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## False Alarm?

Concern about the prospect of servicing the new generation of digital TV and video equipment is understandable. The new and unknown always seem to be something of a threat. Will we be able to cope? Or will we be totally out of our depth? Will completely new and unfathomable problems present themselves making life even more difficult for the already hard-pressed service engineer? And will we be able to afford highly specialised new test gear? It's easy to become despondent, and there are always those who seem to want to dramatise what lies ahead.

There are good reasons not to be unduly worried however. For a start what exactly is so new about the digital technology? We've had teletext for over twenty years now. Nicam and CD players have been with us for over a decade. We are used to microcontroller chips, memories and bus systems. Digital servo systems in VCRs are nothing new. Sets that process video and sound signals in digital form have been around for ten years now, though they never caught on (see Chris Watton's current articles on the Salora M chassis). Digital transmissions are no longer new to satellite enthusiasts, and don't seem to have caused any great problems. Most technicians will have had some dealings with computers.

What will be new is the arrival of a digital signal at the input to the tuner. But why should this be such a quantum leap, in view of teletext and Nicam? It will after all be a form of modulation, which will call for demodulation and decoding. These operations will be undertaken by those little black plastic things, quite
likely just one of them (see Teletopics last month). We are used to a Nicam signal going into a chip to be sorted out, just as we are used to a composite analogue video signal going into a colour decoder chip to emerge in RGB form.

Digital chips don't frighten anyone nowadays. The checks to make when one is suspect are straightforward and logical. Is the supply getting to the relevant Vcc pin? Are there inputs and outputs? Are there pulses on the control lines? Is the clock working? Does the reset operate? And are any critical pulse fecds present? It takes longer than looking to see whether an EF80 is alight, but the fact that the technology has evolved naturally over the years means that most of us have got used to the idea of change, and the changes themselves.

You can be certain that the chip makers and set assemblers will have gone to great trouble to ensure that their devices and receivers work reliably, and that the associated circuitry will have the minimum of adjustments. They would be in awful trouble if they didn't. Since guarantees are mandatory, no manufacturer could afford to market equipment whose performance is uncertain. Improved manufacturing tolerances will mean that most adjustments can be designed out.

Yes, it will be a nuisance and unsettling to open up the back of a set or, more likely for the first few years, a set-top box and be confronted by unknown (initially) chips. But the systems and technology won't be completely new. Above all, a power supply will be required, and this is where most problems will arise. TV sets will require scanning, as always.

Flat-screen displays, if and when their performance becomes good enough for them to compete with the CRT, will call for a different approach. But here again it will be a matter of checking that drive pulses and supplies are present.

The technicians who will be really in at the sharp end will be those with responsibility for in-guarantee repairs. But these are basically down to the manufacturers and their specialist agents. They will crack any problems and issue modification details as necessary. The idea that the average workshop will have to invest in tens of thousands of pounds worth of equipment is a nonsense. But if the worst did come to the worst and there were lots of problems, the traditional workshop could provide a screening service, dealing with the vast majority of relatively simple faults and sending the more intractable ones to specialist centres. In practice it's likely that the most trying problems will continue to be surface-mounted devices, complex/compact modules and difficulty in getting at and into equipment. Nothing all that new here either.

To start with, digital TV reception will for most people be a matter of using a set-top box. Such devices iead a rclatively stress-free life. It's when the digital circuitry gets in amongst the EHT and hefty current flows in a TV set that chip failures accelerate. This is again a design problem.

We've survived change and the introduction of new and novel electronic techniques and systems in the past. There is no reason to suppose that this will suddenly alter. Having said all that, I feel better already!

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This meter normally retails at $£ 88.13$, but Vann Draper is making the instrument available exclusively to Television readers filling in the coupon below at the special discount price of just $£ 69$ fully inclusive of VAT and UK postage (overseas readers please contact Vann Draper for details). Vann Draper can be reached on 01162771400 , or by fax on 0116 2773945.

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## TELETOPICS

## End of Recommended Retail Prices

The government is to implement the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's proposal that manufacturers'recommended retail prices on a wide range of electrical goods should be banned. Goods affected include TV sets, VCRs, camcorders, hi-fi equipment, washing machines, driers, dishwashers and refrigerators. Discrimination by manufacturers against warehouse clubs that sell discounted goods to their members is also to be ended (it was a complaint by Cargo Club that led to the MMC's enquiry being set up in 1995). The MMC's report was published on July 30th, and there is to be an eleven-week consultation period

Independent retailers are likely to be hardest hit by the new rules, which could encourage supermarkets and other non-spe-
cialist retailers to enter the brown and white goods markets. The two leading specialist retailers, Dixons with 19 per cent of the market and Comet with 10 per cent. have both stated that the changes will have no effect on their selling prices. In view of the slim margins in the trade, it's unlikely that consumers will benefit much. Retailers will seek lower prices from manufacturers, who are already operating with low margins - one per cent after costs but before tax according to Panasonic. Retailers such as Comet are understood to operate with net returns of about three per cent. If retailers cannot make a worthwhile profit, the out come could be fewer outlets with reduced competition and higher prices.


JVC has just launched two new digital camcorders, Models GR-DVX and GRDVX2 (see photograph). Both incorporate - high-resolution LCD colour monitor. The GR-DVX, which is expected to sell at around $£ 1,600$, has an analogue docking system for simple, quick signal transfer to c VCR. The GR-DVX2 has PC compatibility that provides editing and viewing without the need to purchase any additional soffware. This version is expected to sell of around $£ 1,800$.

## Digital Television

The BBC is to invest some $£ 1 \mathrm{ln}$ over the next five years on going digital. About nine per cent a year on average of licence fee revenue will be devoted to new equipment and launching new free and subscriber channels. A 24 -hour news service and more widescreen programming are planned. These moves will probably represent the biggest changes in the BBC's history. The Corporation will aim to cut twenty per cent from its current expenditure during the period - according to the BBC's director general John Birt "more programmes will be made by fewer staff". The BBC says consultations with viewers suggest that 77 per cent approve of its plans for digital TV.

The Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) Project has issued the DVB Blue Book Implementation Guidelines for the usc of MPEG-2 Systems, Video and Audio in Satellite, Cable and Terrestrial Broadcasting applications. The specification includes provision for Standard Definition (SDTV) and High Definition TV (HDTV) for both 50 and 60 Hz countries.

NetProducts has launched the first European Internet access device that links up with a TV set: The NetStation can be used with PAL or NTSC receivers, connection being made via a scart link or phono sockets. Cost is about $£ 300$

Pace Micro Technology has
added an Impulse Pay-per-View feature to its DVC200 digital cable receiver. This feature gives subscribers the opportunity to pay for programmes as they are being broadcast rather than booking in advance for pre-scheduled events. A contract to supply a further 22.000 cable reccivers to the Italian multimedia provider Stream has been awarded to Pace. The company has also received a "substantial increase" in orders from Canal+ to provide digital satellite decoders for the French market - the receivers will use SECA's Mediaguard conditional access system.

United News and Media and NTL, the companies behind Digital Television Network (DTN) which lost out to British Digital Broadcasting for the UK's main digital terrestrial licences, are to take a 49 per cent stake in SDN (S4C Digital Networks). SDN has been awarded DTT multiplex A.

## One-use DVDs

A cheap, throw-away video disc system, called Zoom TV, is being considered by Hollywood studios. The digital video discs would be encoded to allow only a single view ing and would cost around \$5. Discs could however be reactivated, for a further recording, via a modified player connected by telephone line to the film's maker, distributor or an agent.

## Business News

Botts and Co., a small London-based merchant bank formed ten years ago, is to be the eventual owner of Grundig. It has bought a 26.6 per cent stake from Philips and a 16.4 per cent stake from the German asset manager Hohenstaufen, and has agreed to buy the 52 per cent stake currently held by the Max Grundig Foundation when this is due to be bought by Philips in 2004. Philips will retain a 5 per cent interest

Botts has no immediate plans for restructuring Grundig, which it feels "can be resurrected". Philips will be relieved to have largely extricated itself from the loss-making Grundig. Relations between the two companies have become increasingly bitter in recent times. In view of Grundig's losses, Botts could end up paying little for its investment. How it could make anything of Grundig remains to be seen.

Pace Micro Technology increased turnover by twelve per cent in the year to May 31st 1997. Profit before tax was slightly higher at $£ 18.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $£ 18.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ). The company has been going through a difficult period in recent months. Analogue satellite receiver sales have declined, while digital equipment sales failed to meet expectations. The company has invested in the digital side, but delays in the start of services have held back growth in this area.

China's largest TV set manufacturer, Sichuan Changhong, intends to start selling receivers in the USA in 1999 and to open an overseas production plant The company is to acquire two domestic rivals this year, increasing its share of the Chinese TV receiver market to 33 per cent.

## Multimedia Training

Multimedia Training U.K. has been formed as a new company to handle the training needs of the consumer electronics industry in the coming age of digital broadcasting. Its three partners have over 75 years experience in the industry, ranging from hands-on servicing to in-depth technical training. The company will undertake technical and product knowledge training for manufacturers, large retail companies, groups of independent retailers and any organisation that has training needs in the consumer electronics field. Services offered include engineer technical training, product knowledge for sales staff, representation or support at exhibitions etc. and general technical liaison. For further information contact the London office at 01816617590 the Midlands office at 01623490200 or the Scottish officc at 01314452 761.

