204 1 | 1600p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1-439-244.31 | LOT48 1800p | $\frac{\text { F. } \times 10}{\text { a }}$ |  |
| FETX 100 90 DEG | Lotod 1 | 1500p | 45150375 | LOTS6 1650p | 1-439.256-00 | TT45 | - $\times$ ¢C10 |  |
| FETX 90 WHITE | ${ }^{2} 1076$ | 1650 p | 45161601 | LOT22 1500p | 1-439-258-11 | LOTC5 1800p | J.v.C. |  |
| FETX 100100 DEG | Lот34 | 1500p | ${ }_{731003}$ Mis ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1-439-256-29 | LOTCS 1800p |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 31003 | LOT51 1650p | 1-399.256-22 | LOTCS 1800p |  | (415 50000 |
| 29201.008.01 | LOT153 | 1750p | ${ }_{3}^{2751683999}$ | LOT49 ${ }^{\text {LOTS0 }}$ | $1-133-276-21$ | LOT230 1700p |  |  |
| 29201.014 .01 | LOT140 ${ }^{\text {LOT149 }}$ | ${ }^{1850 p}$ | 334 B 07893 334 B 078030 | LOT50 ${ }^{\text {Lorso }}$ 1700p | 1439.2880 .00 | LOT92 1700p |  | 3600p |
|  | LOT60 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1400p } \\ & \text { 1250p } \end{aligned}$ | 334 B 08104 | L074 1800p | 1-439-280-13 | LOT92 1700 p | 价 |  |
| 29201.018.01 | L0T163 | ${ }^{1300 p}$ | ${ }^{334} \mathrm{~B}$-88108 | (07295 16000 | 1.439-286-00 | LOTA6 1800p |  |  |
| 29201.018.02 | 10761 | 1700p | 334 P 18566 | L075: ${ }^{16500}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1-4393-285-11}$ | LOT4 |  |  |
| 29201.019.09 | LOTE2 | 1250p | 334 P 18507 | 10775 |  | LOT46 | XLV274BK XLI465TN. XCZ4648K XLZ574, XL7074, XTMXGG7, XTMXG9, XTS60 | 5 |
| ${ }^{29201.019 .02}$ | LOTS2 | 1250p | 5908-0500 | L0770 | $1.439 \cdot 286-21$ | LOT46 1800p | KENHOOD |  |
| 22201.022 .01 | ${ }_{\text {LOTV6 }}$ | ${ }^{17800}$ | D 108,37 DCF1577 | L0T273 | $1-439-288.00$ | LOT228 1730p | DPAT, OPSEOSTG, DP8820, OP87, L | KSSIT22A 180 |
| ${ }_{29201.022 .03}^{2929.022 .02}$ | LOT165 | 1800p | DCF150 DCF207A |  | 1-439-288.12 | LOT228 1760p |  |  |
| ${ }_{29201.022 .04}$ | LOT165 | 1750p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 1550p | 1-439-289.00 | LOTE 1800p |  |  |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1750p | MSH-1FBW08 | LOT8 1500p | $1.439 \cdot 289-27$ | L0T47 1800p |  |  |
| 29201.024.01 | LOT65 | 1700p | MIKKA |  | 1.439.289-22 | L0T4 |  |  |
| 29201.024.04 | LOT164 |  | baby10 | LOTE7 1450p |  |  | UO502, U070, UO709, UD90, XE5 | KSS240A A 28009 |
| HINAR1 |  |  | ORION | LOTO2 1500p | $1.4392-294 \cdot 11$ | L0т93 1650p |  | KSS $331 A$ 34009 <br> RH8136A 4500p |
| 154138 K 5113914 | ${ }_{\text {LOOT24 }}$ | 1500 p | ${ }^{37} 14002$ SASIC | toro | 1.439-294-21 | เот269 155 |  |  |
| 51139141 5114184 | LOT24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1500p } \\ & \text { 1500p } \end{aligned}$ |  | 20т39 185 | $1<39.303 .00$ | LOT94 1700p | Pa |  |
|  | Lot24 | $1500 p$ | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 1500p | 1-439.303-11 | LOT24 1700 p |  |  |
| HM51 16-11838-1 |  | 1500p | TLF 14529 F | Lот39 1850p | 1-49.303-31 | tot94 1700p | SLI | 61.3009 |
| hitachi |  |  | TIF 14567 F | LOT39 1850p | 1-439.303-32 | 1079 \% 1700 p |  |  |
| 2424593 | LOL4 | 1250p | TUF:4588F | LOTAS 1500p | 1.439.311-00 | LOT95 1550p |  |  |
| 2432101 | 1079 | 1800p | TLF 12558 F | LOT41 2000p | 1.439.311-11 | LOT95 1550p |  |  |
| 2432269 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 125888 F | LOT42 ${ }^{\text {1800p }}$ | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 1550 | PHILIPS <br> A78304. CDO70. CDOSO, 000 , 910, 920. PART NO. 4822 | 4822-691 3100p |
| 2432611 | L0T80 | 1800p | The 15606 F | LOT256 2500p | 1-239.311-31 | LOT95 1550p | ${ }^{\text {COP}}$ |  |
| 2432651 | Lotso | 1800p | TLF 70012 | $10778{ }^{1500 p}$ | 1.43931132 | 20T95 15500 |  |  |
| 2432751 | LOT169 | 1500p | TFF 70012 F | $10778{ }^{1500 p}$ | 1.439.33i.22 | LoT96 1550 p |  |  |
| 2232981 | L0T37 | 1300p | TLF 70012A |  | 1.439.331.41 |  |  |  |
| 2632981 | Lот37 | 1300p | TFF 70018 |  | ${ }_{\text {1. }}^{1-43993332-32-11}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { LOT99 } & 1700 p \\ \text { LOT9 } & 17000\end{array}$ |  | COM 121 22009 |
| 2432982 | Lотз | 1300p | TFF 70018 F | LOT274 1560 p | 1.439332-19 | L0799 | C0\%210.40 | cowill |
| 2433011 | Lот 171 | 1650p | TFF 70161 |  | 1.4339332 .21 $1.429 .332-4$ | LOT99 LOT100 17000 1700p | Az806 | 333008 |
| 2433012 243304 | LOT171 | 1850 p <br> 1850 |  | LO72 1600 p | 1.4.439.332-4.4 | LOT101 1700p | Fw11 |  |
| 2433212 | ${ }_{10 \text { OT168 }}$ | 1500p | TFF701628 | L072 18009 | 1-439.332.52 | LOT100 1700p |  |  |
| 2433291 | LOT172 | 1700p | THF70162G | $1072{ }^{1600 p}$ | 1.439.-333-00 | LOT270 1550p |  |  |
| 2433301 | LOT2:5 | 1600p | TfF 770018 | LOT274 1550p | 1-439.-333.11 | LOT270 155 |  |  |
| 2,133341 | LOT188 | 1900p | PHILIPS |  | 1.439 333-12 | L07270 1550 |  |  |
| 2433442 | LOT191 | 1600p | 482214010142 | LOT1422 1800p | i. $4339-363-11$ | LOT268 1550p | PONLSO, POMLSS, PDS SSO, PDM 530 , PDM |  |
| 2433455 | Lotal | 1600 p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 1450p | 1-439.363-21 | LOT268 1650p |  |  |
| 2,334352 $2 ; 33453$ | 10182 | 1400p | ${ }_{4822}^{4822} 1401010151$ | LOT102 2150p | 1-439.387.11 | LOT311 1600p |  |  |
| 2:33453 | Lot82 | 1400p | 4822 <br> 4822 <br> 4140 <br> 10161 | LOT102 21500 | 1-439387.21 | L0T311 1600p |  |  |
| 2633521 243561 | LOT22 | 1500p | 4822140100776 | Lotila 1150p | ${ }_{1}^{1.439-4946-46-12}$ | Lor255 1750p |  | Wr1009 4800] |
| 2433721 | Lot83 | 1800p | 482214010194 | Lotios 1750p | 1. $4 \times 30 \cdot 16-23$ | LOT255 1750p | samsung |  |
| 2433751 | Lото | 1500p | 482216010198 | LOT116 1750p | 1.43-415-41 | LOT255 1750p | ${ }^{\text {CO20 }}$ | 104 2000p |
| 2433752 | LOTD1 | 15009 | 482214010201 | LOT104 2150p | 1. 439.416 .51 | LOT255 1750p |  | T2N 380009 |
| 2433752 | LOT250 | 1600p | 482214010236 | LOT118 1750p | 1-239-430-21 | LOT271 1550p |  |  |
| 2433891 2433992 | LOT23 | 1400p | +8822 1400020248 | LOT111 17500 | 154125A | LOT275 1700p | DCF53, DCT35. DCX502, DCX701, OCX702, DCX802, DCX8991, DCX88911, MCDZ |  |
| 2433892 2438893 | Lor84 | ${ }^{14500 p}$ | 48221120810254 | L07107 tecop | Toshiba |  |  |  |
| 2433893 243995 | L0T33 | ${ }_{1200 \mathrm{p}}$ | 4822210810263 | LOT117 ${ }^{\text {12750p }}$ | 377010 | Lor131 1450p |  | KSS210A $2000 \%$ |
| 2+34002 | LoT200 | 1800p | 482214010269 | LOT2: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1650p | 37011 | Lort31 1450p |  |  |
| 2434141 | Lотз3 | 1200p | 482214010271 | LOT208 1650p | ${ }_{37013}$ | LOT131 1450p |  |  |
| 2434274 | LOT4 | 1250p | 482214010274 | LOT123 1500p | 37014 | ${ }_{\text {LOT131 }}$ |  | 645005 3700p |
| 2434653 | LOTB6 | 1600p | 482274010282 | LOT 1221600 p | 37015 | LOT131 1450p | MCCOZ31L MCOZ241, MCOZ881, MCOZ771 | KSS2708 ${ }^{\text {2000 }}$ |
| 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 482214010283 | Lotio4 1450p | 37016 | LOT131 1450p | Sharp |  |
| 2434593 2135062 | LOT44 | ${ }^{12500}$ | 482214010294 487214010306 | LOT125 2180 p | 37017 | L0T131 1450p |  |  |
| 2135062 2435121 | L07296 | ${ }^{1600 p}$ | 48822140010336 |  | 37018 | LOT131 1450p |  |  |
| 243512 243513 | Lor251 | 1 1600p | 482214010326 | LOT1122 1850p | 37019 | LOT131 1450p |  |  |
| 2435141 | LoT282 | 21450 p | 482215010328 | LOT122 1450p | 1810951 | LOT55 1700p <br> LDTDT 1500p |  | R481224 |
| 2435301 | LOT88 | 1450p | 482212010349 | LOT106 1460p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433759 \\ & 2433752 \end{aligned}$ | LOT250 1800p |  |  |
| 2435679 | LOTP9 | 1600p | 482214100353 |  | 23236023 | LOT281 1650p |  |  |
| 2438201 | LOT109 | 1450p | 482214010356 482214010367 | LOT234 14000 | 23336052 | LOT13: 1450p |  | PH8136AF 4500 P |
| ${ }_{\substack{2636202 \\ 2632101-2}}^{2}$ | L07199 | 1800p | 482214010359 | LOT109 9450 p | 23236098 | LOT288 1400p | PRJi No. RCTARB136art |  |
| $2632101-2$ 24335514 | LOTA | $1800{ }^{\text {p }}$ 1600 | 4822 1:0 10381 | LOT 1281450 | ${ }^{232336198}$ | LOT238 1400 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SONY } \\ & \text { XSSS24OA } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 24336535 H | LOT82 | 1400p | 4822212010384 | LOT127 2150p | ${ }_{2323362524}$ | LOT229 1500p LOT129 1500p | KSSI21/ |  |
| 2433891H | LOT23 | 1400p | 4822121003035 | Lot116 1750p | ${ }_{233236424}^{235}$ | LOT288 1400p |  | ${ }^{15 S 5210 A}$ 20009 |
| 21338926 | LOT84 | 1450p | 482214010006 | 107731500 p | ${ }_{23336428}^{23265}$ | LOT2889 14000 | KSS2108 | KS52108 20009 <br> 1  |
| 1.T.T. |  |  | 482212010421 | LOT109 1450p | ${ }_{3122113897011}$ | LOT289 | KSS220A |  |
| 45150108 | LOT113 | 13 1400p | 482214017078 | Lot103 1250p | ${ }^{31212113887017}$ | LOT131 1450p |  |  |
| 45150115 | LOT136 | 1800p | SANYO |  | TF8 15039 AD | L0T293 15500 |  |  |
| 45150318 | LOT139 | 1875p | 094-0002000.9 | Lot113 1400p | TF8 4039 ad | L07231 1550p | TECHNTCS |  |
| 45150117 45150119 | LOT139 Lot169 | 1675p | O94.000350.2 094010200.7 | LOT59 | TFB 4048 BO | LOT281 1550p | SLPA5, SPSTOO, SLLPS90 | 50AD70A 2350p |

