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## Advertisement <br> Manager <br> Carol Nobbs <br> $0181-6528330$

## Advertisement

Sales Executive
Pat Bunce
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## Has the BBC a Future?

For a very long time the BBC was broadcasting in the UK. At an early stage it came to see its role as being a public service, there to be a fair and independent source of news and information, with an educational role, and - almost as an afterthought - to provide entertainment. In all this it was highly successful, becoming an important part of our culture in the UK. Auntie may have been slightly stuffy and slow to respond to changing tastes and interests, but the value of an independent source of news and information has never been in doubt - except when, on occasions, the government of the day has tried to suppress it.

The first challenge to the BBC's predominance came with an increase in the number of radio transmissions available, then with commercial TV. As the technology of broadcasting advanced, so additional new services could be provided. But what we have today is a virtual explosion in the airwave facilities available for broadcasting of one sort or another. Digital technology is vastly increasing the use to which channel space can be put - terrestrial, satellite and cable. Now there's the prospect that the Internet can be put to broadcasting use.

So the public is to be offered hundreds of channels and services. Bravo, we can see what we want when we want. Click, click on the remote control unit and you're there. In this totally changed situation, what role is there for the public service broadcaster? Are the BBC and similar organisations elsewhere headed for the scrap heap, no longer relevant in a world where commercial organisations can in one way or another fill hundreds of
channels to serve our needs? Do we need the BBC and its likes when there are all those satellite transmissions and we can surf the web to find what we want?

In fact there are powerful reasons why public service broadcasting, provided it is truly independent and relevant to people's needs, is as important today as ever. One is the fact that a vast multitude of channels does not necessarily mean a vast number of viable providers of independent services. The cost of filling air time has to be considered. It is expensive to produce quality programming. Much too expensive to be able to fill all those channels that modern technology is making available. So we could well find these hundreds of channels full of trash and repeat material: nothing much new, and certainly nothing much that's expensive to produce. And it could be provided by fewer broadcasters - those able to purchase exclusive rights to programme material.

It could well be that the multitude of channels will actually encourage monopoly tendencies in the broadcasting field rather than the reverse. This powerful argument is just one presented in a recent publication, Broadcasting, Society and Policy in the Multimedia Age, written by economists Andrew Graham and Gavyn Davies, published by the University of Luton Press. The study was funded by the BBC, but reached convincing independent conclusions.

Those who have witnessed the increasing trivialisation of the press and the broadcasting world know that standards are difficult to maintain. Those who bankroll private services mainly want to see a quick return. This is obviously not
good enough, and in broadcasting the only way of ensuring that standards are maintained is to ensure that public services which can set them are available.

We now come to the key question, how? The BBC has its licence fee, which is essential for the continuation of public service broadcasting in the UK. But the private sector tends to be unhappy about what it perceives as a public subsidy it does not itself receive. This notion has to be resisted, especially as curtailment of funding for public service broadcasting could lead to it becoming a sort of impoverished ghetto. We need flourishing public sector broadcasting services to complement the commercial ones.

The report referred to above suggests that there should be a $£ 45$ a year licence fee supplement for those with digital receiving equipment. It's an idea, though implementing it would be likely to lead to an almighty political battle.

At any rate the European Union has seen the need for public sector broadcasting support: at the recent Amsterdam summit, the heads of state unanimously adopted a protocol that formally recognises the position of public service broadcasting within the Union and its need for public funding.

## COVER PRICE INCREASE

The cover price of Television has been held at $£ 2.35$ for almost two years now, during which time our costs have increased. We regret that to maintain our service and meet our commitments an increase has now become essential. From the next, September issue the cover price will be $£ 2.50$.

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

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| 2SC1740 | 0.16 | 2SD898B | 6.41 | BC546B | 0.12 | BF871 | 0.41 | BYW56 | 0.31 | LA7835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 | 1.46 |
| 2SC1815Y | 0.11 | 2SD965 | 0.67 | BC547 | 0.11 | BF959 | 0.18 | BWW95C | 0.21 | LA7837 | 4.19 | STR50103A | 5.56 | TDA3561A | 3.85 | UC3844 | 1.20 |
| 2SC2001 | 0.23 | 2SD965R | 1.05 | BC547A | 0.04 | BF960 | 0.30 | BYW96E | 0.50 | LC7132 | 4.70 | STR54041 | 5.15 | tDA3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| 2 SC 2023 | 3.18 | 2 SK1117 | 3.40 | BC5478 | 0.11 | BF970 | 0.43 | BYX55600 | 0.23 | LED3G | 0.10 | STR5412 | 4.02 | TDA3565 | 2.74 | UPCI318AV | 3.85 |
| 2SC2073 | 1.03 | 2SK1118 | 3.40 | BC548 | 0.11 | BFR90A | 0.68 | 82 V 10 | 1.34 | LED3R | 0.10 | STR58041 | 3.42 | TDA3566 | 6.41 | UPC1365C | 1.70 |
| 2SC2078 | 1.00 | 2SK30A | 0.35 | BC548A | 0.11 | BFY51 | 0.39 | BZV85C5V1 | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA3576B | 10.31 | UPC1378H | 1.71 |
| 2SC2120 | 0.23 | 7407 | 0.69 | BC5488 | 0.06 | BR100 | 0.18 | BZX6110 | 0.16 | LM317T | 1.29 | STR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3592A | 4.60 | UPC1394C | 1.92 |
| 2 SC 2229 | 0.31 | 74HCO4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BR103 | 0.62 | B2×6111 | 0.10 | LM324N | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | UPC1488\% | 2.99 |
| 2SC2230 | 0.55 | 7805 | 0.78 | BC5498 | 0.11 | BRX44 | 1.02 | B2X6112 | 0.13 | LM339N | 0.50 | STRD4420 | 10.64 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | UPC1498H | 2.31 |
| 2SC2235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | BC5508 | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | B2X61120 | 0.28 | M49481 | 11.85 | T9053v | 1.35 | TDA36538 | 1.54 | UPC574J | 0.86 |
| 2SC2236 | 0.36 | 7809 | 0.69 | BC550C | 0.09 | BRY55 | 0.28 | $82 \times 6113$ | 0.11 | M5218L | 0.69 | 19064V | 1.87 | TDA3653C | 2.82 | X24029 | 5.78 |
| 2SC2240 | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | BC556A | 0.11 | BSX20 | 0.35 | $82 \times 6116$ | 0.19 | M54544L | 2.04 | TA7120P | 0.66 | TDA3653CQ | 2.57 | ZTK338 | 0.28 |
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## TELETOPICS

## DTT Licences Awarded

The Independent Television Commission has awarded licences to British Digital Broadcasting to use all three of the digital terrestrial TV (DTT) multiplexes (blocks of frequencies). Since the withdrawal of BSkyB from the BDB consortium, at the insistance of the ITC, the consortium consists of Carlton Communications and Granada - the two largest ITV companies. BSkyB is to be paid $£ 75 \mathrm{~m}$ compensation by Carlton and Granada for relinquishing its onethird stake in BDB: it will also be the main programme supplier. The other contender for the licences, Digital Television Network, which is owned by the US cable and broadcast services group NTL, is considering an appeal against the ITC decision.

The DTT service, which will provide about thirty channels using conventional transmitters and receiving aerials, is due to start next summer (1998). There will be


The Multiple Device Switch from Philex enables satellite TV viewers to select the output from either of two dual-polarised LNBs electronically, using the satellite remote control unit. It remembers the last LNB selected, and is thus also suitable for timed recordings. Suggested retail price is $£ 25$ including VAT.
The unit passes a 22 kHz control signal, and its internal relay provides operation with both analogue and digital systems. For further details contact Philex plc at Philex House, 110-124 The Broadway, West Hendon, London NW9 7PP (0181 202 1717, fax 0181202 $0014)$.
twelve free channels including BBC-1, BBC-2, ITV, Ch. 4, Ch. 5, ITV-2, BBC Choice and a 24-hour news service, fifteen or so pay-TV chanels including Sky Movies, Sky Sports, Granada Plus and BBC Style, and interactive services such as shopping, banking and Internet access. Digital set-top decoders are expected to go on sale at around £200 - the actual mannufacturing cost initially has been estimated at some $£ 400$.

A number of companies, including Motorola, SGS-Thomson Microelectronics and Hyundai, have been developing decoder chip sets. A three-chip set from Motorola is expected to be in full production by November. The company is aiming to produce a single-chip decoder by next March. SGS-Thomson Microelectronics hopes to have a two-chip decoder a vailable by next summer, following an initial four-chip set.

LSI Logic has reached an
agreement with the BBC to develop a single-chip decoder which is expected to be available by next summer. LSI Logic will be transferring decoder circuitry developed by the BBC, when it was helping to set up the European Digital Video Broadcasting Terrestrial (DVB-T) standard, on to a chip which has been given the designation L64780.

The DVB-T transmission standard uses a coding and modulation scheme known as coded orthogonal frequencydivision multiplex (COFDM). The transmitted bit stream is divided amongst a large number of carriers ( 2,000 in the UK) within the channel, with each carrier individually modulated using the quadrature-amplitude modulation technique, i.e. each carrier is both phase and amplitude modulated. A fast Fourier transform processor is used to generate and modulate the carriers simultaneously.

## Digital TV Developments

First samples of the Eurobox, a common European digital cable TV decoder, were shown at the Montreux Television Festival in June. The Eurobox standard has been set by members of the European Cable Communications Association. A joint HDTV demonstration by the Digital Video Broadcasting Project (Europe) and the US Advanced Television System was also held at Montreux. Both groups showed
a mixture of live and recorded material: the DVB demonstration included HDTV and standarddefinition signals multiplexed on a $19.6 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ data stream.

BBC Prime and BBC World are to use Eutelsat's simulcasting technique to broadcast in analogue and digital form using a single transponder aboard the Eutelsat II F1 satellite at $13^{\circ}$ E. The new services are to start this month.

## TV and the Web

Hitachi and Mitsubishi are to launch set-top boxes that conform to the WebTV system in the USA. The system gives TV viewers access to the Internet by using their remote control handsets. WebTV was acquired by Microsoft in April. Philips and Sony currently market WebTV decoders. In the UK, Pace is planning to launch a WebTV trial later this year.

Eutelsat and the Italian compa-
ny Com.net have announced the first European service that gives access to the Internet via satellite - at speeds of up to $40 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ per transponder. The technique used is based on the DVB open standard for digital TV. A DVB/MPEG-2 card for a PC and a 60 cm dish are required to receive the service: for transmission, a normal modem and telephone line are all that are required.

## ITU Sets Global Standards

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has announced a new global standard for digital terrestrial TV broadcasting (DTTB) and convergence towards a single HDTV production standard based on the High Definition Common Image Format (HD-CIF). The DTTB standard will provide highdefinition quality and unify TV broadcasting systems worldwide. TV manufacturers will thus be able to deliver sets anywhere in the world, and will benefit from economies in production scale. The resolution provided by the new standard, about twice that of present colour TV systems, is equal to or better than 35 mm film. In addition there's high-quality 16 channel sound.

The ITU notes that there are at present more than forty different, non-compatible systems in use in the world. Its new "umbrella" recommendation unifies the USfavoured ATSC standard and the European DVB standard. Under the recommendation, the two systems will form a single compatible system that can be implemented globally within the practical limitations of current channel assignments. Mr O.P. Khushu,
chairman of the Inter-Union Technical Committee of the World Broadcasting Union, commented that "we would have liked to see the Recommendation specify a unique transmission format, but we don't live in a perfect world!" The aim was to produce a digital architecture that could accommodate both high-definition and conventional TV services for terrestrial transmission, with compatibility with cable and satellite delivery and recording technology.

The HD-CIF format is based on a single matrix of samples ( $1,080 \times$ 1,920 ) irrespective of the field and frame rate: the matrix thus forms a unique method of HD image capture for any application. Further work will study the use of the HDCIF format as a building block for SHD (Super High Definition) TV systems.

The ITU points out that there are at present 1,288 billion TV sets in use worldwide. With the advent of digital TV they will have to be replaced, representing a huge market. 26 per cent of the sets are in Europe, 44 per cent in Asia and another 26 per cent in the Americas.

## Nokia Group

Following a company rearrangement at Nokia, spares for Nokia, NokiaITT, Salora, Finlux and Luxor TV, video and audio products are no longer being handled by NCS (Nokia Central Stores) at Swindon. The supply of these spares to current account holders has been taken over by Akai UK Ltd., Haslemere Heathrow Estate, 12 Silver Jubilee Way, Parkway, Hounslow, Middx TW4 6NQ. The direct line for Nokia spares is 01817592367.

Nokia now trades in the UK as Nokia General Communications Ltd. and continues to supply satellite equipment spares and mobile phone accessories from Bridgemead Close, Westmead Industrial Estate,

## Spares

Westmead, Swindon, Wilts SN5 7TS (01793 556002 , fax 01793556 015). Willow Vale Electronics has been appointed an approved supplier of satellite and mobile phone spares.

CHS, Prospect House, Barmby
Road, Pocklington, Yorks YO4 2DP (01759303 068, fax 01759303620 ) has been appointed an official agent for TV, video and audio spares for Nokia and its associated brands. TV, video and audio spares continue to be available from CPC, Willow Vale Electronics and Wizard Distributors.

There seem to have been considerable spares supply problems recently as a result of changes at Nokia's central warehouse in Belgium.

## Widescreen TV

A report on the European widescreen TV market by the 1250 Vision Group reveals that about 600,000 sets were sold last year. Sales in the UK were 18,000 . The largest markets were Germany
( 150,000 sets), France ( 130,000 sets) and the Benelux countries ( 163,000 sets). During the year 1996, 16:9 aspect ratio TV transmissions in the EU reached a total of 23,700 hours. France transmitted a total of 10,200 hours (the highest) while the UK total was 700 hours.


Security Vision Lrd., The Duchy Buildings, North Street, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset TA14 6GR ( 01935826 464, fax 01935825 233) has launched a CCTV security system that can be used at home, in the office or in any situation where a TV set is available to act as a monitor. The Homewatch HPC420 CCTV camera retails af £149.95 and is easy to set up, requiring no special equipment. The system simply clicks or pushes together. Sound, power and video are linked via a single, slim cable. The bird's-eye view is available instantly by pressing the TV or VCR remote control unir's AV button. If the camera is connected to the TV set via a VCR, its pictures can be recorded.
At 420 lines the resolution is much higher than that of a standard TV screen (252 lines). The wide-angle lens covers an area of 50 sq . metres. An acoustic chamber gathers low-level sound. At night the camera switches electronically to a light-intensifier mode, producing usable images at down to 0.1 lux (bright starlight). The camera will also work well with infra-red lighting. A weatherproof case provides profection. There is also an electronic bright-light compensation feature, which enables the camera to relay clear pictures even when it sees bright sunlight.
The camera is available from electrical and hardware stores.

## DVDs

Philips is offering a DVD verification service to ensure that discs are interchangeable between all players. Panasonic plans to launch its first DVD player in the UK this summer, with a suggested price of around $£ 600$ : the company forecasts worldwide DV disc sales of 1 bn a year by 2000 . An independent research consultancy forecasts that sales of DVD players in the USA will pass the ten million mark in the year 2000. Samsung is also to launch a European DVD player this summer.

Intel has developed software that enables DVDs to be played via a PC without the need for specialised DVD hardware. According to Intel its software, run with a Pentium II processor, can display MPEG-2 video from a DVD at a quality equal to that achieved with DVD-specific hardware.


## Reports from

 David C. Woodnott and Nick Beer
## Canon E60/1 10/230 etc

A common problem with many camcorders in this range, which uses infra-red autofocusing, is inability to focus correctly at infinity. Things are usually OK at lesser distances, but at infinity the malfunctioning occurs.
The problem can often be overcome by carefully washing the infra-red optical unit in an ultrasonic cleaning tank. It seems that fogging of the lens occurs with age. It's best not to dismantle the unit and clean it manually, as doing this disturbs the set-up integrity. It's a much cheaper option than a replacement at around $£ 60$ trade. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC73H

No operation was the complaint. This camcorder didn't even power up then down, as some of them do. The cause was soon found to be failure of the ceramic fuse link F901. Replacing it didn't restore full operation however, as IC802 (the loading motor drive chip) was also faulty. Once this item had been replaced all was well. D.C.W.

## Samsung VPU10

No camera E-E picture, all playback functions being OK, is a common problem with this model. The cause is usually failure of the autofocus or zoom motor.

If the microcontroller chip detects a problem with the lens unit
during the switch-on initialisation, the result is no E-E pictures. The lens position sensors can cause similar faults, but this is less common.

The faulty motor(s) stick because of insufficient torque. Replace them and carry out autofocus setting up as laid down in the manual. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF 150 E

After a short period of use there would be no E-E or playback sound. When the camcorder was switched on the sound was OK: the sound gradually faded off. Pictures were OK .
The cause of the trouble was a leaky capacitor ( $\mathrm{C} 420,1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in the audio mute circuit. We've had failure of this capacitor in several other Sony models that use the same or similar circuitry.

Note also that failure of the HIC audio chip (SBX-1505-2) is becoming very common in any model that uses it. The chip usually becomes temperature sensitive, and can be made to fail or work at will by the application of heat or freezer. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDV7AF

This old timer was inoperative mechanically. Normal operation was restored by replacement of PS601 (N20) and the mode motor. It's a common failure with models of this period, and also with the contemporary EV series VTR units.

As with all units that use the K mechanism, it's likely that both reel turntables and possibly the pinch roller will require replacement. Also check the idler assembly for a loose and incorrectly positioned pivot. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR505E

This newish Handycam had two seemingly unconnected faults with a common cause. The symptoms were no autofocusing and no trigger (record/pause) button operation. All other functions were OK.
If the RM95 remote control unit was used, recordings could be
made but the autofocusing remained inoperative.

The cause of the trouble was an internal failure in the switch block control (camera operation unit, ref. 59). This type of failure is often difficult to pinpoint quickly - there are usually several other items to eliminate first. The unit is expensive if ordered in error - yes, we have done it! D.C.W.

## Hitachi VMCIE

This camcorder was brought to us because it was dead. Except for failed circuit protectors, it's an uncommon symptom with this model. The cause of the trouble was capacitor leakage, which again is unusual in this model (shall I live to regret saying that?!).

The culprit was C824 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 6.3 V ) on the main PCB. It had corroded the print, thereby disconnecting the 5.3 V supply from regulator IC804 to pin 8 of the syscon chip IC802. A replacement capacitor, PCB clean up and a wire link restored normal operation. D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVS5B

This camcorder was dead - there was just a flash of red LED when an attempt was made to power it. The cause of the problem was traced to the tiny, $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ surfacemounted resistor R6028, which was open-circuit. It's in the bat-tery-level circuit, connected to pin 102 of the system microcontroller chip IC6001. N.B.

## Sony CCDTR75E

There was no playback luminance, just very dark, almost non-existent vision. A check through the luminance playback signal processing path brought me to the CCD comb filter circuitry on board VS67. There was an input here but no output. The reference level at pin 12 of IC202 was found to be very low, and a resistance check to chassis produced a reading of $800 \Omega$. C237, a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ surface-mounted capacitor (part no. 1-162-63811), was leaky. N.B.

| BA157=0.10 | LA7850=2.25 | STK5337=4.85 | TDA1013A=2.99 | 2N6539=0.35 | 2SD810=0.55 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BYD33D $=0.15$ | LB1645=2.00 | STK5488=4.75 | TDA1060=3.25 | 2SA747=4.95 | 2SD836=0.75 |  |
| BYD33M $=25$ | LM384=1.25 | STK6962=2.50 | TDA1082=2.75 | 2SA794=0.60 | 2SD838K=POA | -ORSPECA OEER |
| BYW95C=28 | M29381=15.00 | STK7217-5.25 | TDA1175-2.10 | 2SA861 $=0.70$ | 2SD1047=2.25 |  |
| BYX10 $=15$ | M71081 $=6.10$ | STK7308=3.50 | TDA1235=3.40 | 2SA893=0.50 | 2SD1271=0.75 |  |
| BYX98=3.25 | M51365=3.99 | STK7404=6.40 | TDA1517=2.50 | 2SA949 $=0.80$ | 2SD1308=0.90 | RCEPEASE RENC |
| OA91=0.12 | M54519=4.99 | STK8250=5.00 | TDA $155 \mathrm{Q}=4.50$ | 2SA $1006=1.18$ | 2SD1403=2.85 |  |
| RGP15K=30 | M58658P=6.99 | STK73410=2.85 | TDA155Q=3.65 | 2SA1062 $=1.00$ | 2SD1453=4.40 |  |
| AN3320K $=7.50$ | MC1377P=4.25 | STK73410=3.50 | TDA1670 $=2.50$ | 2SA1124=0.78 | 2SD1497-2.50 |  |
| AN5071 2.29 | MDA2060-3.50 | STR450=16.50 | TDA1904=0.80 | 2SA1180=2.25 | 2SD1651=1.80 |  |
| AN5138=4.30 | MDA2061 $=7.99$ | STR44 $1=8.50$ | TDA2004=1.90 | 2SA+302=3.00 | 2SD1889=3.15 |  |
| AN5265=0.95 | NE544N=4.50 | STR451=19.50 | TDA2148=3.25 | 2SB524=0.65 | 2SD2125=4.15 |  |
| AN5512=1.35 | PA3029N=24.99 | STR1195-7.99 | TDA25410=3.10 | 2SB618=3.05 | 2SK193=030 |  |
| AN5521 1.35 | SAA1043P $=6.50$ | STR4090=11.15 | TDA2577=P.O.A. | 2SB648=0.50 | 2SK176=8.00 |  |
| AN5620 $=2.50$ | SAA 1251 $=6.99$ | STR11006=3.50 | TDA2578A=2.25 | 2S8817-2.25 | AF200 $=0.80$ | Pric |
| AN5790 $=2.40$ AN6250 2.99 | SAA1293-3-5.15 | STR16006=3.99 | TDA2653A $=2.40$ | ${ }^{258883}=1.40$ | BC303 $=0.20$ |  |
| AN6250 $=2.99$ AN6652 - | SAA $3004 \mathrm{P}=3.15$ SAA3027P=5.05 | STR $30115=2.75$ STR $3125=5.99$ | TDA3030B=5.50 | 2SB1156 2SC372 2 | BC877 $=0.50$ BC 880.40 | Video-Heads Pinch - |
| AN6878-2.50 | SAA5000 $=4.15$ | STR44115=5.99 | TDA4503 $=3.00$ | 2SC461 $=0.10$ | BD142=1.50 |  |
| AN7110 $=1.00$ | SAA5230-12.50 | STR50092=5.50 | TDA6200=10.50 | 2SC536=0.20 | BD226=0.30 | ers Remote - Controls |
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| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline B A 340=1.40 \\ B A 536=1.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{SAB} 3035 \mathrm{P}=5.45 \\ & \mathrm{SAB} 3210=2.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STR50213=4.50 } \\ & \text { STR53041=4.50 } \end{aligned}$ | TDA $8380=2.50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 S \operatorname{sc901A}=3.50 \\ & 2 S C 1123=0.45 \end{aligned}$ | BDT64C=2.10 |  |
| BA3920L=2.50 | SAJ210=3.15 | STR54041 $=3.50$ | TDA8732-5.95 | 2SC1185=2.25 | BDX670=1.67 |  |
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Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Eugene Trundle
Steve Stamford
Gerald Smith
Terry Lamoon Brian Storm John Edwards Ronnie Boag and Michael Maurice

## Grundig VS340

"Buzz on sound" was the complaint with this machine: there was a loud, 25 Hz beating noise during playback of any hi-fi tape. This is usually caused by worn hi-fi heads, but a scope check at the hi-fi FM test point (pin 35 of the hi-fi sound module) showed that the signal here was fine. So we started to check through the signal path. Everything was OK up to the output (pins 9 and 3) of IC1135, where the audio signal had 20 msec chunks cut out of it.