## EC Proscribes Piracy <br> The European Commission has

 issued a proposed Directive that would outlaw devices designed to avoid payment for TV. radio and on= line services. It would require mem= ber states to prohibit smart cards, decoders and software that provide unauthorised access to services such as pay-TV, video-on-demand and electronic publishing offered subject to payment. The manufacture, import, sale, advertising, possession, installation, maintenance or replacement of illicit items would become illegal, with member states having to provide effective sanctions.
## DASA is in Business

The Domestic Appliance Service Association (DASA) has enrolled its first consumer electronics manufacturers and independent service organisations as members. DASA will now be extending its network of independent scrvice organisations that manufacturers can support and trust. The Association and its related company EESEL, which is con=
cemed with helping engincers to achieve NVQs, have moved to new offices. For further information and an application form contact Chris Hayter (Director), DASA, 71 The Maltings, Stanstead Abbotts, Hertfordshire SGl2 8HG (01920 872 464, fax 01290872 498).

## First D.VHS Recorder

The first Data-VHS (D-VHS) recorder, Model HM-DSR100, is to be launched by JVC in the USA this October. It has been developed with digital satellite operator Echostar, and includes a built-in decoder for Echostar transmissions. A bit-stream recording system is used to store the data on VHS tape. The data can then be fed back to the digital decoder for decoding and display.

The D-VHS standard has a record data rate of $14.1 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. Up to seven hours of video can be stored on a single cassette. This is equivalent to 44-4Gbytes of data.

Other features include an eighthead system (a DA four-head system for VHS video, two FM audio heads


Hameg has infroduced a new analogue/digital oscilloscope, Model HM1507 (see photograph), a new version of the HO500 computer interface, and the HM8133-2 1 GHz signal synthesiser.

At £1,355 + VAT the HM1507 sets an out standing price/performance standard in analogue and storage operation. It includes the Hameg component tester and has a second timebase that can be triggered after the delay time, providing alternate and delay timebase facilities in both the analogue and storage modes. The 150 MHz bandwidth is complemented by a $200 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{sec}$ sampling rate in the store mode - with four $2 K \times 8$ bit memories. Up to ten front panel set-ups can be saved and recalled using the ten internal memories, or any number using a PC (via the RS232 socket). Two-way data transfer is also possible via the RS232, so that the PC can log and print waveforms.

The new version of the HO500 computer interface is for use with the Hameg range of low-cost spectrum analysers. There are four models in the series: a spectrum analyser; an analyser/tracker up to 500 MHz ; and two similar units up to $1 \mathbf{G H z}$. The interface card is supplied inside the analyser, and is connected directly to a PC RS232 serial port. Any of the four HM5000 series spectrum analyser/tracker generators can be delivered with the HO500 installed.

The HM8133-2 signal synthesiser provides continuous coverage from 1 Hz to 1 GHz with a resolution of 0.1 Hz and an accuracy of better than $4 \times 10^{7}$. Two frequencies $\left(400 \mathrm{~Hz}_{3}\right.$ and 1 kHz ) are available for internal or external amplitude or frequency modulation:

For further details apply to Hameg Instruments Ltd., 70-78 Collingdon Street, Luton, Bedfordshire LUI IRX 101582413
and two D-VHS heads), a V-chip to enable parents to control what their children watch, a Dolby AC3 output socket and a programme-browse system that enables the user to channel surf while watching a current programme. The first D-VHS machines are expected to arrive in Europe next year. The price in the USA is likely to be the equivalent of around $£ 700$,


## Reports from

David C. Woodnott

## Sony CCDF500E

The reported symptom was no operation. We found that the cassette housing would open and close without a tape, but wouldn't close with a tape inserted. The reason for this was the fact that the drum did not rotate. It would twitch, but failed to operate correctly. We replaced five leaky electrolytic capacitors in the drum commutation circuitry. This restored normal operation. D.C.W.

## Hitachi VM600E

This full-size VHS oldie behaved erratically. It would sometimes operate reasonably well, and at other times not. With this model we generally replace the pinch roller assembly, the mode encoder switch assembly and fit a new set of belts (three). You have to replace the complete pinch roller assembly, with operating arm - replacing the pinch roller only is often ineffective, as the riveted pivot comes loose. It's also worth checking the CAM/VTR switch, which can give trouble.

These measures plus a service will usually restore the unit to good health. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC790H

One of these units arrived with the cassette housing open and the mechanism in the eject mode. It would power up, and the E-E pictures were OK. We began by checking the mechanism alignment, which proved to be correct. We then set the mechanism to the stop mode manually and powered up. The cassette housing instantly

Camcorner
opened and refused to close!
We now realised that this wasn't going to be as simple as we had at first thought. So we decided to check the syscon and mode motor circuits, and found that the A/D 5 V supply to the mode control circuitry was missing. C802 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had leaked and corroded the print, thereby rendering the supply opencircuit between D804, pin 2, and Q810 (switch).
We replaced C802 then cleaned the damaged print and fitted a link across it. This time the cassette housing behaved as it should when the unit was powered up. D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD5P

This uncommon model (to us, anyway!) had an E-E picture with striations and a low luminance signal level. Playback was similarly affected. The cause was (surprise, surprise!) a number of leaky capacitors on the main PCB. In all we had to replace 23 - after the usual washing session etc. with the PCB. This restored the unit to full working order.
The VMD5P seems to have been based on the earlier Model VMD3P, about which we've written before regarding its capacitor problems. D.C.W.

## Canon E6E

This is a hybrid model - part Sony (TR55 mechanism and main PCB). It was brought in because of a sound problem: the recorded sound would disappear and reappear at will, making life a little tiring for the owner (and me!).
There are two audio PCBs in this model. The fault was on audio PCB 2. After replacing C1215, C1216, C1219, C1223 and C1224 the unit provided a consistent audio level. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF340E

We had to chuckle over this one. It arrived with striations on the E-E and playback pictures - the AV and EVF pictures were both affected. As usual, the cause was leaky capacitors. After replacing C494, C497 and C499 on the main PCB (VA41) we had clear pictures at the

AV connector, but the EVF picture was still covered with striations. The cause this time was C909 on the EVF PCB (good job we checked the viewfinder!). D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMD9P

No power up the report said. It's an unusual situation with this model except for broken battery contacts! The cause was simply the 3A ceramic fuse F3001, which was open-circuit. We could find no cause for its failure. D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVMC6B

This VHS-C model wouldn't power up. We found that the fusible link (R1037) on the main PCB was open-circuit because zener diode D1003 was short-circuit. Replacing these two items restored normal operation.

To avoid further problems later we usually replace the mode encoder switch when servicing these machines. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC690H

An E-E picture with striations is commonly caused by the failure of $\mathrm{C} 210(33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the YC PCB. We recommend that all the electrolytics are inspected for leakage, as age is now taking its toll with these camcorders. D.C.W.

## Sanyo VMEX220P

Playback was OK, but there was no E-E picture: only vertical lines were visible at both the AV connector and the EVF in the E-E mode. It's not uncommon to experience connection problems between the CCD and the camera main (CA-2) PCBs when one of these popular machines has been dropped - the connector on panel CA-2 can become detached from the print. We checked on this first. and found that the connections were intact.

Checks around the CCD drive chip (SSG) then showed that two of the V drives were missing. The CXDI257AR timing chip IC916 was faulty, all other outputs being OK. A replacement chip restored the E-E picture, and a service com pleted the repair. D.C.W.

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Reports from
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Terry Lamoon and
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## TDK Tapes

A JVC HRD520 was brought in with the complaint that it would rewind only fifteen per cent of the tape, after which it would stop. Further goes with the rewind button had no effect. On test we found that the start-sensor photediode voltage. which is normally 5 V in darkness, fell to 3.8 V as rewinding progressed. At this point the machine shut down.

The tapes were the cause of the problem. Four TDK ones, which were semi-translucent. When we shone torchlight through them we could see more light than with four other brands we tried. Hopefully this is a one-off batch problem. Has anyone else encountered this problem with TDK VHS tapes? E.T.

## Akai VSG225

One rare occasions the cassette cradle would oscillate to and fro when a tape had been ejected. It wasn't possible to make a definite diagnosis, but a new mode switch and start tape-end sensor (righthand side) cured the fault. E.T.

## Amstrad DD8900

There was no tape slack removal and the wind operations were erratic. As an alternative to a clutch arrangement, these decks have a limited drag lubricant applicd to the reel arms during manufacture. With this machine the lubricant

# VCR Clinic 

appeared to have become runny. As a result, it didn't apply sufficient torque to make or retain secure reel drive cog engagement. To resolve the problem we cleaned off the old lubricant and applied a coating of "Kilopoise' which is available from Farnell. A.S.

## Goodmans GVR3450

Tape chewing is a problem we've had with several of these machines, because of a warped play idler arm which has fouled the cassette tray baseplate. The arm is actally a Daewoo part. from the G1 mechanism. It's readily available from SEME as deck YC item no. 33. A.S.

## Amstrad TVR3

Loss of the -27 V supply from the VCR section prevented the TV section from working. We replaced zener diode D603 and the timer chip IC803, which was dragging down the -27 V supply, fitting a 14DN487 in place of the 14DN332A, also the unnumbered 1 N 4148 protection diode that feeds it. After testing the unit for two days it was returned to the customer.

Two weeks later it was back again, with apparently the same fault. Couldn't be, we thought. But it was. Alt the same components had failed for the same reasons and were replaced FOC, this time together with the real culprit - the fluorescent display. A.S.

## Sharp VCH81H

This machine would sometimes fail to make a timed recording. It had been seen by two of my collcagues during the previous couple of months for the same reason. The power supply had been checked thoroughly and the machine had been given a service, yet here it was again on the bench with the samc problem.