## VIDEO PHILPS

PHILIPS
For ES7047 Chassis: CP11
Order Code: VCRPSU1
1 Price: 875 p.
PANASONIC Price: 1125p
Order Code: VGRPSU2
U2
For ES 7053 Chassis: JSM
Order Code: VCRPSU3
For ES 7050 Chassis: KSM
For ES 7051 Chassis: LSM
Order Code: VCRPSU5
Order Code: Vhassis: MSM
Order Code: VCRPSU6 For ES 7052 Chassis: NSM
Order Code: VCRPSU7 Price: 900p

NEW NATIONAE PAN
NEW NATIONAI. PANASONIC VCR SERYTCE: 1750 p
This Service Kit consists of the parts for the upperside of the G deck, $G$ rev. deck and G2 deck.
Suitable for the following models:
AG5950, AG5250, AG5700. AG6024. NVF55, NVF55F, NVF65,
NVF75, NVF77, NVJ30, NVJ33, NVJ35, NVJ36, NVJ37, NVJ40, NVJ42, NVJ45, NVJ46, NVJ47, NVJ48, NVL20, NVL21, NVL23. NVL25, NVL28. NVW1, NVFS 100, NVFS200, NVFS88, NVFS90 This kit consists of the following.
Pinch Roller Unit, Mode Switch, PS Pull Out Gear, Sub Loading Arm Unit, Pinch Cam, Pinch Cam Cap, PS Unit, Cut Washer Connection Gear, Cut Washer
Order Code: SK134 Price: 1100p This Service Kit consists of the parts for the Towerside of the $G$ deck, and the G rev. deck.
Suitable for the following models:
AG6024, NVF55, NVF55F, NVJ30, NVJ33, NVJ35, NVJ36, NVJ37.
NVJ40, NVJ42, NVJ45, NVJ46, NVJ47, NV J48, NVL20, NVL21,
NVL23, NVL25, NVL28, NWWI
This kit consists of the folfowing
Main Cam Gear, Ring Gear, Sub Cam Gear, Timing Belt, Centre Gear, Play Arm Unit, Clutch Disk, Loading Gear (take up), Centre Pulley Unit, Loading Gear (supply), Loading Cam Gear, Cut Washer. Retainer Gear Unit, C Ring, Detent Arm
Order Code: SK136
Price 1000 p
TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE
This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible.

## Order Code: Tool23

YOLTAGETESTER
A terminal screwdriver incorporating continuity and voltage detection supplied complete with batteries on blister card.
With Eusosiot and instructions for use.
Order Code: Tool11
Prica: 220p
SPRING HOOK
Spring Hook, to unlock springs in audio tape recorders and CR's
Order Code: Toolzo
Price: 265p

## SATMETER

The Satmeter is a professional portable satellite strength meter designed for the installation and maintenance of satellite TV systems. The Satmeter can be used as stand alone meter with powering the LNB as well as in loop. Through operation with
satellite RX powering the LNB.
Acoustical signai
On signal strength
LED indicator
requency range
Power amplifier
Detection range
Max. Input Single
Vertical/horizontal
900 to 2050 MHz
70 OHM
18 DB
-60 to - 10 D8M
Order Code: Tool22
-10 DEM
DIGITAL MULTIMETERS
CM2300 DIGITAL MULTIMETER
Features:
3.5 LCD Display

Height 12 mm

- Max Reading 1999

HV Indication for High Voltage
Single Manual Rotary Switch for Function and Range Operation
All Ranges Overioad Protected
10A DC Current Test
DC Voltage $2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$
AC Voltage $200,500 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Current 200 mA

- Resistance $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
- Supplied with test probes

Order Code: CM2300
Prica: 975p
CM2400T DIGITAL MULTIMETER WTTH TEMP MEASUREMENT

## Features:

3.5 LCD Display

Height 12 mm
Maximum Reading 1999

- 10A DC Current Test

DC Voitage $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$
AC Voltage $200 / 750 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Current $0.2 \mathrm{~mA} 200 \mathrm{~mA} 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 200 \mathrm{~mA} 20 \mathrm{~A}$
Resistance $2000 / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{ks} / 200 \mathrm{ks} / 2 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
Supplied with Test Probes
Temperature measurement
Continuity Test

- Diode Test and Continuity Check

All Ranges Overload Protected
Order Code: CM2400T
CM2900 PACKET DIGITAL MULTIMETER
Price: 1450p
Features:
3.5 LCD Display

Compact and Lightweight Pocket Size

## Maximum Reading 1999

DC Current and Resistance Overload Protected

- Slide Switches for Function and Range Operation

Supplied in Wallet with Test Probes
DC Voltage $2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$
AC Voltage $200 \mathrm{~V} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Current 200 mA

- Resistance $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

Order Code: CM2900

## CM2700 AUTORANGNG DIGITAL MULTIMETER

Price: 1150p

## Features

3.75 LCD Display with Decimal Point

- 33 Segment Bargraph display

Override Indication
Rotary Switch for Function Selection
Auto Power off (approx 15 mins!

- Auto Polarity with Indication
- Diode Test and Continuity Test with Buzzer
- All ranges overload protected

Low Battery Indication
Supplied with Test Probe
DC Voltage: $320 \mathrm{mV} / 3.2 \mathrm{~V} / 32 \mathrm{~V} / 320 \mathrm{~V} / 600 \mathrm{~V}$
AC Voltage: $320 \mathrm{mV} / 3.2 \mathrm{~V} / 32 \mathrm{~V} / 320 \mathrm{~V} / 600 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Current A: $320 \mu \mathrm{~A} 3200 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 32 \mathrm{~mA} 320 \mathrm{~mA} 10 \mathrm{~A}$
AC Current A: $320 \mu \mathrm{~A} 3200 \mu \mathrm{~A} 32 \mathrm{~mA} / 320 \mathrm{~mA} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$

- Resistance: $320 \Omega / 3.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 32 \mathrm{k} \Omega 320 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 3.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega / 32 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

Order Code: CM2700
Price 4050p
CM3230 DIGITAL CAPACTANCE METER
Features:

- 3.5 LCD Display
- Height 18 mm

Maximum Reading 1999
Capacitance 9 Ranges from 200pF-20000 F
Measuring from 1pF-20000 1 F

- Single Manual Rotary Switch for Function and Range Operation Zero Adjust Knob
Order Code: CM3230
Price: 3950p
REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS
Make Models
Description
HitachiVT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52, 57, 61, 62. 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 330, 350, 640, 16S, 5030

FF Rew Idler 6886792
Order Code: IDLO
Make Models
Hitachi VT680,6500,6800, $9300,9500 \mathrm{VT} 9700,9900$
Order Code: IDLOZ

| Make | Model's |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blaupunkt | RTV $301,306,307,309,319,312,315,316,317,319,320, ~ 404, ~ 414, ~ 424, ~ 434, ~ 444 ~, ~ 478, ~$ |

GHV1221, $1232,1240,1241,1242,7243,1244,1245,1246,1247$, GHV1248. $444.478,707$ Idler
Grund $8000,8200,8210,8215$, GVHP51, VCP4100, 4130
Nrundig MVS400, 440, VS400, 410, 440VS450, 460
National $\quad$ NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380. NV430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, 470, 480, 630 , $650,730,780$, NVB10, $830,850,870,890$, NVG7, $9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18$, 30, 130, 400, AG1000, AG1050, 1200, 1500, 1810, AG2100, 2200, NVH65, 70

## Philips VR6460, VR6520, VR6920

Order Code: IDL08
Make Models

| Amstrad | VCR 7000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sharp | VC200, $381,383,384,385,386, ~ V C 388,390,393,3300, ~ 8381, ~ 9100, ~ 9300, ~ 9500, ~$ |

Sharp
Order Code: IDL10
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Morilips } & \text { MR65 is } \\ \text { Pho }\end{array}$
Sharp VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, VC481, 482, 483, 486, 488, 498, 500, 571, 573, $581,582,583,584,585,8481,5 F 3,5 W 20 \mathrm{E}$
Order Code: IDL11
Make
Models
Akai VS10
Ferguson $\quad 3 \mathrm{~V} 23,3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 323 \mathrm{~V} 35,8923,8924,8929,8930,8931,8940,8941,8942$
J.V.C.
J.V.C.

Order Code: IDL20
Make Models
Ferguson $\quad 3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 352 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 49,8930,8931,8933,8940$.
J.V.C. HR7200, 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610, HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 225

Order Codo: IDL22
Make Models
Ferguson $\quad 3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 353 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 49,8930,8931,8933.8940$
J.V.C. HR7200, 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610

Order Code: IDL23
Make Made
Philips DB532, VR6520, 6843, 644
Sharp VC600, 651, 681,682, 684, 685,693, 699, 700, 783, 6fR, 6V3,6f3

## Order Coda: IDL88

Make Models
Philipg VR6843,6943.44SB9, VR44S8920,44SB922, 6943
Sharp VC772, 780, 781, 782, 785, 786. VC787, 800, 793, 799, 7810, 7822, VCA100, 102,
104, VCA131. 140, 170, 202, 203, 234, 501, VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802 . VCHB51, 104, VCA131. 140, 170, 202, 203, 234, 501, VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802. VCHB51,
852. VCH882, VCM73, VCT72, VC782MK11
$\frac{\text { Order Code: }}{\text { Make }} \frac{\text { Models }}{\text { Mat }}$

| Make | Models |
| :--- | :--- |
| N.E.C. | N911. $915,916,917,9012.9013 N 9014, ~ 9016, ~$ | 9096, N9110, 9120, 9510, 9520,9530 , N9610, DX1000, 1600, 2000, DX3000, PX1200 D1245

Price 100p
Descriotion
Pay Idler 68614826861481
Price: 180p
Description
Idler
|diler
Ider Arm VXP 0521

Idler Arm 40340162
Price 100p
Description
Idler 150280
idler NIDLOOO5GEZZ
Price: 100 p
Description
Idler
idler

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Prica: 100p
Reel Idler
Reel Ider PU48967
Reel Idler PU48967
Price: 175p
Description
Take Up idler PU 51402
Take Up Idier PU 51402A
Price 100p
Description