IC1135 is part of the extrapolator circuit. It should be switched on for $12 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ periods, but was being switched on for 20 msec ones instead. The timing is set by the 4070 quad exclusive-or chip IC1140, which was faulty. A new 4070 chip restored normal sound. P.B.

## Philips VR6557

This machine kept ejecting the cassette because the pin that presses the cassette-in switch down was broken. You won't find the part number for this item in the manual. The nice man at Philips Technical told me that it's 482253510316. P.B.

## Matsui VP9601N/Tatung TVR634N and TVR734N

Intermittent mechanical deck functions with these machines are often caused by failure of the mode

## VCR Clinic

switch. Cleaning it will provide a cure, but replacing it is better. The most common symptom is sporadic failure to accept or eject a cassette. E.T.

## JVC HRD540/580/910 etc

These models have a similar drum motor that can cause trouble when it fails to produce a PG pulse output the pulses should be superimposed on the FG waveform. Before fitting a very expensive lower drum assembly or writing off the machine, try replacing the $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 30 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor on the stator PCB. There's no component reference number, but it's the only can-type capacitor - about the size of a match head - on the board. E.T.

## Hitachi VTM4IOE

Here's a fault that you could spend for ever trying to sort out without getting near the solution! The symptom is an irregular 'snicking' noise - a bit like the sound of a gas ring spark-igniter - on the playback sound. The cause is static discharge, and the cure is to replace the toothed reel-drive belt. The specially-treated replacement will be supplied when the original part number is used. E.T.

## JVC HRD860

If the problem with one of these VCRs is complete or intermittent power supply failure, in addition to replacing the start-up capacitor etc. check for a dry-joint at the emitter connection of the chopper transistor Q1. A section of the solder pad seems to detach itself from the rest of the print land. To be sure of the repair, use a tiny length of tinned copper wire to bypass the immediate printed land area. E.T.

## Sony SLV200UX

This VCR's unusual symptom was
the presence, in the record mode only, of a head-switching bar about two-thirds of the way down the screen. During playback the switching point was correct - at 6.5 lines before the field sync pulse, adjustable with VR351. The cause was a faulty servo chip (IC351). It's a 44-pin, surface-mounted device that costs a staggering $£ 39.64$ net trade plus VAT . . . E.T.

## JVC HRD320

This VCR reset its clock with annoying irregularity. Otherwise it was perfectly OK. Once in a while the display said "video" and it locked up. I decided, after the usual fruitless search that occurs when a machine develops a mind of its own, to phone JVC and was told that the back-up capacitor C3 $(0.1 \mathrm{~F}$, 5.5 V ) had given up the ghost. A replacement restored normal operation - it's mounted on the display panel. My thanks to JVC for help with this one.
The Ferguson FV21R seems to be very similar, so the fault might also be experienced with this model. S.S.

## Nokia VR3615

This machine wouldn't rewind. Close inspection of the "relay plate" revealed that the pin below the main cam was bent. Straightening it restored the rewind function. G.S.

## JVC HRA630

When this machine was switched on the lift would sometimes shuffle back and forth. The machine would then revert to standby. The cause was a faulty mode switch. G.S.

## Daewoo V215

There was no manual or auto tracking. As a result, playback of prerecorded tapes produced poor pictures. A check at pin 22 (TRK

DLY) of IC601 showed that the voltage was low and didn't vary with tracking control adjustment. The cause of the trouble was C520 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which had fallen in value. G.S.

## Sony SLV625

This machine would try to load then revert to the unlaced position. Even if the machine did manage to go into the record or playback mode it would intermittently revert to stop. The cause of the trouble was bad connections at both ends of the drum motor plugs. G.S.

## Samsung VIK316

This machine worked all right but the display was dull. A check on the $\mathrm{VF}+/$ - supply produced a reading of 5 V AC instead of about 4 V DC with 1 V AC . The fault was caused by $\mathrm{C} 38(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615

This machine would sometimes revert to standby when a cassette was inserted. A replacement mode switch assembly cured the fault. G.S.

## Matsui VP9301

There was a serious wow and flutter problem with the sound. As I had a spare capstan motor in the workshop I fitted it. This cured the fault - sometimes you have a bit of luck! T.L.

## JVC HRD560

This machine had a playback fault - part of the picture was missing. As it appeared to be a tape path problem I checked the loading arms. Sure enough, the supply arm was loose. This is becoming quite common now with these machines. You can reset the arm with a little glue to hold it, but I would recommend replacement to ensure a reliable repair. T.L.

## Matsui VP9401

If.you get a low sound complaint with one of these machines, check C3606 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) by replacement. T.L.

## Panasonic NVHD 100

The complaint with this machine was that it would sometimes lose drum lock in the cue and review modes. Although the fault was intermittent, operating the machine from cold would instigate it. Examination of the capstan rotor top bearing showed that there was quite a build up of dirt and debris here. After cleaning this away, the
wear on the capstan spindle caused by the partial seizure could be clearly seen. A replacement spindle (VXP1350) and a new top bearing (VXD0140) cured the fault. B.S.

## Panasonic NVF65

The symptom complained about was "strange speckling on the playback picture". On test we found that there were white flecks at regular intervals all over the picture. The cause was C1018 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. As it was open-circuit, there was HF noise on the 45 V line. If the machine had not been used with line inputs exclusively there would have been bad patterning on the EE picture as well. B.S.

## Panasonic NVD80

This elderly digital machine had an intermittent E-E problem: it would sometimes display a ragged dark raster, usually after changing channels a few times. To obtain a clear channel you would then have to unplug the machine and start up again. Fortunately the fault was easy to cure. The outputs from the superannuated power supply module were all too high because C1012 and C1039 (both $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) on the primary side were low in value. Replacements cured the fault. B.S.

## JVC HRJ400

There was a half-loaded tape in this machine. The only other sign of life was the word "eject" in the display, whose segments were being illuminated sequentially to give a clockwise cyclic rotation effect. No functions were possible. Replacing CP1 on the power supply board brought the machine back to life. J.E.

## Fisher FVHP716

Tape playback was normal but the E-E picture was severely distorted, with line tearing and vertical judder and rolling. The cure was to replace C8 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}), \mathrm{C} 9(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, $\mathrm{C} 16(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and $\mathrm{C} 17(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the IF module. I have to admit that I achieved this more by. guesswork than detailed fault analysis.J.E.

## Samsung SI 1240

Tape playback was at about the same speed as fast forward. I did not have a manual, but luckily spotted print corrosion at pins 5-11 of socket CN206. It's at the front right-hand side of the top main board, and can just be seen with
the front fascia in position. A good scrape followed by resoldering restored normal operation. J.E.

## Panasonic NVJ45

This machine would eject a cassette as soon as it had been inserted. Removing and refitting the carriage unit cured the problem. The usual lower deck strip down and alignment weren't necessary. J.E.

## Nokia VR3723

Intermittent failure to rewind can be a problem with these machines. The first thing to do is to replace the mode switch. If this has already been done, replace the slide cam (part no. 6130949240 ) and the loading belt. R.B.

## Finlux VR3724

A problem we've had with these machines is colour flashing with some prerecorded tapes. The cure is to replace the video processing chip IC101. R.B.

## Nokia VR37 16

The symptoms with one of these machines were no display, the drum motor running and the capstan driving the supply reel. The cause of the problem was dry-joints at oscillator crystal X702. R.B.

## Sanyo VHR276

If one of these machines won't accept a tape, the lift shuffling in and out, replace the rotary switch. R.B.

## Panasonic NVF55

There were coloured speckles throughout the picture in the E-E mode only. The cause was dryjoints in the tuner unit. R.B.

## Mitsubishi HSM48

This machine had two faults. First its mechanism was jammed, with the exit guide halfway towards the loaded position. The cause of this was a rubber that the customer's daughter had put inside. When the exit guide's gear and the control plate had been replaced the mechanics worked. The second fault was intermittent failure to record sound. This was caused by C932 being dry-jointed at one end. M.M.

## Alba VCR7800

There was no E-E video. A previous engineer had replaced the RF converter, and in doing so had cut one of the fine tracks that pass near it. Linking this break restored the pictures. M.M.

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voltages are accurately set. 5.25 V appears to be the norm for the 5 V rail. It's all a bit of a compromise. If you set the 5 V supply too low, the 13 V supply falls to 12 V or less and, if the cable run is long, you get problems with some makes of LNB.
In this particular case replacing $\mathrm{C} 5 / 6 / 7$ cured the problem. As the receiver was an early version, with no 9.75 GHz menu option, I phoned the lady to ask if she would like me to upgrade it. This involved either replacing the microcontroller chip to provide the 9.75 GHz menu option, or simply uploading the channel frequencies to tune each one 250 MHz higher, using the Pace Link system on my PC. Being the rich type, she chose the latter, cheaper option
I kept the price down by supplying an enhanced rather than a universal LNB, and gave her the phone number of a local installer who uses very basic coaxial cable. I warned her that the whole lot would have to be replaced for digital MPEG-2, but she sniffed and told me to mind my own business!

## The Pace PRD900

A smart looking lady wearing tweeds and a pork pie hat marched into my repair shop. I could tell from the uniform that she was a landowner. The two dogs and the four-wheel drive vehicle parked outside were also giveaways. Her problem was with a Pace receiver that whistled. I doubt whether many people would dare to whistle in her presence, so the PRD was taking a big risk. She left it with me and instructed me to "phone when ready",

I have been seeing a lot of PRD800/900 receivers recently with power supplies that whistle. An accompanying symptom is that the output voltages are often slightly high. Invariably the culprit is C5 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), but I replace C6 and C7 as well as a precaution.

Sometimes the voltages remain too high, with the 5 V rail at 5.5 V which is over the limit really. After replacing every component in the power supply without success, I've recently started to change the value of $R 12$ from $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This is a surface-mounted resistor which is connected in parallel with R11 ( $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, $1 \%$ ) to ensure that the output

## Cambridge ARD200

This receiver also turns up as the BT SVS200, or with a JVC or Alba badge. It was cleverly designed to give quite good performance with ease of manufacture, but is difficult to repair when it goes wrong. With a dead receiver however all that you normally need is a fuse. So I was rubbing my hands with glee when a young fellow came into my workshop and told me that his bedroom receiver didn't light up.
"Go and play outside" I said, "I'll have it fixed in a twinkle. It will cost about a tenner. Where's your mam?'
The spotty youth ran his sleeve across his nose and informed me, in a surprisingly deep voice, that he was fifteen and didn't require his mam. He went out and disappeared down an alleyway.
Unfortunately the fuse was intact. Checks in the power supply showed that the outputs were all present but too low. My copy of The Satellite Repair Manual, fourth edition, told me to "replace the TL431 adjustable zener and the CNY17-2 optocoupler".

I managed, with much swearing and use of the desoldering station, to extract these items from their nasty,
plated-through holes. Replacements were fitted and soldered in place The result of all this effort was nothing! The fault was still there
The spotty youth had already poked his nose around the door and asked me, cheekily, "how long is a twinkle?" But I was determined not to get too frustrated. I have a repair trade friend who tells me that he usually "solves" such problem repairs by placing them carefully on the floor then jumping on them with both feet. After this he phones round his colleagues (me, usually) in a desparate attempt to find a replacement!

A glance (actually about half an hour) at the circuit diagram finally convinced me that the culprit had to be the BC846B transistor Q53, which acts as an emitter-follower at the output from the optocoupler. Using all three hands to hold the magnifying glass, solder and iron, I succeeded in replacing the flea-sized object. Wonder of wonders, this worked!
The spotty youth payed up his tenner with bad grace. So I stuck my tongue out at him. Two hours' work for this!

## Grundig

At the time of writing this it would appear that Grundig has handed over its spares operation to CPC, as Amstrad did a year ago. It will take a while for CPC to decide what to stock, so many spare parts are currently unavailable. For example my workshop contains a GRD300 awaiting a vacuum fluorescent display, a GRD280 awaiting a microcontroller chip and various Minerva and Matsui receivers which I have taken in part exchange and rob for spares as there was no chance of repairing them at an acceptable price. Hopefully the situation will have been corrected by the time you read this. Willow Vale continues to supply Grundig parts for out-ofwarranty items of course.

## A Pace MSS1000

The power supply in this receiver, which arrived by carrier, had been killed by a lightning-induced mains surge. Unfortunately the damage had been increased by its owner, who had decided to have a go at fitting a repair kit. Even time-served bench
technicians have problems with power supply kits, so I was not too surprised to see the mess beneath the board in this receiver. Several copper tracks had been peeled away, and dark brown flux was interspersed with solder splashes.

Allow me to digress while I comment on fitting a kit. First, the idea is to leave the receiver looking exactly as it did before you took the screws out. Bend the legs of resistors and diodes at right angles so that they match exactly the relevant hole pitch, and don't rip off the pads when you insert the component. Bend the legs towards each other, as the factory machinery would have done. Bending the legs outwards can create short-circuits. Do not leave any component standing proud of the board.

Vibration can fracture the tracks. This applies especially to the heavy chopper transistor. Even some 'engineers' leave it on stilts. Wrong! Press it down until the shoulders of its legs touch the board. Some designs rely on the copper tracks to dissipate heat, so the legs must be kept short. If a component is left standing proud, it could move and break the tracks.

The only exceptions to this are the pluggable resistor, which is designed to stand up, and some high-dissipation components whose legs must be kinked to secure them before soldering. Lecture over.

The MSS 1000 receiver had suffered horribly. The optocoupler had been fitted the wrong way round, and the leads of the TL431 voltage-adjustable zener diode had been used to bridge the gaps between the holes and the tracks because the solder pads were no longer there. I replaced all the badly-fitted parts, then started to carry out measurement checks. Three surface-mounted resistors ( $10 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $470 \Omega$ ) were opencircuit. The silicone insulator behind the SSP5N90 chopper MOSFET had been torn.

When I was happy that there was no more damage, I connected the unit to the mains supply. The screen presented me with just a row of zeros. This is a classic symptom of an I2C bus fault. The microcontroller chip uses the bus to send and receive serial clocked data to/from the other ICs in the circuit. You usually find that either the EEPROM or the MSP3400 audio

Jack Armstrong is willing to try to sort out readers' satellite TV receiver problems via e-mail. You can reach him via the Internet at:

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One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two stamped envelopes.
processor chip is faulty. Not this
time however: the Nicky chip U26,
next to the tuner, was the culprit.
As the EEPROM had been corrupted, I used my Pace Link computer system to download the standard programming. Finally, I upgraded Cl 1 and C 12 as recomended by Pace (part nos. 856 1082750 and 8561583750 respectively). These are ultra-high reliability type capacitors, and the value of $\mathrm{Cl1}$ is increased to
$1,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. In my opinion C216 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ ) should also be replaced, as it is highly stressed.

## Test Case 416

Doc Colin came to Sage's bench with a job card in his hand. "Where are the field timebase twiddlers in a Sony KVX2174 telly?" he asked. He had looked at the service manual for the AE2B chassis and had been unable to find them.

He was told that he would need an electronic screwdriver and was referred to page 32 of the manual. With this guidance he retired to the cab of his van to check it out. He discovered that the electronic screwdriver is in practice the user's remote control handset, and that all the presettings are stored in a memory chip. So he would be able to deal with the fault in Mr White's telly without even taking the back off, wouldn't he?

Off he roared to the White residence, with the Sony manual on the passenger seat. The reported symptom was that the picture had "slipped"- a typical user description! When Colin checked he found that the picture was displaced vertically and was slightly lacking in height.

Following the manual's instructions, he got the set into the service mode, selected the CXD2018 scan control chip from the menu, and addressed memory locations 01 (vertical size), 02 (vertical shift) and 04 (vertical linearity), changing the data at each location to check out their operation. They all worked. So he set up the field timebase, using his pattern generator - which included a crosshatch-with-borders display.

Thinking how wonderful the electronic screwdriver system was, Colin the Doc sped on to his next call with never a thought as to why the picture had suddenly gone awry. He had cause to wonder next morning, when he found the same rental card in his work pile. "As before, customer irate" it said.

When he returned to the site he found Mr White grumbling. Colin hooked up his pattern generator and, with the remote con-
trol zapper back in his hands, discovered that this time the picture was overscanned vertically and had moved in the opposite direction on the screen.

Making sure that Mr White didn't see how to get the set into the service mode, Colin once again reset the software for a cor-rectly-scanned picture. But he had a sinking feeling that the latest settings were virtually the same as the original ones. Sure enough, that same afternoon he was summoned once more to the set and the now furious Mr White. The picture had "slipped" again. Perhaps this electronic screwdriver business wasn't such a boon after all! Anyway, the set would have to be taken back to the workshop, where it would be someone else's problem to deal with.

That someone else was none other than Television Ted, who has much experience of Sony sets. He listened to Colin's story, then started his diagnosis by carefully setting up, with the workshop test pattern, the field scanning. He noted all the settings and left the set to run. After three hours the picture jittered a bit and showed the symptoms previously described.

Ted checked out the software settings. They hadn't changed at least their numerical values, as displayed on the screen in the service mode, hadn't. As the fault seemed reluctant to respond to either mechanical or thermal tests, Ted connected two voltmeters to the set, took a note of their readings, then waited until the picture geometry once again changed. He was soon on the right track, and next day the set, now with the fault cleared, was on its way back to Mr White.

Was it a software problem introduced by the control system, or was there a fault in the timebase itself? You'll find the answer on page 755.

# In May Panasonic held a European conference in Paris to present its latest video/TV technology. This included TV sets, digital camcorders, flat-screen displays and DVD players. George Cole reports 



## Panasonic's

first European
DVD player, Model
DVDAI 00.

With sales expected to reach one and a half million TV sets this year, Panasonic has about five per cent of the European TV market. The company's aim is to double this to ten per cent by the year 2000. As part of the plan, Panasonic has opened a new TV plant at Pilsen in the Czech Republic. Production started in April 1997.

## Quintrix CRTs

Panasonic reintroduced its Quintrix picture tube technology, first launched in the Seventies, in Europe last year. The technology was initially used in 25 and 32in. CRTs. This year there are plans to adopt it for a much wider range, from 21 in . to a mighty 36 in . widescreen tube (Quintrix Wide). Quintrix employs a number of technical features that contribute to improved picture quality.
One of these is specially treated pigmentation for the red and blue phosphors. As a result, ambient light of the
same colour is reflected while ambient light of other colours is absorbed, giving a fifteen per cent contrast improvement. In addition, red and blue phosphors with EBU (European Broadcasting Union) colour points have been introduced. These are normally used only in broadcast monitors, and have a higher colour purity.

- Quintrix 4:3 aspect ratio tubes employ a Quadrupole In-line Gun (QIG) and a coma-free deflection yoke to give a twenty per cent increase in picture sharpness. The QIG has a redesigned first grid aperture of rectangular instead of circular shape and an extra grid to provide an additional pre-focus lens, see Fig. 1. As a result, the vertical beam size at higher currents is reduced, giving improved focusing at the edges of the screen.
The coma-free deflection yoke is used to reduce an effect known as spot-coma aberration. This is caused by the basic barrel-shaped deflection field distorting the beams produced by the two side guns, so that the vertical spot size produced by the red and blue beams is greater than the size of the centre, green spot. The comafree system uses coma-correction elements to introduce pincushion correction to the deflection field, see Fig. 2. This compensation equalises the size of the three beams, reducing red and blue blur. There is an overall ten per cent resolution improvement.
Quintrix tubes also use new bimetal thermal-compensation springs to hold the shadowmask, reducing movement by 75 per cent in comparison with a conventional CRT. A magnetic shield fixed within the CRT is used to reduce electron beam movement caused by the Earth's magnetic field. According to Panasonic this feature reduces the beam movement by 50 per cent.
Quintrix Wide (16:9 aspect ratio) tubes use an OverLapping Field (OLF) electron gun. With this arrangement (see Fig. 3) the diameter of the main focusing lens is increased to 7.9 mm in comparison with the 4.5 mm of the three separate lenses in a conventional in-line gun tube. As a result, the electron beams fill a greater screen area with sharper focusing.
The 36in. Super Flat Quintrix Widescreen TV set on display was an impressive-looking beast. Its CRT has a dot pitch of 0.7 mm , the same as that used in Panasonic's 1,125-line Hi-Vision HCD-TV sets in Japan. The CRT
alone weighs 55 kg - the set needs four people to lift it! Three scart connectors are provided, plus RF, composite video and phono audio sockets. The set is due to be launched later this year, but no price information is available to date.


## Flat-screen Displays

Panasonic will be launching flat-screen TV sets in Europe in mid-1998. At the Berlin IFA audio-video fair in 1995 Panasonic showed its own flat-screen display technology, known as the beam-matrix display. It's a cross between CRT and LCD technology, and produces good-looking pictures. Subsequently beam-matrix sets were released in Japan, using the name FlatVision. A 14in. 'FlatVision set is just a few inches deep, but the sets were expensive (the Japanese equivalent of about $£ 2,000$ ). Panasonic has decided that there is cheaper technology it can use.
Panasonic now backs plasma display technology, and showed a prototype 42 in . receiver. The power supply and tuner are separate, so the display can be hung on the wall. The set we saw was an NTSC version with VGA input for computer graphics. It weighs around 15 kg . No price details were announced, but it won't be cheap!