Bearing in mind all that had been done, I wondered where to start. In the end I decided to replace the mode switch, even though the other modes all seemed to be OK. The machine then tested OK - but it always did! We returned it and asked the customer to report back if any more problems were encountered. A phone call to him some months later proved that all was well. P.H.

## Goodmans GVR5500

Wind and rewind were very noisy - the reel idler kept jumping away from the reel turntables. The problem had been caused by a previous repairer, who had fitted an incorrect idler. I found that a refurbishment kit for the Sentra VX8500 had been uscd - because I attempted to use the same kit! It's the same superficially, but the reel idlers are slightly different when viewed from underneath. The Sentra idler has a larger diameter retainer disc, which fouls on the underside of the chassis as the idier reaches the end of its travel in the guide slot.

Spares for this model are available from Daewoo Electronics UK Ltd., Rathernraw Industrial Estate, 62-82 Greystone Road, Antrim, N. Ireland BT41 1NU (01849 469 696). P.H.

## Akai VS55

This machine was dead. As there was ripple on all the major supply lines I replaced C6, C10, CI5 and C17 - they all measured low value when checked with a capacitance bridge. At power up the machine still refused to do anything and there was no clock display. There was no response to front panel or remote control commands, and the machine wouldn't accept a cassette.

Both the oscillators associated
with IC900 were running, but there was no serial clock or data and there were no pulses on the switch strobe lines.

As I was working on it the deck started to shuffle and finally initialised. Everything except the clock then worked. If the power was disconnected from the machine and it was left for half an hour, the above process would be repeated.

I suspected IC900. When I went to remove the fluorescent display to get at the chip one of the end legs fell off. Someone had obviously had a go, and had broken the display while trying to get at IC900 - which hadn't been replaced. Whoever it was had even attempted to solder the broken ends back on to the bits of leg that were still visible at the edge of the display!

I replaced both items, then confidently powered up. But there were still no functions. After half an hour everything started to work. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to transistor TR 104 on the main board - it was dry-jointed. I had to remove the board to solder the joints, which are hidden beneath a couple of cables. TR104 provides the BU5V supply for the operations panel. P.H.

## Roadstar 7272

This machine wouldn't drive the spools. The cause of the problem was the reel idler assembly. One of the pulleys incorporates a clutch assembly that makes it swing from the supply to the take-up spool. A new clutch assembly cured the fault. M.M.

## Hitachi VTM640

There was loss of capstan lock because the control pulses were missing. They were not low in amplitude but completely absent. though the AC head didn't appear to be worn. Scope checks showed that the gain of the control pulse amplifier was low. C631 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) was responsible for this, a replacement curing the problem. It's in the feedback loop.

I subsequently had another machine with exactly the same fault. M.M.

## JVC HRD820

When a tape was inserted it would be loaded to the half-load position. If play was then selected the pinch roller would move down but the guides would stay where they were. On examining the underside of the mechanism I found that the pin and
circlip which hold the plate assembly in position with the guide arm gears had come out. So I refitted it. Then, when play was selected, the machine jammed.

What had happened was that the machine had received attention elsewhere. The previous engineer had glued up the brass part of the entry and exit guides - and managed to glue the guides to the deck! I had to strip the guides from the deck. remove all traces of Superglue from the guides and the runners in the deck, then relubricate the runners and reassemble. This cured the problem.

If the brass part parts company with the guide, remove the guide, use one drop of Superglue and refit the brass part. Wipe any excess from the guide quickly. I normally remove the head drum assembly to refit the guides. Use the stoppers to attach them to the guide arm. Before returning the machine to the customer, check several times that the guides go to the play position fully. M.M.

## Hitachi VTM830

This machine was dead, with fuse F852 blown. When a replacement had been fitted the machine accepted a tape but wouldn't lace up. The XRA6209 (BA6209) loading motor drive chip had failed. After fitting a replacement I found that the machine loaded very slowly. The cause was the loading motor, which was taking amps off load! A new loading block. which incorporates the motor and mode switch. cured the fault. M.M.

## Toshiba V705

I've had a couple of brand new machines with no hi-fi sound. The cause of the problem has been that the lid earthing spring plate on the AV connection PCB across the back, behind the mechanism, is fitted incorrectly. The spigot is not located in the hole in the PCB, with the result that when it's fitted the earthing plate shorts out pin 1 of connector BNOO3 (the audio FF signal) to the lid. This means that the fault often clears when the lid is removed! N.B.

## Akura VX150

This machine gave the impression that its heads had failed. As a replacement upper drum was in stock we fitted it, but there was no improvement to the picture. Further checks, around the head amplifier, revealed the cause of the fault: the snap-fit connector that joins the foil wire from the lower drum was loose. Effectively, only one half of the drum was connected. All that was
required to restore the machine to full working order was to refit the connector. C.W.

## Akai VS25

The playback picture was marred by thin lines that looked like the result of RF interference. I'd had a similar problem before, caused by defective capacitors in the power supply, but the symptom remained as bad after replacing all the electrolytics. To cut rather a long story short, the cause of the trouble was the MSM9565-3 chip C202. C.W

## Toshiba Core Deck VCRs

If the problem with one of these
VCRs is low gain or tuner drift, replace the tuner/modulator module. T.L.

## JVC HRD860

The complaint with one of these machines was that playback was sometimes OK, sometimes there was only half a picture and sometimes none at all. The cure is easy: replace the $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor on the head drum PCB. This is becoming quite a common fault with these machines. T.L.

## Toshiba V703

There was no power and no display, no functions could be selected and a very slight whistle came from the power supply. A check on the supply lines showed that the Ever 14 V supply was missing. The simple cause was that protector Z821 was open-circuit. T.L.

## JVC HRD22

Intermittent tape damage was the complaint with one of these machines. On investigation we found that when the machine stopped from rewind the brakes didn't come one. As a result, tape was spilled out inside the machine. The mode switch was the cause of the trouble. G.S.

## Samsung VIK310

When a tape was inserted this machine would sometimes jam and go to standby. Alternatively, when a cassette was ejected the indicator would sometimes keep flashing and the capstan motor would continue to turn. The mode switch was faulty. G.S.

## Hitachi VT530

There was sound wow in both the record and playback modes. The capstan and pinch roller were both fine. I traced the source of the wow to the clutch assembly. G.S.



## P.V. TUBES

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> There are important differences between the operation of a monitor and a TV set. These differences can cause problems for those not aware of them. Russ Phillips provides essential guidance for the newcomer to monitor repairs

# Servicing Computer 

About six months ago 1 started a new job with the local education authority. It involves repairing TV sets and VCRs, as I've been doing for most of my working life, and also computer monitors. The prospect didn't worry me as, like most TV engineers, I thought that a monitor was simply a TV set without the tuner/IF section. Over the last six months however I've discovered that there are important differences. Some, if you are not aware of them, can cause difficulties.
The purpose of this article is to help other TV engineers who wish to take on the repair of computer monitors. Hopefully it will enable them to do so without the teething problems that I had. I'll concentrate on the differences between monitors and TV sets, and not go in detail into areas where they are very similar - assuming that readers will already know about TV receiver repair.

## Test Signals and Equipment

Before discussing the operation and repair of monitors, we'll consider the test signal required. Some sort of test signal is essential as, unlike a TV set, many monitors will not run unless a signal is applied to the input - the frame and line oscillators will not work without the presence of sync pulses.
Unfortunately your trusty old signal generator will probably be of no use when it comes to computer monitor repair. Different monitors use different video systems (CGA, EGA, VGA etc.): each one has different line and frame frequencies. Typical frequencies are listed in Table 1. Note that the values are not fixed. This is especially the case with SVGA monitors, which can operate at line frequencies anywhere between about 35.2 and 48.5 kHz .

An added complication is presented by the fact that both $9-$ and $15-$ pin D plugs are in use to connect the output from the video board in the computer to the monitor.
One option is to use a PC as a test signal provider. This can be a cheap option if you already have a PC in the workshop, especially as software that will generate all the most widely used test patterns can be purchased very cheaply. The main disadvantages are that a PC is bulky, and that only those monitors which will interfaces with the video board in the PC can be tested.
The other option is to purchase a specially-designed monitor signal generator. Ideally this should be able to drive both digital (TTL) and analogue monitors, have 9 - and 15 -pin D sockets, and cater for all the video systems listed in Table 1. If you cannot afford a generator which can do all that, the most important points are a 15-pin D socket and the ability to drive VGA and
continued on page 794

## Table 1: Monitor video systems.

| System | Line frequency | Frame frequency |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CGA | 15.75 kHz | 60 Hz |
| MDA/Hercules | 18.432 kHz | 50 Hz |
| EGA | 21.85 kHz | 60 Hz |
| PGA | 30.5 kHz | 60 Hz |
| VGA | 31.5 kHz | 60 or 70 Hz |
| SVGA | $35.2-48.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 56 or 60 Hz |
| 8514AXGA | 31.5 kHz | 60 Hz |
| XGA | 31.5 kHz | 70 Hz |
|  |  |  |

## Test report

# Channel Master 1005IFD Satellite Signal Level Meter 

## An upmarket meter at a downmarket price. Mike Hancox, Technical Director of Satellite Scene, finds this meter robust, accurate, sensitive and inexpensive

$1{ }^{\mathrm{t}}$$t$ is not often that a top brand company takes a chance and plunges into something quite separate from its usual products. But once in a while the gamble is taken. If the development is a success, it deserves our support.
Channel Master has recently done just this. The company is one of the world's leading manufacturers of satellite dishes and accessories. How it came to decide that there was a lively market for a low-priced satellite signal strength meter baffles me, especially as so many inexpensive meters are already available. But the result is a winner.
We came by the meter quite by chance, as manufac= turers usually send us products to try out, looking for feedback from
 the sharp end of the business. I happened to be at Eurosat Distribution in Walsall on the day when this meter was first put on display. The usual "what do you think of?" conversation started.