## Take Up Clutch PU 5138

Take Up Clutch
PU 53462A PU 51380
Price: 200p
Description
Reel Idier
Ider Assembly
NPLYV0107GEZZ
Price: 615p
Description
Reel Drive Unit
Idler
NPLTVO111GETI
Price: 700p
Description
Ider Arm Assembly
Order Code: IDL245
Price: 270p
Make Models \& Description
Philips Pressure Roiler Aseembly PS403-40205
DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, 291, 292, 311, 312, 313, 3210, 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 535BO, VR486, 471, 562,582, 571, 761, 201, 202, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185, 6285, 6290, 6291, 6293, VR6362, 6367 $6390,6391,6393,6467,6468,6470,6561,6570,6581$ VR $6670,6676,6710,6760,6761,6762,6870,6970,6975$, 86B1. 63S87, 68SB4, 71SB4, 71SB5. 72SB8, 72SB8, 92SB31, 20DV1, 20DV2, 20RW7, 21DV1, 21DV2, 2SB01, $8681.63 S 87,68 S B 4,71 S B 4,71 S B 5.72 S 88,72 S B 8, ~ S 2 S B 31, ~ 200 V 1, ~ 20 D V 2, ~ 20 R W 1, ~ 21 D V 1, ~ 21 D V 2, ~$
2SB02, 2SB11, 2SB12, 30DV2, 310V1, 31DV2, 31DV, 33S802, 3S803, 3SB05, 3SB11, 3SB12, 3SB 13
Toshiba V91, V95 Pressure Roller Assembly - PS 403 -40205
Order Coda: PR232
Price: 300p

| $B E N O$ COM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| AKAI |  |  | $1{ }_{\text {ITR }}$ |  |  | SALORA |  |  |
| RC-V10A | RC876 | 750 p | IFB13, 14, 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RC143 } \\ & \text { RC148 } \end{aligned}$ | $800 p$ 750 p | ${ }_{86173}$ | RC190 RC882 | 750p |
| RCV 378 | RC891 | 750 p | FS4 RG305 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RC148 } \\ & \text { RC305 } \end{aligned}$ | 750 p 675 p | 86173 |  | 750p |
| V25A | RC896 | 750p | RG305 RG306 | RC306 | 750p | RC218, RC222. RC228, RC238 | RC140 | 700p |
| DECCA |  |  | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 750p | JXGE | RC878 | 800p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 750p | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 750p | JXDE | RC884 | 750p |
| FISHER |  |  | VS4.1 | RC308 | 750p | VHR2300 | RC890 | 750p |
| RC905B | RC879 | 750p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 750p | RC628 | RC865 | 750p |
| GRANADA |  |  | LOEWE |  |  | SHARP ${ }_{\text {G0121CESA, 123CESA, }}$ 204,525 | RC140 | 700p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 750p | DC11 | RC146 | 800p | SONY |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G. $70115 \mathrm{G}, 70133 \mathrm{G}$ | RC880 | 750 p | MATSUI |  |  | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 700p |
| 95288 E | RC882 | 750 p | 010270601 | RC889 | 750p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 700p |
| 94490D | RC884 | 750p | VX770 | RC892 | 750p | RM613 | RC141 | 750p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | NOKIA |  |  | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 675p |
| TP160E | RC107 | 900 p | SATELLITE | RC550 | 750p | TATUNG |  |  |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 750 p | ORION |  |  | FXA | RC877 | 750p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 6750 | RC53 | RC892 | 750p |  | RC883 RC894 | 750 p 750 p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 750 p | PANASONIC |  |  | FX70 FASTTEXT |  | 750p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 750 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 800p | TELEFUNKEN FE632 |  |  |
| TP. 621 | RC612 | 800p | TC2200 | RC204 | 750 p | F8632 FB639 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RC632 } \\ & \text { RC639 } \end{aligned}$ | $750 p$ $750 p$ |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 750 p | VS00357/NV730 | RC202 | $750 p$ | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| TP666 | RC660 | 750p | TNQ1621 | RC203 | 750p | 3V35-42 | RC342 | 650 p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 750p | PHILPS |  |  | 3V31-32 | RC344 | 750p |
| HITACHI |  |  | RC5002,5154 | RC134 | 750 p | 3V57-58 | RC628 | 750p |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 700p | KT3 NON TEXT | RC135 | 750 p | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 800 p | 69117032 | RCi78 | 800 p | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575 |
| A512120/230 | RC500 | 750 p | 69117194 | RC180 | 750p | TC9-90-100 | RC740 | $675 p$ |
| A514790 | RC901 | 750p | RC5991-UNIV | RC300 | 580p | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | 750p |
| A5088470 | RC902 | 800p | RC38 | RC301 | 750 p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| A518612 | RC903 | 750 p | КT3 TEXT | RC5301 | 750 p | TX100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| SCL002 | RC904 | 750 p | RC5352 | RC5352 | 750p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650 p |
| C2096 | RC905 | 800 p | RC5375 | RC5375 | 750 p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
| A51 1940 | RC906 | 750p | RC5 STANDARD | RC300 | 580 p | CT937 | RC950 | 750 p |
| 655602 H | RC1920 | 800p | RC5903 | RC5903 | 700p | CT9117 | RC95 | 750p |

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SPECIAL OFFERS FROM 15/06/97 TO 15/07/97

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$\begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & \text { ICPF10 } & \text { ICPF38 } & \text { ICPN10 } & \text { ICPN38 } & \text { ICPF15 } & \text { ICPF50 } & \text { ICPN15 } & \text { ICPN50 } & \text { ICPF2O } & \text { ICPF75 } & \text { ICPN2D } & \text { ICPN75 } & \text { ICPF25 } \\ \text { ICPN } & \text { ICPN25 }\end{array}$ Price: Only 30p each

## PANASONIC SIDEPLATE <br> REPLACEMENT NATIONAL PANASONIC SIDEPLATE (VXA 3015)

FITS THE FOLLOWING MODELS:
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NVD80, NVFS1, NVG18, NVG20, NVG21, NVG2Ż7 NVḠ2̄20, NVG25, NVG28, NVG300, NVG50, NVH65, NVH75

## BLAUPUNKT

RTV640, RTV740, RTV910, RTV920

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# A True Story for Telly Folk 

The saga of Johnny and his mum's VCRs. By Peter Graves

Tonight's true story for Telly Folk everywhere starts at a time long before the $G$ deck rebuild kit was even a twinkle in its designer's eye and when SMDs could be found only on the top shelf of local newsagents.
Young Johnny Buoy had recently failed his maths exams and should have been spending the aftemoon concentrating on his Media Studies, though his Mummy was convinced that he would one day turn out to be a much respected doctor.

## Anatomy

It was with the study of anatomy in mind that, on this particular afternoon, while Mummy was out at work teaching, he pushed a tape firmly into the cassctte housing of her lovingly cared for Panasonic NV333, switched on the television, sunk into the armchair and. before long, was engrossed in the pursuit of his own higher education.
Little Johnny was very appreciative of the accurate flesh tones provided by Mummy's brand new, large-screen TX100. He had just noticed the condensation forming on the lounge windows when a terrible thing happened.

## Disaster

All of a sudden a snowstorm erupted on the screen. Johnny looked down at the VCR and saw that the little red play light had gone out. Horrified, he leapt from the armchair. executed a perfect nosedive, and on his descent sustained two very sore knees from the carpet Face to face with the VCR, Johnny pressed the play button. Nothing happened. Nothing continued to happen the next hundred times he pressed the button. In fact he pressed the button so hard that it became very floppy and wouldn't press any more. He did the same with the eject button until, tiring of the attention, it disappeared forever.
Poor Johnny stared at the machine, then peered into the lid. He could see the tape label plainly,
swith the words "starring Mary Hinge" screaming at him. He would have to get the tape out before Mummy got home, or she would be very cross and would probably beat him all shades of red. green and blue. This, he pondered, would probably make a very good subject for a programme if only he could afford one of those new camcorder things.
Suddenly he had a brainwave. In a flash he returned to the lounge with his toolbox and quickly found just the thing he needed. He didn't know the name of it, but it was as big as a samurai sword and had a nice lever at the end. It was bound to do the job! With a satisfying 'clunk', the lid was open. But Johnny still had to deal with the problem of the threaded tape.

## The friendly Video Store

The following day Mrs Buoy appeared in Mr Busto's friendly video repair shop.
"Therc's nothing much wrong with it" she declared. "It's just the lid. It won't stay down. My son said it was all right one minute then just went funny!"
Mr Busto soon had the poor machine on his workbench. Although he managed to find the remains of the cassette lock lever, the eject button was nowhere to be found. Neither were the tips of the video heads, nor the other half of the pinch roller.
Friendly Mr Busto soon found the cause of the original problem - an open-circuit mains fuse. He could barely see the break under his huge magnifying glass.
Mrs Buoy was slightly annoyed when told of the number of items that would have to be replaced, especially when Mr Busto added that it would probably need some drive belts and idlers as well.
"That's the last time I buy one of those flimsy Panasonics" she said. "You can
keep it for spares." Mr Busto placed the VCR gently in a safe comer of his workshop. It looked up at him in the sad way that neglected videos do, and he vowed that he would make her better. He was in need of a video machine himself but. as he was only a lowly video mechanic, he would have to purchase the spares one by one as he couldn't afford them all in one go.

## Big John

Many moons have passed and Mrs Buoy has long since retired. Big John, as he likes to be called these days, works in an office operating a huge machine that calculates everyone's Council Tax.
His mother occasionally sends him to Mr Busto's shop with the video she bought from "those awfully nice Sony people". Friendly Mr Busto hasn't the heart to tell her the truth any more as he replaces all the smashed bits and realigns her $G$ deck mechanism for the umpteenth time.
The rebuilt NV333 continues to give sterling service in Mr Busto's house, but is nowadays referred to affectionately as Polly Panna.
Goodnight Telly People everywhere!


Oh please God, please God, don't let it get jammed.

# What 

# Stranger than ever customers, this time mainly with VCRs. Donald Bullock on his experiences at the counter and the workbench 

"Tellywise, Mr. Bull, I've got problems" gasped scruffy Burt Crust as he staggered in with a monster TV set. "Hope it ain't going to cost too much, 'cos I've also got problems moneywise."
"Quiet, Crust" I said, brewing up the sweetest smile I could muster, "or I might develop problems temperwise." The set was a Grundig Supercolour B7500 (CUC220 chassis). "What's up with it?" I asked.
"Trouble picturewise" he said.
"Well, worser really. There's just a line, like." He cast his eyes around. "Where's that nice young chap with all the savvy? He'll have it done in no time."
I waved him out and he disappeared as though riding a bike against the wind.
Steven came in and I jerked my thumb at Crust's set. "Field collapse" I said, "and the customer wants you to do it."
He went over the usual joints, then had a good tap around, but the raster wouldn't open out. I noticed a mint but dusty circuit sheet tucked into the floor of the set and pointed to it.
Steven dusted it off, opened it out and started to check voltages. Eventually he traced his way to the deflection module, which contains the line generator and field timebase circuits. "There's a voltage here that's hard to check" he said. "They call it voltage D , but it comes straight from a winding on the line output transformer, as pulses."
"Can't power the field timebase with pulses" I said.
But by now Steven had discovered an SKE4G1/04 rectifier diode (D2761) on the module. One of those little oblong things, as big as half an Oxo cube. "Don't like those" I said, "it's bound to be open-circuit."
It was. When a replacement had
been fitted the 24 V supply and the field scanning were restored. I went off to make the tea:

## Mrs Bagstone and Sammy

## As I went out Mrs Bagstone barged

 in with her awful child Sammy."Ah, the old 'un's out" she said to Steven. "Good. E's got so soddin' slow, ain't 'e? An' too much mouth lately." As she swung a Samsung SII 260 VCR on the counter Sammy playfully set about swapping the job cards on the sets on the floor, then started to dismantle the remote controls by using them as hammers.
"Don't be brazen, Sammy" Mrs Bagstone bawled. Then, to Steven, "he's ever so brazen. Just like 'is dad. Oh, his 'ead don't go round." Steven looked first at Sammy, then cottoned on and looked at the machine.

By the time I'd made the tea she'd gone and Steven had the top off her VCR. The display was all right, also E-E operation. But neither the drum nor the capstan revolved. Time to check the outputs from the power supply. There was no always 15 V output, and it didn't take long to establish that the 1 N 4001 diode D212 was open-circuit. When this had been replaced the always 15 V supply came up but the problems remained. The 5 V supply was missing because D109, another 1N4001 diode, was leaky. This time the new 1N4001 diode got everything going.

Steven had barely finished when Mrs Bagstone returned.
"It's done, Mrs Bagstone" he smiled. "I had to replace a couple of diodes."
"Already?" she bawled. "Only took you ten minutes. Diodes are cheap, ain't they? So you won't be charging me will you?" Then she turned to Sammy, who was stabbing the set tops with our ball pen.
"Sammy, don't be brazen. You'll
annoy this nice young man if you carries on like that."
"Right" said Steven, having totted up the bill. "Fifteen pounds altogether, Mrs Bagstone."

The lady froze, shut one eye and glowered at him. "Next time l'll see the old man" she hissed, "you're just a rotten little upstart. Plain ignorant.