## TV Products

There was a chance to see a couple of other interesting TV products that Panasonic now has on sale in Japan. First an Internet TV with a 32in. 16:9 aspect ratio screen, a built-in 33.6 kbit modem, two Mbytes of memory and Netscape browser software for exploring the Internet. The set performed well, and the demonstrator


Fig. 2: How the coma-correction system works.

showed how the remote control handset can be used to log on to Panasonic's web site. But there is at present no way of upgrading the set, for example to use the latest version of the browser.
This illustrates the current gap between computer and consumer products. Consumers tend to keep their sets for seven or so years, but PC technology changes at a much faster rate. New versions of browser software appear regularly, and often include new features. The first version of Netscape for example couldn't cater for animation or frames (pages within pages). When a new browser version arrives, web pages are frequently upgraded to take advantage of the enhanced features, which often won't work with earlier versions. Presumably Panasonic will develop a means of downloading software upgrades for future versions of the set.
Another product was a 28 in . set with a built-in DVD player, Model TH28GD1. It costs the Japanese equivalent of $£ 1,400$, but Panasonic says that there are no plans for a European launch. This is a shame, because it makes a good TV/video player. The deck can play DVD, CD audio and Video CD discs (including those with karaoke tracks). It has a 16:9 Quintrix tube and provides a Dolby AC-3 multi-channel sound output (more on this later).

## Digital Video

Panasonic unveiled two new camcorders that conform


Fig. 3: The OLF electron gun used in 16:9 aspect ratio tubes has a wider main lens diameter (right) compared with a conventional in-line gun tube (left). in both cases the beam separation (A) is 5.5 mm .

Fig. 4: Operation of the dual-focus DVD optical system. Note that the reflective layer is scanned through the disc.

to the Digital Video Cassette (DVC) format. They use the miniature version of the format called Mini DV. Panasonic's first Mini DV camcorder, Model DX1, had three CCD imagers and was aimed at the top end of the market. The new Models NVDS1 and NVDS5 have a single CCD imager and are aimed at a wider market. DVC is selling well in Japan, accounting for just over half of the camcorder market ( 53 per cent). The percentage is expected to rise to 70 by the end of the year.
One interesting development is a long-play record mode for this format. In fact Panasonic revealed that there are now three DVC record modes, SP, LP and ELP (Extended Long Play). These are part of the official DVC specification. Details are listed in Table 1. Picture quality in the SP and LP modes is described as "excellent", and in the ELP mode "very good". In the SP and LP modes the horizontal resolution is 500 lines - although the value is the same in both modes there is some loss of detail in the LP mode as less data is used.
The NVDS1 and NVDS5 both have an IEEE 1394 4-pin terminal that enables images and sound to be downloaded to a suitably-equipped PC. Panasonic is working with Microsoft to develop non-linear editing software (i.e. editing with a hard disc, which gives random access, rather than on tape which is a linear medium).
Panasonic is to launch an optional PC kit for both camcorders. It includes an RS232 PC connecting cable and DV Studio software that converts a digital image into a bit map file of about 900 K bytes size. In addition some clever software called PhotoEnhancer, developed by the US company PictureWorks Technology, is included. This enables you to do some fancy things with your digital images, such as adjusting the contrast, brightness; colour or focus. In one example shown, an over-exposed picture of a couple standing on a Hong Kong street was magically transformed into an image with the correct exposure.
PhotoEnhancer is also supplied with Panasonic's new digital camera, Model DCF1, which is better known as the "Card Shot". This has a 1.8 in . LCD monitor, a 350,000 pixel CCD imager, and records images on a 2Mbyte memory card. The latter is about the size of a large postage stamp and can store eleven images in the fine mode or 47 in the economy mode. Fine mode provides VGA picture quality (i.e. $640 \times 480$ pixels).
The DCF1 has a digital input and output terminal, enabling images to be downloaded to a PC. Users can also slip the memory card into a PC card adaptor and use it with a PC that has a card slot. PC cards are about the size of a credit card, and thus have a greater memory capacity
than the DCF1's memory card. There is also a composite video output so that images can be viewed with a TV set or monitor. No price details were available.

DVD
Panasonic spent a fair amount of time demonstrating DVD equipment. The DVD format is being introduced as a successor to the CD format. To recap, DVD uses a CDsized disc (same thickness and diameter) but records a much greater amount of information. A red laser is used: this has a shorter wavelength than the infra-red CD laser ( $630-650 \mathrm{~nm}$ instead of 780 nm ), enabling pits roughly half the size of the CD ones ( $0 \cdot 4$ microns compared with 0.83 microns) to be read. The track pitch is also smaller, 0.74 microns instead of 1.6 microns.

A DVD disc consists of two 0.6 mm plastic substrates which are bonded together by a process involving photopolymer resin and ultraviolet light. Although this gives the same thickness as a conventional CD , the recording layer depth for each format is different.
To be able to read both CD and DVD discs, a DVD player must have an optical system that can cope with the two different focal lengths. One solution would be to use switchable lenses, but this is mechanically complex and expensive. Panasonic's solution is to use a dual-focus optical pickup with an aspherical objective lens that incorporates a hologram, see Fig. 4. Light that passes through the hologram at the centre is focused to form the CD spot, while light that passes through the periphery of the lens forms the DVD spot.
The basic DVD disc is single sided and has a single recorded information layer on one substrate - the other substrate is used simply to strengthen the disc. It can store up to 4.7 Gbytes of data (seven times the capacity of a CD). There are other possibilities in the DVD specification however.
The single-sided dual-layer disc uses both substrates to store information: one has a reflective and the other a semi-transparent information layer. The information in both layers is read from one side of the disc by moving the objective lens slightly. This arrangement increases the storage capacity to 8.5 G bytes.
With the double-sided, 'single-layer' disc each substrate has a reflective information layer. The layers must be read from opposite sides of the disc, which has a maximum storage capacity of 9.4 Gbytes .
Finally the double-sided, dual-layer (four layers in all) disc has two substrates each with a reflective and a semitransparent information layer. This combination of the two previous arrangements increases the storage capacity to $17 \mathrm{~Gb} y \mathrm{tes}$.
Dual-layer and double-sided discs are not expected to come into use for some time.
DVD will be used for data storage, domestic video and domestic audio. The specification for the latter is still being devised, but the DVD-ROM (used for data storage) and DVD-Video (used for video programmes) specifications have been finalised and players have been developed and are starting to be marketed. We'll concentrate on DVD-Video.
By using a variable-bit compression system, DVDVideo can store up to about 133 minutes of MPEG-2 quality video on a single-layer disc. A dual-layer disc could store up to four and a half hours of video. Panasonic thinks that DVD will become a major rival to VHS and the LaserDisc in the prerecorded market, and could even become an important domestic video recording format. The DVD demonstration we saw, featuring a James Bond film, showed that the format's picture quality can outstrip VHS, S-VHS and LaserDisc.

Panasonic forecasts big things for DVD, with world demand for the discs reaching 25 million this year and one billion in 2000. A number of those present felt that this was a rather optimistic view. One problem that DVD faces is a shortage of prerecorded software. In April this year there were just 229 titles in Japan and 172 in the USA. At the time of writing this (June) there was just one European title - a German version of the film Twelve Monkeys.
Nevertheless Panasonic is gearing up for DVD manufacture. A new $\$ 30 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $£ 20 \mathrm{~m}$ ) DVD plant came on stream in Torrance, USA in July, with an initial production capacity of two million discs a month. Panasonic has launched a European DVD production service called Panasonic Owl.
Panasonic's first European DVD player, Model DVDA100, was launched in Germany in February. It should be available in the UK by the time that you read this, with a price tag of some $£ 500-£ 600$. It conforms to both the PAL and NTSC formats, which may seem odd for a European machine. The Regional Code system prevents discs intended for one region (say the USA) being played on machines designed for a different one (say Europe). But some DVD discs may be promotional or giveaways, which the publisher wants to distribute in various markets - these may not be protected by the Regional Code system.
The DVDA 100 provides $96 \mathrm{kHz} / 20$-bit audio, audio CD/Video CD compatibility and has an output socket for Dolby Digital AC3 audio. The latter has caused some consternation, because the DVD standard specifies AC3 multi-channel audio for NTSC markets and

Table 1: DVC recording modes

| Format | $S P^{*}$ | $L P^{*}$ | $E L P^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Mini DV | 60 | 90 | 180 |
| DVC | 270 | 405 | 810 |
| Track width | 10 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| (microns) | 10 |  |  |
| *Times in minutes. |  |  |  |

MPEG-2 multi-channel audio for Europe. When he was asked why the European player doesn't cater for multichannel MPEG-2, Panasonic's optical discs system division director Toshikazu Yosumi said that the decoders weren't ready. Lindsay Holman, Panasonic Owl's development manager, added that the company had not received a single order for a multi-channel MPEG-2 title. European consumers may find that they have to wait for a good supply of multi-channel DVD film titles.
One wonders how successful DVD will prove to be. Initially, players will cost almost three times as much as a standard VHS recorder. Software will be scarce, and the Regional Code system makes the format less attractive. A recordable DVD-RAM system will be very expensive initially. My guess is that DVD will succeed in the long run, but it will be a long time before we start waving goodbye to the trusty VHS boxes beneath our TV sets.

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# Pete Haylor, G6DRN, has devised this simple unit for aligning and testing motorised dish installations <br> Licciolised Dish Tester 

Fig. I: Circuif diagram of the unit.
 n increase in the number of motorised dish system installations and repairs led to the development of this little project.
The equipment used to align a motorised satellite


Fig. 2: The layout adopted, showing the 10A wiring


TV installation should be portable, small, light and if possible battery operated. After buying a spectrum analyser, I needed a power system to drive a dish and also, for fault finding, some way of testing the reed switch - all operated from batteries.
When I looked through the catalogues the only suitable item I came across cost almost $£ 195$. But it did have some extra features, such as polariser control. The tester I devised cost only $£ 25$ however, using some parts obtained from a radio rally.

## Circuit and Specification

Fig. 1 shows the circuit diagram. The arrangement provides a 12 V or 24 V motor drive at up to 3 A , a reed switch test facility and is portable.
The simple reed switch test circuit, which is fed from the 12 V supply, consists of LED1 and a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. If the reed switch is operating correctly, the LED will flash when the jack arm moves. If the LED remains on continuously, the reed switch is shorted. If the LED doesn't light at all, the reed switch is open-circuit.

## Construction

Figs. 2 and 3 show the wiring details. The layout is the one I adopted: you can build the unit to suit yourself - there's nothing critical. It's all very simple, but care must be taken because of the current that could flow with incorrect connections.
The two sealed lead-acid batteries I used are tested ex-equipment ones rated at $12 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{Ahr}$. They cost me $£ 4$ each. The case cost $£ 3$ and the other parts required were all bought from my usual suppliers. They could be obtained from Maplin, RS or Farnell. Suggestions are made in the accompanying parts list. The $12 / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ and EW switches are of the
same type. A standard switch and separate fuse could be used instead of the suggested on/off switch with trip (see below).
To provide a measure of safety, 10A flex was used for the main wiring (Fig. 2). Fuse provision was a bit of a problem, because of the possible high-current demand with a stiff jack arm. So I used a mains switch that incorporates a thermal trip (Farnell part no. 597-880).

## Use

The unit has been used to drive dishes of up to $3 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~m}$ diameter. It has worked with ease on the 24 V setting.
The idea of the 12 V setting (SW4) is to enable the batteries to be charged from a 13.8 V charger. Alternatively, if only a standard charger is available, a kit can be obtained from CPC (part no. HKSK127): this will switch off the charger when the battery has been fully charged. Or a charging circuit from a house alarm can be used.
If required several extras could be added to the unit, such as a polariser control, a 22 kHz tone switch, and an auxiliary 12 V supply to power other battery-operated equipment.


Fig. 3: The low-current (1A) wiring.

## Parts list

SW1. On-off switch with 5A trip. Farnell part no. 597-880.
SW2. 3A press-to-make switch. CPC part no. SW00037.
SW3, 4. 3A minimum DPDT switches. Farnell part no. 150-555.
Two loudspeaker connectors. CPC part no. CN00518.
One charge socket.
Two LEDs and two $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors.
One 1N5401 and one 1N4001 diode.
10A and 1A cable for wiring.
Two sealed lead-acid batteries rated at 12V, 3.2Ahr.
Available from Greenweld Electronics Ltd. (01703 236 363) etc. Case to suit.

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## Servicing the



# Because of its use of digital chips for signal and scan processing and its IPSALO circuit, the Salora M chassis presents problems when fault finding. There are ways of achieving a fairly quick diagnosis however, as Chris Watton explains 

The Salora M chassis was one of the first to appear in which signal processing and timebase waveform generation are carried out digitally. As with other digital chassis, engineers tend to avert their eyes when one of them comes into the workshop. Once the back has been removed, you find lots of forty-pin ICs. Where do you start?

## Block Diagram

Well, if you look at the block diagram (see Fig. 1) you will see that all the normal operations in a TV set have to be carried out, and that everything is split up into logical sections.
So we can understand what goes on in the set. Things just look a bit different, with timebase waveform generation carried out in one chip (DPU - deflection processor unit), video processing (PAL decoding etc.) in another (VPU - video processor unit), teletext operation in another (TPU - teletext processor unit) and so on.
The VCU (video codec unit) carries out video signal analogue-to-digital conversion and also digital-to-analogue conversion to feed the RGB output stages. The DTI chip provides digital transient improvement, while the MCU chip generates clock signals.
There are two separate chips for the audio section, an analogue-to-digital converter (ADC) and an audio processor (APU) which produces pulse-width modulated outputs.
The whole lot is under the control of the CCU (central control unit) chip. The MEA chip provides tuner interfacing.
The RGB, audio and field output stages are all conventional. The chassis follows the Salora practice of the period in having an integrated power supply and line output stage (IPSALO). With this arrangement, the
chopper circuit and line output stage share a single transformer. As with any chassis, these are the sections of the set where the majority of faults occur.

## Servicing

In the following notes we'll outline the signals and voltages you should expect to find at the active pins of the various chips and what could be the cause when a signal is missing. To service one of these sets it's essential to have an oscilloscope, a digital meter, and a signal generator to produce colour bars and, should a set's geometry have to be adjusted, a crosshatch pattern with a circle.

## Setting Up

Setting up is seldom necessary in normal servicing, but a full set-up may be required if a memory chip has to be replaced. We'll deal with this later. All adjustments except the first anode (G2) and focus controls and a preset in the tuner/IF module for AGC are carried out using the remote control unit. This, after entering a password, becomes a service processor. The password is to prevent the customer accidentally selecting the service mode, which could result in all sorts of problems - 1 shudder to think about it. My advice is that if the set doesn't need adjusting, don't use the remote control unit to have a little twiddle: it isn't quite as simple as putting a preset back where it was.
The remote control unit can also be used to configure the set for different systems and makes. Granada sets for example require a password to store the tuning information. The idea of this is to prevent customers mistuning their sets, thus preventing wasted call outs to rented sets. So here's one advantage of digital operation. Another is that the cowboy down the road or the next door neigh-

bour who is good at fixing pushbikes won't have messed thing up before you get there.
Bear in mind that with digital operation things don't need to be adjusted very often. So apart from the tube going low-emission or failure of an output stage we shouldn't have much to worry about. If only this were so! You are usually faced with a set that won't go at all. The "where do I start?" feeling returns pretty quickly.

## No Go

A few simple checks can be carried out to establish where the cause of the trouble lies. For the set to start up, there are several requirements: there has to be power, line drive and control of the line oscillator by the central control unit (the microcontroller chip). The logical place to start is the power supply (see Fig. 2), which as we have seen is of the IPSALO type.
The LF0070 hybrid chopper control/driver chip HB701 has the word "SALO" printed on it. The circuit has no provision for adjustment, being designed to generate an HT supply of 150 V at pin 15 of the IPSALO transformer MB601. This supply is used by the line output transistor. But with the chopper and line output stages integrated in this way, how can you find out which one is faulty in the event of a power supply failure? Unfortunately the chopper circuit won't run with a 60 W bulb as its load. So we must make some other checks.
The first thing to do is to switch off and pull out the mains plug. Then switch the set on and reconnect the mains input. This will force the set into the standby mode. If the set will come on in standby, a few voltages can be checked. These are the + and -15 V , standby 5 V and -4.5 V supplies.
If these supplies are present, check the voltages around
the line output transistor TB525. There should be 0.7 V at its base and 0 V at both its emitter and collector. If this is the case, press one of the remote control unit's number keys. The voltage at the base of the line output transistor should fall or become negative. If this doesn't happen the cause of the fault is probably in the line drive/standby circuit, because standby is achieved by switching the line output transistor on so that pin 14 of the IPSALO transformer MB601 is shorted to chassis. This does not remove the $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies, it simply reduces the chopper drive so that the circuit operates in the low output condition, with the transformer no longer synchronised to the line frequency.
Back to the line output transistor. If you disconnect its base and its collector voltage rises to about $140-150 \mathrm{~V}$, the cause of the trouble is most likely to be in the line drive circuitry. If there's no increase in the collector voltage, the line output transistor or an associated diode or both may be short-circuit. If the collector voltage rises above 150 V , the LF0070 hybrid chopper control chip HB701 is suspect (if the HT voltage rises to a high level because this item is faulty, the set will be dead). If the collector voltage is low, say 125 V , don't worry for the moment: sometimes the power supply doesn't do as it should do when the line output transistor isn't running. A low voltage reading will not be caused by excessive current demand from another circuit, as in this case the power supply would simply shut down.
If the set remains 'dead' when you switch it on from standby you can be reasonably sure that the power supply is OK and that the microcontroller chip ICB1 is working, as it must have been powered and must have received a reset pulse. Also its clock must be running. To find out what is happening, disconnect the line output transistor and connect a scope to pin 31 (line output)

Fig. 1: Block diagram for the Salora M chassis.


Fig. 2: The power supply circuit used in the Salora $M$ chassis. The mains switch and some filtering is on the control panel. Transformer MB601 is common to the chopper power supply and the line output stage. Winding 14-15 is used for the line output stage. The chopper transistor TB701 is driven at its emifter by a series-connected FET within the control chip HB7OI. There are some very minor differences between the 87 and the 60/80/90 series versions. For diode types see list in nearby box.
of the DPU2543 deflection processor chip ICB501. Force the set into standby, then press a number key. You should see the line drive appear.
If not, connect an external 5 V supply to pin 2 (output) of the 5 V regulator ICB602 and look at the drive waveform. If it is now present, check the route between transistor TB501 and the base of the line output transistor

TB525, i.e. the line drive circuit. Check transistors TB501, TB502, TB521, TB522, TB523 and TB524 (see Fig. 3).
If the line drive isn't present, check for a clock signal ( 4 MHz pulses) at pin 34 of ICB501. If this is missing suspect a print fault: the signal comes from a crystal which is connected to pin 1 of the microcontroller chip

| Power supply diode types |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| DB601-3 | RGP10G |  |
| DB604 | PE2D |  |
| DB605-6 | RGP15J |  |
| DB607 | RGP10G |  |
| DB608 | 5.1V zener |  |
| DB609 | PE2D |  |
| DB611 | BAV21 |  |
| DB612 | RGP10G |  |
| DB701-4 | BY133 |  |
| DB705 | OF799 |  |
| DB706 | BA159S |  |
| DB707 | PE2D |  |
| DB708 | BAV21 |  |
| DB709 | 12V zener |  |
| DB710/1/3 | BAV21 |  |
| DB714 | BA159 |  |

ICB1, and this must be working if the set can go into standby. If the clock signal is present and ICB501 isn't producing a line drive output, the chip is probably faulty.

## Line Output Stage Faults

If the line output transistor is faulty, check for dryjoints - you'll find some. Also replace the three electrolytics between the line output heatsink and the audio outputs. These are CB622 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ), CB623 and CB624 (both $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ). We now use $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ capacitors in these positions as they seem to lead a pretty stressful life. We also replace the three diodes in the line output transistor's collector circuit - DB523 (BY448), DB524 and DB525 (both BYV95C). They can become intermittent, so cold checking them is a waste of time. You may also find that the BS208 EW modulator driver FET TB526 is short-circuit or leaky in some sets two such transistors are fitted, connected in parallel.
Two capacitors in this area tend to fail. These are the tuning capacitor CB527 ( $8.2 \mathrm{nF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV}$ ) and the S-correction/coupling capacitor CB531 ( $250 \mathrm{nF}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ). They can fail intermittently, so replace them if in any doubt. The values just given apply with $110^{\circ}$ sets: with a $90^{\circ}$ tube CB531 is 330 nF and CB527 is 5.6 nF with 1.5 nF (CB528) in parallel.

## The Transformer

It is not very often that the IPSALO transformer MB601 fails, which is a good job in view of its cost. But if you have a transformer tester like our old Jabco, with the transformer out a green light should be seen across the HT winding 14-15 and the chopper primary winding 1-2.

## The Field Output Stage

If the power supply is overloaded, the TDA8172 field output chip ICB570 is the usual culprit. Its $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies are derived from pins 16 and 17 of the IPSALO transformer. A short-circuit TDA8172 will usually show itself up by producing a peculiar illumination at the top of the screen however. If the chip has failed, it is advisable to replace CB571 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the flyback boost circuit and the supply reservoir capacitors CB627 and CB628 (both 470 $4 \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ).
If you have no picture when the field output chip has been replaced, and the RGB output stages are cut off with about 190V at the tube's cathodes, check DB574 (1N4148) in the V SAFE return to pin 25 the deflection

processor chip ICB501. If this diode is leaky, the chip will think that the field scanning has stopped and will tell the VCU chip ICB201 to protect the tube.

## EW Modulator Circuit

The EW modulator and width circuit is controlled by an output from the DPU chip ICB501 (there is also an antibreathing link to the beam sensing circuit). If there is a width or EW fault, the cause is usually one of the transistors TB527 (BC237B), TB528 (BF422), TB529 (BC237B) or TB526 (BS208) or, very often, resistor RB542 ( $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). This resistor is often intermittent, the result being width variations.
If there is only a 2 in . wide scan, TB526 is probably open-circuit. But this can often be seen only when the set is switched off, as the blanking circuit should operate if the line scan is not at least half the screen width. On some sets however the narrow scan may be bright, with flyback lines on it.

## To Follow

The DPU chip controls picture geometry. When adjustments are made, the settings are stored within the X2404 EPROM chip ICB50, which also stores all the information for tuning, system setting up and customer controls. This chip can be responsible for various faults, which we'll list next month.
We now have power and timebase scanning. Next month we'll look at the control system.