## A Bargain

There was only one way to find out. We needed a new meter for the Dinky toy side of our satellite installation business. So rather than wait for one to come in for review, I actually bought one! This has enabled us to test the meter properly over an extended pcriod
of time, throughout the whole range of our activities.
The paying up bit was a pleasant surprise. I'd estimated the trade price at around $£ 200$ (Eurosat had not even had time to produce a price ticket). When the computer finally came up with a price for this new item, at well under $£ 100$, it was a very pleasant surprise indeed.
That was day one. We've handled a large number of alignments since then, and still feel that we got a bargain. Why? Because it's a totally reliable, bomb proof, foolproof, easy to use meter with comprehensive facilities. It is tough enough to be dropped from a great height without damage and be soaked in the rain without detriment: sensitive enough to be used with weak satellites such as Eutelsat II $F 4$ at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$; and has a range of features that would not be out of place in a meter costing around £300.

## Features

What you actually get for your money is as follows: a whacking great analogue dial for visual signal peaking; an audio tone for peaking when you can't see the dial; $13 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ switching; a battery test reading; a receiver output voltage reading; an LNB consumption reading in mA : signal level on/off and audio tone on/off switching; LEDs for $13 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ indication; LNB signal input via an $F$ connector; receiver power input via an F connector: a separate gain/attenuator control knob; a plug-in AC/DC adaptor/charger; a really substantial metal Tonka case; a tough carrying handle; a separate shoulder strap; and change out of $£ 100$ !

## On Test

We tested the meter on all kinds of installations every day and in all types of weather for over two months before writing this review. During this time we found that the meter was totally accurate and consistently sensitive, even with the lower power available after very long use.
We have been particularly impressed with the range of the gain/attenuation control and the audio tone alignment option. The latter is really useful when you are atop a set of triple ladders in the pouring rain and it is hard enough to hang on, let alone try to read an analogue dial.
The LNB consumption button has been a great help for dctecting faulty LNBs. We have also used it in conjunc-
tion with the gain control to obtain accurate assessments of the performance of LNBs.
Nice touches are the ability to switch off either the audio tone or the analogue dial reading, and the separate tone that sounds automatically to confirm completion of the circuit prior to the use of the gain control.
We also liked the ability to use either internal batteries or the receiver's LNB supply to power the meter. Use of the receiver's supply would be useful if your batteries were running a bit low, though it must be said that we never had this problem. It is really nice to be able to complete a full motorised system alignment using the internal batteries, without the need of a feed from the receiver - a feature you normally get with only the more expensive meters.
The button that selects either 13 V or 18 V for an LNB provides a neat way of checking whether it has lost the horizontally or vertically polarised channels. This is a very common fault: it's easier to detect when you have this meter.

## Verdict

All in all this is a really good all-round meter that's wor= thy of the name Channel Master. A full back up service is provided. You can't realy go wrong at the price. Why not treat yourself?!
For further details contact Channel Master (UK) Ltd., Premier Business Park, Whitebirk Industrial Estate, Blackburn, Lancashire BB1 5UE - telephone 01254680 444, fax 01254672 299. Eurosat Distribution can be reached on 0192239299.


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## Electronic Sound Systems

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> For a long time Dolby Laboratories was seen primarily as a cinema sound and hi-fi company. Dolby is also involved in the TV, home cinema, DVD and HD-TV markets however. George Cole recently visited the Dolby headquarters in San Francisco to catch up on the latest developments

Ray Dolby, an American engineer and physicist, founded Dolby Laboratories in 1965. He had been a member of the group of engineers at Ampex who, in 1956, developed what was the world's first practical videotape recorder, the Quadruplex. It used an FM recording system and ran 2 in . tape past four video heads which were mounted on a drum that rotated at 240 times a second, laying down transverse tracks on the tape. The Quadruplex became the standard videotape recorder in broadcast studios across the world.

## Noise Reduction

Dolby Laboratories was founded to develop noisereduction systems for the professional and consumer markets. Its best-known system in the domestic market is probably Dolby B, which was introduced in the Seventies. The system helps to remove tape hiss by applying non-linear pre-emphasis in the recording process. This, basically, boosts the HF audio signals being recorded, a complementary de-emphasis system being used to reduce their level, along with much of the tape noise, during playback.
Dolby B became in effect the standard audio cassette noise-reduction system, despite the development of more powerful versions (Dolby C and S ), and remains the dominant format. Although rival noise-reduction systems were developed, they gained only a small foothold in the market and subsequently died off.
Dolby B was also used by a number of mono and linear stereo VHS recorders in the early Eighties. But the introduction of hi-fi VHS - and consumers' acceptance
of hiss with mono machines - led to Dolby becoming obsolete in the home VCR market.

## Licensing

Dolby is probably best known for its licensing operations. But a presentation given by company executive Ed Schummer revealed that licensing accounts for only around thirty per cent of the company's income, the manufacture of processors, recorders and encoders accounting for the major share (sixty per cent). The remaining ten per cent comes from services to the recording and film industries.
There are over 600 million Dolby licensed products in use worldwide, with 2,500 hardware licences and over 300 patents in 34 countries. A clever move was the registering of the Dolby trademark, because when the patents run out the company's unlicensed competitors cannot advertise the fact that they are using Dolby products!
There are three potential areas for collecting licensing fees: from chip manufacturers, hardware manufacturers and software companies. In practice Dolby collects royalties only from hardware companies, such as manufacturers of AV amplifiers or Surround sound TV sets. Dolby argues that this strategy encourages chip companies to develop ICs that can then be used by the hard= ware companies. Dolby is used by software companies as a quality mark.

## Dolby Surround

The Dolby Stereo system was introduced in 1976 and became the accepted sound system in the cinema world: over 7,000 films have been encoded with it. Dolby Stereo is a matrix system that adds two extra channels (centre for dialogue and surround for effects) to a conventional two-channel stereo signal. The extra channels can be transmitted with a stereo signal such as Nicam, and can be recorded on VHS tapes and LaserDiscs. There are more than 700 audio CDs and over fifty video games encoded with the system.
The advantage of the system is that a Nicam transmission that carries Surround sound information is compat= ible with all TV receivers: a mono set will provide a
mono replay signal, while a Nicam stereo set will ignore the Surround sound information and produce two-channel, stereo sound. A set with a built-in Dolby decoder, or one that supplies a stereo output to an external decoder, will enable the extra channels to be extracted. Similarly VHS tapes encoded with Dolby Surround sound information are compatible with all types of VCR. This has given rise to a lively home cinema market.
Two analogue Dolby Surround systems have been released on the consumer market. The first to arrive, Dolby Surround, offered left, right and surround channels. It has been superseded by Dolby Pro Logic, which offers left, centre, right and surround channels. Toshiba launched the first Dolby Surround TV sets in the early Nineties, while Hitachi was first to introduce Dolby Pro Logic sets. A number of companies have launched stand alone Dolby processors as part of home AV/cinema systems. Of the 26 million Dolby Surround decoders in use worldwide, half of them are in the USA where home cinema is big business. Two million are in the UK. Dolby dominates the analogue Surround market: it faces a greater challenge in the digital field.

## Quality Control

Martin Lyndsey, general manager of Dolby's Quality Assurance Division, explained how the company checks all products that bear its name. Part of the licensing agreement includes a clause that gives Dolby the right to test products and to demand improvements wherever this is considered necessary. Much of the equipment that Dolby tests is supplied by manufacturers. Dolby also buys equipment off the shelf however, visits production centres and selects hardware at random.
Testing is carried out by about a dozen engineers. It's interesting that 39 per cent of products fail the initial evaluation. Testing is exhaustive. For example a Dolby processor undergoes 25-30 tests involving over a hundred measurements. Some failures are caused by costcutting measures adopted by manufacturers. These started with production being moved to low labour cost countries, and continued with the use of fewer and then lower-quality components.

## Dolby Digital

The Surround sound market is no exception to the relentless move in the digital direction. During the Eighties Dolby developed two algorithms that use a perceptual coding system (see later) to compress or reduce the quantity of data required for digital audio playback. The AC1 system was first used for satellite TV transmissions in the USA and Australia. AC2 was used in professional markets.
Steve Vernon of Dolby Laboratories gave an excellent presentation on the most important system, AC3 - much of the information presented here is derived from it. Work on AC3, which is aimed at the cinema, broadcasting and consumer markets, began in 1991. Indeed AC3 is part of the DVD specification and the US Advanced Television Systems Committee specification for digital HD-TV. Systems that use AC3 coding are known as Dolby Digital. The system offers data rates between 32 and $384 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, providing various options from mono sound to stereo sound with up to six discrete channels.

## Data Compression

Data reduction is required because a PCM (pulse-code modulated) audio system uses comparatively large amounts of data. Take for example a digital audio system that has 48 kHz analogue signal sampling followed by 16 -bit digital coding to provide a two-channel stereo


Fig. 1: The threshold of hearing curve. Human hearing sensitivity decreases at lower and higher audio frequencies.