## Different Job, Different Customer

What a contrast! Our next customer was Juliette Applebright. Poetry in motion. Quite properly, she ignored Steven and smiled at me.
"Could you do something for me?" she breathed.
I felt the need to say something up-to-date and snappy "Affirmative" I said, huskily.
She smiled and waved toward her car. Out crawled Pimple, her somewhat lacking boyfriend. He wafted in, barely able to deal with the weight of her Panasonic NVG21 VCR.
"All crooked" he croaked, leaning forwards and waving his face about in front of mine. "All crooked - the picture like."
As they departed, Steven took the VCR and plugged it in. The picture was all right at first. Then it began to wave and dance about. It then became steadier. And so on
Steven gave the machine the usual initial head and tape transport sevice and tried again more in hope than expectation.He then studied its operation.
"The capstan and drum speeds are varying" he announced as he settled down to the task of getting it right.A new BA6430S chip (IC2001) made no difference, but when he moved the machine towards the light the picture became normal. He evental ly found that the fault could be controlled by flexing the main panel, and after a lengthy time with the
magifier and iron he discovered a dry-joint in the servo section. Once this had been resoldered themachine worked normally.

## The Major

Our next caller was Major Hagget, who strode in with a Philips colour set.
"Morning Bullock" he bristled.
"Now, I hope this set doesn't drive you as mad as it has me. OK for days, then it cuts out. Sound and all. Wants a spell on the jankers if you ask me. Anyhow, over to you. I want it right, so do your best." Then he strode out.
Obviously one for Steven. He put it on his bench and tried it. The set was one of those fitted with theKT3 chassis - the model number was about two feet long. It worked all right, and continued to do so for several days. Then it suddenly hiccuped a few times, with the sound cutting out and the picture momentarily collapsing to a large, bright pool in the centre of the screen. After that it recovered and worked normally again for ages.
Our problem was the fault's brief duration. The set returned to normal operation before we could do anything. We tried removing the back and covering it with several layers of thick blanket, but even then we didn't have time to take any diagnostic action. So we decided to try a cold repair.

We took out the power supply module and set about cleaning off and remaking every soldered joint. Then we did the same with the timebase generator panel and the line output stage. This took us hours and got us nowhere. The fault remained.

We eventually found that slight pressure around the line output transformer would sometimes pro= duce the fault. Further probing brought us to the cause of the trouble, which was where the EHT lead is connected to the transformer. The msulation at the end of the lead is stripped back half an inch and pressed home into a socket within the overwind moulding. The bare part of the lead had a spark-tar mished end. We cleaned it off, retinned it, pressed it firmly back and tried again. The fault had been cured.
"Good work" the major cried when he collected his set. "If there's another war I'll do my best to get you called up first. We'd need men of your calibre."

## Mrs Barger and Oscar <br> Mrs Barger appeared at our door

with her son Oscar. She was carrying an Akai VS427EKV VCR while he was nursing a large pile of coloured handbills.
"Give 'em a few, son" said Mrs Barger. "The sooner you gets rid of 'em the better."
"Don't like to, mam" said the boy.
She bundled him into the shop, and as she put the recorder on the counter he dropped all his handbills.
"It's jammed up" she said, tapping the machine. "We took it to Snoddy's first 'cos they gives free photos of the Spices Girls, but after looking at it they recommended you."
Meanwhile Steven was reading one of the handbills.
"Snoddy's for all your repairs" he read out. "Speed and efficiency combined."
"What are you handing these things out for?" I asked.
"Five quid" she said as she scooped them off the floor. "Wanna few on the counter for your customers?"

We waved her out and put her machine on the bench. It refused to rewind because the right-hand spool's brakes stayed on. In the fastforward mode the idler wasn't making contact with the spool. We cleaned everything and carried out lubrication as necessary, but this made no difference. So we looked at the mode switch. It was very tarnished, but cleaned up like new. When we'd refitted it the machine worked well.

We then sat down and assessed our stress levels as a result of her unreasonable behaviour, including the handbills. We decided we'd need two pints of beer each to set us right. Taking this into account, we worked out her bill.

## A Hairdryer

Our next customer brought in a modem hairdryer that appeared to be part hedgehog. It's mains lead was open where it met the plug. After repairing that I tried it. As there was a terrible clattering noise, I swiftly withdrew the plug from the mains supply.
"The noise is normal" Steven said. "Lots of 'em make that noise nowadays."
I looked at him in disbelief. "Well, there"s no need for it" I said. "Forty years ago they were silent. Favourite was the Morphy Richards. I liked them because each one had a paper capacitor in the handle. It would go short-circuit and stop the thing working. I fixed them for a couple of quid a time. Not bad

"He's ever so brazen, just like 'is dad."
money. A pint of beer was a shilling then."

## Ecclesiastical Matters

A large scruffy car with a running board swung into view outside. Out bundled the portly Reverend Goode. His timid curate, the Reverend Blande, followed. He was carrying a Samsung video.
"Bless you, gentlemen" beamed the reverend. "My curate has problems."
"Problems" said the curate.
We nodded understandingly.
"It's the flecking picture" said the reverend.

We spun round.
"Little flecks all over the place" he continued.
"Little flecks" said the curate.
They left the machine andtrouped out. It was an SI1260, and the picture it produced was covered with interference blips. When the sharpness control was adjusted, the blips almost disappeared at one point. We gave the machine a basic service to see whether this would help. It didn't.

After further checks we decided that the probable cause of the problem was hash on a DC supply. We checked the feeds to the signal circuits, then those to the power stages, all to no avail. Before long the only item we'd not looked at was the front control panel. There are two PCBs here, connected by a ribbon-cable plug-and-socket (CN704 and CN701) assembly. Careful examination revealed that the stranded conductor to connector ten was splayed, and that a single strand was split and was touching connector nine. Tidying this up cured the fault.


## Reports

from
Hugh Cocks

## Pace Sockets

After repairing an SS or PRD series receiver I always check the audio output phono sockets and if necessary resolder them to the PCB. They can be subjected to mechanical stress when the PCB is refitted into the case. If the receiver is connected to an audio system, the problem may show up only back at the customer's house - the sockets are not normally used for test purposes in the workshop.

I often find that the decoder scart socket is reluctant to go back into its hole in the case, and can suffer some strain in the attempt. If it's not located properly, the plastic front pancl will go on but the plastic buttons won't push the PCB switches properly.

An audio problem can occur when using an SS or PRD rcceiver with an Astra ID converter that's switched in/out by the TV/SAT button on the remotc control unit. When this button is pressed, the converter switches but the audio output from the phono sockets is muted. The UHF and the TV and VCR scart sockets are not affected. If the VCR scart is in use an audio feed can be taken from the decoder scart socket, either dircctly or by linking the scart socket's audio output pins to the phono sockets. Note however that when using the decoder's audio output both audio channels are permanently connected - selecting a mono output from cither the left or the right channel isn't posssible. H.C.

## Baked LNBs

I've come across a couple of installations recently where the LNB had been wrapped in tin foil - not unlike a baked potatoe! This 'protection' didn't help much. Both

LNBs (Cambridge types) had failed during the rainy season. It scems that water had become trapped between the foil and the LNB's body, and had then entered the LNB via the top cover seal. The rubber gasket may have become more compressed because of the heat, enabling the trapped water to get in more easily. H.C.

## Wideband Signal Meters

Some installers don't like wideband signal strength meters, probably because they can be temperamental and because what you get is a 'relative' signal strength reading. 1 find them very useful for aligning dishes however, as they show up the slightest variation in the dish position. But they are not so well suited to lining up two LNBs with one dish, as you need to be sure that you are picking up the signals from the required satellite.

They survive rough treatment very well - this includes being dropped from a ladder! Our oldest one is now seven years old and is still working.

Some maintenance has to be done from time to time. The main problem that causes variable readings is that the PCB needs cleaning. Dust accumulates over a period of time, and this causes no end of trouble under humid conditions. Basically the circuit consists of an RF amplifier followed by a diode detector and then an operational amplifier. It's all rather highimpedance, and damp dust around the operational amplifier does nothing for the stability of the readings. Also make sure that the $F$ sockets are tight and have good soldered joints. All $F$ connectors used should make good contact with the coaxial cable braid: any poor contact along
the path will result in intermittent readings.

If an LNB's performance is at all in doubt, the meter reading will be erratic. This is especially the case when there is water inside the LNB. If the meter is connected in line with a long cable run some of the highcr IF channels, such as CNN, can appear sparkly. Don't make any subjective assessment of picture quality until the meter has been disconneted from the line. Finally, if at all possible make sure that it's difficult for water to get into the meter during use. H.C.

## Pace MSS 100 adjustments

One Pace MSS100 receiver we installed would regularly - every five minutes or so - produce audio hiss, the vision remaining OK. The cause of the hiss was that the audio demodulator phase-locked loop went out of lock intermittently.

The MSS 100 has an adjustment for this in a service menu. Using the remote control unit, press F , menu, radio and store in quick succession. 'PLL Offset' will then be flashing, with a value beside it. This is normally $+1,0$ or -1 - the range goes from -7 to +7 . With the receiver concerned, the menu showed that the value was +2 . The problem was cured by using the channel up/down buttons to alter this to -1 , then pressing store.

The other adjustment in this menu is contrast, which has a default value of 47 . With later receivers this shouldn't normally need adjustment, even with highcontrast, wide-deviation Eutelsat signals. If the UHF modulator produces buzzing on sound and a picture that bounces on peak whites during Euronews or NBC Super via Eutelsat (these are the brightest
channels), reduce the setting to 40 or a little below. Some early production receivers need contrast reduction: don't reduce it too much, as the Astra channels may start to look a little dim. H.C.

## Pace Power Supplies

Several Pace SS and PRD series receivers that had obviously been recently repaired (not by us!) have come our way recently because they failed again within a short time. C5, C7 and C8 had been replaced in the PRD receivers and C9 in the SS receivers. In all cases 63 V capacitors had been used and were bulging after their failure.
This in turn resulted in the demise of the chopper transistor, the fuse etc. - the usual sorry saga.

The 63 V rating is too high. These capacitors fail because they don't receive sufficient polarising voltagc. Use 25 V or, as an absolute maximum, 35 V working voltage capacitors in these positions. preferably $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types for optimum reliability. H.C.

## Pace Channel Downloading

Being able to download channel information between Pace receivers of the same type, or via a PC, is a great help. But problems can occur

One of our customers has three MSS138 (the non-decoder version of the MSS 100 ) and three MSS100 receivers in his vast house. He wanted some channels rearranged, and we thought that this would be an easy matter. Do the first receiver then programme the others from it - not mixing up the MSS100 and MSS138 receivers of course.
Naturally this is what happened. They look exactly the same, espe= cially when the MSS 100 doesn't have a card in the slot.

When an MSS 138 has been programmed from an MSS100 there will be no picture with any VideoCrypt channel. This is very confusing when it first happens to you. The remedy is to reprogram the MSS 138 from another MSS138 or via the Pacelink PC downloading system. When using this technique, be careful not to load an MSS138 file into an MSS 100 by mistake.

I tried the reverse situation, loading channel information from an MSS 138 into an MSS100. The receiver will work all right, but you will have a second LNB menu (the MSS138 has two LNB input sockets), also $15 / 27 \mathrm{MHz}$ video IF bandwidth menu selection - this
has no effect as the relevant tuner isn't fitted.

There's a 99-channel version of the PRD800. I believe it has been known as the PRD700 but have come across it only as the Thorn Sat 99. You can load it from the Pacelink system, but it will accept only the first 99 of the 120 channels in the file. Don't try to load the Sat 99 's chamel information into the computer, calling it a PRD800 (there's no Sat 99 file information in the Pacelink), as the receiver downloading will stop at 87 per cent complete on the computer and the operation will have to be abandoned.

Probably the easiest solution is to convert the 99 -channel recciver to 120 channels - your customer is likely to appreciate the upgrade if nothing else! All you have to do to carry out the 21 -channel upgrade is to remove two surface-mounted $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors, R 551 and R 553 . They are marked 472 to indicate their value and are connected to pins 14 and 16 of the microcontroller chip (U2), immediately beside each pin. Unsolder them with care. H.C.