Fig. 3: The unusual line drive circuiry. For transistor types (TB521-4) see text.

## Obituary

David Poole of Davenham Satellites, Northwich, Cheshire died peacefully in his sleep on June 6th, aged 44, after a 12month battle with cancer. He will be remembered by every single one of his many customers as a cheerful installer who liked nothing better than to make his customers happy - then relieve them of their cash, which they gladly handed over to this friendly fellow. A sad loss for his wife June, daughter Kimberley and his relatives, friends and customers.

The mail order side of David's business is now being handled by SatCure.


## Philips MD 1.1 Chassis

This set (Model 28PT4521/05) appeared to be tripping. Although it was dead, you could hear the power supply pulsing and the standby LED was going red, orange, green once every two seconds. According to the fault-finding tree in the service manual, this shows that there is an I2C bus fault. Scope checks proved this: the SDA line was being held low.

The nice designer at Philips had included $100 \Omega$ resistors in series with each device that's connected to the bus, so it was simply a matter of carrying out resistance checks to find out which one had the short-circuit to chassis. The faulty item was the tuner. P.B.

## Philips D16 Chassis

When it was first switched on from cold this set (Model 28DC2070/25R) had no colour and poor sync. Heat from our hairdryer and freezer soon revealed the cause of the fault the two electrolytic capacitors in the IF module. P.B.

## Thorn Cl5012R

This colour set was dead. We did not have a circuit diagram but found that the power supply is similar to that used in the Samsung P68 chassis (see Television December 1996, page 113).

The 125 V HT supply to the line output stage was correct in standby, but dropped dramatically when the set was brought out of standby. With the line output transistor removed and a dummy load

## TV

## Fault Finding

connected instead, the 125 V fell to 60 V . So attention was turned to the power supply. The voltage at pin 6 of the SDH209B choppercontrol chip IC801 was low, which usually means that the chip is faulty. A replacement got the set working again. P.B.

## Grundig CUC120 Chassis

The vision disappeared when the set had been on for a few minutes, leaving a blank raster. We found that the signal at pin 24 of the tuner/IF module disappeared - the supplies remained constant. Scope checks inside the module revealed that the BC338 transistor T2251 was going open-circuit intermittently. P.B.

## Philips CPIIO Chassis

If the BUT11AF chopper transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7665$ in the power supply is short-circuit, take the following action. Replace Tr7665
(BUTI1AF), IC7669 (TEA1039), and D6657-6660 (four 1N5061 diodes). Fit a $39 \Omega$ resistor (part no. 482205023909 ) in parallel with L5656. Remove C2657 $(2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF})$ if fitted. If C2661 is $1,500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, change it to $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (part no. 4822124 21511). Check the degaussing posistor and replace it if in any doubt. Check that R3658 (120 2 ) and R3659 ( $100 \Omega$ ) haven't changed value.
If the power supply won't start up, C2656 ( $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 385 \mathrm{~V}$ ) is probably low in value. P.B.

## Hitachi CPT2158

This set, for which we didn't have a service manual, had a very odd sound fault. The sound was low, with an audio tone that whistled away in the background. When the volume up/down buttons were pressed, the tone would change to a series of bleeps that varied in tone and frequency. If you have ever listened to a computer game on a tape recorder, this is exactly
what the set sounded like.
A squirt of freezer on IC402 (AN5836), which we assumed was involved with volume control, slightly improved matters. So a replacement was ordered. When it was fitted, the fault remained the same. Disconnecting the L and R inputs made no difference. Neither did disconnecting the inputs to the audio output chip. This suggested that the fault was still to do with IC402. But voltage checks seemed to be inconclusive. Pin 2 was at 4.9 V , which seemed about right if the device was supplied from a 5 V line.

As we'd gone as far as we could, we turned out the drawer of Hitachi manuals to look for another set that uses the AN5836 chip. We found it in Model C25-P238, and the manual provided us with the information we needed. The chip is a stereo tone control and preamplifier device which should have a 12 V supply at pin 2 . When we traced the print back we came to R926, which had 15 V at one side and 4.9 V at the other. R926 is connected to two transistors, Q903 and Q904, which are presumably part of a regulator circuit. Q904 had no base voltage, because the 12 V zener diode ZD902 was short-circuit. Replacing this item cured the fault. M.Dr.

## Grundig CUC2410 Chassis

One of these sets turned out to be a real nightmare. A customer asked how much it would cost to have it repaired for a line across the centre of the screen. After being told about $£ 40$, he brought it in. What he hadn't said was that the set was arcing violently.

An investigation showed that there was a pinhole in the side of the EHT tripler. When we'd replaced the tripler, the RAM chip in the tuner, the field output chip, the IF amplifier chip and various
other bits of silicon the set worked well enough - except that the sound disappeared when it warmed up. A squirt of freezer on the TBA130 intercarrier sound chip cured the problem, but nobody had this chip in stock. Willow Vale offered to help with an exchange panel at around $£ 25$, so we ordered it. Imagine our horror when the panel failed to cure the fault!

A call to Willow Vale put us in touch with Alan Dyson, who knows all about Grundig sets. He suggested various checks, but we got no further. We suspected the main microcontroller chip, as this is connected to the TBA130 chip via a serial data bus, but replacing this would be an expensive move. In desperation we glued a small heatsink on the TBA 130 chip. This worked until the channel was changed. We now had BBC-1 and ITV sound, but with BBC-2 and Ch. 4 there was no sound at all! At this point we decided that there was no alternative to replacing the SDA2011-A003 microcontroller chip, which finally cured the fault. Our thanks to Alan Dyson for his help, and to Eddie at Willow Vale who agreed to take back the sound panel. Phew! M.Dr.

## Philips CF 1 Chassis

Our customer complained about intermittent picture faults. When we tested the set we found that there was poor line sync from cold and that following this the field scanning would be unstable, with varying periods of jitter or perhaps a field roll. C2368 ( $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was found to have gone very low in value. It's connected to pin 6 of the TDA2577A timebase generator chip IC7375. S.L.

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

A blank raster and no sound were the symptoms with one of these sets (Model B59F). As we've had this before, we headed straight for TX07, a surface-mounted BC846B transistor which is fitted on the print side of the PCB. It measured short-circuit as fitted, but OK when it was removed. A replacement cured the fault. S.L.

## Sanyo CBP3018

Two of these colour portables arrived in the workshop at the same time with the same fault the HT was high at about 180 V instead of 130 V . As a result, the 2SD1649/ BU508AF line output transistor Q402 had gone short-
circuit and the HT smoothing capacitor had blown its end cap off. The cause of the problem was R555 ( $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which was opencircuit. After replacing these items the HT was correct but the sets were still dead because there was no line drive. Q551 (2SB764) was open-circuit in one set and shortcircuit in the other. The BC640 is a suitable replacement. S.L.

## Philips 2A Chassis

The cause of poor field sync and occasional line jitter was traced to C2500 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's connected to pin 6 of the TDA2579/N5 timebase generator chip IC7535. S.L.

## Ferguson TX98 Chassis

If one of these sets goes to standby or Ch. 1 intermittently, deal with the no doubt numerous dryjoints then replace the TDA8138 multiregulator chip IC11. This should provide a cure. S.L.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

The symptom with one of these sets was severe picture flutter. A check on the HT voltage produced a reading of $89 \mathrm{~V}-95 \mathrm{~V}$ is normal. Attempts at adjustment produced varying amounts of flutter or a nearly normal display, but not at 95 V .

The power supply itself turned out to be blameless. We eventually traced the cause of the trouble to $\mathrm{C} 2638(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which is the reservoir capacitor for the $13.5 \mathrm{~V}(+12)$ supply derived from the line output transformer. S.L.

## Sharp DV5103H

This early digital set was stuck in standby, with its bicolour LED stubbornly remaining red. A check showed that the 113 V HT supply was at 185 V ! The cause was traced to R753 and R781, which are both $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and were both open-circuit. Replacement resistors cured the fault, but we then found that there was a pinhole failure in the line output transformer's insulation. Oh, well! S.L.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

A recent case of lines on the picture with a quite severe and irritating flutter, mainly at the top of the raster, was caused by the electrolytic capacitors in the IF can. We had to replace C2044, C2098 (both $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and $\mathrm{C} 2067(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ to eliminate the effect completely. The model concerned was the 21CE1250. S.L.

Sony KVX2532U (AE1B Chassis)
This set suffered from severe field distortion. The field scan was cramped at the bottom and expanded at the top. The cause was the $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ field scan coupling capacitor C531. S.L.

## Sony KVX21TU

The symptoms with this set were flashing on the screen with smearing followed eventually by a blank raster. Very similar in fact to the effect produced by the common problem of dry-joints in the IF unit. But this time the TDA4580 RGB controller chip IC301 was the cause of the trouble. It was running at a very high temperature. The replacement ran cool. S.L.

## Akura CX24

There were no signals and a check at the tuner unit's tuning voltage pin produced a fixed reading of 31 V . A scope check at pin 1 of the TMP47C434N3147 microcontroller chip IC001 revealed a correct squarewave that varied as the tuning signal altered (on-screen display). But the 2N3904 transistor Q009 in the integrating circuit didn't respond. The transistor was OK , the cause of the trouble being loss of its base bias. This is provided by R023 ( $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which was open-circuit. S.L.

## Tatung 160 Chassis

The line output transistor was short-circuit but when a replacement was fitted the set remained dead. The HT supply was present but there was no line drive. This is generated in the TDA4503 chip I801, whose supply at pin 22 was missing. Tracing back from this point we found that the 12 V regulator transistor Q501 had a supply at its collector but no voltage at its base. This is obtained from the HT line via R507 and R508 (both $12 k \Omega$ ). One of these resistors was open-circuit, but they should be replaced as a pair. C.W.

## Panasonic TX2461 (U5W Chassis)

This set had a zero in the display, no picture and a whine that came from the power supply. We suspected the line output transformer, but HT was present at the collector of the line output transistor. There was no line drive at its base however. Further checks revealed that the 26 V supply was
missing because the RU3B rectifier diode D852 was open-circuit. C.W.

## Akura CX33

This set came out of standby, but the power supply didn't start up because R811 ( $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was opencircuit. Note that the reservoir capacitor remains charged for some time when this resistor goes open-circuit. Ouch! C.W.

## Sony KVM1400

This set tripped for a few minutes then came on. But there was no sound and a whisp of smoke filtered up from the PCB. We found that the TDA7245 audio output chip IC201 was short-circuit and that safety resistor R617 had gone open-circuit. The shorted chip had loaded the power supply until the resistor blew. C.W.

## Sony KVX21TU

The owner reported a burning smell after which he hastily switched off. Lucky for him this prevented a power supply rebuild. R614 was dry-jointed and had burnt the print.
Fortunately there's an alternative position in which to fit R614. We did this, tidied up the board and switched on. The power supply came to life then died. Further checks showed that R611 and L607 were both open-circuit. After replacing these components the set worked normally. M.M.

## Hitachi C2564TN

This set was dead apart from a tripping squeal. We found that the EW loading coil L650 was dry-jointed, F902 was open-circuit and D704 was leaky. When these points had been attended to we were rewarded with start up, EHT rustle then a bang and a puff of smoke from the TDA2009 audio output chip IC100. A new chip completed the repair. M.M.

## Sanyo CBP3011

This set was stuck in standby. The chassis uses an optocoupler to switch the main power supply out of standby. It wasn't being switched because pin 21 of the microcontroller chip had a $48 \Omega$ leak to the 5 V rail. A new IC cured the fault. M.M.

## Finlandia C59JZ5/E

There was an unusual symptom when this set was switched on line collapse (a vertical line in the centre of the screen). Scope
checks showed that there was a line scan waveform at both sides of the scan coils. Capacitor Ch10 had split open, a replacement curing the problem. The new capacitor supplied was rated at 250 V instead of the original's 160 V . Maybe this explains the fault. M.M.

## Panasonic TC681UR

When this set was switched on it would go to ch. 16 with no buttons on the front working except search. I didn't have a circuit diagram and thought that the best thing to do would be to start with the supplies around the microcontroller chip. This proved to be the right approach: transistor Q1023 had approximately 32 V at its collector, 12.8 V at its base and only 2.3 V at its emitter! A TIP31C used as a replacement cured the fault. M.M.

## Bush 2059NTX

This receiver came in with loss of line hold and no sound. As there was no line lock, the coincidence detector was muting the sound. I adjusted the line hold control, which was now nearly at one end, tested the set for a few hours then returned it to the customer.

Two days later it was back in the workshop. This time it was dead with a short-circuit line output transistor (Q402, 2SD1555). After replacing Q402, also C909 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply, I found that the receiver worked and the line hold control could be set at near the centre of its range.

There was still a fault however: the set wouldn't go into standby. Replacing Q907 (2SC2335) finally restored it to full working order. M.M.

## Mitsubishi CT2553STX

Tuning drift was the complaint with this set. It should have been easy to deal with: the IF module is usually responsible, mainly because of dry-joints at two of the coils and the SAW filter. But neither resoldering nor replacement of the capacitors in the power supply cured the fault. Eventually we replaced all the capacitors in the IF can. This cleared the fault in the workshop, but not in the customer's home where the loft aerial gave poor results. A new aerial mounted on the chimney produced the good picture that you expect with these sets. M.M.

## Bush 2002

This set produced a snowy raster, wouldn't tune and had no onscreen graphics. A new
TMS73C47 microcontroller chip cured these faults. The following morning the set wouldn't power up from cold. The two $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors in the power supply were to blame for this. They could possibly have been responsible for the original logic fault. C.N.

## Philips CP 110 Chassis

It took a time for the picture to appear. This was faint then brightened as the set warmed up. A check on the HT gave us the clue. Replacing the $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir and smoothing capacitors C2670 and C2621 cured the fault. C.N.

## GoldStar CIT2 168 (PC04A Chassis)

Intermittent field collapse was the fault with this set. A nice, simple dry-joint problem I thought. No chance! Voltage checks around the TDA1170N field timebase chip showed that pin 5 was at 5 V instead of 25 V . Replacing D301 (IN4003), which is connected in series with this pin, cured the fault. C.N.

## Matsui 1455

A rolling picture when the set had warmed up was the complaint. On close examination I could see slight line tearing which became worse when the set was warm. Heating the tuner section drastically increased the line tearing, and the picture began to roll. But this was a bit of a red herring. The cause of the fault was the 1 N60 diode D103, which is connected to pin 5 (IF AGC) of the IF chip IC101. C.N.

## Sharp CV3730H

This set would revert to standby after about ten seconds. Without a signal it would remain on all day! The cure came from Sharp's Technical Department, after I'd run out of ideas. It's a beam limiter fault, the cause being R623 ( $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) which goes open-circuit. C.N.

## Panasonic Alpha 2W Chassis

When this set had been on for a few hours the right-hand side of the picture would creep in by a couple of inches and there would be slight EW distortion. Although there were no signs of dry-joints at its pins, experience suggested
that the first step should be to resolder the line driver transformer. This is all that was required. J.E.

## Hitachi G8Q Chassis

This set was dead with no power supply action. Cold checks revealed that D907 (BYV10-40) was short-circuit. It's connected to the gate of the FET chopper transistor Q901 to prevent the drive from the UC3844 control chip IC901 going negative. As I've not had this diode fail before I decided to replace Q901, Q902 (which is in series with Q901) and IC901 as well. J.E.

## Philips K40 Chassis

A very bright raster with no picture content illuminated only the centre of the screen, from about a third down from the top and the same from the bottom. The cause of this strange symptom was R3179 ( $6 \cdot 8 \Omega$ ), which was opencircuit. It's in the line output stage derived 190 V supply to the RGB output transistors. J.E.

## Hitachi G8Q Chassis

This set would take several sec-
onds to come to life when switched on from cold. It then produced a picture with severe line tearing and ragged edges. The cause of this was C933 $(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ which was opencircuit. It's the reservoir capacitor in the supply to the 12 V regulator IC932. J.E.

## Philips CP 110 Chassis

"If you can't fix this set I'll put a hammer to it" the very irate customer said. He went on to explain that the set would shut down very intermittently, and would come back on only after several attempts. This would ruin his viewing.

As he spoke, the set went to standby. It didn't take long to spot the cause - a dry-joint at pin 2 of the chopper transformer. A good resolder in the power supply was all that was needed. J.E.

## Panasonic Alpha 2W <br> Chassis

There was a high-pitched squeal from the power supply and no line output stage operation. I found that the 2SD1441 line output transistor Q551 was short-cir-
cuit and the thermal link R567 in the HT feed to the stage open-circuit. As no other shorts or defects could be found I fitted new components.

After a three-hour soak test the set shut down and the squeal returned. Why does this always happen after you've told the customer that his set has been fixed? Anyway this time I fitted replacements then carried out a thorough check on the soldered joints in the line timebase. As one of the line driver transformer's legs looked suspect I removed the transformer, cleaned and tinned its legs, then refitted and resoldered it. A long soak test proved that all was now OK. J.E.

## Decca 140 Chassis

When this set was switched on from cold there was no sound or raster, only a loud 'motorboat /thumping' noise from the speaker. This would last for about four minutes, then the set would gradually come to life and provide normal reception. Capacitors C807, C808 and C810 (all $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in the power supply had dried up.
J.E.


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## Was the job of a TV engineer any different thirty or so years ago? Malcolm Scott takes us down memory lane and recalls some of the sets and customers he encountered

A$s$ a teenager in the late Sixties I spent a lot of time tinkering about with TV sets. Managing to get a picture on a screen that had lain dormant for several years produced a feeling of great satisfaction, and for a while this was to become more than just a hobby.

It seemed too good to be true when, in the early Seventies, I was offered a job as a black-and-white TV engineer and was actually paid to do something I loved doing. Unbelievable in fact. Just like some of the sets and people I was to encounter.

## Doing the Impossible

To start with I did a stint in a small shop that boasted TV repairs While U Wait. The sort of set-up where the customer brings in his set, you repair it while he peers over your shoulder, then he takes it away moaning about the cost. Fine in principle, but let's be realistic. What happens when three or more sets arrive at once? Add the five which are already waiting that saturday afternoon and you have an impossible situation.
"But the sign says while you wait . .." was the all too familiar gripe. What it didn't say was how long they had to wait! Miracles really do take longer.

## A Bare Bush

I remember a very elderly 14in. Bush Model TV53 being plonked on the counter by an even more elderly man. "It's dead" he panted, a state he looked close to himself. "It was all right when my son borrowed it, so it can't be much. Probably only a valve." Wasn't it always?

Hoping that it might be a quickie, I unscrewed the flaking rear cover and soon saw why it was now as dead as the proverbial. Ironically, his diagnosis hadn't been far wrong.
"You say it was all right when your son borrowed it?' I enquired.
"Fine" he wheezed. "Hasn't got the money for one of
his own, so I let him have mine sometimes. Between you and me" - his voice dropped to a whisper - "he's a bit of a waster. Would sell anything for a bet on the gee gees."

I hadn't the heart to tell him that this evidently included all the valves in his old set. There wasn't one remaining. I suggested he had a word with his son about it.

## Do you sell Pins?

That same afternoon the phone interrupted my work on a deluge of While U Wait repairs. A flustered voice at the other end asked "do you sell pins?"
"No, we're a TV shop!" was my equally flustered reply.
"That's why I'm calling" the voice persisted, "I want a pin for my radiogram."

The penny dropped. "Ah, a stylus!" I replied. "Yes, we keep some. What number?"
"Only one" came the reply.
I realised that this wasn't going to be easy. "No, I mean what's the number on the stylus?" Silence. "The number of the cartridge will do" I added, trying to be helpful.
"Cartridge? But I only want a pin. Do you sell pins?" The pile of TVs awaiting repair seemed to be growing apace as the conversation continued.
"The cartridge is the thing the pin fits into" I explained. "The number I need should be on the cartridge." Assuming of course that it wasn't some kind of wind-up contraption that really did need a pin!

Further silence. "I tell you what" I finally offered, "bring me the old pin- and I'll try and fix you up." He seemed happy with that and put the phone down. Then it was back to the bench.

## A Few Quickies

The next patient was a 24 in . KB set fitted with the VC200 chassis. It refused to speak to its owner. I couldn't blame it, the owner being an irascible old fellow who kept calling me "boy" and insisting that I get a move on as he was parked on double yellow lines. His set's reluctance to talk turned-out to be the usual 6 MHz sound can problem. A replacement restored conversation.

Next through the door came a 20 in . Ferguson set that


How's this for a home entertainment centre and weren't the girls gorgeous then?!
had a terrible smell. When the back was removed I saw that it was a 1500 chassis set. Switching it on confirmed that the bad-egg smell came from a faulty e.h.t. tray. A new tray put everything right.

Then a young lady brought in her KB portable - the old VC300 series chassis. "Just writhes about and makes a terrible noise" she smiled. She was wearing the hot pants then fashionable. Very skimpy ones at that.

I found myself fumbling to get the back cover off. When the set was switched on it produced a loud hum and a belly-dancing picture. No problem, just replace the bridge rectifier.

Unsoldering it was no mean feat however. It appeared to be welded in. I swear to this day that it was bending over the hot soldering iron that brought me out in a sweat such that my glasses began to steam up. The job was eventually done, but I'm sure that the young lady must have had doubts about me.

## Pinless Pops in

I barely had time to clean my glasses when my short run of successes was interrupted by a little man who trundled through the shop door with the chassis of an old radiogram, the leads and plugs trailing behind him. He was followed by a couple of youngsters. The first carried two loudspeakers while the second gripped a turntable that had a record still in place.

I recognised the voice immediately when the man dumped his disembowled music machine on the counter. "A pin - I need a pin for it."
"But I only wanted to see the stylus" I wailed.
"Don't get technical àgain" pinless replied. "Hadn't a clue what you wanted me to bring, so I brought in the lot."

That wasn't true unfortunately. The only bit he and his offspring hadn't brought along was the pin, or rather the bit it fits in. I looked at the valve line up and decided to fit an Acos GP93 series cartridge complete with pin. Then off they went. Somehow I doubted whether the disembowelled machine would ever make music again.

## A Russian Experience

My last job that day was a 23 in. Rigonda set with a field fault. I was to become quite familiar with these Russian made TV receivers when I moved on to become a bench engineer with a rental company - simply because no one else would touch them! They were big and bulky, weighing about the same as a colour set. The lovely polished-wood cabinet and hefty mains transformer, something unheard of in contemporary UK monochrome sets, were responsible for the weight. When I looked inside one of these receivers for the first time I wondered how the Russians ever got into space!