Fig. 2: Frequency masking. Louder sounds mask quieter ones, the effect working in both the HF and LF directions.
signal - DAT for example. This will result in a data rate of $1.536 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}(48 \mathrm{k} \times 16 \times 2)$. For six-channel sound the data rate expands to $4.608 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$.
There are basically two types of data compression system, lossless and lossy. The former produces decoded data which is identical to that entering the encoder. The advantage is that the output, e.g. an audio signal, is indistinguishable from the original. The disadvantage is that there is only limited scope for data rate reduction it tends to rely on factors such as redundancy. A typical compression ratio is $2: 1$. With a lossy system the decoded output is not identical to the original signal. though the results can be acceptable to the end user - some say that smart encoding can result in the end user finding it impossible to tell the difference between the compressed and the original data. This is what AC3 does - so do other compression systems on the market, such as Sony's ATRAC (Adaptive Transform Acoustic Coding) which is used with Mini Discs. Incidentally ATRAC uses some Dolby patents.

## Perceptual Coding

AC3 is a perceptual coding system. The difference between the data output and the original data is known as the quantisation noise. Perceptual coding systems work by exploiting the limitations of human hearing to shape the quantisation noise so that it is inaudible. As a result, compression ratios between $8: 1$ and $12: 1$ can be achieved.
The sensitivity of the human ear is less at low and high frequencies, sound below the threshold of hearing (see Fig. 1) being inaudible. Dolby AC3 makes use of a phenomenon known as frequency domain masking - basically, a louder sound makes a quieter sound inaudible. This masking works in both directions from the frequency point of view, i.e. quiet higher frequencies are masked by loud lower ones and vice versa, see Fig. 2. Another phenomenon, known as critical band frequency resolution, makes use of the fact that human hearing has finite frequency resolution, certain frequency bands sounding alike. This means that some bands can be removed without the overall sound being affected.
The key to successful perceptual coding lies in the development of algorithms that come close to matching the characteristics of human hearing. Dolby's perceptual coding algorithms have been designed so that they can be adapted as the technology improves.

## Encoding and Decoding

A simplified illustration of the operations carried out in a Dolby Digital encoder is shown in Fig. 3. The ana-


Fig. 3: Basic Dolby Digital encoding.


Fig. 4: Basic Dolby Digital decoding.


Fig. 5: How Dolby Digital warks with Dolby Pro Logic to provide multi-channel sound.


Fig. 6: MPEG-1 and -2 bitstreams. The MPEG-2 system is designed so that the decoder can also read MPEG-1 signals. The left MPEG-2 down-mix consists of $L+0.7 C+0.5 L S$. The right down-mix has the some proportions. $C=$ centre channel sound, LS = left surround sound, RS = right surround sound.


Fig. 7: Virtual Dolby Surround processing. Application of cross-cancellotion to the Surround signols and mixing with the front signals.
logue audio signal is first sampled, producing a series of samples at time intervals. These arc converted to frequency samples, using a modified discrete cosine transform (MDCT). This is a version of a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), which uses complex mathematical calculations and processing to convert a waveform into a series of harmonic functions.
The bit allocator determines how many bits are to be used for each frequency sample. After quantisation, which rounds cach frequency sample to the specified number of bits, the samples are packed into a bitstream.
The Dolby Digital decoder (see Fig. 4) unpacks the bitstream, analyses how many bits were used for each frequency sample, and then reconstructs the signal. An inverse MDCT transform is used to conven the frequency samples back to time samples.

## Results

The result of all this is that Dolby Digital can provide a mono signal using a data rate of just $96 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (an 8:1 compression ratio), a two-channel stereo signal using a data rate of $160 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (a $10: 1$ compression ratio), or a $5 \cdot 1$-channel Surround sound signal (left surround, left, centre, right, right surround and sub-woofer) using a data rate of $384 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (a $12: 1$ compression ratio).
Dolby Digital also offers a decoder down-mixing facility. In other words, if you feed a $5 \cdot 1$-channel signal to a decoder that's connected to fewer than six speakers. down-mixing is used to combine channels. If there are more speakers than there are coded channels, the unused speakers are muted.
The system works with Dolby Surround. A 5.1-channel signal can be applied to an AC3 decoder to provide a down-mix for feeding to a Dolby Pro Logic decoder which produces multi-channel sound, see Fig. 5.

## Marketing

Dolby Digital was launched in the cinema market in 1992. Some 9.000 cinemas worldwide have installed the system, and about 900 films are encoded. The Dolby Digital data is inserted in blocks in the gaps between the sprocket holes at the edge of the film print. It is clever technology, but Dolby Digital faces strong competition from another cinema digital surround sound system called DTS.
In December 1996 the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) announced that Dolby Digital was to be used as the audio system in the US digital HD-TV format developed by the Advanced Television Systems Committee. ATS is expected to be launched in 1998. The US cable industry has also opted to use Dolby Digital. So has the Primestar satellite TV service.
Dolby has been pushing AC3/Dolby Digital in the consumer market. About 200 LaserDisc titles feature Dolby Digital sound. This feature is possible only with NTSC discs however - they have room in the waveform to accommodate the AC3 soundtrack. Conventional NTSC LaserDiscs carry analogue video plus two FM sound channels and PCM sound. This ensures compatibility with older LaserDisc players. which offer only analogue video and sound. To add Dolby Digital to a LaserDisc, one of the FM channels is used to store the data. The result is a LaserDisc which has PCM sound, Dolby Digital and a mono FM sound channel. The first Dolby Digital LaserDiscs were launched in the USA in 1995: millions have since been sold.
About seventy companies market Dolby Digital decoders for the home market. They include Denon, Kenwood. Pioneer, Technics and Yamaha. Toshiba has


Quality control testing of Dolby Laboratories.
announced plans to launch TV sets that cater for Dolby Digital 5 -1 audio.
Dolby Digital is part of the DVD specification, but there is some controversy here. The format is mandatory for DVD discs intended for NTSC markets, but is optional for PAL DVD discs which must use MPEG-2 audio. This split was called for by European manufacturers, who wanted DVD to be backwards compatible with MPEG-1 audio, as used by Video CD and CDi.
Dolby argues that its system is superior. For example in order to remain backwards compatible, the MPEG-2 bitstream consists of a left and a right channel down-mix that can be read by an MPEG-1 decoder, see Fig. 6. An MPEG-2 decoder also reads auxiliary data which provides it with centre, left surround and right surround data. Dolby argues that the quantisation noise is different for each channel, and thus doesn't cancel. In addition MPEG-2 uses a higher data rate ( $640 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ compared with $384 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) to avoid artifacts when the channels are extracted from the matrix.
In practice there is little to chose between the two systems. But few would dispute that Dolby has done a good job in marketing Dolby Digital.

## Virtual Dolby Surround

Roger Dressler, Dolby's technical director. talked about the company's latest development, Virtual Surround sound. Basically this means attempting to create Surround sound effects from a pair of built-in TV receiver speakers.
A number of companies which market Surround sound receivers have found that many consumers like the idea of Surround sound but not the idea of extra leads and speakers in the home. JVC was the first company to tackle this problem, with its 3D Phonic system. Although the format was criticised by many home cinema reviewers, it has been popular with the public. So much so that other companies, including Hitachi, Panasonic and Sharp, have launched sets that offer a similar feature.
Dolby has now decided to joint this market. Its Virtual Dolby Surround system was originally developed for the PC market, the idea being that computer users with games and multimedia software could have the benefit of
surround sound effects from a pair of PC speakers. Virtual Dolby Surround is now being aimed at the TV market as well.
Virtual Dolby uses a sound cancellation process to create 'phantom speakers'. Consider sound coming from a left stereo speaker. It anrives at both ears. the short time difference between the left and right ear telling the listener that it comes from the left front. If the right ear is covered. the sound appears to come from the left side. Virtual Dolby Surround creates this effect by using a cancellation signal that's equal and opposite to the rightear signal. thus cancelling it.
Fig. 7 shows how virtual processing works. The Surround information from a Dolby decoder has first to be isolated: this works with either analogue or digital Dolby systems. Cross-cancellation is next applied to the Surround signals, which are then mixed with the front left and right channel signals.
There is no such thing as a free lunch. In the case of Virtual Dolby Surround, the trade-off is a narrow but deep 'sweet spot' (where the effect is most noticeable). When Dolby demonstrated the system to us we sat in rows, each person sitting behind the other. As one listener commented, "fine if you like watching television while sitting in a canoe"! Dolby used the system with the film Outbreak. The general feeling was that Virtual Dolby Surround offers more than a conventional stereo system but falls well short of the results obtained with a full-blown system.
Roger Dressler agreed, but argued that only ten per cent of US homes have a Surround sound decoder, and that systems like Virtual Dolby Surround are a way of introducing more people to surround sound.
A number of chipmakers, including Intel, Matsushita and Texas Instruments, are manufacturing ICs for the system. There was no news about which setmakers will be launching receivers that feature Virtual Dolby Surround however. But one suspects that a fair number will adopt the system.

## Acknowledgement

Many thanks to Dolby's UK and US staff for their help in the preparation of this article.

# , Satellite WORKSHOP 


write this during the lightning season: my workshop has been filled with allegedly lightning damaged' receivers, most of which had simply refused to start up after being unplugged from the mains supply for a while. This is usually a because of low-value electrolytics, nothing to do with lightning damage.

The story with one Pace MSS100 receiver was rather different however. It worked perfectly except for the terrestrial TV loop-through, which produced very grainy, colourless pictures. The satellite TV channels were perfect. But the receiver's owner was not satisfied with only 250 channels he wanted the other five as well!
I had to replace the surfacemounted TDA8725T UHF input amplifier chip U201 (part no. 909 0872501), also the components between its input pin 5 and the UHF aerial socket - R219 (398, part no. 9403900501 ) and C227 ( 10 nF , part no. 950 1035621). While I was putting the screws in, I had a phone call from Wossname up Church Street.
"Gorranaarreff mod fur an MSS100?" he enquired.