## Pace VC100 Decoder

I've had to replace C2 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in a number of Pace VC100 stand-alone VideoCrypt decoder units in recent months. It couples the video input to the base of transistor Q1 (see Fig. 1), via a network that provides video de-emphasis if required.

Intermittent decoding with peak-white scenes, also intermittent poor video quality, were the complaints with one VC100 that came in recently. As usual, the culprit was C2. While I was checking voltages I noticed that slight reverse bias was being applied to it. The capacitor had been inserted the 'right' way round, and the circuit diagram shows its negative side connected to the junction of R4 and R5 with the positive side returned to chassis via R1 and R2. This arrangement might work if the incoming baseband video wasn't isolated and a positive DC voltage accompanied it, though the $82 \Omega$ terminating resistor R2 might be a little hot and bothered if the voltage was too high.

Anyway, fitting the replacement the right way round for correct biasing produced good results. This fault has taken three or so years to show up. presumably because the reverse bias voltage is only slight and C2 is mounted in a relatively cool spot.

No picture was the complaint with an other VCl 00 . Video was reaching the actual decoder module, and there was a decoded video output from the module. I replaced and reversed C2, but the cause of the problem this time was transistor Q22 (BC547B) in the unit's output amplifier/filter circuit.

The decoder's power supply is basically the same as that in the SS9200 receiver, but with only 5 V and 12 V outputs. It very rarely gives any trouble.

There's an export version of the SS9200 receiver without the VideoCrypt decoder board. This also has a trouble-free power supply. Presumably the additional current demand of the decoder panel and the consequent extra heat are what causes the power supply grief in the SS9200 integrated receiverdecoder. H.C.

## Amstrad SRD600

The owner of one of these combined VideoCrypt/MAC receiverdecoders phoned to say that it no longer produced pictures or sound. I expected to find a dead power supply, but there was normal channel number indication and a quick check showed that the power supply was producing the correct outputs, with no overheating anywhere in the receiver. There were no outputs from the modulator or the scart sockets however.

While having a good look around I noticed that a small cable which connects the UHF modulator to the main PCB (the modulator and power supply are mounted on a separate panel) didn't seem to be making very good contact with the socket on the main PCB. Indeed some tape had been stuck over it during manufacture, the plug/socket being a sort of press-fit affair.

When I removed the tape and pressed the plug into the socket fully the UHF and scart outputs had been restored. To prevent recurrence of the problem I used a hot glue gun. Strange that the problem had taken several years to show up. H.C.

## Pace MSS 100 Correction

The mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C3 was mentioned in a note on this model last month (see page 573). Its value must be $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 400 V . This is a special type that should be obtained from Pace or a specialist satellite receiver component supplier.

Fig. 1: The baseband video input circuit in the Pace VC100 VideoCrypt decoder. for some strange reason the original design has C2 connected the wrong way round. It often fails. fit the replocement with the positive side connected to the junction of R4/5.


# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: Service manuals (purchase/loan) or photocopies for the Canon camcorder Models E6E and E90E. Adrian Tullett, Unit 4, Hawkins Lane, Burton upon Trent, Staffs DE14 1QH. 01283510599. Wanted: Remote control handsets for the Mitsubishi Model HSM55 VCR and the Mimtec Premiere 2IRD satellite receiver - or information on a source of supply. E.J. Edwards, 43 Hoose Court, Market Street, Hoylake, Wirral L47 5AB. 01516320614.
Wanted: Chip UN101 for a Canon portable VCR, or the power supply PCB that uses it. Also circuit diagram and wired remote control. K. Williams, 71 Yewtree Road, Hunts Cross, Liverpool L25 9QS. 01514867865.

Wanted: Service data and circuit diagram for the Protar Visto A14CM colour monitor. Keith Steele, 24 Moat Hall Avenue, Peel Green, Eccles, Greater Manchester M30 7LR. 01612883229.
For disposal: Television magazines from 1968 to 1992. Please write or phone for free list. John Stacey, 3 West Park, South Molton, North Devon EX36 4HJ. 01769573382. Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Echostar 6500 satellite receiver, including the power supply part. H.S. Jeetley, 75 Hamsteadhall Road, Handsworthwood. Birmingham B20 1HU. 01215238 992.

Wanted: Service manual (photocopy OK) for the Tektronix Model 453 scope. Also a Y output amplifier IC (part no. 155-0168-00) for the Tektronix 475A scope, or can anyone suggest an alternative, possibly from a different scope? P.H. Stanley, 1 Bagshaw Street, Newton, Hyde SK 14 4TN. 01613 688467 or 01614940498.
Wanted: Lower drum unit and video head assembly for the Panasonic NVF55 Nicam VCR. R.E. Marsh, 32 Fairlands, Bognor

Regis, W. Sussex PO22 9BU. 01243868525
Wanted: AC adaptor and instruction book for the Trigem SX386/20NP Gemnote: Have for disposal a Tektronix V520 PAL/ NTSC vectorscope in need of repair. V. Smith, 175 Lyon Park Avenue, Wembley, Middx HA0 4HD. 01819025447.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Technicolor 312E(1) camera power adaptor. Nickel-cadmium battery pack type 512 for the Technicolor VCR Model 212E. CVC video cassette tapes for the Technicolor 212E player. A. Rogers, 21 Pleshey Close, Thom Church Meadows, Milton Keynes, Bucks MK5 6EP. 01908504657.

Wanted: Commodore 64 programmer's reference manual. John Mangan, 14 Chancery Lane. Huddersfield, W. Yorkshire HDl 2DT. 01484435014.
Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Uniden UST92 D2-MAC decoder. Also feature can (working ex-equipment OK) for the Philips widescreen TV Model 28PW9631/05. Graham Thomas, 4 Oak Tree Close, Buckley, Flintshire CH7 3JU. 01244544147.

Wanted: Transformer for the Telequipment D66A oscilloscope G. Gwinnutt, 9 Llancaiach View, Nelson, Mid. Glam. CF46 6EW. 01433450382.

Wanted: Am still after Sinclair calculators, very early models basic 4 function, kit information instructions, original box etc. Also Sinclair Blackwatch, kit information, instructions etc. Television magazine indexes Vol. 41 to 46 required. photocopy OK. D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 1 TU16.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Pye CTV Model 37KV1242, also if possible the SW AP100 amplifier
(CSR Ltd., Poole, Dorset). P.T. McKeever, 4 Castleview Park, Derry BT48 8DL. 01504353613.
Wanted: Manual (photocopy OK) for the Philips CD104, or even just advice on adjustments. S. Sheppard, 12 Bedford Road, Harrow, Middx HA1 4LZ. 01818635150.
Wanted: Help with converting a
Mitsubishi Model CT3703STX
(Euro 4Z chassis) to accept an NTSC video signal. Does anyone have any information on the US or multi-system model? Also require a data sheet for the TDA4556 chip. Keith Bennett, 109 Flatts Lane, Normanby, Middlesbrough TS6 ONP. 01642469723.
Wanted: Reel-to-reel tape recorder capable of accepting 10.5 in . diameter spools. Must be complete but not necessarily working. Vertical operation essential. Exchange considered. C. Toomer, 54 Hardie Avenue, Rugeley, Staffs WS15 INT. 0188958478.
Wanted: To buy or borrow, handbook for setting up the Goodmans TX 1200 VCR. H. Simmons, 9 Briggate Crescent, Whittlesey, Peterborough PE7 1DN. 01733753595.
Wanted: Coils T3/4/5 or surplus PCB for the Goodmans Quadro 901 mono TV/radio. Peter Dooley, 17 Hall Drive. Greasby, Wirral L49 1RW. 01516773670.
Wanted: $33.86(88) \mathrm{MHz}$ ceramic resonator for a Creative Labs type CD220E CD-ROM drive, or a broken, complete unit for spares. Also a service manual or circuit diagram for the EMC EM1428 SVGA colour monitor. Julian Salt, 01476861107.

Wanted: ESM472C field chip for the Saba CTV Model T8612Q. John Holland, Re-Vision, 165 Albany Road, Coventry CV5 6NE. 01203 715260.

Wanted: Operating instructions (photocopies OK) for the Telequipment S 43 scope. Also type

3714002 LOPT used in Saisho/Matsui/Amstrad CTV sets. P. Guarini. 31 Aldgrson Avenue, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 7DE. 01709371188.

Wanted: 11TT01 teletext board for the Bush Models 2114/2020/2321 and a capstan motor for the Mitsubishi HSB30 VCR. P.A. Unwin, 86 Ivybridge Road, Styvechale, Warwickshire CV3 5PH. 01203412196.
For disposal: Gould OS1400 20 MHz dual-beam digital scope with manual. Not working but CRT OK. Advance OS2 10035 MHz dual-beam scope plus three plug-in extended range timebases. Full working order with manuals.
Offers. Len E. Fleming, 72
Eastway, London E9 5JH. 0181985 8659.

Wanted: Two STK0030 Darlington power packs. P. Smith, 20 Robbins Close, Bradley Stoke, Bristol. 01179696964.

Wanted: Information on the tuning and storage procedure for the Salora M chassis with Nicam, or copy/loan of user guide. Set is a Finlandia badged one. lain Emerson. 74 Culloden Road, Balloch, Inverness IV1 2HH. 01463790357.
Wanted: STK2028 output chip for a Technics amplifier. A66-540X
tube for a Philips receiver (K30 chassis). Service manual for the Samsung SI3260 (photocopy OK). Stuart Fletcher, 131 Walsh Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol BS14 9SQ 01275891893
Wanted: Remote control unit for the Hinari VTV300 TV/video, or information on a possible source of this. Contact John or Shaun at J.T. Bibbs TVs, 3 Church Street. Stapleford, Nottingham NG9 8GA. 01159394335
Wanted: Working or non-working remote control handset or case only for the Sharp VCA63HM. Hinges and foldover front must be intact. Geoff Hunt, 22 Usk Road, Tilchurst, Reading RG30 4GH. 01189421119.

Wanted: Complete loading assembly and any other spares for the Amstrad VCR4600, also circuit DER 8924 lower mechacon panel and circuit. ITT VR3984 spares, tuner panel, power supply and circuit. Circuit photocopies OK K.J. Walters, Top Flat, 146 Locking Road, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset BS23 3HQ.
Wanted: Cassette deck for the Philips VR6485/Granada VHSGP7 Chris Hayter, 10 Dukes Road.
Eaton Socon, Cambs PE19 3DD. 01480385074

Wanted: Chassis identification and/or circuit diagram for the Dainchi Model CTV1400. Ray Davis, 285C Bradley Lane, Holt, Trowbridge, Wilts BA 14 6QE. 01225782787.

Wanted: Remote control unit and circuit diagrams (will photocopy and return if required) for the $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{O}$ Beovision Model 7102. D. Kenney, 45 Bicton Avenue, St. Peters, Worcs. WR5 3TF. 01905351905. Wanted: Main and display boards for the Panasonic NVL20B VCR Keypad for the Toshiba ER5720 microwave. Does anyone know of a source of circuit diagrams for phones? C. Raynor, 35 Northway, Lymm, Cheshire WA13 9AT 01925822673
Wanted: PCB with working power supply and/or service manual/ circuit diagram for the Wang 1413A computer monitor. Also manual/circuit for the Compaq 240 computer monitor. A.J. Crush, 56 Lower Road, River, Dover, Kent CT17 0QY. 01304824227. For disposal: Dual-standard Bush monochrome TV dating from about 1966 with service manual, also many manuals and some radio/TV valves of that era. SAE G. Griffin, 8 Colton Road, Harrow, Middx HAl ISG.