The sets were hardly at the cutting edge of TV technology, but they did produce excellent pictures. The circuitry was eccentric and at least twenty years behind the times. Previously I'd only read about the thyratron valve as a field oscillator. The Rigonda set actually used one - a soldered-in job that was reminiscent of the old EY51 e.h.t. rectifier but with more leads to sort out. Judging by the number of thyratrons I had to replace because of field jitter, the triode section of a humble PCL85 would have been a much better option.

## Fade Out

I didn't regret leaving the While U Wait operation, but the bench engineer's job with a TV rental company was to be the end of my black and white days and, soon after, my TV trade days. First there was initiation into colour. This introduced me to the Thorn 3000 chassis, which frightened the life out of me. Maybe those Russian Rigondas weren't so bad after all!

Right in the midst of my training for colour we were swallowed by a bigger fish. Despite the new momma fish's claims that "we never make people redundant", my soldering iron was unceremoniously unplugged and I was sent on my way to find a proper job.

My career in the TV trade was a short one. The technology has moved on considerably since then, which is no bad thing. But I really did enjoy those days of black and white TVs!


## Anti-static Freezer

Freezer spray used to contain CFC or HCFC propellants, which are now banned by the Montreal Protocol. A replacement ingredient currently in use is HFA, which according to an article in Electronics Manufacture and Test (May 1997) can generate a high static charge (nearly -9 kV in some cases). This could cause electrostatic discharge damage to semiconductor devices. The article points out that one manufacturer has a product (Electrolube MCF) which generates only -100 V . Several other products caused a charge which, even after 40secs, was in excess of -13 kV on a 15 pF test rig.

Service personnel should be aware of this relatively new source of static charge when servicing MOS circuitry. Ray Porter M.Sc, C.Eng.,MIEE., Stourbridge, West Midlands.

## Channel 5 and Cable

I have been involved in a long argument with the local cable contractor here (Nynex) about the choice of output frequency for its set-top boxes, which originally produced an output on ch. 48. When this frequency was allocated to Channel 5, the cable box output was changed to ch. 46. This gives rise to two effects, both of which are unpleasant.
First, as the Channel 5 transmissions on ch. 48 are quite weak (only 12.5 kW , compared with 500 kW for the four co-sited services), and are only two channels away from the strong Nynex signal, the latter causes patterning on Channel 5 . This appears

Letters
as two vertical white lines that slowly traverse the screen then immediately repeat - what you might describe as 'line flyback'.
Secondly our BBC-1 is on ch. 55, which is nine channels away from the new Nynex output. Weren't we all taught never to have channel spacings of 5 or 9 , because of image-frequency effects, and wasn't this why great care was taken to avoid such a situation when the UHF band allocations were made in the Sixties? This is of course one of the problems that make it difficult to find a suitable gap in which to insert the Channel 5 signal.
Nynex can change the output used by its terminals on an individual basis, by remote control as it were. But Nynex refuses point blank to do anything about the problem. The reply I got (from an agency engineer) was that "this is what our engineer has decided, and there it will stay". Another comment was that "its Channel 5's problem".
What can one do? Any ideas? The best way, if Nynex refuses to help, would be to frequency shift the cable signal to around ch. 69, in nobody's way (our local four are 55, 59, 62 and 65). Does somebody supply such a device?
Mike Harris,
Cheadle, Cheshire.
Editorial comment: See review of Pace unit on page 742.

## Self-cleaning Heads

A customer complained that his Aiwa VCR with self-cleaning heads kept clogging up. He also said that even after using a tape-head cleaner the machine would clog after two or three tapes had been played.

I checked his machine and found that he was quite right. On closer inspection I saw that the internal video head cleaning pad was black and full of dirt. Replacing the pad cured the problem. The dirty pad was not cleaning the heads - it was applying muck to them.
Francis Beach, Beach Electronics, Cricklewood, London NW2.

## Electrolytics in Pace Sat Boxes

I'd like to comment on two points in Satellite Notebook, July (page 667), regarding electrolytic capacitors. First, Pace power supplies. It is extremely
unusual for an electrolytic capacitor to fail because it's exposed to a low working voltage. Since the components in question had bulged, it is more likely that they couldn't stand the temperature to which they had been exposed. So the advice to use $105^{\circ}$ rated components is right.

The Pace VC100 decoder point is intriguing. With SW1 closed and no DC offset on the incoming video, the side of C2 connected to the base of Q1 is, with the values of R4 and R5 shown, at +6.5 V with respect to its other side. With SW1 open and the maximum permitted 2V DC offset on the incoming video, the polarisation voltage is still the same way (but only 4.5 V of course). I wonder what Pace was thinking about?
John Woodgate,
Rayleigh, Essex.
The capacitors in Pace PRD receivers, mentioned in Satellite Notebook last month, are low-leakage types rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Pace has always used $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V and $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors in these positions, partly because electrolytics with the required characteristics are not generally available at lower voltage ratings.

C9 in SS series receivers is specified as 50 V working, but Pace also used 63 V as an alternative when 50 V capacitors were not available. Very early SS9000 receivers had the PCB marking reversed, so the capacitor was fitted with reverse polarity. Some units are still working like this today.

The polarising voltage used to be a consideration years ago, when 350 V capacitors were used in valve circuits. Advances in capacitor manufacturing techniques have largely eliminated the problem.
Martin Pickering, B. Eng., Sandbach, Cheshire.

## Mitsubishi CT21ASTX

In TV Fault Finding last month Michael Dranfield commented on difficulty in obtaining the correct replacement field output chip (TDA8178S) for this chassis (Euro 12). We had the same problem recently. Our supplier Willow Vale Electronics told us that the device is no longer available and now supplies a repair kit instead. The quote we had was $£ 24$.
Mark Allen,
MA Video, Cornwall.

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# LINEAR ICs/JAPANESE TRANSISTORS 




## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS

Mod

## PINCH ROLLERS/VCR BELT KITS



## VCR BELT KITS/VIDEO LAMPS \& SWITCHES



## VIDEO SERVICE KITS

## amstrad

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

FERGUSON \& JVC
3V42/43
HRO455/HRD725
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, CLUTCH MECHANISM, TENSION BAND ELT SET, PINCH ROLLER BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER SUPPLY CLUTCH, TAKE UP Clutch
Order Code: SK37 E16.00 ORDER CODE: SK38 £9.00
3V58/59/64/65
HRO170/180/210/230/300/320/370/400/430/530/00/750 HRS5000
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, IOLER ARM, TENSION BAND Order Code: SK44

3V29/3V30
HR7200/7300/7350
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BAND, IDLER TYRES Order Code: SK05

## 3V35/36, 38/39/49 <br> HRO110/111/120/225

Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, TENSION BAND, IDLER TYRES Order Code: SK04
$3 \mathrm{~V} 31 / 3 \mathrm{~V} 42$
HR7600/7610/7650/7655
Contents
BELT SET, T/U REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL IDLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IDLER.
TENSION BANO. VIOEO LAMP BELT SET, T/U REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL dLer trre. t/u idler Trre. T/U CLUTCH
Order Code: SK33 E11.00 ORDER CODE: SK34
3V35/36/38/39/49
HRO110/111/120/121/225
BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH RDLLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IDLER. REEL IOLER. TENSION BAND Order Code: SK35

## 3V29/3V30

HRO7200/7300/7350
Contents
BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABL TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL IOLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IDLER. TENSION BAND. VIOEO LAMP

Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IOLER TYRE. REEL OLER TYRE
f10.00 ORDER CODE: SK36 Order Code: SK31 $\quad \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}$ ORDER CODE: SK32

3V44/45/48/53/54/55/57
HRP50/HRO140/150/158/160
HRO250/257/565/566/755
Conterts
BELT SEI. PINCH ROLLER
Economy Kit Contents TENSION BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER BAND
Order Code: SK39 159.00 ORDER CODE: SK40

## FISHER

FVHP905/906/907/908/910/911/916/91B
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
IOLER. GEAR IOLER UNIT. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK57
ELT SET Ri Contents BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. DLER TYRE

FVHP615/618/620/622/710/711//15/716/720/721/722/725/

730/830/840 Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
IDLER. GEAR IDLER UNIT. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK68
Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. IDLER TYRE
f11.00 ORDER CODE: SK69

## HITACHI

VT11/NT33
Contents
belt set. PINCH roller. tension bano. IOler tyres
Order Code: SK08

## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER Price: $£ 5.00$ each

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

## SEE OUR <br> SPECIAL OFFERS ON PAGE 738

## 



## VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## VT11/NT3

Contents Economy Kit Contents

TYRE SUPPIY REEL TABLE
TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE
TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW
IOLER. CLUTCH PLATE
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK45 f
VT52/61/62/63/64/65/85/86/640
Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLIER FF/REW ARM. CIUTCH PLATE TFREW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE Order Code: SK49

BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER FF/REW IOLER TYRE. T/UP REEL TABLE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL tABLE TYRE
C13.00 DRDER CODE: SK46 E3.75

VT 400/405/410/13/14/15/18/420/25/26/28/430/31/35/48/450/498/ 510/520/25/26/530/35/36/540/545/46/48/570/75/576/580/85/88
Contents
TIMING BELT. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH BASE.
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK52
VT100/110/111/113/115/118/120/125/128/130/135/138/145/150/ 175/220/225/250/255/258/260~NTL30
BELI SET. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK51
Economy Kit Comtents BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER FF/REW IDLER
f14.00

VIDEO SERVICE KITS (Cont.)

## SHAR

VC381
Contents
ELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.
Econony Kit Contents
EEL IDLER. TENSION BANO. BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER

VIDEO LAMP
Order Code: SK47 88.00 ORDER CODE: SK48
VC500/NC571NC581/NC582~C583/NC584/NC5F3
Contents Economy Kit Contents
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contents } & \text { Economy Kin Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLILER }\end{array}$
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
Order Code: SK60 f9.50 ORDER CDDE: SK61 f5.00

C781NC7810NC7822NC785/NC786/NC793NC800/
VCA100NCA 102 VCA104NCA202
Contents Economy Kit Contents
REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION BELT SET. PINCH ROLLE
BANO

## PANASONIC

NV2000/NV2010

## Contents

ELT SET. PINCH ROLLER
TENSION BANO. IDLER TYRES
Order Code: SKO3
NV7000/NV7200/NV7800
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER.

NV300/NV330/NV333/NV340/NV366
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BANO. IOLER TYRE
Order Code: SK01
NV2000/NV2010
Contents Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. FF DLER TYRE PULLEY TYRE
IOLER. PLAY IOLER. TENSION
BANO. VIOEO LAMP
f6.00 DRDER CODE: SK14
NV7000/N
Contents
Economy Kit Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER,
IDLER UNIT. PLAY IOLER.
TENSION BAND

## NV300/NV330/NV333/NV340/NV366

Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER,
IOLER UNIT. PLAY IOLER.
IOLER UNIT. PLAY IOLER.
TENSION BAND
$\mathfrak{£ 9 . 5 0}$

## ER. <br> .

f5.00
$E 300$

### 5.00 <br> -

## Contents

SLOT IN BELT. LOADING BELT
PINCH ROLLER IOLER UNIT.
TENSION BANO PINCH ROLLER. IOLER TYRE Order Code: SK19 $\quad$ E5.00 ORDER CODE: SK2O $£ 3.00$
NV370/NV380/480/630/780/830/650/AG2100PK/AG2200PK
Contents Ecanomy Kit Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER

| IDLER TENSION BANO | IOLER TYRE |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Order Code: SK21 | £5.00 | ORDER CODE SK2z |  |  |

NV777/NV788
Contents
BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER,
IDLER UNIT. TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK17

Econamy Kit Contents
SELT SET, PINCH ROLLER IDLER TYRE 500 OROER CODE: SK18
£3.75
2.684/VC685/NC693NC699/NC6F3/VC700
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Contents } & \text { Economy Kit Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. } & \text { BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER }\end{array}$
REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE
BANO
Order Code: SK62 $\quad$ E13.50 ORDER CODE: SKG3
FOR MORE DETALLS OF OVER 500
TYPES OF SERVICE KITS ...
PLEASE RING US!

## BACKUP BATTERIES

REPLACEMENT PHILIPS NI-CAD BACKUP BATTERIES Replaces Ferguson Part No: 00E6-067-001, used on TX10, L2V
Replaces Philips Part Nos:
138-10138, 138-10313. 1.2V -90 mAh
Replaces Philips Part Nos:
138-1229, $2.4 \mathrm{~V}-90 \mathrm{mAh}$
EPPLACEMENT FERGUSON NHCAD BACKUP BAT
Replaces Ferguson Part Nos:00E6-066-001, 2.4V
Used on: 3V35, 3V56, 3V58, 3V65

## REPLACEMENT <br> LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Description | Price | Order Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HITACHI 2433752 | 1500p | LOT01 |
| ORION 3714002 | 1500p | LOT02 |
| FIDELITY ZX300 | 1500p | LOT03 |
| FE TX100 90 DEG | 1500p | LOT04 |
| SABA 490007182 | 1500p | LOT05 |
| FE TX90 WHITE | 1650p | LOT06 |
| ITT D307/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT07 |
| BLAUPUNKT 210 | 1600p | LOT08 |
| GRUNDIG 2922010 | 1600p | LOT09 |
| ITT CVC800/1/3 | 1500p | LOT10 |
| ITTD218/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT11 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT12 |
| SABA 81000200 | 1600p | LOT13 |
| SALORA T236 EQ | 1650p | LOT14 |
| SABA 811-50-24 | 1600p | LOT15 |
| SABA 770223500 | 1600p | LOT16 |
| TELEFUNKEN AT1 | 1450p | LOT17 |
| TELEFUNKEN EQ | 1400p | LOT 18 |
| SALORA FM0218B | 1600p | LOT19 |
| NORMENDE 5255 | 1600p | LOT20 |
| ITT CVC 1150/1 | 1500p | LOT21 |
| ITT COMPACT 80 | 1500p | LOT22 |
| FE TX100 GREEN | 1400p | LOT23 |
| HINARI CT4/5 5113 | 1500p | LOT24 |
| SELECO 6320410 | 1600p | LOT25 |
| BLAUPUNKT 8667 | 1600p | LOT26 |
| ITT COMPACT B1 | 1450p | LOT27 |
| ITT CT3326 MUL | 1500p | LOT28 |
| ITT D066/37 EQ | 1600p | LOT29 |
| ITT 3546 EO | 1500p | LOT30 |
| LUXOR 5810110 | 1600p | LOT31 |
| SABA 849380920 | 1600p | LOT32 |
| HITACHI 2434141 CP | 1200p | LOT33 |
| FE TX100 110 D | 1500p | LOT34 |
| HANTAREX 28021 | 1600p | LOT35 |
| SHARP C3700 EQ | 1600p | LOT36 |
| HITACHI 2432981 CP | 1300p | LOT37 |
| FERGUSON OOD3-508-002 | 1650p | LOT38 |
| Fits Chassis TX99 $41 \mathrm{~cm}+51 \mathrm{~cm}$ |  |  |
| Used On: 51K2, 51J8, 51J7, 41H3, $41 \mathrm{H} 3,41 \mathrm{H} 2,51 \mathrm{~K} 3$ |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF 14567 F | 1850p | LOT39 |
| Used On: TC2043, TC2243, TX300 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14568F | £15.00 | LOT40 |
| Used On: TX2231, TX2244 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14584 | 2000p | LOT41 |
| Used On: TC2210, TC2160, |  |  |
| TX1752, TX2112 |  |  |
| TX2112, TX2162, TXC22 |  |  |
| PANASONIC TLF14586F | ¢18.00 | LOT42 |
| TC1651, TC2051, TC2061, |  |  |
| TC2253, TC2263, TX5500 |  |  |
| HINARI | 1600p | LOT43 |
| Used On: CT15 |  |  |
| HITACHI 2434274 | 1250p | LOT44 |
| CPT2 174, CPT2176, CPT2178, 2434274 |  |  |
| We stock line output transformers for over 100 different models. Please ring 0181-900 2329 for more information |  |  |

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 \& MODEL | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 650p |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9210, 9220 | SATPSU2 | 650p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRDS00 | SATPSU4 | 650p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATSPU5 | 650 p |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | 650 p |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | 650p |
| PACE MSS 100 | SATPSU8 | 730p |
| PACE MSS200/300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 900p |
| PACE MSS50/1000 | SATPSU10 | 1230p |
| FERGUSDN SRD4 | SATPSU11 | 835 p |
| ECHDSTAR SR5500 | SATPSU12 | 1735 p |
| ECHDSTAR 6500/700/8700 | SATPSU13 | 3125p |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SATPSU14 | 3125p |
| MIMTEC (Surensen) | SATPSU15 | 775 |
| AMSTRAD SRD700/SR950/SRX100/301 SRX501/1002/2001/SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | 730p |

## PACE 9000 SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMER Order Code: PACE 9000 Price: 800 p PACE PRD800/PRD900 SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMER Order Code: PRD800 Price: 550p <br> SATELLITE TUNERS PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz Order Code: TUNER 01 Price: 1650p + VAT PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz <br> Order Code: TUNER 02 Price: 1650p + VAT <br> JUST ARRIVED丸 $\star \star \star$ POWER SUPPLY REGULATOR ALBA CTV10 TRAVELLER NIKKAI BABY 10 <br> ORDER CODE: BABY 10 PRICE: 1200p + VAT

Audio Control Head
AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 1350p

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, $6000,6100,8600$. 8602, 8603, VCR8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 9005, 8244 Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY,
GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PRO GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX,
SCHNEIDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO2 PRICE: 1450p
Replacement Audio Control Video Sound
Head for National Panasonic

| PART Number | models | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VER 0091 | NVG7 etc | 875p |
| VBROO50 | NV300, NV340 etc | 875p |
| VEBCO661 | NV7T etc | 875p |
| VBR0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | 625p |
| VBR0125 |  | 625p |

8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control A single remote control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite Receivers. Plus Auxiliary Options!

- Replaces up to 8 remotes with one - Simple 4 digit setup routine - Controls 1000s of models - Teletext functions with Fastext - Clear (large key) layout - Code Search Facility
- Stylish and easy to operate • Replace broken or lost remotes - Original remote not required

Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TYPE |
| :--- |
| EVMOTOR |


13.2 CWW MOTOR
$\frac{\text { Replacement Video Cassette Housings }}{\text { MODELS }}$

| Name | M | Cobe | Phue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35, VS53, VS55, VS56, VS75 | CH18 | 3200 p |


| Granada | VHSDP1 | H05 | 00p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CH01 | 2800 p |
| GOLDSTAR | GHV1290P, 1291P. 1295P, 9400, 73401, GSE1295P, GSE1891P. 200010, 200510, VCP4200, 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4311, 4315, 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325 | CH25 | 2000p |
|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, GHV8000. |  |  |
|  | 8200 | CH26 | 2900 p |
| FERGUSON \& J.V.C. | 3V38, 3V39, 8943, 8944, 8951 . 3V35, 3V36, 3V49, HRD 110, 111, 120, 121, 225 | CH01 | 2800p |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 42,3 \mathrm{~V} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 44,3 \mathrm{~V} 45,3 \mathrm{~V} 48$, 3V53, 3V54, 3V55, 3V57, 8945, |  |  |

## Soldering Accessories

| description | CODE | PRILE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS |  |  |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC (XS25W 240 V ) | \$101 | 900p |
| 15 WATT 240 VAC ( XS15W 240V) | \$102 | 900p |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | \$103 | 450p |
| 15 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 450p |
| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES |  |  |
| SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) | \$108 | 350p |
| SPARE SPONGE | \$109 | 55p |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$110 | 500p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$111 | 650p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$112 | 700p |
| DESOLDERING AIDS |  |  |
| SDLDER MOP STANDARO GAUGE 1.2MM $\times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ | \$107 | ${ }^{80}$ |
| SDLDER MOP 1.2MM X 10 M | \$113 | 400p |
| DESOLDERING PUMP | \$105 | 320p |
| Spare nizzle | \$106 | 60p |

## FAULT FINDING GUIDE BOOKS

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

Order Code: BOOK05.
Price £8.50 - No VAT.