I explained, as gently as I could . that the MSS100 does not have a
separate RF modulator module, but he insisted
"Course it 'as. Where d'you think you stick the aerial plug, you great oaf?"

At this point I gave up and suggested that he phone CPC or HRS. Let them deal with it! I just hoped that the owner of the MSS 100 wouldn't bring it to me after Wossname had "looked at" it.

## No Signal

An MSS100 that arrived a few weeks ago had me stumped for a while. "No signal" it announced, on a blue background. Now the cause of this is often a dry-joint at D18 or, occasionally, a broken soldered joint at the tuner unit's input pin. It was neither of these in this case however. In addition the LNB supply was present, so it wasn't a question of going into the menu to see whether some idiot had selected 'LNB power OFF'!

To see what was happening, I turned off the blue screen - by pressing ' $F$ ' then store - and found that there was a marked difference between the noise on the screen with the LNB connected and with it disconnected. This suggested that the tuner was probably all right but was stuck on an out-of-band frequency.

The board's design is such that a tuner with serial data control could be used. At present however the receiver still uses analogue voltage control via a divided-down frequency feedback loop. This process is handled by the frequency-synthesiser chip U100, which is an LM7001 as in SS9000 series receivers. The actual tuning voltage is produced by an integrating circuit based on the MOSFET Q100.

A quick voltage check showed that the 30 V supply to this circuit was present. But Q100 was permanently off. Before jumping in and replacing Q100, I used the scope to check around U100. This showed that the 5.625 MHz crystal X100 was not oscillating. A new crystal restored normal operation.

## Pace PRD800

In the heat of the summer a jovial gentleman skipped into the workshop with a Pace PRD800 tucked under his arm:
"Doesn't like the heat, ha, ha, ha" he chuckled. "Keeps scrambling the
pictures, ha, ha."
He passed the offending receiver to me, and I almost dropped it as I was so distracted by his attire. He sported nothing more than a pair of shorts, a baseball cap and a beer belly. A horrible sight, made worse by the fact that he was as red as a beetroot.

He chuckled his way through the ticket-completion procedure, then took himself off - to his sun lounger presumably.

I went through the motions of soak testing the receiver but, after six hours, the fault had not shown up and the day was becoming cooler. So I finished off my tenth repair of the day and then phoned the jovial one.
"Ha, ha, ha" he explained. "Does it mostly on QVC. Her indoors doesn't get out much nowadays, so she likes to watch that."

I left the receiver tuned to QVC overnight. Sure enough, next day the picture was scrambled. I disconnected the receiver and let it cool down for an hour before repowering it. There was a picture, but I noticed tiny speckles - not sparklies, which are the tadpole-shaped spots you get with a poor signal, but tiny dots on bright colours. They were present in only the centre two-thirds of the screen. As the receiver warmed up the speckles became worse. Finally, the picture scrambled. The other Sky channels remained perfect for several hours before they, too, became scrambled - one by one!

I won't bore you with the details of how many ICs I swapped and how many curses I uttered. The cause of the problem was eventually traced to link wires J1-J4. These are factory set by cutting certain combinations -a sort of fine tuning for the decoding 'cut and rotate' points. One link had apparently been cut by mistake, and the scrambling was the result.

I phoned the jovial gentleman to tell him the news. He didn't chuckle when I told him the price.

## The BT SVS250

This receiver was made by The Orient Power Video Manufacturing Co., which made the Oritron/Aegir/ Dixi/Lenco D2-MAC decoder: I had three of them in for repair on the same day.

The complaint with the first one
was "decoder messages disappear after warm up". Replacing the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic C45, next to the PTV111 chip U6, often cures this fault. On this occasion however the cause was C38, a 33nF polyester capacitor. It measured correctly but must have been leaky.

The second one had had a fault which the dealer described as "patterning". He'd cured it by replacing D15, L6 and C29 at the rear, righthand corner of the decoder board, using a hairdryer and freezer to find the cause. He then discovered that at switch on the display showed
"LNB5", followed by "off". LNB5 is actually LNBS, which means LNB short-circuit. I told him to post it to me, which was why it was now on the bench.

In fact there was no LNB shortcircuit, and the LNB voltage was 14V DC under load. I traced the cause of the fault to transistors Q407 (2SC1815) and Q406 (a mediumpower pnp type) next to a heatsink. Fortunately I have a poor photocopy of a photocopy of what is laughingly described as "the circuit diagrams"barely readable, but at least I was able to figure out the LNB supply circuitry (though the cause of the fault was actually in the 12 V regulat-

## ed supply!)

The third SVS250 exhibited symptoms I'd not come across before. When I changed channels I could see only a blank screen for the first couple of seconds, then the picture appeared. With channel 18 (possibly others as well) the screen remained blank (this is the Cartoon Channel). After replacing every electrolytic capacitor on the main board I found that the cause of the fault was C173, a green-coloured 47 nF capacitor which is in the middle of a cluster of electrolytics just to the right of the tuner.

As a precaution I also replaced $\mathrm{C} 460(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ next to the heatsink. When faulty it causes a herringbone pattern that customers often describe as "loses colour when warm"

These BT receivers are now dropping like flies. They should be good little earners for a few months.

## Pace Receivers

Several people have asked why my articles contain so many references to faults with Pace receivers. "They must be very unreliable" one reader commented. Not so. There are several reasons why I do so much work on Pace receivers. First, far more of them were sold in this area than any

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:

## jack@netcentral.co.uk

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.
other. Secondly, my customers like them so much that they prefer to have them repaired rather than scrap them. Thirdly, parts are readily available for even eight-year old receivers. And fourthly service information is willingly provided by the Pace Technical Department. These factors, together with Pace's openness about any problems, mean that dealer and customer loyalty remain high.

With truly unreliable receivers you'd be reading about the same faults month after month. No one wants to read about replacing startup resistors time after time after time - which is why I write about Pace receivers instead!

## Test Case 417

High summer is a relatively slack time in the workshop. It's also the favourite time for taking holidays however - how service managers would love to abolish holidays! So it was that our occasional stand-in, Roger, came to be installed at a repair bench in the peace of the almost deserted service department. The first few repairs he handled gave him no trouble - a Sony VCR with dirty heads, a Tatung telly with a dodgy mains switch, and a blown-up Pace satellite box for which we had a repair kit in the stores. Roger was in fact rather rusty with regard to diagnosis and repairs, and was relieved to be doing so well. Then the Mitsubishi VCR came along.

It was an HSB12, a straightforward and reasonably trou-ble-free machine that was about seven years old. The reported symptom was a simple one: the deck would shut down a couple of seconds after any mode (play, record, fast transport) was requested via the front panel or the remote control unit. A belt problem perhaps, or maybe hardened grease on the deck surface. Roger removed the top cover, inserted a cassette and asked the machine to play. It laced up the tape smartly, everything started to move, then the deck went into the stop mode. Roger noticed that before the shut down the drum rotated, the capstan drove the tape and the reels turned.

Maybe, thought Roger, the cause of the problem lay with the reel rotation sensor. This can usually be proved by using the pause key just after the commencement of play. But there was barely time to do so before the deck stopped. An oscilloscope check on the reel-sensor pulses at pin 29 of the main microcontroller chip showed, briefly, that they were present. What was the next most likely culprit? The mode switch of course. There was a good likelihood that during the seven
years or so it had become tarnished or worn. It's usually quicker to fit a replacement than try to monitor and interpret the outputs of the original mode switch, especially in a situation like this where mechanical operation continued for only a short period. As there was a new mode switch of the right type in the stores, in it went. But the machine still insisted on shutting down after a couple of seconds, whatever the mode.

Why, Roger wondered, was the microcontroller chip not happy when everything seemed to be up and running? Perhaps it didn't know that the capstan was rotating, even though it was being told that the spools were turning. Another scope check showed that the capstan FG feedback was present at pin 13 of the microcontroller chip. After more headscratching Roger decided to check all relevant voltages from the power supply - they were OK, or at least within tolerance. He then checked the off-tape control-track pulses, which were also fine though hardly relevant to the problem.

As in most VCRs, there's another microcontroller chip on the front panel. Its duties relate to control-key input decoding and fluorescent display-panel drive. The two microcontroller chips talk to each other via serial data lines. Could the one at the front be telling its colleague in the engine room to stop, and if so why? You cannot read, analyse or interpret the whizzing data carried by a serial control/data line, or at least we can't - with or without the help of Roger! Resisting the temptation to order a microcontoller chip - which would have arrived after his stint of duty - Roger finally found the cause of the trouble. It was nowhere near the front panel or the syscon microcontroller chip. What was it? For the solution, turn to page 832 .


## Servicing in the

 Digital Age> Eugene Trundle reports from the recent RETRA service conference, which was mainly concerned with the problems that await us when digital TV/video equipment will need repair

The first service conference organised by dealer association RETRA was held early last month in Birmingham. Its main purpose was to consider the future of the consumer electronics servicing and repair industry in the imminent age of digital TV and video equipment.