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## Automatic ADX Control

Having now modified my Pace SS9200 satellite receiver along the lines suggested by Martin Pickering in his article (Automatic ADX Control) in the May issue, I would like to comment on a few points.
The SS9200 (I don't know about the SS9000) makes use of pin 14 of the decoder scart socket. With this model two decoders can be connected to the scart socket via a specially made up lead. The second decoder is for video only and uses pins 10 and 14 with pin 18 as the status line. This scart socket has several earth pins, but they are all associated with signal pins.
The only other possible pin to use is no. 12, but this one is used to transmit data to a Pace positioner if one is fitted. I solved the problem by using pin 11 of the VCR scart socket. This pin is not used, and is soldered to an unconnected PCB pad - so you don't even have to cut the pin.
Use of a $270 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor as the collector load for the BC547B transistor in the modification is not advisable. With 12 V across it, when the transistor is switched on the resistor will dissipate a little over 0.5 W . I used a $470 \Omega$ resistor.
The Pace SS9200 circuit diagram shows two additional $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors and a BC547B transistor (R293, R269 and Q40) associated with a box labelled "dual LNB option". I would not have expected to find these com-

Letters
ponents fitted in a single-input receiver, but R269 and Q40 were present in mine.
A neater way of carrying out the modification would be to fit R293, R269 and Q40 in the allocated positions. The two resistors are surfacemounted types, their locations being on the underside of the board. Q40 is to the left of the tuner, looking from the top front. If fitted, R271 must be removed. Q40's load resistor was shown in the modification going to link 25 , which is at 12 V . A convenient point near Q40 to pick up this voltage is at the right-hand end of R109 - above and to the right of Q40. I stood the $470 \Omega$ load resistor up half an inch for maximum ventilation. The lead to the scart pin can be taken from the junction of Q40 and its load resistor. I didn't bother to fit the LED.
One other thing I found is that the setting up is the other way round, i.e. the ID channels have to be LNB1 and the others LNB2.
Gareth Foster,
Twickenham, Middx.
Martin Pickering replies: The points raised are all correct. Although none of the forty or so conversions 1 have carried out has failed, for greater reliability it would be sensible to uprate the $270 \Omega$ resistor to IW.
My reason for not using Gareth's neater method of mounting the components was to make it possible to fit them without having to dismantle the receiver. But as most users will want or need to fit the reliability upgrade kit, with high-temperature capacitors and an inductor to get rid of 'streaky pictures', the PCB would have to be removed anyway.

## Future of the Trade

1 feel that I should reply to Shane Humphrey's letter (April) in response to my earlier article. I'll take his points one by one.
(1) The profit margins associated with selling brown goods are, in my experience, so low that you won't make much of a living unless your turnover is huge (thousands of units a
week). In fact even the big boys make little if any money from selling brown goods. The real money is made through finance, either HP agreements and/or extended warranties. Manufacturers get involved in price wars because the big retailers set the prices at which goods can be sold, even by the smaller retailers. In addition the big retailers are keen to promote their own brand goods, as there is far more profit in this. And as I pointed out in my original article, brown goods have no status value.
(2) Yes, as long as TV sets have a power supply and a line output stage, and VCRs and Hi-Fi units use cheap plastic cogs, they will require servicing. The problem is the cut-off point - the point at which repairs to a particular product become uneconomic. As equipment becomes cheaper, the cut-off point comes down - but the expenses involved in running a repair service rise. You could reduce your labour charges of course, but there comes a point where you won't be making any money.
(3) I was reading the February 1990 issue of Television the other day. A slump in servicing was reported, but it was hoped that there would be a rise in the price of new equipment. This never happened. New equipment is now on sale at even lower prices. The stage at which manufacturing to a standard rather than a price became the norm was never reached. Manufacturers' belief that their products must cost less than those of their rivals has not changed. So manufacturers profits fall and cuts have to be made. Two areas where these cuts have become apparent are in technical help and advice and spare parts ordering - with both you need to have a manufacturer's account. Spare parts stocking is put out to distributors, who in some cases charge up to double the manufacturer's trade price - and this is to the trade!
(4) See my answer under (2).
(5) I agree. The world of home computers is going to become more closely linked with that of home entertainment. But to fix this gear
you will have to have more and more specialist equipment. Will it be worth investing in this? Even now, I find that customers are tuming down estimates of $£ 50$ to repair a VCR or TV set. What will it be like in the future? Will the thousands you have invested in jigs, desoldering irons, special scopes, logic analysers and so on pay off? Only time will tell, but I think not.
Michael Maurice,
Wembley, Middx.

## Internet Info

Following the article "Internet Matters" by Martin Pickering, I would like your readers to know that there is an on-line information system which is not only for engineers but is also free to use. The Television Engineers bbs has been running for over two years, and was set up as a self-help forum for engineers to exchange tips and ideas.
The system is on 24 hours a day at 01275879005 , with speeds up to $28,000 \mathrm{bps}$. There are two interfaces to the system, the normal ANSI terminal mode or the new GUI which uses Microsoft Intemet Explorer to browse the pages on the system. Anyone wishing to connect using the GUI must first download the client software in order to run the browser and other client software. This software is all you need to use the system - and it's free.
If anyone would like to try out the system and is having connection problems, I can be e-mailed on 100306.1241@Compuserve.

Jonathan Lye,
Clevedon, Somerset.

## Service Manuals

When is a service manual not a service manual? When it is supplied by Sony UK, apparently. We ordered a manual for a Sony SLV625 from CPC of Preston.
Two days later it arrived, and with great relief I snatched the manual from our Governor and began searching for the deck timing instructions. I found the error codes but no timing instructions. As my frustration threshold was approaching, I passed the manual to our Fred. Now Fred is rapidly approaching retirement (he often talks about John Logie Baird and the arrival of 625 lines and colour, so we don't ask him his age). Eventually, having found his reading glasses, he studies the manual. This takes all of ten minutes, interspersed with sips of coffee made by our youngest engineer Ian. I wait with bated breath until Fred breaks his silence. "It's a bit different to the

3V29 - and there's no timing instructions for the deck". Maybe l'm not so thick after all! He pointed to some small writing - "supplement required for mechanical timing".
So I phone CPC who check our order, but they don't have the supplement. They suggest we contact Sony UK technical, who tellas it will cost an extra $£ 2.88$.
As my Volvo 740 workshop manual and my JVC manual came complete, I wondered what Trading Standards would have to say? They said if a service manual is sold as a service manual and not an instruction manual, it should cover all the sections of the unit. I have put this to Sony, but with no response to date.
M.A. Smith,

Weymouth, Dorset.
Editorial comment: It could simply be that the supplement covers a number of other models as well. It is often convenient to publish specific and general information separately. Unfortunately this can cause frustration and delay. Have readers any strong views on this?

## Servicing the Accountants' Way

I have worked for large servicing organisations and have seen what goes on to reach productivity targets. Yes, it's exactly as Bob Chisholm described in the April issue. Local management do know what goes on, and encourage it. All they are interested in is the throughput.
This is a sad state of affairs and is why I am trying to get out of the servicing industry. I've been repairing TV sets, VCRs and audio equipment for ten years and have seen salaries increase by $1-1.5$ per cent each year, not even keeping up with inflation. The more engineers I talk to in the trade, the more I hear "I want out" being said.

## K.J. Woolley,

Pontefract, W. Yorkshire.

## Secondhand Sets

Much of my work now involves supplying secondhand sets. I wonder if other engineers have similar experiences to mine in this respect? A typical chain of events this week went as follows.
A customer phoned, desperate for a cheap teletext set. As I didn't have one in stock, I made a rather unfavourable trade with another dealer for a working 22in. Panasonic receiver. On bench testing this set I decided that I could not in good conscience sell it with the rather poor

CRT it had. As I had a scrap set with a suitable tube, I decided to change it. While extracting this scrap set from the pile, the whole stack of sets behind it fell forwards and landed on the concrete floor - including the one I had just bought! After clearing up the mess I set about installing the replacement tube. Having done this I switched on the set, which now no longer worked. It had a raster, but no signals or remote control functions. Tests showed that the 5 V supply was low at about 4 V and the microcontroller chip was short-circuit. Why? To cut a long story short, the set is now scrap.
So to plan B. Under the bench I had a Grundig FST set with a known faulty microcontroller chip. I had managed to salvage a chip from a scrap chässis, as a new one costs in excess of $£ 25$. The original fault was that sometimes, when changing channels, the number would change but the station would not. When I fitted the replacement chip, the set came on in the text mode. The only way of getting a picture was to press the AV button, but this left the teletext page number at the top of the screen. The only way to change channels was to press the appropriate button three times! . . . Back under the bench.

The only other text set I had was a 22in. stereo Philips, which I was delighted to find came to life when it was connected up. But it wouldn't tune. Yes, you've guessed it, a faulty microcontroller chip.
I think I'll get a job cleaning drains. Peter Nutkins,
Charmouth, Dorset.

## Fireworks

I read the letter from S. WoodbridgeSmith (April) with interest. The fault with his Matsui receiver rang some bells - I had a similar time-wasting episode myself (but fortunately not a visit from the police).
The set concerned was a Matsui Model 1455, but I expect that similar models could be affected in the same way. C607 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$, the chopper transistor's base drive coupling capacitor, had an intermittent fault. When the fault was present, the HT rose alarmingly - giving rise to the fireworks noted in the previous letter. I had not realised this when I first repaired the set: when it bounced back, the line output transformer had failed! The moral, with this and similar sets, is to replace C 607 before you touch anything else.
Incidentally I gather that the Matsui Model 1424 is subject to a recall by Dixons/Currys as it can catch fire
under a fault condition (what the fault is I'm not sure, but those blue disc ceramics in the power supply seem favourites)
Michael Bliss,
Harrold, Beds

## Modern Technology

A recent article in The Observer deatt with the problems many people experienced when the Ch .5 tuners were busy. Often with no previous experience of modern electronic systems, and after only a short training course, the retuners had my sympathy. A few years ago I was called out to tune in a brand new Mitsubishi TV and VCR that the customer had purchased at some superstore many miles away. He had spent half a day poring over the user manuals and finally given up in despair. It took me an hour and a half to set up those monsters. The next day he phoned to say that he had pressed a wrong button and lost the lot!
The remote control handset has become an essential part of much equipment. The other day I had in a Matsui VCR that couldn't even be rewound without the remote control unit - needless to say the customer had omitted to bring it. Pcople who move into the district have often lost their user manual, and getting a replacement can be very difficult. Others may have mislaid or dropped their handset, which with some sets can cost an arm and a leg: in the meantime the set cannot even be retuned to the local transmitter.
In my opinion manufacturers have lost touch with the needs of the vast majority of people as they vie with one another to devise increasingly sophisticated fronts to their products. Most of my customers look back with nostalgia to the days when they could, with theaid of a few simple instructions and controls on the set itself, manage the equipment themselves. The domestic electronics industry seems to be mesmerised by the infinite possibilities of modern technology into giving people complexities they neither need nor want. L.P. Watkinson,

## Holsworthy,

Devon.

## Technical Advice from Akura

Much has been writen in the past about the lack of technical support offered by manufacturers. Well all is not lost! I was recently asked to look at a Minoka brand TV set that was totally unfamiliar to me. The problem was no line drive, and I was able to localise the cause of the fault to a daughter board that controlled video,
teletext and line drive. However in case I had missed something I rang Akura to seek further advice. The person I spoke to (Donald) could not have been more helpful. He gave me some key points to check, and I was able to confirm that the fault was indeed on the daughter board. As a matter of interest, I found that by unsoldering the reset pin at the video controller chip I could get the set going (without video).
Akura offers a service exchange on the panel for $£ 39.60$, and 1 received a replacement just a few days after sending the old panel back. The set then worked perfectly.
Top marks to Akura for fast and above all helpful service.
Richard Newman,
Crovdon, Surrey.

## Decline in VCR Quality

The design and build quality of today's VCRs leaves a lot to be desired, to put it mildly. A particularly worrying feature is the fact that so many operations, including rewind and fast forward, are carried out with the tape fully laced and the drum spinning. Some models even leave the drum rotating in the 'stop' mode. I can see that this might give a faster response to user commands, but it must surely be at the expense of greatly increased head and motor wear.
The mechanical arrangements have been cut to the barest minimum, with one motor to carry out several operations, such as load, lace up, take up and eject, using very flimsy plastic gears and cams. Control keys also tend to be of flimsy construction.
Though many years old my JVC HR7700, which is built like the proverbial battleship and is definitely out of fashion from the style point of view, remains in daily use and gives excellent quality pictures and sound. It is in a generally unwom condition. It will be very interesting to see how new equipment performs and lasts with the construction methods now used. Perhaps we will eventually see a return to more substantial and lasting build quality. Are other readers of this opinion?
Barry G. King,
Wolverhampton.