## Video Recorders Edition 4

Lists more than 4500 faults for 43 different brands
Price $\mathbf{£ 1 2 . 7 5}$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK01

## TELEVISION Edition 6

Lists more than $\mathbf{8 , 4 5 0}$ faults with $\mathbf{4 6 0}$ pages covering 58 different brands Price: 1600 p only - no VAT. Order Code: BOOK02

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 4

A comprehensive guide to receiver reviewing, featuring stock faults and installation tips.
Price $£ 15.00$ Only No VAT Postage 100p
Order Code: BOOK03
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997/8
Listing more than 31,600 Semiconductors with suitable alternative complete with descriptions and base information.
Price: $£ 15.50$ - No VAT. Drder Code: BOOK04

## SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997

The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000 semiconductors in much greater detail plus marketing data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all type designations.
Price: $£ 40.00$ only - No VAT ( +f 5 Postage). Order Code: B00K06

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Order Code: SP14
Price 17 p each 15 p each pack of 10 pcs 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
$S_{\text {pecifically }}$ designed for video mainlenance
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

GRANDATA LTD
Tel: 0181-900 2329
Fax: 0181-903 6126

## REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS/CD PICK UPS



VIDEO RECORDER POWER SUPPLY REPAIR KITS PHILIPS
For ES7047 Chassis: CP110
Order Code: VCPPSUI
PANASONIC
For ES 7054 Chassis: HSM

| Order Code: VCRPSU2 |
| :--- |
| For ES 7053 Chassis: JSM |


| M | Price: 1125 p |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | Price: 900p |

Order Code: VCRPSU3
For ES 7050 Chassis: KSM
Order Code: VCRPSU4
For ES 7051 Chassis: LSM
Order Code: VCRPSU5
For ES 7055 Chassis: MSM
Order Code: VCRPSU6 Prica: 1500p
Price: 1500p
Price: 1650p

Order Code: VCRPSU7 Price: 1750p
NEW NATIONAL PANASONICVCR SERYICE KITS
This Service Kit consists of the parts for the upperside of the $\mathbf{G}$ deck, G rev. deck and G2 deck.
Suitable for the following models:
AG5150, 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, NVFS100, 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 Carn Cap, PS Unit, Cut Washer,
Connection Gear, Cut Washer
Order Code: SK134 Price: 1100p
This Service Kit consists of the parts for the lowerside of the $\mathbf{G}$ deck, and the G rev. deck.
Suitable for the following models:
AG6024, NVF55, NVF55F, NVJ30, NVJ33, NVJ35, NVJ36, NVJ37.
NVJ 40, NVJ42, NVJ45, NVJ46, NVJ47, NVJ48, NVL20, NVL21,
NVL23, NVL25, NVL28, NWW1
This kit consists of the following:
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: SK135
Price 1000p
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
OLTAGE TESTER
A terminal screwdriver incorporating continuity and voltage detection supplied complete with batteries on blister card. With Eusoslot and instructions for use.
Order Code: Tool1
Price: 220p
SPRING HOOK
Spring Hook, to unlock springs in audio tape recorders and VCR's Order Code: Tool20

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 signal
Acoustical signa
LED indicator
On signal strength
Vertical/horizontal
Frequency range : 900 to 2050 MHz
Input impedence
Power amplifier
Detection range
Max. Input Single
Order Code: Tool22
70 OHM
18 DB
-60 to - 10 DBM
-10 DBM
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 Overload Protected
- 10A DC Current Test
- DC Voltage $2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 500 \mathrm{~V}$
- AC Voltage $200 / 500 \mathrm{~V}$
- AC Voltage 200/500V
- Resistance $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
- Resistance $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

Order Code: CM2300
Price: 975p
CM2400T DIGITAL MULTIMETER WITH TEMP MEASUREMENT

## Features:

- 3.5 LCD Display
- Height 12 mm
- Maximum Reading 1999
- 10A DC Current Test
- DC Voltage $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$
- 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 $200 \Omega / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
- Supplied with Test Probes
- Supplied with Test Probes
- Temperature m
- Diode Test and Continuity Check
- All Ranges Overload Protected

Order Code: CM2400T
Price: 1450p
CM2900 PACKET DIGITAL MULTIMETER

## 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 AUTORANGING DIGITAL MULTIMETER Price: 1150p
Features:

- 3.75 LCD Display with Decimal Point
- 33 Segment Bargraph display
- Override Indication
- Rotary Switch for Function Selection
- Rotary Switch for Function Selection
- Auto Polarity with Indication
- Auto Polarity with Indication
- Diode Test and Continuity Test with Buzze
- All ranges overload protected
- Low Battery Indication
- Supplied with Test Probes
- 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 CAPACITANCE METER

## Features:

-3.5 LCD Display

- Height 18 mm
- Maximum Reading 1999
- Capacitance 9 Ranges from $200 \mathrm{pF}-20000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
- Measuring from $1 \mathrm{pF}-20000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
- Single Manual Rotary Switch for Function and Range Operation
- Zero Adjust Knob

Order Code: CM3230 Price: 3950p
REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS

| Make | Models |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hitachi | VT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52, 57, |


| Hitachi | $V T 11,14,17,19,33,34,35,38,39,52,57,61,62,63,64,65,85,86,330$, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $350,640,16 S, 5030$ |

350, 640, 16S,5030
Make $\quad$ Models
Hitachi $\quad$ VT680, 6500, 6800, 9300, 9500VT9700, 9900
Order Code: $\mathrm{IDLO2}$
$\frac{\text { Order Code: IDL02 }}{\text { Make }}$

| Make |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blaupunkt | RTV $301,306,307,309,311,312,315,316,317,319,320, ~ 404, ~ 414, ~ 424, ~ 434, ~ 444, ~ 478, ~$ |

Blaupunkt RTV301, 306, 307, 309, 311, 312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 404, 414, 424, 434, 444, 478, 707 ldla
Goldstar GHV1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, GHV1248, $8000,8200,8210,8215$, GVHP51, VCP4100, 4130
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Grundig } & \text { MVS } 400,440, \text { VS } 400,410,440 \text { VS } 450,460 \\ \text { National } & \text { NV } 230,250,260,280,370,380, ~ N V 430, ~\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { National } \quad \text { NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, NV430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, 470, 480, } 630, \\ & 650,730,780, \text { NV810, 830, 850, 870, 890, NVG7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, }\end{array}$ $650,730,780$, NV810, 830, 850, 870, 890, NVG7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18,
$30,130,400$, AG 1000, AG $1050,1200,1500,1810$, AG 2100,2200, NVH 65,70
Philips VR6460, VR6520, VR6920
$\frac{\text { Order Code: IDL08 }}{\text { Make }}$
Make Models
Amstrad VCR7000
Sharp VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, VC388, 390, 393, 3300, 8381, 9100, 9300, 9500, 9700

| Order Code: IDL10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Make Model |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Make } & \text { Models } \\ \text { Philips } & \text { VR6540 }\end{array}$
Sharp $\quad$ VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, VC481, 482, 483, 486, 488, 496, 500, 571, 573, $581,582,583,584,585,8481,5 F 3,5 \mathrm{~W} 20 \mathrm{E}$

Description
FF Rew Idler 6886792
Price 100p
Descriphon
Play idler 68614826861481
Price: 180p
Price: 180p
Idle
Ider
Idler
Ider Arm VXP 0521

Idler Arm 40340162
Price 100p
Description
Idler 150280
Idier NIDL0005GEZZ
Price: 100p
Price: 100p
Descr
Idier
Idier
Idier
NIDL0006GEZZ

| Order Code: IDL11 |  | Price: 100p |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Make $\quad$ Models | Description |  |

Make Models
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Akai } & \text { VS } 10 & \\ \text { Ferguson } & 3 V 23,3 V 29,3 V 30,3 V 31,3 V 323 V 35,8923,8924, ~ 8929, ~ 8930,8931,8940,8941,8942 ~ R e e l ~ I d l e r ~\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ferguson } & \text { 3V23, 3V29, 3V30,3V31, 3V323V35, 8923, 8924, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8940, 8941,8942 } & \text { Reel Ider PU48967 }\end{array}$

| J.V.C. HR7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655, 7700 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Reel Idler PU489 } \\ \text { Order Code: IDL20 }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Price: 175p |  |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Order Code: IDL20 } & \text { Models } & \text { Make Price: 175p }\end{array}$
Ferguson $\quad 3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 353 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 49,8930,8931,8933,8940$, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944

Description
J.V.C. $\quad$ HR7200, 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610, HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 225

Order Code: IDL22
Make Modals
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. $\quad$ HR $7200,7600,7650,7655,7300,7350,7610$

Order Code: IDL23
Make Models
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Philips } & \text { DB532, VR6520, 6843, } 644 \\ \text { Sharp } & \text { VC600, 651, 681, 682, 684, }\end{array}$
Sharp $\quad V C 600,651,681,682,684,685,693,699,700,783,6 F R, 6 V 3,6 F 3$
Order Code: IDL88
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Make } & \text { Models }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Philips } & \text { VR6843, 6943, 44SB9, VR44SB920, 44SB922, } 6943 \\ \text { Sharp } & \text { VC772, } 780,781,782,785,786, V C 787, ~\end{array}$
Take Up Idler PU 51402
Take Up Idler PU 51402A

| Price 100 p |
| :--- |
| Description |

Take Up Clutch PU 51380
Take Up Clutch
PU 53462A PU 51380
Price: 200p
Price: 200
Description
Reel Idier
Reel Idier
Idier Assembly
Idler Assembly
NPLYv0107GEZZ
Price: 615p
Description
Reel Drive Unit
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, VCH851, 852, VCH882, VCM73, VCT72, VC782MK11

Idler
NPLTV0111GEZZ
Order Code: IDL90
Make Models
Price: 700p
Description
Ider Arm Assembly
Price: 270p

## Order Code: IDL245

Make Models \& Description
Philips Pressure Roller Assembly 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 $6670,6676,6710,6760,6761,6762,6870,6970,6975$, $86 \mathrm{B1}, 63 \mathrm{SB7}, 68 \mathrm{SB4}, 71 \mathrm{SB4}, 71 \mathrm{SB5}, 72 \mathrm{SB8}, 72 \mathrm{SB8}, 92 \mathrm{SB} 31,20 \mathrm{DV} 1,20 \mathrm{DV} 2,20 \mathrm{RW} 7,21 \mathrm{DV} 1,21 \mathrm{DV} 2,2 \mathrm{SB} 01$, 2SB02, 2SB11, 2SB12, 30DV2, 31DV1, 31DV2, 31DV, 33SB02, 3SB03، 3SB05, 3SB11, 3SB12, 3SB13
Toshiba V91, V95 Pressure Roiler Assembly - PS403-40205
Order Code: PR232

CM3900A DIGITAL MULTIMETER
Features

- Large LCD Display

Heigh 18 m

- Single Manual Rotary Switch for Function and Range Operation
- Auto Power off (approx 15 min )
- Diode Test Function
- All Ranges Overload Protected
- Supplied with Test Probes
- DC Voltage: $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 700 \mathrm{~V}$ Accuracy $\pm 0.5 \%$

AC Vorage: $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 700 \mathrm{~V}$

- AC Current A: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A} 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 200 \mathrm{~mA} / 2 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$
- Resistance $\Omega: 200 \Omega / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

Order Coice: 2900p
CM3920 DIGITALMETER WITH TEMP
Features
mperature Measuremen
Diode and Transistor HFE Tes

- Large LCD Display

Heigh 18 m
Single Manual Rotary Switch for Function and Range Operation

- Auto Power off approx 15 min

Diode Test Function
All Ranges Overload Protected
Supplied with Test Probes
DC Voltage: $200 \mathrm{mV} / 2 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ Accuracy $\pm 0.5 \%$
ac
2 mA 20 mA 200 mA 2

- Resistance $\Omega: 200 \Omega / 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega / 2 \mathrm{M} \Omega 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega 200 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
- Capacitance: $2 \mathrm{nF} / 20 \mathrm{nF} / 200 \mathrm{nF} / 2 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 20 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

Prica: 4100p


# 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: TC9002P digital control IC (or complete PW1165 selector board) and a UF721 UHF tuner for the Toshiba Model C1480B. E.A. Coleman, 13 Hazelmere Close, Bedfont, Middx TW14 9PX. 0181 8906796.

Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Sony STR333L tuner-amplifier. Phil Cooke, 12 Garnett Drive, Sutton Coldfield B75 6AG. 01213292923.
Wanted: TFMS4300 IR receiver/amplifier IC for the Grundig CUC5301 chassis. D. Firth, 20 Chestnut Avenue, Stocksbridge, S. Yorkshire S36 1AT. 01142888152.
Wanted: UHF tuner type 204UEC for the Fidelity Model CTV140R. Dan Kenney, 45 Bicton Avenue, St. Peters, Worcester WR5 3TF. 01905351905.
Wanted: Side chassis (L) assembly for the Hitachi VT88E VCR, part no. 7395241; TDA8153 chip for the Goodmans CTV14XRT portable; and a function switch for the Sharp GF6565E radio/cassette recorder. Jim Lynch, WIES, Old School, Balivanich, Benbecula, Western Islands HS7 5LA. 01870602035.
For disposal: Philips VR2022 free to caller. Brand new boxed Sharp XC30 colour camera for sale - must be collector's item now. Michael Dranfield, 6 Calesdale Close, Off London Road, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 9RH. 0129873492 (evenings).
Wanted: M53216P IC for the Panasonic NV333. Keith Patton, 1 Glenvale, Duneaney Road, Glarryford, Ballymena, Co. Antrim BT44 9QB. 01266685531.
Wanted: Power/syscon panel containing IC5 and, if possible, operation panel containing IC7 for the Akai VS2 VCR. Colin Tapsell, 57 Elm Park, Tramore, Co. Waterford, Ireland. Phone 0035351843 930 or fax 0035351843931.
Wanted: Pre- and post-war service manuals for Dynatron TV sets, especially the TV19. Leslie Hine, 9 Well Street, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 7EG. 01229582557. Wanted: BBC B microcomputer basic instruction manual, BBC disc drive manual and floppy utilities disc, disc formatting and verify. Copy will do ( $5 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$.). BBC B service manual. Full service manual for the series 3 Microvitec Cub RGB monitor Model 1431 (photocopy of circuit OK). D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton,

Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 1TU16.
Wanted: Service information for the Akai UCW5 midi hi-fi stereo system which consists of a separate tape deck, tuner, preamp and main amp. Manual or circuit diagrams, photocopies OK. G. Wright, Kimberly Electrics, Ludchurch, Narberth, Pembs SA67 8JE. 01834831280.
Wanted: Following issues of Television: May 1981; November 1982; April 1985, July 1986, March, May, August, October 1987; January and November 1992; February, March, April, September 1993. Donald Bullock, Buzon 226, Ambolo 2, Costa Nova, Javea, Alicante, Spain. 00346 6471357.

Wanted: Main PCB for the Amstrad TFX500 fax; instructions for the Panasonic NV830 VCR; and a non-trade source for Ero blue 1841 capacitors. Stephen Furley, 3 Ivy Place, Tantobie, Stanley, Co. Durham DH9 9PT. 01207282988.
Wanted: Circuit diagram or information for the Excelerator $+5 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$. disc drive Model FCC1D D8Z6 EWTH409 (made in Taiwan). Circuit diagram for the Philips Model 22CS1234/50T (K30 chassis edition II with teletext and remote control). G. Cannon, 16 St. Cuthberts Road, Holy Cross, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE28 7JF. 01912 620712.

Wanted: M51390ASP chip (IC351) for the Hinari Model CT16, new or used or will buy whole set. Steve Taylor, 30 Bland Road, Leicester LE3 9PB. 01162312923. For disposal: Television magazines dated November 1981-October 1991, all complete in good condition. Offers to Paul Byrne, 99 Bro Deg, Ruthin, Denbighshire LL15 1XY. 01824705810.

Wanted: Source of spares and service information for the Soundwave Model CTV1405R. A. Robertson, 261 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan WN2 5RQ. 01942 865621.

Wanted: Viewfinder PCB (or complete viewfinder) for the Panasonic NVG3 camcorder. Richard Godden, 2 Fieldfare Avenue, Yateley, Hants GU46 6PD. 01252 872928.

Wanted: Luminance/chroma board for the Saisho VXL12X/Matsui VX765; front membrane switch control panel for the Ferguson TV Model 51K3. Mike Haslam,

477 Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan, Lancs WN2 5XY. 01924865766.
Wanted: LOPTs for the following old mono TV sets: Pye 169 chassis (20in.); Bush A774S chassis (24in.); Bush Model TV161U (24in.). Or does anyone do an exchange service for these old TVs? M.G. Elliott, 39 Lyngford Square, Taunton, Somerset TA2 7ES.
Wanted: Front panel and display PCB for the Bush VCR820VP VCR; and a service manual for the Brother FAX370 fax machine. P. Redpath, 47 Corbett Road, Waterlooville, Hants PO7 5TA. 01705253 595.

Wanted: LOPT type 355-502M (4L2943) for the Escom EM1448LR monitor. Ian Jeffery, 275 Monks Road, Lincoln LN2 5JY. Tel/fax 01522540521.
Wanted: JVC HRD470EK VCR, any condition. Also Toshiba video projector tube no. 8618 E2292 (blue) AR2, or a complete set (RGB). Brian Barron, 55 Henderson Avenue, Belfast BT15 5FN. 01232715 826.

Wanted: Colour output and decoder panels for the Pye 693 chassis; complete power supply PCB for the Saisho VR1600 VCR; front PCB for the Akai VS5EK VCR; pin connections for the CRT base, Teleton Model TVC20; April and May 1975 issues of Television. Circuit diagrams (photocopies OK) required for the following: Pye 693 chassis; Saisho VR1600 VCR (power supply); Ekco TMB272 9in. 405-line portable; Pye PTV 14in. 405-line portable; Ferranti Model T1046; KB Royal Star 405line set; Philips KT3 chassis. Philip Gay, 80A Milton Brow, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset BS 22 8DE.
Wanted: Service manual (photocopy OK) for the Canon E60E camcorder. J.D. Lee, 6 Lawson Close, Worsley, Manchester M28 2JQ. 01617946288.
Wanted: Pin-out details and technical data for the RCA thyristor type 40379. Also any information on a pin-for-pin equivalent device. Mike Brett, 31 Eastfield Avenue, Watford, Herts WD2 4HH. 01923224951. Wanted: Service manuals for the NEC N9014 VCR and the Barco 3200 series receiver/monitor. T. Martini, 122B Cannon Street Road, Whitechapel, London E1 2LH. Tel. 0171702 8774, fax 01717028216.

# What a Life! 

## Don Bullock on the trade and his experiences with customers and their equipment

When I first fell into the clutches of this trade I thought that the servicing side was full of problems. Little did I know what lay ahead. Then, the number of different products you might have to deal with could be counted on one hand. There were radio receivers, record players and television sets. And as far as I can recall they were all British, which meant that spares and circuits were pretty close to hand.

There was the agency bugbear of course - for those of us who weren't agents. Manufacturers like Ekco and Murphy would supply spares and servicing information only to their officially appointed dealers. If we needed anything we would be told to approach one of these. They could usually be counted upon to be less than helpful, often condescending as well. But the number of sets involved was not great, and there were usually ways round the problem.

The majority of manufacturers didn't have strict agency arrangements and would sell to us all. They were also glad to give technical advice, and provided free service manuals. A phone call requesting one would often bring it by return, sometimes with a wad of other manuals as well.

Today it's all a jungle. There are thousands of different makes of scores of different products. Finding a source of spares can be impossible. And even when manuals are available, they can be prohibitively expensive.

Time and time again we find ourselves in need of technical data to diagnose the cause of a fault with a piece of equipment we've not seen the like of before. If it's a VCR, the manual might cost £15-£25. Do we fork out in the hope that the repair, and our payment, will be quick and easy? If we do, what happens should the customer decide "not to go on
having it done"?
We've tried everything over the years, including asking the customer to pay for a manual. But after doing a few sums on their fingers they usually start asking questions.
"If I spend $£ 20$ on a manual, what if you find that expensive parts are required?" The upshot is that they decide against forking out on spec.

So we generally accept equipment for repair in the hope that we can carry out the work without embarking on a ruinous bout of spending.

Lately, while I was in Spain, two such jobs were brought to us. One was a Ferguson 3V44 VCR (similar to the JVC HRD140). The other was a Cambridge ARD200 receiverdecoder. Both had obscure faults, and we had no information on either of them. The VCR belonged to a friend, and we were anxious to help. Our usual suppliers couldn't supply manuals - because the VCR was "too old" and the ARD200 "too obscure".

After scanning the classified advertisement pages of Television I telephoned a small firm called Fryerns and left a message on the answering machine. Within an hour a bright and personable chap called Colin telephoned us - in Spain - to confirm that he could help with both items. The manuals arrived here shortly afterwards - at a total cost of $£ 10$. That's what I call service!

## A Bush 2002

"Can you manage on your own this morning?" Steven asked, "I'm slipping out to buy a house." I was back in the UK.
"Right" I said. There was a dismantled Bush 2002 TV set on his side of the bench - which is nearest to the shop counter.
"Perhaps you'd go on with this one" he said. "According to the ticket it's dead, but it isn't. When I upped the setting of the first anode preset,
paying no attention to its initial position, there was brightness with field collapse. If it's any help, the set is similar to the Matsui 2086T." Then he was off.

I soon found that there was no 12 V supply because the 1 W zener diode ZD401 was short-circuit. Its feed resistor was open-circuit. The input to this network is obtained from a line output transformer fed rectifier. A check here produced a reading of 45 V off load, so all seemed to be well. Another easy job I thought, as I replaced the resistor and diode then switched on. The field opened out, and there was a good picture. I decided that life was fine - passable at any rate.

But after two minutes the field began to shrink and a smell of hot plastic filled the air. I disconnected the bits I'd fitted and checked for shorts. As there weren't any, I left them disconnected and checked the HT voltage. The reading was high, 127 V instead of 114 V . Then I saw that C909, a $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic that's the reservoir capacitor for the LT supply on the primary side of the chopper circuit, had swollen and stretched its jacket. It had also gone high in value - when checked it produced a reading of $82 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

I fitted a replacement, rated at 50 V , replaced ZD401 and its feed resistor once again, and switched on. Up came a picture. When I checked the HT voltage the reading was 118 V . Slight adjustment of the +B preset VR901 reduced it to 114 V .
The set behaved well during a soak test.

## Miss Drudge

The phone rang. "Will you come and help, Mr Bullock?" asked a strained, dry old voice. "This is Miss Drudge, number 86 . Mother's set has gone again." At that she put the phone down.

Miss Drudge has no interest in watching television - or in anything else. She's a colourless soul who has ended up as her domineering mother's lackey. Her mother, now eighty, sits with a rug over her knees, issuing quiet demands to her daughter.

I asked Greeneyes to watch the shop as I popped along to number 86. The set is a Ferguson 22D1 (TX100 chassis). Its picture seemed to be all right to me, so I looked at Miss Drudge, then at the old woman. She was staring straight ahead.
"Tell him," she said.
"Tell him what?" asked her daughter.
"Tell him the picture flies around then turns into a line when the set's been on for an hour."

Miss Drudge turned to me. "After an hour the picture goes round and turns into a line Mr Bullco" she said. "Please mend it for us."

I took the set back to the workshop and gave it a soak test under a blanket. It failed, just as they had said. So I replaced the TDA3652 field output chip IC6, then gave the set another soak test. It failed again, just as before.

I let it cool down then tried again, only this time I left a digital meter connected to pin 5 of the line output transformer to measure the HT voltage. After half an hour the meter display started to flicker and the voltage reading began to rise from its normal 119 V . When the voltage reached 155 V the field began to roll. As the voltage rose further there was field collapse.

This time I replaced the TDA4600-2 chopper control chip IC7. Also R114 in the chopper transistor's base drive circuit. This resistor had risen to over twice its correct value of $0 \cdot 39 \Omega$. When the set was given another soak test it behaved itself.

As I walked in with the set Miss Drudge opened her purse and started to take out some notes. Her face had lost some of its doleful expression. I reconnected the set and told her that it was now all right. She lent over her mother.
"Mr Bullock has mended your set. It's all right now. That's good, isn't it?"
"Leave it on" her mother commanded, as Miss Drudge frantically pushed some money into my hand. I smiled at her and took my leave. Some people have a trying time.

## The Commercial Traveller

Steven came in as I got back. "Did you buy a house?"' I asked. "Yep" he said.

Just then a bright young fellow with a thick briefcase came in. He was obviously a commercial traveller. I got the impression that he'd come straight from a confidence course.

He switched on a winning smile and winked at me. "I've got something here that'll revolutionise your business" he said triumphantly as he dropped a 13A mains socket on to the counter.
"How come?" I asked.
"This socket ends all the drudgery of housewiring" he said. "Every ounce of the drudgery. Now, ask me why?!"
"But we don't do housewiring" I said.