## Key Presentation

RETRA'S president, dealer Chris Keeble, outlined the problems that face engineers and technicians in the beckoning digital era. He portrayed several species: Nigel, 17 years old, with moderately good exam results; Modem Singh, 23 years old, who's passed all his exams and loves computers; Harry ( 100 Watts) Homer, who earns more at evening pop-music gigs than he does during the day at his repair bench; John, 39 years old, who passed his exams long ago and is getting rusty in spite of his long experience; Jody Fixall, who can fix anything electrical or electronic; and Rodney Radar, 63 years old, who was an RAF apprentice in 1950. Most readers of Television will see themselves somewhere in this list of characters.
All, with the exception of Rodney who is cruising towards his retirement and pension, desperately need practical, hands-on retraining and updating to enable them to deal with the new technology. Some are seeking to leave the trade at the first chance, while some are expecting their P45s at any time. A bleak outlook, it seems, typified by John. He declares himself to be in the dark about new technology, demoralised, underpaid,
underequipped, lowly in status and having difficulty right now coping with 1,000 new products from 31 manufacturers without a digital receiver as yet amongst them!
Chris Keeble then enacted, with colleagues, a typical scenario. This involved a hilarious exchange of views between a field engineer (puffed out and parked on double yellow lines), a boss (being chased by a customer for a refund unless his repair is completed within twenty minutes), and a bench engineer who had no service manual for the digital widescreen TV in question and no training on it - he didn't know where to start, and guessed that maybe the power supply or the timebase sections might ting some bells, based on previous experience.
The scene was thus set by people who were clearly in there at the sharp end of the industry. The rest of the day was spent exploring possible solutions to the problems with 'snapshots' presented by representatives of the broadcasters, the setmakers, technical colleges and retailers.

## Training and Test Equipment

BBC training manager Andy Woodhouse conceded that the Corporation has more money at its disposal than Midshire TV Repairs Ltd. It nevertheless faces similar problems. He mentioned four pieces of expensive test gear that each provided different answers, then went on to describe digital broadcasting modulation and delivery systems and the way in which the BBC proposes to arrange its own digital terrestrial TV multiplex, with promises of widescreen pictures and, hopefully, a return to the days of on-screen service aids and information for repair and installation technicians.
Setmakers Sony, Pace, Thomson and Panasonic outlined their plans and hopes for service support in the digital age. On the subject of test equipment, Sony admitted that it is impractical for the company to repair digital video products in the UK at present - the test
equipment required is simply too expensive! Products that need repair arc returned to a service facility in Belgium.
Sony's UK training budget is probably greater than that of any other UK brown goods manufacturer, reflecting the company's success in the market place. So long as its dealers and service centres are prepared to invest in training and equipment, Sony says that they will be given full back-up. including subsidies for test gear and plant and comprehensive product training.
Questioned as to whether the manufacturers were trying to "squeeze out" the smaller servicing businesses, Sony's Howard Marsh stressed the need for competent service staff and adequate equipment. He added that without the minimum requirements of an on-bench PC and good surface-mount rework stations, service centres will be struck off Sony's approved list for some product types.
Panasonic UK's Simon Nash described the evolutionary nature of consumer goods servicing over the last forty years, and drew contrasting pictures of the service departments of the past, the present (very similar in most cases!) and the future. He foresaw a future with DVD, solid-state memories replacing video tape, service software on floppy discs, CD-ROM service manuals and ICs with ball-grid arrays over their faces for surface contacts.
Panasonic's plans for the future include an Internet site for technical support, the Lucy system to interface with a PC for diagnosis and setting up purposes, and liaison with technical colleges - the company already has Modern Apprenticeship schemes going with Bracknell and Wokingham colleges.

## Optimism from Pace

Pace Micro Technology has had most experience to date of manufacturing and servicing digital TV gear. Though currently going through a difficult period, the company presented an optimistic picture. It already had a test program for use with a PC, and expects to have diagnostic software ready for the UK launch of satellite DTV. The company's message to technicians is not to be afraid of the new technology, and to "have a go".
The current Pace DTV receivers incorporate operating software for MPEG signal decoding in two flash memories that can be reprogrammed over the air or via an RS232 PC interface, a 16 Mbyte RAM for frame storage and a combined video/audio decoder all on a four-layer PCB. A fast modem is built in to provide a return channel via a telephone line.

## Internet Ordering

Cromwell Business Systems described the increasing use of the Web and other advanced communications systems for spares ordering, component search and selection, and lechnical databases. Manufacturers and scrvice providers are turning to the Internet, generally with the use of confidential passwords. It was envisaged that engineers would have access to this information on the road and on site at customers' homes using a laptop computer. Indeed information is becoming so dense and widespread that search scrvices (datamining) are already being offered by several companies. It's expected that there will be 225 million Internet users by the year 2000, with 200 million of them using e-mail.

## Education

Representatives of colleges and examining bodies described the difficulties they face in the further education sector - with accusations of apathy from several
quarters hardly helping. Central and local government funding is low and at present has two objectives, maximum class occupancy and helping the unemployed. Courses for the TV/video servicing trade have to be largely self-supporting. They have had poor take up, and are expensive and complex to run. Their cancellation is for these reasons easy to justify - in the relatively few places where they are still run. The equipment and know-how in colleges are out-of-date.
-Despite this grim situation Jim Potts, of the Greater Notts Technical College, found reasons for hope. He described partnerships with manufacturers and dealers, and funding from EU sources and from the government. as possibilities. Everyone agreed that no single sector could afford to bear the cost of retraining alone, and that the burden would therefore have to be shared.
Sctmakers pledged help with training lecturers and designing relevant courses and syllabuses, also (in some cases) subsidisation or donation of equipment. Thomson Multimedia's representative Mike Geaves however made it clear that the perilously slim profit margins in the industry meant that litue of this sort could be afforded.

## General Discussion

The day finished with a general discussion of possible sources of training and the all-important funds to finance it. Training could be provided by setmakers, technical colleges, specialist technical training companies, distance-learning courses and the Internet. Work on developing the latter is already being undertaken in various quarters. Possibilites for finance include central and local government, EU funds and (suggested from the audience) a 'levy' imposed by manufacturers; also a 'compulsory' donation of 0.25 per cent of turnover to a common kitty for training and 'upskilling'.
Pointing to the healthier state of the servicing industry on the European mainland, one delegate suggested that certification and a licence to practice, as in France. Germany and also Australasia, would help: this might come to the UK eventually as a result of European law. It was also suggested that broadcasters who subsidise receiver costs (e.g. BSkyB) will offer free servicing or equipment replacement in order to maintain their subscriber base.
A point made was that with sixty million TV receivers currently in use in the UK, and the relatively poor DTV takeup clsewhere in the world, the changes are not going to happen overnight.
It was an interesting conference that provided much food for thought. At its conclusion, there was a strong sense of recognition and awareness of the problems that lie ahead. RETRA hopes to arrange further service conferences and seminars in the future.

## RETRA president Chris Keeble talks

 to delegates.

## continued from page 783

Fig. 1: Basic block diagram of a colour monitor.


Fig. 2: A typical digiral (ITL) video driver circuit.


SVGA monitors, the most common types encountered these days.

## Power Supplies

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of a typical colour monitor. It will look very familiar to anyone reading this article. Most monitors have a chopper power supply that provides outputs at around $6.3 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}, 87 \mathrm{~V}$ (HT) and 135 V . I've come across a few older monitors that have a series-regulator power supply, but these tend to be early types and you probably won't encounter one in normal servicing.
The power supply is normally conventional in design, but mention should be made of power-saving systems. The idea is similar to a TV set that switches itself to standby if the tuner doesn't receive a signal for a given length of time. Unlike a screen saver, which is a piece of software designed to avoid phosphor bum, the power-saving system is built into the monitor, switching it to the standby mode in which it consumes less power. The monitor needs some sort of signal from the PC to let it know when to go into standby. Two systems are in relatively common use.

## DPMS

The first is the Display Power Management System (DPMS), which was developed by the Video Electronic Standards Association (VESA). This system has four
states: on, standby, suspend and off. DPMS controls the monitor by disabling the sync signals. With line sync missing and frame sync present the monitor goes to standby and remains in this state until it is returned to on (for example if a key on the PC's keyboard is pressed) or it is asked to change to the suspend mode. This is done by restoring the line sync pulses while disabling the frame sync pulses. The monitor uses less power in the suspend than in the standby state.

## Nutek System

The second system in relatively common use is the Swedish Nutek system. This has the advantage that it's not necessary to manipulate the signals from the video board in the PC. It is activated by a lack of blue video input, which can be accomplished by using a screen saver that blanks the screen. If there's no blue signal for a given period of time, a Nutek monitor will switch to its first power-saving state, in which it consumes about 80 per cent of its normal power consumption. If the lack of blue continues, the monitor switches to its second power-saving state, which usually means shutting off everything except the CRT's heaters and the microcontroller chip. This second state generally lowers the power consumption to about ten per cent of normal. When the monitor detects a blue signal it retums to its normal operating state (if a screen saver is used to remove the blue signal, this will happen when the mouse is moved or a key is pressed).

## Video Drive Circuitry

The video drive circuits used in most analogue colour monitors are basically the same as those used in colour TV sets, so no more need be said about them. Monochrome and digital (TTL) colour monitors are slightly different. They use a digitally-coded signal at each input, sometimes with an additional intensity signal, rather than the analogue input signal used in TV sets and the more modern (analogue) colour monitors. This means that the electron gun is either switched on (when a digital one is present) or off (when a digital zero is present), with no provision for turning the gun on partially. As a result, the number of colours that can be displayed is extremely limited.
Fig. 2 shows a typical digital (TTL) video driver circuit. QI at the input amplifies the signal received via the video cable to a level that's suitable to drive ICI. This is a simple logic chip that's used to clean up the incoming signal. VR1 acts as a contrast control, by varying the amplitude of the output from ICI and thus the difference between light and dark. The output from ICl is fed to the video output stage. which is based on transistors Q2 and Q3. This amplifies the signal to a level suitable to drive the CRT.