## Thanks

Many thanks to everyone who responded to my request for help in the April issue. I now have all the parts I require to complete the project. Special thanks to the anonymous donor of several valves and valveholders. I appreciate everyone's help and apologise to those to whom I
have not been able to reply - it's just that I have been overwhelmed! Colin Boggis,
Woking, Surrey.

## How Insured are You?

I have been in the TV/video servicing trade for some twenty years, sclfemployed for the last four. Working mainly as a field enginecr, my aim has been to carry out repairs in customers' homes wherever possible. One consequence of this is that I have to carry an ever increasing range of spares and tools with me. More recent models are making this increasingly difficult, so more trips to the workshop are becoming necessary.
After one such crip, I returned to my locked car to find just a large space where it had stood. A week later I was lucky enough to get the car back, almost undamaged - except for the locks and steering lock. But my tools and spares had gone, also a customer's VCR. Having been a victim of insurance small print in the past, I had taken the precaution of covering the business for fire, theft, flood and third party claims. The car had full comprehensive coverage for business use. So no problem, you might have thought.
Wrong! I was not covered for the tools and spares, nor the customer's video. Just what was I covered for? Well, had the VCR been stolen from my workshop it would have been insured. To get cover for equipment in a vehicle you need to take out a separate cover for "goods in transit". This wasn't recommended however, because the excess would be more than the value of what might be lost, in this case the VCR.
To add to my woes, the customer insisted on an immediate replacement of exactly the same type, no other would do. It was also claimed that the machine was virtually brand new, despite Akai having ceased production of the model two years previously.
In the end I had to put it down to experience and buy a replacement. As for the theft itself, I'm still not sure whether I was targeted or the low life simply struck lucky. The box of video spares would be of no use to anyone outside the trade, yet a box containing about twenty TV on/off switches of various types was left.
Such a loss of tools and transport could make it difficult for a one-man outfit to survive, especially as some insurance companies take a long time to pay out.
Geoff Hastings,
Epsom, Surrey.

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| CNX62 | ¢ 5.4 .000 | SANIV2042 | £2500 | 57K333 | ${ }_{\text {f }}^{513.80}$ | ${ }_{\text {STR }}$ | ¢6.80 | TDAllips | f1, 80 | TDA2882 | ${ }^{6250}$ | TDALE20 | ${ }_{\text {c2 }}$ | TDASISO TDAsico |  |  |  |
| CNX83A | 5.4.90 | SANI ${ }^{\text {Susion }}$ | ${ }_{51200}$ | STK<337 | 54.so | STRDİ16t | \%6, ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | TDAl1mo | ${ }^{\text {c2, }} 2$ | TDA2993 |  | TDAL236 | ${ }_{8}^{2 \times 20}$ | toasich | ${ }_{5105}^{525}$ | 3555 | 15.5 |
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| HA11546 | E9.80 | SMASOI2 | LS $5 \times 80$ | STKく342 | 54.30 | STRDSS 1 | $\leq 10.50$ | TDA1432P | E5.70 | tDazoco | [6. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | TPAdtis | \% 7 P0 | TDA83H | $\underline{6620}$ | TSNSII | \$4.00 |
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# Long-distance Television 

## DX and satellite TV reception, news from abroad and a review of the new edition of The Satellite Book. Roger Bunney reports

## The new TV <br> Danmark network logo.

There were very few reports of any worthwhile DX-TV reception during April. Ch. E4 produced some unidentified Sporadic E signals mid month, but the hoped for early SpE opening didn't occur. With the excellent weather at the time there was some enhanced tropospheric propagation, producing Band III and UHF reception from France and the Benelux countries.
The first DX aerials have been erected at my new location. As expected, there is increased 49 MHz interference - the house is in a new residential estate. Numerous narrow-band FM carriers have been noted at 49.495 MHz upwards. There are particularly strong signals at 49.82 MHz through to the out-of-band 50.08 MHz . The latter signals resemble buzz saws - a continuous harsh buzz with no variation. They could come from a nearby industrial estate. When time

permits, I'll try to locate the source. A wideband Band I aerial (type WB2) now adoms the roof, but I hope to replace it with another aerial with an improved polar response, to reject ground-based interference. The new satellite dish is being assembled - the support pole has been set in concrete in a deep hole. Lack of spare time slows things down.
Robert Copeman (Sydney, Australia) has confirmed his reception of an unlisted ABC Ch. 0 ( $45 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ measured) transmission from a WNW direction. Anothony Mann in Perth has also reported Ch. 0 reception, via SpE. In theory, there are no $A B C$ transmissions on this channel. A recent SpE catch by Robert was KVZK-TV 2 Pago Pago (American Samoa). It seems that overall the recent Australian SpE season has not been as good as in recent years. Reception has generally been restricted to Band I. with only the occasional opening extending into Band II (FM).

## Satellite News

There have been important changes within the the European footprint area, with Nethold dropping 19 Astra and Eutelsat digital transponders and two analogue Astra transponders that previously carried FilmNet programming (the Central European and Scandinavian services). The Scandinavian Supersport channel will also close. Nethold and FilmNet have merged to form a major satellite broadcaster across Europe, with interests in the Nordic region in particular. FilmNet will end up as a mainly movie package. The other service will provide general
entertainment with Danish, Norwegian, Finish and Swedish sound.
A 50-50 partnership between Nethold and Telenor will create a new company to bring digital satellite services to the area including pay TV and encrypted transmissions. A common MPEG2/DVB digital standard is to be adopted for the operation's Scandinavian services: other programme providers will be encouraged to adopt the standard.
Star TV's India Sky Broadcasting (ISkyB) is planning a package of 17 mainly English digital channels, including movies, sports, entertainment and children's programmes. ISkyB has still to gain a broadcasting licence - the government's media bill has not yet been finalised. The PAS-4 satellite would be used. By now Ariane should have launched Insat-2D, which is to be located at $74^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It will have twelve C band, six extended C band and three Ku band transponders.
Phoenix TV, a joint venture between ARD and ZDF, has joined the services from Astra 1D. Its programme schedule is based on news and current affairs. The US group HBO has started to provide services to Eastern Europe: capacity has been taken aboard the Israeli Amos-1 to supply cable operators in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.
The Spanish government has told Canal Satellite Digital to sort out technical differences with rival Distribuidora Television Digital within the next two months. If agreement cannot be reached, the government will enforce adoption
of the Multicrypt standard by all Spanish broadcasters - the system is favoured by TVE. the state broadcaster.
Look out for cheap Nokia Media Master 9500 digital receivers. The German Kirch group is giving the digital units away to try to improve subscriptions to its DFl service there are at present estimated to be around 30,000 instead of the expected 200,000 or so subscribers. Kirch is in talks with Deutsche Telekom with a view to the service being taken up by Germany's largest cable system.
Meanwhile the German RTL service has announced massive profits from plain old free-to-air analogue TV. The managing director of RTL has commented that Kirch's plunge into digital TV is "a kind of electronic mad cow disease". RTL's turnover has reached $£ 51 \mathrm{~m}$, an increase of twelve per cent on the previous year.
National Geographic TV (NGTV), a documentary/travel channel, is due to become available in the UK this August as part of the BSkyB package. It will extend to Scandinavia. Eastern Europe and Australia next year. Initial NGTV hours will be 1900-0100. rising to twelve hours daily when Sky's digital service comes into operation.
More satellite news gathering trucks are to be put on the road shortly. BT Broadcast Services has ordered fifteen. Several of the trucks will be equipped with twō dishes to provide simultaneous hook-ups. Most will use MPEG-2 compression.

## Terrestrial News

Germany: The BDXC reports that many new digital audio broadcasting transmitters are due to come into operation within the ch. E11 and E12 spectrum. They will have parallel operation in Band L (1.5GHz).

The Netherlands: A commercial service, Kanal 6, has been seen using ch . E3. We suspect that this is the Turkish transmitter mentioned last month.

Italy: MTV-Italy has signed a transmitter-sharing agreement with RETE-A. This, along with MTVItaly's service via Telepiu-3, will give MTV up to 23 transmitting hours a day. The pay-TV service Telepiu may move to satellite distribution.

Denmark: A national network has
been started by Scandinavian
Broadcasting Systems (SBS) via
Kanal 2, Copenhagen.
Norway: A new company, NRK
Activum, has been set up by NRK to sell locally-made programmes and open new local-coverage channels. Activum is already holding discussions with the commercial channel TV2 with a view to running a joint pay-TV sports service.

Hungary: Three applications have been received for the two franchises to operate Hungary's first national commercial TV network. A $\$ 50 \mathrm{~m}$ a year fee will be charged for the licences. The successful applicants are due to be on air this September.

## From Our Correspondents

Alan Smith reports from Thailand that the new Astro digital DTH service in Malaysia, from the MeaSat-1 satellite, provides two channels. The $£ 400$ installation charge includes a 60 cm dish, a triple Ku band LNB and a Philips receiver/decoder. Subscription is $£ 20$ a month. A 60 cm dish is the largest allowed: this prevents acceptable reception of any other satellite services - a less than subtle form of censorship! I wonder whether a 60 cm dish will be sufficient to avoid rain fade during the season of heavy downpours?
Bindu Padaki (Bangalore, India) writes that he is at present very active with satellite TV reception. His earliest reception dates back to the days of the Russian Ekran bird. at 714 MHz . He now has a 3.5 m manually-tracked dish, and has tried out digital TV reception using Pace equipment. Recent sightings have included APstar- 2 R at $76.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ Intelsat 801 at $64^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, Thaicom-3 at $78.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. B Sat- 1 A at $110^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and Insat-2D at $74^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Bindu echoes our own thoughts: we need a freecycling MPEG-2 receiver with the flexibility to cover all available MPEG bit/FEC rate standards.
Bob French (Warwickshire) has had problems: the Jaeger $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ mount wasn't strong enough for his new 3.1 m dish, which was badly damaged when it hit the ground. While awaiting a replacement he writes to confirm earlier reception of NASA-TV via Spacenet- 2 at $69^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, just before the service moved to another satellite over the horizon in the UK. He also mentions that the 2 M Morocco C -

band $(3.99 \mathrm{GHz}$, right-hand circular polarisation) signal from Intelsat 706 at $53^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has been improved and that encryption is no longer used.
Roy Carman (Lake, Isle of Wight) would like to hear from any other satellite enthusiasts in the area. He lists the following as


[^1]

Standard CBS NTSC pattern received from New York via Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ}$ W. Note that the time is in hours, minutes,
seconds and frames (25 per second). Photo from John Locker.
sometimes active transponders aboard PanAmSat-3R ( $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ), which is normally a quiet bird: check out $12.52 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{H}, 12.578 \mathrm{GHz}$ $\mathrm{V}, 12 \cdot 592 \mathrm{GHz}$ V, $12 \cdot 601 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{V}$, $12.638 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{H}, 12.667 \mathrm{GHz}$ H, $12.702 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{H}, 12.731 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{V}$ and 12.758 GHz V . He recently received WTN/Starbird test transmissions at $12 \cdot 601 \mathrm{GHz}$ V. Analogue is still alive and well!
Frank Lumen (Ayr) comments on the "FUCHSST 625 PAL" test pattern shown in the May issue (page 523). He thinks that it may be Fox TV, as fuchs is the German for fox. If this is a feed for the US Fox TV network, the signal would subsequently be converted to 525 line NTSC. Sounds logical to me. $n$


A new test pattern received by John Locker from Gorizont 32 at $53^{\circ}$. Note sparklie reception quality.