His grin went and he looked at our floorful of TV sets. "Oh, right" he said, and was gone.

A minute later he was back. "Hey, I've got a set for repair in the boot. I was taking it to Snoddies, but since I'm here. . ." He brought it in and left it with us.

I hoisted it on to the bench. It was a Nokia Model FX6332 - the one with the Euro Mono chassis. When I switched it on there was an EHT rustle then the set tripped and shut down.
"That's the line output transistor" said Steven. So I dismantled the set and checked the transistor (5T10, type S2000A). It was leaky. A replacement restored normal operation.
"Are you suddenly psychic?" I asked Steven
"Nah" he replied, "just done one like it."

## Old Abe

Just then I saw Old Abe standing by the door. He lives alone in a riverside hut with a couple of 14 in . portable TV sets, a car battery and a screwdriver. While watching one set he messes about with the other one then brings it to us to repair. We mend it and charge him accordingly. Then he uses that one and messes about with the other one. When he brings us a set he walks the ten miles and carries it in a horrible old blanket. It was a warm day, and Abe was as high as his blanket.
"Morning Mr Bullock, Sir" he said. "I've 'ad a bit of good luck, Mr Bullock. Someone's given me a colour telly. Only 'e don't go for long."
"Right Abe" I said, slipping windwards. "Take your blanket back and call in next week."
"Thank 'ee kind, Mr Bullock. Bye, bye for now, Sir."

I gave the set some foam cleaning


## A smell of hot plastic filled the air.

treatment and pulled it on to the bench. It was a Network NWC1410. When it was switched on it worked all right, but after an hour the picture slowly faded away, leaving the sound. I took the back off and the picture slowly returned. This kept on happening. The job turned out to be a slow one.

I eventually saw what I suspected. The tube's heaters were going out. In the fault condition there was no voltage across the tube base panel pins for the heaters. But there was plenty of voltage at P451, which makes the connection to the main chassis. In this model the heater voltage is stabilised by a pair of wire-wound resistors ( $1 \Omega$ and $2 \Omega$ ) which are connected in series. Both are on the tube base panel. They are designated R920.

When tested they read all right. Then, suspecting that they were dry-jointed, I took them out, cleaned off their leads and resoldered them to the board. This didn't make any difference. On closer examination I discovered that there was a hairline crack in the tiny bit of print that provides a link between these two resistors. A tiny jumper lead to bridge the break cured the trouble.

> Eugene Trundle has been trying out a new device from Pace. It has been designed to overcome Channel 5 reception problems caused by carrier clashes


# Channel 5 Shifter and Booster 

Problems caused by the Channel 5 carrier being at the same frequency as other carriers - primarily those generated by domestic VCRs and satellite tuners - are generally dealt with by moving the locallygenerated carrier to a frequency away from UHF ch. 37, the spot allocated to the Channel 5 service in most areas. It can be a fiddly and exacting job, which very often requires the attention of a skilled technician. Where there is a VCR and a satellite box, it may be difficult or impossible to avoid interference of one sort or another.
An AV link, using a scart cable, will overcome mutual interference problems. But this is not always a practical solution: the TV set involved may not be fitted with a suitable socket, and it may be necessary to distribute locally-generated signals to one or more TV sets situated in various parts of the premises. The Pace device overcomes the problems by frequency shifting the Channel 5 signal.

## Description

The Pace shifter/booster type CSB5C is a 'black box' that's shaped like a bulbous computer mouse. It is somewhat larger however, at $14 \times 7 \times 4.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. The device is mains powered ( 230 V AC) via a fitted lead and plug, and consumes a maximum of 3 W . It has two coaxial connectors: input, with a body-mounted socket, and output via a flying plug on a 700 mm lead - you get a 1.5 m coaxial lead as well.
The circuitry within the shifter/booster carries out three operations simultaneously. A ch. 37 notch filter with a very sharp response removes all vestiges of the incoming Channel 5 signal at the output. A superhet frequency converter produces a Channel 5 signal in dou-ble-sideband form in the UHF spectrum ch. 65-69. The output is set to ch. $65,66,68$ or 69 by means of a fourway switch. And a boost of about 5 dB is given to all the signals that pass through the unit.
Fig. 1 shows the response of the unit across the ch. 3341 spectrum, while Fig. 2 provides a block diagram of the device. The ch. 37 input is not demodulated or pro-
cessed in any way. After passing through a low-noise amplifier (LNA) followed by a bandpass filter (BPF) it's applied to a mixer stage along with the output from a precision, crystal-based, voltage-controlled local oscillator (VCO). As a result a new carrier is generated. This is selected by the ch. $65-69$ bandpass filter and passed to an adder stage, where it's combined with the other UHF input signals (BBC/ITV/Ch. 4) from the aerial. The latter pass through a separate low-noise amplifier before arriving at the adder. Finally, the notch filter removes the ch. 37 spectrum from the output.
The local oscillator is voltage-controlled via a phaselocked loop (PLL). This works on the frequency-synthesis principle, using a custom-made, 16 -pin surfacemounted chip. Many relay transmitters used for TV broadcasting work on the same principle - mixing two carriers to generate harmonics, with a frequency-selective filter to obtain the required output. The BCD (bina-ry-coded decimal) channel select switch sets the new carrier frequency via the PLL.
When I looked inside the device I found that there's a mini 50 Hz mains transformer, a three-leg 5 V stabiliser and a very special filter block. Everything is surface mounted. The impression you get is that the unit is well built, strong and reliable.

## On Test

The first thing I checked was the ch. 37 rejection. At this frequency the strongest signal I could muster had an amplitude of about 15 mV . It was completely absent at the output. As a result it had no effect at all on a weak ch. 37 signal generated by a VCR modulator - there was no trace of patterning or interference.
Next I checked the frequency converted output - I selected ch. 66 for the purpose. The frequency was spot on, and the signal was clean, clear and at a level of about $66 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~F}(2 \mathrm{mV})$. I found that the unit faithfully converts the phase-modulated Nicam carrier as well as the fre-quency-modulated mono carrier.
The gain provided by the device is useful for amplify-
ing a weak Channel 5 signal. The other broadcast channels also receive the benefit of low-noise amplification. This is no substitute for a high-gain aerial of course. because with a given signal input level the snow and gain visible on the screen depend not just on the gain provided but also on the noise figure of the LNAs. While the noise figure of the Pace unit's LNAs, about 5 dB , beats some older VCRs and TV sets, it is not as good as many low-noise masthead, booster and distribution amplifiers. But the amplification provided certainly makes good the losses introduced by the unit's other circuitry and its connections.

## Verdict

This is an impressive little device with excellent performance. It does its allotted duty very well. A great virtue is that the unit is easy to install and can be got going with the help of the very good instruction sheet - by a completely unskilled user or installer: there is no twidding, no fiddling - and no knowledge is required apart from the ability to tune in the TV set - or at least find and press its auto set-up key!
Whether people will be happy to pay the recommended price of $£ 34-99$ to obtain interference-free Channel 5 reception remains to be seen. Viewers are notoriously tight-fisted, and now that Channel 5 is available from Astra (transponder 63, at 10.92075 GHz ) those with a satellite receiver have a better alternative. Those with an older Astra installation can update for reception via satellite ID by using a Global converter unit. BSkyB supply this to existing subscribers for $£ 9-99$. It can be obtained from other sources for about $£ 20$.

A ch. 35 version of the Pace unit it to be made available in time for the start of Channel 5 transmissions on this UHF channel.
For further details apply to Pace Micro Technology plc., Victoria Road, Saltaire. Shipley, West Yorkshire BD18 3LF. Phone 01274532 000, fax 01274532010.


Fig. 1: The ch. 37 notch filter provides 70 dB attenuation ot the carrier frequency.


Fig. 2: Simplified block diagram of the signal electronics in the Pace CSB5C unit.

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# Service Notebook 

## Philips G110 Chassis

I have never been fond of this chassis. Whenever I've completed a power supply rebuild something else always seems to be wrong. In this case there was field collapse. Fortunately the cause was simply a bad joint at the collector of the upper transistor $(\operatorname{Tr} 7502)$ in the field output stage.
Use of a multitude of miniature surface-mounted components is a great space saver, but the majority of the PCBs used by manufacturers are very thin and flimsy. As a result, only slight flexing while manoeuvring a board into the service position can lead to cracked components. Surely with such a high density of delicate components the boards should be thicker?

Now you see it, now you don't
A Matsui 1480A worked normally most of the time. But just now and again, perhaps for an instant, the screen would blank out. The sound was not affected. Eventually the set's owner got fed up and asked us to take a look. I have to confess that I wasn't too keen.
We left the set on test in the workshop, and don't know how many times it misbehaved while our backs were turned. After a few hours I' saw the fault, which was exactly as described. The screen went blank for about five seconds, then the picture retuned.
Off came the back cover and, as luck would have it, the picture blanked out permanently. When I turned up the first anode control's setting there was a faint negative image. So I used the scope to trace through the luminance signal path, all the time wondering how
long it would be before the set decided to work normally again.
In fact the signals were OK up to the RGB outputs from the AN5612 chip IC602, but there were no RGB signals at the CRT base panel. The only item in between is the teletext board. I found that the fault could be made to come and go by slightly flexing this PCB, and eventually traced the cause of the trouble to connector CD902. It looked perfectly OK, but the slightest touch would instigate the fault.
I cut the wires and soldered them directly to the board. After that no amount of prodding would bring back the fault.

## Saisho CM250R

I was rather lucky with this set - well, perhaps mixed with a little skill! There was no sound and the screen was blank, so as far as the customer and the job card were concerned the set had been pronounced 'dead'. In fact it was very much alive however, as turning up the first anode control setting (it's on the line output transformer) proved by producing a field collapse display.
Now I don't have the circuit diagram for this model, but confidently started to look for the field output chip. I was stopped in my tracks by the familiar smell of a cooking resistor. To my surprise the smouldering item ( $\mathrm{R} 428,1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) seemed to have little to do with the field circuitry. As fellow colleagues out there know, apart from Toshiba, Aiwa and one or two others you can forget about asking manufacturers for technical help - it just isn't there. Unsoldering the field output chip's supply pin made no difference: the resistor still cooked.
I reached for paper and pen and started to draw the circuitry around R428. This approach can be tedious, with tracks that often divert all over the place, but with a little patience the drawing can start to make sense and a familiar circuit will begin to emerge.
It seems that R428 is part of a start-up circuit based around Q403, which was also cooking. At switch on Q403 supplies, via D401, about 12 V to the timebase generator circuitry. This continues until the line output stage comes into operation. Once this happens pin 2 of the line output transformer supplies D405 via R408 $(1 \Omega)$ and the running supply for the timebase generators is produced. D401 is then reverse biased.
R408 and D405 had both failed. Hence the overloaded start-up circuit, which isn't designed to remain in operation. When R408 and D405 had been replaced all was well - proved by a long soak test.

## Toshiba 2500TBT

This set produced just a blue screen, with no sound. The on-screen displays, such as channel numbers and menu options, were OK. The blue mute transistor QA07 can be disconnected to assist with fault finding, hopefully producing a more readily recognisable symptom on the screen.
When I disconnected QA07 there was a blank grey raster and still no sound. A faulty tuner was the first suspect, so the voltages at its pins were checked. They were all present, including the $0-30 \mathrm{~V}$ ramp which is produced when station search is selected. The only voltage that seemed to be wrong was at the AGC pin, where the reading was very low at 0.5 V .
The manual doesn't quote the correct voltage here, but a low voltage would remove the output from the tuner.

Q101 (T51496P), the vision and sound IF chip mounted on the vertical board next to the tuner, is the source of the AGC voltage. Its pin voltage readings were all correct except for pin 1, where the reading hovered around 0.25 V - the circuit says that the reading here should be 4.5 V . Closer examination, using a magnifying glass, showed that the pin's soldering was grey and crumbling. Resoldering this pin - and all the others for good measure - produced a perfect picture and sound.

## Grundig M95-490 (CUC3850 Chassis)

Three men and a hired van arrived at the workshop with this giant of a TV set, which was stuck in standby. The 2SD1432 line output transistor T572 was short-circuit, and a replacement quickly reached boiling point then followed its predecessor. A check at the base of the transistor showed that there was 12 V here, because of a short-circuit within the TDA8140 line driver chip IC550 - between the 12 V supply pin 2 and the output pin 1.
A new TDA8140 chip and 2SD1432 transistor produced a working set, but the transistor was far too hot and the raster's width gradually decreased. C574 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the transistor's base drive coupling network was virtually short-circuit. When this item had been replaced the transistor ran normally. Strange that the faulty capacitor didn't seem to affect the base drive waveform when this was checked in the fault condition.
After refitting the chassis I switched on and found that the picture pulsed at random between normal and completely blanked out. The reason for this was found more by luck than judgement. Slight movement of the
lead that connects the tube's Aquadag coating to its base panel made the symptom come and go - because this point is linked to the beam limiter circuit. I discarded the lead's end plug and soldered it direct to the PCB , curing the problem.
My troubles were not over however. I noticed that the picture was a little over-scanned horizontally. Slight adjustment of the width control R554 cured this, and the set worked normally for the rest of the day. When I switched the set on next day however it rustled up and went to standby. Why does this always happen when the invoice has been prepared and the set is ready for delivery or collection?
To cut a very long story short, I found that with the correct width setting the receiver wouldn't power up: it worked fine with slight over-scanning. Help was sought from various quarters, but no joy. I eventually noticed a small, vertical sub-board which is positioned between the chopper transformer and the chopper transistor. It had a preset on it, and a voice in my head was telling me to have a twiddle. Then the penny dropped. It's the standby circuit PCB: the preset adjusts the standing bias applied to the optocoupler diode. By experimenting with the preset adjustment I found a point where the receiver could be switched on reliably with the line scan set up correctly.
A word of warning. Although the BU508A is listed as an equivalent of the expensive 2SD1432 line output transistor used in the large-screen version of this chassis, don't be tempted to try using it. The BU508A isn't man enough and will fail.
I was pleased to see the back of this set when it was taken away!

$\checkmark$ Customer relations and creating goodwill. Detailed receive-site installation practices exterior and interior. Quality control and safety procedures. Service and troubleshooting procedures. Headend installation details.

## MPEG - Digital Television for AII NTL's authoritative guide on leading edge techniques for sing $n$ of w: E 6

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> There's money to be made from servicing the monitors used in arcade games machines. One of the most commonly enountered is the Hantarex 9000 series monitor. Andy Gallacher provides general guidance on its servicing requirements

## Mantarex

## GOIVIIAS

Having read Peter Hubbard's excellent servicing guide to the Hantarex MTC9000 games monitor in the June 1994 issue of Television I managed to obtain a set of service manuals for this and other Hantarex chassis. I then contacted the owner of one of the large local arcades, and was able to come to a mutually satisfactory deal with him on servicing and maintaining his arcade's games monitors. Since then I have spent many happy hours in the workshop and out at various holiday camp sites repairing these units.
While it is true to say that you will not make a quick fortune out of games monitor repairs, you can generate a reasonable income if you are prepared to stick at it and do the job properly. In my experience arcade and leisure site owners are a genuine and friendly group of people who do not complain about paying a fair price for a good repair. Unlike so many domestic customers, they will not put up with shoddy repairs or with being charged twice to do the same repair.
One point to note is that, especially during the summer months, speedy diagnosis and repair is essential. After all, this is when these monitors really earn their keep.
Table 1 lists the basic technical characteristics of Hanatarex 9000 series monitors. The next thing to consider is spares.

## Spares Kit

If you are thinking of providing a repair service for these units you would be well advised to carry a small stock of the following items - in addition to your general spares kit.
(1) Line output transformers. The most commonly used one is the TFHR7025, which is available from CPC.
(2) $330 \Omega, 30 \mathrm{~W}$ wire-wound resistors. Buy several.
(3) Type 96009 degaussing posistors.
(4) TIPL 762 transistors. These are used for series regulation in the power supply.
(5) 1N4007 and BYD33G diodes.
(6) TDA2595 and TDA1670A integrated circuits.
(7) $4 \cdot 7 \Omega, 9 \mathrm{~W}$ wire-wound resistors.
(8) $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitors.

Although this list of components is small it should,
when added to a good general spares kit, enable you to complete most of the repairs you are likely to need to carry out.

## Installation and Setting up

Supplies: Check that the HT voltage is $130 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \%$ at TP10. The field timebase supply should be $26 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ at TP13. The supply to the video amplifier should be 24 V $\pm 5 \%$ at TP1. The supply to the video output stages should be $200 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ at TP14.

Line oscillator: Remove the incoming sync pulses (SW4) then adjust RV5 for a stationary image. Reconnect the sync pulses.

Field oscillator: Adjust RV1 to obtain a slow image rollover in the downwards direction. Then turn RV1 back until the image locks.

Bridge coil adjustment: Bridge coil B3 should not normally need adjustment as it is factory preset. If adjustment is for any reason required, carry it out as follows:
(1) Adjust RV4 on board CG for minimum width.
(2) Adjust B3's ferrite core for minimum width.
(3) Adjust RV4 for the correct width.

RGB gain: Apply equal-amplitude RGB signals to the video amplifier inputs. Turn RV206 (blue gain) on the CRT base board to mid position, then adjust the contrast control P1 for a 100V peak-to-peak amplitude video signal checked with an oscilloscope connected to the blue cathode.
Finally set the signals at the red and green cathodes to the same p-p value by adjusting RV202 and RV201 respectively.

White level: Remove the video input signal, then adjust RV7 (CRT grid 1) for maximum brightness. Turn the black-level controls on the CRT base board to mimimum (clockwise) - these are RV203 red, RV204 green and RV205 blue. Next, use the first anode (G2) preset to reduce the brightness until the predominant colour is just visible. Finally adjust the black-level controls to obtain the best white possible. Note that the first anode/G2 preset acts as the brightness control.

Focus: With the monitor displaying a medium-brightness dot pattern, adjust the focus control on the line output transformer for the best possible focus.

Line linearity: With the monitor displaying a crosshatch pattern, adjust B1 so that the last square on the right is equal in size to the first square on the left.

## Common Faults

Here's a list of common faults I have encountered with 9000 series monitors:

Dead with F1 (2AT) blown, D19 leaky and D21 short-circuit: Replace all four mains bridge rectifier diodes D19-22 using nice new 1 N 4007 s . I used to use 1N4004s, as suggested by Peter Hubbard, but have found that they have not always been reliable.

Dead, tries to start then nothing: Check the line output transformer for signs of overheating or leakage. Replace as necessary.

## Table 1: Basic technical specification

Supply: 128 V AC $+10 / 20 \%, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The supply must be provided by an isolating transformer with the following specification: primary $220 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$, secondary 128 V AC at 100 VA . Power consumption is 100W maximum.

Degaussing: 220/240V AC automatic at switch on.
Video input: RGB, positive going. Input impedance $\mathbf{2} \cdot \mathbf{2 k}$. Input sensitivity $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ peak-to-peak. An interface board is available for use with negative-going input signals.

Video bandwidth: 12 MHz at the -3 dB points.
Blanking: Line $12 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, field 1 msec .
Sync input: Positive- or negative-going, composite or separate, 1.55 V peak-to-peak. Input impedance $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. SW 4 provides selection of positive or negative inputs.

Scan frequencies: Line $15.625 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ adjustable. Field $45-65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ adjustable.

Dead with $B 1$ (line lin.) whistling and only $60-70 \mathrm{~V}$ at the scan plug link: Replace C53 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

Dead with 125 V across the $330 \Omega$, 30W dropper resistor R105 which glows (not surprising really!): Pin 1 of the line output transformer short-circuit to pin 5.

Dead: If there is any leakage between pins 1,3 and 9 of the line output transformer and pin 5 (check with pin 5 unsoldered) replace the transformer.

Dead with the 330 , 30W dropper R105 burning up: Incorrect line output transformer has been fitted. Replace the dropper as well. One spares stockist has been known to supply the TFHR7026 for this chassis. The above is the result when it's fitted:

Dead, no voltage at pin 3 of the line output transformer: Replace R81 ( $4 \cdot 7 \Omega, 9 \mathrm{~W}$ ). This resistor may have failed because the transformer has died, but can also fail on its own accord. Note that the circuitry here can vary.

Dead, tries to start for five-ten seconds then nothing: Replace the safety resistor R94 (3.98, 0.5 W ) and the TDA1670A field timebase chip IC1. With this fault the voltage at the collector of the line output transistor will be low at $109-112 \mathrm{~V}$.

EHT but no picture: Cracked print to F connections on the CRT base panel.

Field roll after ten minutes, with limited control using the potentiometer: Replace $\mathrm{C} 38(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$, D5 (1N4004) and D4 (1N4148).

Intermittent field roll: Replace C9 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which is connected to pin 15 of IC1.

No field sync: $\mathrm{C} 18(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ is low in value. It's connected to one side of SW4.

Shimmer at extremities of picture: Replace the 26 V supply reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 57(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$. I prefer to see a 50 V capacitor in this position.


Fig. 1: Power supply circuit, with series regulator, used in Hantarex 9000 series games monitors. The 26V supply for R100/ZD3 is obtained from the line output stage. This supply is used by several stages and is the source of the 12V supply. R118/C56 provide ripple feedback to the base of TR21. TR22 provides excess current limiting by sensing the voltage developed across R111/112: should the voltage rise because of an overload TR22 will switch on.
The degaussing circuit (not shown) requires a 220 V AC input and is separately fused (F2, 3.15AT). In some monitors the degaussing is pushbufton operated.

Shimmering picture with line whistle: Replace C34 $(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$. I use a capacitor rated at 200 V in this position and have never had to replace one a second time.

Blank pink raster with black diagonal lines scrollling through the picture: The RGB input plug has been reversed.

In conclusion, it's safe to say that if these monitors are well serviced and properly set up they will provide excellent pictures despite the fact that they are now getting on in years.

## General Points

When restarting these monitors after the winter break you would be well advised to dry them out thoroughly, using your trusty hairdryer, and to check the line driver and output transformers for dry-joints before you switch on. Most of the spares required for these monitors can be obtained from CPC at very reasonable prices.
I can supply photocopies of the circuit diagrams for the Hantarex 900, 900E, 9000 series and Polo monitors at $£ 1.50$ each including post and packing. Telephone 01639630539 after 6 p.m.
You will mostly come across 9000 series monitors. There are a few of the older 900 and 900 E monitors around. These are very reliable and there is little service history. Likewise there is little service history for the newer Polo, which has been introduced during the last couple of years.
I hope that this article will be of help and that some of you will decide to take the plunge as I did. It can be quite interesting and enjoyable work, and requires no investment in additional specialised test gear.