## Book Review

The Satellite Book, edited by John Breeds. 5th edition. Published by Swift Television Publications, 17 Pittsfield, Cricklade, Wilts SN6 6 AN (01793 750620 ) at $£ 34$ plus postage

Satellite technology marches ever onwards. We now have or are about to have digital MPEG transmissions, multimedia and interactive operation, and use of the Ka band. It's come a long way since the Premiere film channel at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and SAVE encryption. John Breeds and his books have come a long way as well!
It all started in the early days, when John created the Satellite Television Installation Guide, which was published by Nokia for the trade. John and his Guide subsequently became Swift Television Publications. He has revised the Guide on several occasions, and it remains essential reading for those entering the installation trade. But a more detailed and comprehensive tutorial on satellite TV was required. It soon came along in the shape of The Satellite Book, which has become an extremely popular reference source. The latest completely revised and updated 5th edition has just arrived. Its soft card cover conceals a unique collection of articles by experts within their own specialities and a wealth of essential information for those involved in the satellite business in one way or another.
The book is aimed primarily though not exclusively at the needs of installation engineers. Its pages bring out the fact that there is much more to satellite reception than just Astra, though fixed Astra installations are not overlooked. Safety is a major consideration, which is quite rightly featured in the early pages - dish mounting in a variety of locations, how to use a ladder, and even wall plugging, screws and bolts receive attention. The typical installation is clearly and concisely dealt with, from the dish through the LNB, polariser and cable to the receiver. The signal itself receives full consideration, with details of the downlink path from the satellite being well covered.
Fortunately it's all presented in easy-to-understand English, with large practical diagrams to make everything clear - some of these have large practical hands as well! Aspects that can be difficult to grasp - apex and polar elevation, azimuth and declination offset and so on - are all made clear. Every component in a typical installation is described in depth, with very little left out. The working theory of the ferrite (magnetic) polariser, or as the book more correctly describes it the ferrite polar selector, is for example covered in sufficient detail to enable anyone to understand how it works and how it plays its part in the receiving chain. The publication's contents extend beyond what you would expect of a practical guide, covering for example aspects of signal distribution (SMATV), dual LNB operation, downlink budget analysis, VideoCrypt encryption, customer care and the latest development, the DiSEqC system. Just about everything in fact - dishes, cables, feedhoms, footprints and all.
As a comprehensive reference and installation work the contents cannot be faulted. Technically tricky subjects are stripped down to basics so that everyone, enthusiast and engineer alike, can understand and enjoy the technology. As this has developed, successive editions of the book have met the challenge. The fifth edition includes a large section entitled "MPEG - Digital Television for ALL"!
Any complaints? Well, I would have liked more on the various actuator arm and $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{to}-\mathrm{H}$ motor drive combinations with their control units, and D2-MAC is still with us. Thoughts perhaps for the 6th edition. But these are minor quibbles.
Overall it's an excellent book - for reference, work and bedtime reading. You can fax Swift Publications on 01793752 399. Other details are given above. Postage is $£ 3$ in the UK, $£ 5$ to Continental Europe and $£ 16$ to other parts of the world (by air mail -it's heavy!). R.B.

# John Edwards's Service Notebook 

## Bless you, Variac

A Philips set fitted with the KT3 chassis came in with its mains fuse blackened. But there were no obvious shorts. As l've not had one of these sets in for some time, I decided to replace the fuse and power the set via my variac, increasing the input gently. When the mains input reached about 110 V AC, the bridge rectifier produced 150 V across its reservoir capacitor. This voltage was present at the collector, base and emitter of the BUW84 chopper transistor - because diode D1461 (BY208) was short-circuit. After replacing this diode the set still refused to start up, even with the output from the bridge rectifier increased - slowly - to 250 V (the nominal working voltage is 285 V ). The chopper transistor was not being switched on. Then 1 remembered a stock fault. The 12 V zener diode D6300, which stabilises the supply for the TDA2581Q chopper control chip IC7322, was short-circuit.
After fitting a new BYX79-12 diode I wound up the mains supply once more, but there was still no life from the set. A scope check at the base of the chopper transistor showed that only needle pulses were present. So 1C7322 was operating in the shut-down mode. As the voltages around the chip were all normal, quick fault diagnosis was not on the cards.
Excess current demand is sensed by the $1 \Omega$ resistor R1461, which is connected in series with the chopper transistor and is linked to pin 6 of IC7322. When the voltage across this resistor reaches a preset threshold, IC7322 reduces the chopper drive to a minimal pulse output. Where was the overload? In fact there wasn't one - R1461 was open-circuit. When this item had been replaced the set came to life at about 110 V AC input and remained OK up to the normal mains AC input. I now had a great picture - but no sound.
No, it wasn't the speaker mute switch being turned on (though I've been caught out in the past). The $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ resistor R6303 in the feed to the audio output stage was open-circuit. After replacing this I at last had a working set.
All this brought home to me the benefits of using a variac. I'm convinced that it would have cost much more in time and components had the full mains input been applied each time the set was switched on and off during the repair.

## A LOPT Trap

A Matsui 2092 T had a faulty line output transformer. No big deal you might think, but it took three different replacement transformers before the set worked. With these sets it's essential that the part number on the replacement transformer is identical to that on the original one. You'll know if you've fitted the wrong transformer type, because there will be reduced width and a picture with no contrast when you switch on. Unfortunately suppliers just send you what's in stock, listed under the model number. You've been wamed!
After fitting a new transformer, whether of the correct
type or not, you may well encounter two more problems. So make a note of this for future estimates. First you might not be able to switch the set to standby using the remote control unit - instead the picture disappears into snow, the set remaining very much alive. Fortunately the cure is simple: replace the standby switching transistors Q504 (BF421) and Q503 (2SD401), one or both of which will be short-circuit. Use the correct types. We are talking about the non-relay version of the set of course.
I thought my troubles were over when the correct transformer had been fitted, producing a correctly sized picture (with normal standby operation). Then I noticed that grey to dark areas of the picture were very dark even with the brightness and contrast control settings at maximum. A dark suit for example appeared in black with no detail. When the first anode control's setting was advanced flyback lines appeared, with no improvement. The culprit was the TA8867N colour decoder and timebase generator chip.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis LOPTs

Apart from relay clatter a Ferguson set fitted with the TX100 chassis was dead. No problem here: check the line output transformer, which had failed. The BU508A line output transistor had survived, which is often the case. The next step was to look up the transformer required. All my suppliers' catalogues listed the green spot type, so one of these was obtained and fitted. But when I switched on there was a small raster with severe EW distortion. After a few seconds the picture faded to a blank screen. The BU508A transistor and D26 (BY228) in the EW diode modulator circuit had burnt out. Considering that it had been in operation for only a few seconds, the LOPT was very warm. Maybe it was faulty in some way.
As I removed it, I was embarrassed to see a little blue sticker on the line output transistor's heatsink. Oh well, we all make mistakes. After fitting a blue spot transformer, along with a new BU508A transistor and BY228 diode, I switched on and was amazed to find that the same fault symptoms were present, along with very bad line pairing, field roll and a definite smell of something cooking. The set was quickly switched off - but not quickly enough to save the transistor and diode.
I checked this and that and this again, but couldn't find anything wrong. While looking at the original LOPT, and praying for divine intervention, I decided to order a transformer with identical markings, i.e. forget blue and green spots, just order as originally fitted. It was marked FAT3758. All my suppliers offered a green spot type, but a feeling I had made me insist on a Konig 3758 type. Chas Hyde and Son came up with the required LOPT and when it was fitted, along with another transistor and diode, the set sprang to life with a normal picture, sound etc.


## Monitors

was missing. As a preventative maintenance measure. we always resolder the scart and DIN plug connections. In this case we found that about 30 per cent of the connections were dry-jointed. Putting this right cured the fault. It also explained the accompanying note which said that there had been a similar fault six months previously, and that this had been cured by using a different output lead! J.P-F.

## Samsung CQ4147

There were normal outputs from the chopper power supply, but the line drive output at pin 3 of the TDA4850 chip IC401 was missing. A new chip was tried but made no difference. The culprit tumed out to be an 8.2 V zener diode, D402 J.P-F.

## CIG 1342/Philips CM11342

There was sound but no display. A check on the conditions at the CRT base panel showed that the RGB inputs were all high. When I moved back to the TDA3505 video control chip IC502 I found that the sandcastle pulse at pin 10 had the wrong shape. Why? Because there was no pulse from the line output transformer. The reason for this was physical: there was a crack in the PCB near pin 4. School monitors often get dropped - but wherever possible this doesn't get reported! J.P-F.

## Packard-Bell PB8538

Intermittent screen fade, after anything from half an hour to 24 hours was the complaint with this monitor. It was simply a matter of dryjoints on the CRT base panel.

It's worth having a good look around to see if there are any other poor soldered joints. Be careful when unsoldering the screening plate: the pads it's soldered to are a bit flimsy. I.F.

## Royal DN1564G

The picture shifted sideways with the slightest movement of the chas-
sis - the complaint had been "screen shrinks when moved". Almost every line output transformer pin was dry-jointed. Putting this right cured the trouble.

This is a push-button front panel job. One of the buttons produces a screen display showing the line and field scanning rates for the current video mode. If you press the restore factory default button you may have to adjust the geometry settings for each and every mode, pressing $S$ for each one. I.F.

## Samtron SC431

A loud buzzing that got worse as the monitor warmed up was the complaint. The two geometry magnets at either side of the deflection yoke are mounted on flimsy plastic struts, stabilised by a blob of brown glue. This becomes brittle and disintegrates. As a result, the magnets act as buzzer armatures! Doublesided foam sticking pads, silicone rubber or builders' mastic will cure the problem. I.F.

## Amstrad PC14M39

There had been a power supply blow up - the FET chopper transistor was short-circuit, three resistors associated with it were all damaged and the UC3842 control chip had been destroyed. The cause was traced to the solder pad for the chopper transformer's feedback winding. It had severed all round from the resist-coated tracks that lead away from it - the fracture was so clean it could have been die cut. I.F.

## Samtron SC428

The field scan was cramped at the top. After spending some time checking the components associat= ed with the TDA8351 chip to no avail I decided on a new IC. This did the trick.

The geometry magnets at either side of the scan yoke look sturdier than those used in the SC431, but they can still buzz when warm should the brown glue disintegrate. I.F.

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## REPRINTS

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available: ordering information is provided with the index, or can be obtained from the address below. Hard copy indexes of TELEVISION are available for Volumes 38 to 46 at $£ 3.50$ each.
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## Answer to Test Case 415

## - see page 633 -

It is not all that unusual for a perfectly good microcontroller chip to be turfed out of a TV set, VCR or whatever and be replaced with an identical, expensive chip that does nothing to solve the trouble. It's hard to blame the technician however when, as in this case, he has checked all the important points as he sees them. In a VCR the root cause of the problem generally lies with the deck in some way or another. In a TV set the cause may be another chip or a communication problem in the control system.
The problem with this Toshiba set was resolved by replacing the two eight-pin memory chips which, between them. store the operating software data. They are labelled QA07/8 on the circuit diagram and are shown as ICA07/8 in the parts list. The set came to life when the new chips had been fitted. and functioned correctly once the installation and user software had been reprogrammed and set up. Afterwards. there was time and interest enough to check the two EPROMs individually - by replacing them in the set separately. This proved that the actual culprit was Q/ICA07 (type uPD6254CX).
The customer thought that the cause of the problem was probably a loose wire. He insisted on paying a quarter of the rental charge for the week during which his set was away arguing that he had been provided with only a quarter-sized picture! Happy days

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Salora M Chassis

This was one of the first chassis to appear in which signal processing and timebase waveform generation was carried out digitally. When you look in the back and see all those forty-pin chips, you tend to think of other urgent matters. The same basic things have to be done in the set however, but a somewhat different servicing approach is required. Chris Watton on how to go about it.

## Panasonic Looks Ahead

At its recent European conference Panasonic presented the latest developments in TV and video technology, in particular flat-screen displays, digital video and DVD equipment. George Cole reports.

## Servicing Aid for Motor-driven Satellite Systems

When dealing with motor-driven satellite TV systems it is helpful to have equipment that's portable and, if possible, battery operated. Pete Haylor had a need for a power system to provide dish drive and a means of checking the reed switch. The result was this simple arrangement, which cost all of $£ 25$ to build.

## Hantarex Games Monitors

There's money to be made by servicing the monitors used in arcade games machines. One of the most commonly encountered is the Hantarex 9000 series monitor. Andy Gallacher has been busy on them: he provides guidance on the spares required, setting up procedures and common faults.

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