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## Book Review

Electronics Made Simple, by lan Sinclair. Published by Butterworth Heinemann Ltd. under the Made Simple Books imprint. 200 pages $\mathbf{1 8 6 \times 2 4 5 m m}$. $\mathbf{~} 14.99$.
The author of this book is well known for his ability to explain electronic systems and circuitry clearly, so that the reader gains a quick understanding of what is involved without having to go through the agony of calculations and excessive theory. He tells us that aim of this book is to present an outline of modern electronics with a strong emphasis on how systems work rather than circuit details and theory. I'd say that he manages rather more than this, and in the process makes the book an ideal starter for anyone who comes to the subject for the first time.
The book concentrates on those aspects of electronics most relevant to day-to-day matters - radio and TV, disc and tape recording, basic digital techniques, microprocessors and computers. For its intended readership the book is first rate. It's available from the Customer Services Department, Heinemann, PO Box 382, Oxford OX2 8RU. J.A.R.

## Conrection

Because of a computer program compatibility problem some errors occurred in the section on the Amstrad SRD950 in Satellite Workshop last month. The rather curious percentage symbols in the first line of the instructions (page 632) for use with a standard 10 GHz LNB should have been arrows pointing right, i.e. press Setup $\ggg>$. In line seven of the next paragraph (centre column) the odd-looking $s$ and $t$ should have been arrows pointing up and down. We have been having some teething problems with a new Apple Mac computer and the software that has been installed.
There were also problems with the cartoons last month (pages 663 and 665), which were incorrectly scanned in at low resolution by our filmsetters.



Reports from
Hugh Cocks John C. Priest and Pete Haylor

## Cable Trouble

The owner of a Drake ESR 100 receiver phoned to complain about "intermittent picture whiteout" - an intriguing fault description if ever there was one! When I called I found that it was a not unreasonable description. There were sparklies on all the Astra channels. Some were worse than others, the lowest frequency channels in general suffering most. Tuning through the band produced a variation in the sparklies, which was unusual.

BBC Prime via a MAC decoder was received from Intelsat 601 ( $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) via a separate dish - also Country Music TV (this is the feed for the Astra service). These signals came through all right, so the receiver was obviously OK. The results were the same when I bypassed the Astra/Intelsat changeover switch. As it was a terrible, wet day I fitted an IF line amplifier, which brought things almost back to normal, and promised to call back when the weather improved. The problem might require access to the dish, which was awkward. The Astra feed to the receiver came from a magic switch arrangement that also linked six other houses, where there were no complaints about the reception. The Intelsat feed went to the receiver direct.

I returned when the weather had improved. Fortunately the magic switch had two spare outlets (it was an eight-way type), but connecting the Drake receiver to either of them produced similar results. When I connected a temporary length of cable between the magic switch and the receiver normal reception was obtained.

As so often, the old cable looked to be all right, with no visible cuts or snicks anywhere. The connection to the magic switch was as dry as a bone - everything was housed in a
waterproof box. The lower frequencies were being attenuated more than the higher ones: I have come across this before with duff cable, though it's much more common for the attenuation to be greatest at the higher frequencies. Strange also that the sparklies came and went at random.

Because of the number of connections to the Astra dish, we had to fit a DC injection system at the magic switch. The Drake receiver was often the only one in use, and if a horizontally-polarised channel $(17 / 18 \mathrm{~V})$ was required the receiver couldn't cope with having to power both the switch and the LNB, stubbonly staying with the verticallypolarised channels ( 14 V ) until a neighbour's receiver was switched on to provide assistance. H.C.

## Receiver Cleaning

We occasionally get for repair a receiver whose top has been selected as a sleeping space by the owner's cat. Nice and warm for the cat, but not so wonderful for the receiver. The blocked ventilation holes raise the temperature, while fur etc. gets in and can end up as a thick carpet on the main PCB. The accompanying photograph shows the result with a Pace SS9200 that came our way recently - it had eventually given up and stopped working.

If you are willing to undertake the repair of such a receiver, the first thing to do is to clean up the PCB. Gloves are certainly required for this. We're lucky in having an air compressor, so the first job is to use an air hose to blow out as much mess as possible. Do this outside the workshop!

The PCB may have some hard-to-shift deposits on it. Clean off as much as possible with surgical or methylated spirit or a suitable alter-
native. This may suffice. In stubborn cases we literally hose down the PCB and leave it to dry as quickly as possible in bright sunshine or in front of a heater.
Remove the tuner and modulator metal lids when you do this, to prevent any water being trapped. Consult the owner first, as it could be a kill-or-cure solution.

The owner may be a little embarrassed by his/her cat causing the problem. One offered to clean up the board himself! We've never had a PCB that refused to work after being hosed down - the important thing is to dry it as quickly as possible after the cleaning operation. Don't power the board until it's bone dry.

In this particular case a new chopper transformer and replacement of C9 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) did the trick. As the $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{~V}$ and 12 V supply reservoir capacitors C25 and C21 had some years on the clock we replaced them, also $\mathrm{C} 29(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 35 V ) which is the usual cause of diagonal lines on VideoCrypt channels. The tuner was the later (Sharp) type, so there was no need to replace any capacitors inside it. H.C.

## Pace PRD900+

This receiver was brought in because it was dead. It came to life after the usual power supply rebuild, but wouldn't decode encrypted channels and showed the "card invalid" message, especially when first connected to the mains supply. The voltages on the secondary side of the power supply were all low. While checking through the LT reservoir capacitors I turned the PCB over and felt something move under my finger. It turned out to be the top core, which had cracked, of the chopper transformer. A new transformer restored normal operation.

It transpired that when the set had failed its owner had opened the case to check the fuse. He had levered the fuse out with a screwdriver, using the top of the transformer as a fulcrum. That bit of DIY jacked up his repair bill by fifty per cent. J.C.P.

## Pace MSS 1001-1

This receiver worked normally most of the time. It would occasionally produce a blue screen with the warning "LNB short" however. A loan receiver worked perfectly at the customer's house, while the MSS1001-1 was also OK on the bench, with no fault messages.

When the MSS1001-1 was returned to the customer's house the fault returned. It could be cleared by a power-off reset, and would then be OK for two-three days. After a chat with Pace technical I replaced the LM358 chip U3A in the LNBshort detector circuit. This didn't clear the fault, but replacing the associated resistors R22, 23, 24, 51, 52 and 419 en bloc did. It seems that the LNB-short detector circuit is sensitive to resistor tolerance spreads and/or different LNB loads. J.C.P.

## Pace PRD800

Another dealer passed this receiver to me after rebuilding the power supply. When it was connected to the mains supply the standby dash came on but, after a couple of minutes, faded - or went off immediately if any button was pressed. Checks showed that the voltages were ticking up and down as if the power supply couldn't meet the current demand.

While I was checking the components on the primary side of the circuit I noticed that R129 was missing. This $220 \Omega$, surface-mounted resistor is connected between the base and the emitter of the BUT11A chopper transistor. It had apparently been removed inadvertently when the previous engineer had used desoldering braid to remove the faulty chopper transistor. A new $220 \Omega$ resistor restored normal operation. J.C.P.

## Quickies

BT SVS250: No decoder messages. $\mathrm{C} 45(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ was faulty. Pace PRD800: There was no RF signal. The aerial socket pin was broken at the print.
Echostar SR5500: This one was dead because the fuse in the mains socket was open-circuit.
Pace MSS200: There were just
crackling sounds. The pins on the mains connector had burnt off! Churchill D2-MAC receiver: Replacing three electrolytics in the power supply brought this dead receiver to life.
Pace PRD800: The symptom was no decoder operation. The cure was to replace U22. P.H.

## Two Paces

As usual on a Monday morning the phone was quite busy with calls from customers about their receivers that had stopped receiving. Two that were brought in for attention were a Pace MSS 100 and a Pace MRD920 (a MAC model). Neither of them showed any signs of life.
I decided to tackle the MSS100 first. It was an early model, just out of guarantee, and the mains bridge rectifier's $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir capacitor C4 had gone open-circuit. As a result, the TOP202 chopper device U1 had failed. No great problem here: a new capacitor and chip soon put matters right. But when I connected the receiver to the workshop signal feed there was no picture. At this point I got distracted by the MRD920 repair, which consisted of replacing the pink chopper transformer, the mains fuse and the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ chopper drive coupling capacitor C9.

Once again there was no picture when the receiver was supposedly provided with a signal. The culprit turned out to be a poor $F$ socket contact inside the workshop IF splitter. A lot of time could have been wasted on the MSS100, blaming it for no reception. A typical Monday morning problem!

When any MRD series receiver comes in for repair nowadays I replace all the large DC electrolytic capacitors in the power supply. This may make little difference with PAL reception, but with MAC reception the decoder lock-in time can be dramatically reduced and the picture generally improved. It's worth doing the same thing with any SS9000/9200 series receivers that come in. By now they've clocked up quite a few years' use, and the before and after picture quality difference can be seen.

MRD920 receivers always seem to produce blacker-than-black pictures with MAC reception. This isn't helped by going into the MAC vision set-up menu. The later MSS260 produces much better looking MAC pictures - in fact the flesh tones look as good as PAL!

After repairing an MSS100
receiver, or before supplying a new one, I always use the 'power-on options' menu to set it so that the receiver switches to Sky News after a power cut. We have quite a lot of these receivers in holiday villas, and though we leave instructions some people who don't have satellite TV at home can't manage to switch the receiver on. Sky News is referred to as the "boot channel" in the global options menu in the Pace Link PC download system. H.C.

## Radio Reception with PRD800s

A disadvantage when using a PRD series receiver to listen to a radio channel via a TV set is that the picture is normally present - there's no blank-screen radio facility as there is in the PRD900 and the later MSS series receivers. A useful dodge is to select "AV Source Ext V" in the channel set-up menu with each radio channel. The receiver then disconnects its internal video loopthrough via the external decoder scart socket: as long as there's no decoder connected to the socket, a blue screen will accompany the radio channels.

The only problem with this otherwise excellent arrangement is that if someone presses button $F$ followed by store in quick succession the blue screen will be removed and the internally-generated sync signals will lead to a "TV channels OK, dead on the radio channels" complaint. Repeating the F and store sequence with the remote control unit will bring them back. As long as the customer is aware of the problem and the remedy, there should be no difficulties.

The SS9200 can be set up similarly, but the quality of the internal-ly-generated sync signal is such that only some sets will lock properly, others being unable to cope - sometimes locking all right after a minute or so. With most TV sets the

The consequences of the owner's cat finding the top of a Pace SS9200 receiver a convenient place to sleep. Photo courtesy José Ferreira. audio is muted when sync is lost. H.C.


# Long-distance Television 

## DX and satellite TV conditions and reception, news from abroad, digital receiver latest and interference problems. Roger Bunney reports

Good news at last: in comparison with previous weeks, there was a real surge in Sporadic E activity at the end of May. Reception was mainly from the south, with signals from Italy, Spain and Portugal. There has been reception on most days up to the time of writing this (June 3rd). Here's the collated $\mathrm{SpE} \log$ for the period:

10/5/97 Unidentified programmes (similar) on chs. E3 and 4
15/5/97 Ch. E2 signal received from the Middle East.
16/5/97 ORT (Russia) chs. R1, 2; HRT (Croatia) ch. E3.
17/5/97 YT (Ukraine) ch. E2.
22/5/97 TVE (Spain) chs. E2-4; Video (Italy) ch. E2 (vision carrier actually at 47.875 MHz ).

23/5/97 HRT E3; RAI (Italy) IA, B; Video E2; also many unidentified signals.
24/5/97 RTP (Portugal) E2, 3.

27/5/97 TVE E2-4.
28/5/97 TVE E2, 3 .
29/5/97 Unidentified signals on chs. E2, 3 and R1.
30/5/97 NRK (Norway) E2, 3; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; also unidentified signals. There was also a tropospheric lift in the east, with signals from DR (Denmark) on chs. E5, 7, 8, 10 and TV2 at UHF, and from NRK (Norway) on chs. E6, 8, 9 and 11.
31/5/97 Video E2; RAI IA; many unidentified signals on chs. R2 and E3.
1/6/97 TVE E2-4; RAI IA, B; Syria E2; RTS (Serbia) E3; TVE E2-4; RTP E3.
2/6/97 RAI IA.
3/6/97 TVE E2-4; RAI IB; CRO (Croatia) E4; SVT (Sweden) E2-4; Eesti (Estonia) R2; RUV (Iceland) E4.

A digital FUBK test pattern received by John Locker via the Kopernikus satellite at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.


Cyril Willis (King's Lynn) mentions that Belgium ch. E3 had scrambled video during May, though the Band III outlets remained in the clear. The Tele-21 outlets opted for scrambling/pay TV recently: it looks as if Liege has already gone this way.
On May 15th, just before 0700 GMT, Garry Smith (Derby) received a weak ch. E2 signal, with a fluttering flag followed by inside views of a mosque. I presume that this was an opening sequence from the Middle East, probably with a national anthem and readings from the Koran. On June 1st he again received a weak ch. E2 signal at 0700 . This time the signal rose to become strong. There were waterfall scenes and Arabic text no field blanking text. At 0730 an L-shaped Syrian logo appeared at the lower left-hand corner.
The very warm weather at the end of May was accompanied by some odd propagation effects. Cyril mentions that the local signals from Sandy Heath, received via his 14element aerial, kept fading and at times dropped below the noise level, with complete loss of programme on all channels. Most odd. I've known this to happen with a microwave link across a sea path, but not with close, terrestrial UHF line-of-sight signals. Any comments?

## Satellite Sightings

With more news feeds opting for digital transmission, I'm getting fewer reports of satellite reception. Roy Carmen (Isle of Wight) is still sending in detailed listings that reveal a wide variety reception however. The general election on

May 1st produced loggings that, with further news on the 2nd, ran to two foolscap sheets. He noted reports from PAS-3R at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ across to Eutelsat I F4 at $25.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Many countries, particularly Germany, took a keen interest in the results. Turkey took a live feed via Eutelsat II F2 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. On the afternoon of the 2nd, Ian Paisley was heard being told that he couldn't argue during a live transmission - this was via Eutelsat Il F2 ( 11.656 GHz vertical).
There was coverage of the Yugoslav war crimes trials via Eutelsat II F2 - the first sentencing was seen on the 7th, via the ICTY TV SNG unit. Intelsat K produced "Good Morning America" from Helsinki, Finland on the morning of the 15 th. D2-MAC is still in use. For example the London Maxat Teleport carried the Irish Permanent annual report at 0900 1000 on the 21 st - as the report came to an end before the transponder hire period was up, there was a lengthy test pattern showing.
John Locker (Wirral) has been sat-zapping with his new Nokia digital box. It's the modified Bentley-Walker (Hayling Island) version. He has used the red menu selection (over twenty memories) to enter the parameters for various news feeds, giving him rapid access to the signals. A comparison between analogue and digital colour-bar patterns shows that digital pictures are much sharper: the analogue bars were more smudgy. But while weak analogue signals will lock up, digital ones won't. You need a strong signal: below a certain level, nothing
appears on the screen.

## Terrestrial News

The Netherlands: New local TV services are being introduced. TV OOST will be basically a cable service operating on ch. E36 from Hengelo near the German border. Power is to be 50 kW (ERP), mast height 125 m , with a directional aerial aimed at approximately 190 $260^{\circ}$. The service is to start on October 1st. ROF (Omrop Fryslasn) will serve the Friesland region, with a 150 kW ERP transmitter at Irnsum.
Sweden: Plans for a digital terrestrial TV service, with five channels initially, have been announced. The service will probably start next year in Malmo, Gothenburg and the northern Swedish towns. The five channels will be Guldkanalen (The Gold Channel), a 24 -hour news/sports channel, an arts/culture channel in conjunction with ARTE and the $B B C$, a repeats channel, and a channel for regional news and programming.
Spain: TVE-1's share of viewers' time has fallen to 24 per cent.
Newcommers Antenna 3 and Tele5 are achieving shares just below this figure.
Greece: The government is to issue new licences in an attempt to regulate the TV airwave chaos. At present 430 transmissions are available across the country, with the state broadcaster ERT having 65. Eight broadcasters will receive national licences: ERT, TV
Macedonia, New Kanali 5, 902 TV, Mega, Antenna, Star and Sky.
There will be 24 regional allocations and a further 59 local


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## channels around the country.

Hungary: Bids have been received to operate the Channel 2 national commercial service. The winner is expected to be announced shortly. USA: The Federal
Communications Commission has announced that analogue TV
transmissions will end in the year

(Left) Analogue colour-bar identification received by John Locker from Intelsat $K$ at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. (Right) Digital colour-bar identification received by John Locker from Intelsat K. Note the sharper bar transitions.


Iranian TV signal received by John Locker via the Orion satellite at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The world is depicted as the head of a cobra.
reception with 60 cm dishes. News Corporation/Echostar and the Japanese Itochu Corporation have already joined the project.
A Maori-language channel is planned for New Zealand. Test transmissions were recently carried out via Intelsat 702 at $177^{\circ}$ E.

## Digital Equipment Update

A new, upgraded version of the Mascom 9200S receiver has been introduced. It's still based on the Nokia D-box hardware, but the software is substantially different from the Nokia's. The new version provides both C and Ku band reception, and will resolve conventional programme channels and news feeds. To quote a recent review: "The 9200S reacts astonishingly quickly when you are carrying out a manual search for SCPC channels. AP-TV, WTN, Reuters and feeds on DFS are read in within a matter of seconds." An Irdeto conditional access module (CAM) is not incorporated though one can be added. The receiver is intended as an independant free-toair (FTA) unit.
The Hyundai Model HS100 is now on sale in SE Asean markets. This is again a non-CAM receiver intended for FTA use. The symbol rate can be as low as $4 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, which is ideal for news feeds.
Nokia units are now available from a number of dealers, with various software modifications.

## Interference Problems

Having moved to the new house, we are faced with different interference problems. Ignition interference has virtually disappeared now that we are no longer next to a main road. But, being on the edge of a large residential development and not too far from an established industrial estate, other forms of interference have appeared. There is extensive use of 49 MHz baby alarms, as we expected, all but clobbering ch. R1. In addition a 49 MHz industrial paging system contributes to the mêlée. We have already located the aerial for the paging system and plan to take action.
The first Band I aerial I tried, a conventional wideband twoelement type WB2 with dual dipoles and a reflector, provides minimal rejection of interference from nearby sources. My next move will be to erect a wideband two-element aerial with the reflector spaced at 0.3 wavelength ( 55 MHz ) from the dual dipoles.

This will be pointed upwards to the sky. The polar response of this arrangement provides a $30^{\circ}$ uplift with respect to ground, and thus a valuable reduction in interference from ground-based sources.
I proved this years ago, when I had a serious problem with radiation across Band I from VDUs at a nearby industrial plant. I used crossed-dipoles with 0.3 wavelength-spaced reflectors, mounted at 30 ft . This aerial could produce New Zealand ch. 1 during an F2 opening though the output from the main Band I aerial at over 50 ft was jammed with interference. A $300 \Omega$ balanced to $75 \Omega$ unbalanced transformer will be used to match the output from the new aerial to the coaxial feeder. This should give clean signals with minimal pickup via the feeder. Fitting ferrite rings adjacent to the dipole take-off point can help reduce feeder pickup.

Having been troubled by many types of interference over the years, the first column I look at each month in the RSGB journal RadCom is Dave Lauder's EMC contribution. It covers all aspects of RF interference. I found the June 1997 column depressing: along with useful practical information on high-pass filters and Channel 5 problems, a new source of Band I interference is mentioned.
The interference consists of a long series of varying musical tones, extending from the HF band to the lower end of Band $I$ at 50 MHz . They are produced by water conditioners, which consist of coils of wire that are wound round input water pipes and have AF oscillations applied to them to reduce lime-scale deposits. Mineral salts are destabilised, while essential minerals are retained. Unfortunately the applied AF is rich in harmonics that produce the HF and VHF radiation. Ferrite rings fitted on a conditoner's cabling were found to reduce but not eliminate the problem.
These water-conditioner appliances are often fitted to reduce lime-scale build up in central heating boilers. Models identified as causing the problem include the Water King, Water Imp, Wrappa, Black Box, Hydropath and several models from Scale Watcher UK. If any readers have experience of this problem and have been able to devise any way of reducing it, please write in so that I can pass the information to Dave Lauder.

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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 416 <br> - see page 709 -

Digital storage of analogue values has been a feature of much domestic electronic equipment for some years. But it can still cause confusion - when it seems that the tail is wagging the dog. On rare occasions the cause of symptoms like those with the Sony set lies in the control system, perhaps because a memory chip is faulty. Usually however the problem is caused by a faulty item in the relevant timebase or processing circuitry, just as in a set with discrete component presets. The Sony set's fault fell into this category.
The field timebase chip in the AE2B chassis (the AE2F, BE3B etc. chassis are similar in this respect) operates symmetrically about chassis potential, using separate +15 V and -15 V supplies (derived from the line output stage) and no scan coupling capacitor. All is well so long as the supplies are balanced. A shortfall in one of them will result in vertical picture shift and scan foreshortening however. If things go too far the trip circuit operates. But in this case the imbalance was relatively minor, within the range of the preset software control system - hence Colin's ability to produce a correctly scanned picture even with the fault present.
Ted found that when the fault was present the voltage on the +15 V line was low and there was some ripple on it. The solution was to replace D814 and the two associated $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors C835 and C1504.

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## Servicing Computer Monitors

Though they both produce displays on a CRT, there are important differences between a TV set and a computer monitor. Some of these differences can cause problems for those who are not aware of them. Russ Phillips, who started out as a TV engineer, provides essential guidance for those new to the world of computer monitors.

## Digital TV/video Servicing

RETRA's July Servicing Conference addressed the problems of TV/video servicing in the digital age. What will be repaired by whom, the investment and software that will be required, training and technical support from manufacturers were some of the subjects considered. Eugene Trundle was there to report for us.

## Servicing the Tatung 190/195 Chassis

John Coombes on how to tackle these popular sets, which feature a FET chopper power supply.

## Dolby Developments

Dolby Laboratories' Pro-Logic Surround sound system is found in millions of homes around the world. The company also developed the AC-3 digital audio system for the DVD, and Virtual Dolby Surround, its answer to JVC's 3D Phonic system. George Cole visited Dolby's San Francisco headquarters to hear about the company's latest plans for the home AV market.

[^2]
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