## Frame Timebase

An important difference between the frame oscillator used in a TV set and a monitor is that the former is freerunning, synchronised by the frame sync pulses. In many monitors however the oscillator generates a single sawtooth waveform each time a frame sync pulse arrives.
Fig. 3 shows a circuit of this type, with an SCS (silicon controlled switch) as the oscillator. When a negativegoing frame sync pulse arrives at the gate of the SCS it switches off and the two $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors charge from the 53 V supply to produce a positive-going sawtooth. When this reaches a certain amplitude the SCS switches on again, shorting out the charging capacitors. Feedback from Q1 linearises the sawtooth, with VR1 and VR2

providing height and lincarity adjustment. The following transistor pairs (Q2/3. Q4/5 and Q6/7) amplify the sawtooth waveform and drive the scan coils. Note that the use of discrete transistors, rather than a power chip, is far more common in monitors than in TV sets.

## Line Timebase

As with the frame timebase, the line oscillator in a monitor may run only when line sync pulses are present. With many monitors an internalbreak in the video lead is a common cause of no line output stage operation and thus no picture.
Apart from the need for sync pulses to be present to fire the oscillator, the line timebase circuitry used in most monitors operates in the same way as that in a colour TV set. lit is worth mentioning however that the

EHT is frequently higher in a monitor than in a TV set with the same CRT size.

## In Conclusion

If you decide to have a go at repairing computer monitors, this article will hopefully help you to avoid some of the traps that can befall anyone who thinks, as I did, that a monitor is simply a TV set with bits missing. While this is largely true, many hours can be wasted with an apparently dead monitor that suddenly springs into life when it's connected to a PC! Nothing can replace a good service manual of course. But a knowledge of what goes on in a monitor and the differences between monitors and TV sets should enable many of the more basic repairs to be carried out despite not having service information to hand. Good luck!

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## Sony KVM1620U

The customer said that there was sometimes a blank screen with no sound. Sony TV sets in particular produce a blanked screen when there is loss of the signal or sync pulses etc. So when the fault finally appeared I selected the tuning mode via the remote control unit. Sure enough tuning drift could be seen.

Where to start? The 33V tuning voltage supply stabiliser was checked and found to be OK. A replacement tuner was then fitted but the fault, which could take a few hours to return, was still present. Eventually the cause was narrowed to the 2SC2712G surfacemounted transistor Q104 (equivalent to the BC846) and the $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor C148. These components are in the variable tuning voltage supply. M.J.C.

## Hitachi G8Q Chassis

"No sound or vision" the customer had said. When the setting of the first anode preset was turned up a blank raster appeared. So I jumped to the incorrect conclusion that there was a programming error. I fitted a switch to the remote control chip's pins, but no programming sequence came up on the display. On closer inspection the cause of

## TV

 Fault Findingthe fault was found to be a dryjointed connection to the sleeved wire that links the 8 V supply to the text board and the 5 V regulator IC001 (supply to the tuner). M.J.C.

## Alba CTV842

This 14 in . portable produced a snow'y screen with no sound or picture. Retuning made no difference, and checks at the tuner then revealed that the variable tuning voltage was missing. This led me to transistor Q107, which integrates the tuning voltage. Its $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ collector load resistor R108 was open-circuit.

This set is fitted with the Nikkai TLG144R chassis. M.J.C.

## Sharp DV5105

One of these sets was stuck in standby with the red/green LED flickering. The cause of this was the main microcontroller's reset chip ICl004, which was oscillating. My circuit diagram shows D1005 in the associated circuitry replaced with a link and R1053 as 1 kS 2 . But the set had D1005 in place and R1053 as a link. Changing these components to correspond with the circuit diagram cured the fault.

While the set was on soak test the 15 V supply at C754 drifted. So zener diode D754 (6.2V) was also replaced. R.P.

## ITT Monoprint BNN Chassis

One of these sets was slow in producing a channel display, sound or a picture from a cold start. It worked normally after the third attempt. The raster, HT etc. all came up quickly when the fault was present.

I decided to check the memory and microcontroller reset circuit (transistors T1405/6 and associated components) carefully. As T1406 had only 0.65 V between its base and emitter, it didn't switch on. A
replacement transistor made no difference, and the associated resistors were all within tolerance though T1406's emitter resistor R1420 read $85 \Omega$ instead of $82 \Omega 2$.

A few calculations showed that T1406's drive was marginal at best. So the value of its base drive resistor R1427 was reduced from $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This cured the fault. R1420 had possibly started life at much closer to $82 \Omega$, which would have given T1406 an extra 20 miV of drive.

Non-teletext models are likely to be immune from this problem, as the current that flows via R1420 is lower. R.P.

## Tatung 160 Chassis

The symptom with this 20 in . set was line collapse accompanied with smoke. The line scan coupling capacitor C406 ( $0.39 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V ) had split in half. Its value is $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ with 16 in . sets. J.E.

## Mitsubishi CT21M1TX

This set had no audio output. The cause was found on the power supply board, where Q952 (2SA950) was leaky collector-toemitter. It's the regulator for the 22 V supply to the audio output stage. J.E.

## Sony KV2256 (PE3 Chassis)

Each time it was switched on this set was slightly off tune.
Gradually, over a minute or two, it produced a good picture. When the 33 V supply at D005 was checked I found that the voltage rose gradually from 26 V to 32 V . The supply comes from a rectifier circuit that consists of D652, R651 and the $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir capacitor C 652 .
Replacing this capacitor cleared the fault. J.S.R.

## Mitsubishi CT2555

Despite dealing with all the dryjoints on the IF panel there was
still severe patteming. Replacing C920 and C925 cleared the fault. J.S.R.

## Hitachi NP84CQ Mk 2 Chassis

The R2M overvoltage protection diode ZD953 was short-circuit. So 1 replaced the STR4211 regulator chip IC901, the 2.7 V zener diode ZD910 and ZD953. The set then came to life, but the HT was high at 126 V instead of 111 V . This was cured by replacing C $908(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 160 V ) in the feedback control loop. J.S.R.

## Philips 2A Chassis

The problem with one of these sets was that the contrast couldn't be turned down. Although the contrast control voltage at pin 2 of plug M1 (the output from the CITAC module) varied, there was no variation at pin. 7 of the TDA3561A colour decoder chip. When diode D6492 (OF449) was lifted to isolate the beam limiter circuit from the contrast control normal operation was restored. D6492 was leaky. P.B.

## Philips G110 Chassis

If there is a line output stage short that's not caused by a faulty line output transistor or transformer, check the scan coupling/correction capacitor C2550 ( 390 nF ) by replacement. I have known this capacitor to go both short- and open-circuit. P.B.

## Grundig CUC740 Chassis

For intermittent loss of sound, check whether the $+G$ supply goes missing when the fault is present. If so, the cause of the trouble is usually faulty relay contacts. The fault can clear temporarily when the chassis is moved or the relay is tapped. P.B.

## Philips G90 Chassis

If the set is dead, check for cracks in the print by the line output transistor's heatsink. The track most likely to break is the one that provides the line output stage's 95 V supply. To prevent the PCB being strained any more, make sure that the lower back retaining screws are fitted. Otherwise the cabinet can flex when the set is on its stand. P.B.

## NEI 2041TXS etc

The customer complained about pulling at the top of the picture when he used one of these sets for playback with a GoldStar VCR. The fault can be cured by changing
the value of R560 from $220 \Omega$ to $100 \Omega$. This resistor is not marked, but can be found at the rear of the set between link K100 and a green delay line. M.K.

## Hitachi CPT2026 (NP83CQ Chassis)

There was a blank screen with the sound OK. When the setting of the first anode preset was upped a raster with flyback lines appeared. As the setting was then reduced. first a picture appeared then it was lost. We found that someone had fitted a BU508AF line output transistor instead of a BU508DF

With a BU508AF fitted, line flyback pulses were being fed back to IC701. This upset the field blanking. M.K.

## GoldStar CF25C22F (PC33J Chassis)

There was excessive width with bowing at the sides. As C413 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had obviously been subjected to stress I fitted a replacement. This restored correct width, but the new capacitor very soon overheated and bulged like the original. So I switched off and looked at the circuit diagram again. As a result 1 removed the scan-correction capacitor C405 and checked it out of circuit. The reading was low at $0 \cdot 128 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. This was obviously why C413 had failed. With two new capacitors fitted the width and EW correction could be set up correctly, and cramping at the left-hand side of the screen also disappeared. These two capacitors are in the line scan coupling circuit. M.K.

## Toshiba 1450TB

There was field collapse and the line was short by 1.5 in. at each side. 1 checked the 8 V supply at the output of IC480 (MC7809BT) and found it low at 3.9 V . This supply feeds the multi-purpose chip IC501, which amongst other things provides the field and line drives. The set worked normally when a new MC7809BT IC had been fitted. M.K.

## Sharp DV3760H

There was no output from the power supply because the 1N4997 HT rectifier diode D601 was leaky The part no. is DX0515BM. G.P.

## Hitachi C2564TN (G10Q Chassis)

The standby LED was pulsing and a check on the standby supply showed that it varied with each flash. The
cause of the trouble was the CNX82 optocoupler OPTOI, part no. T548009, which relays the power on/off command to the isolated side of the power supply. The LED in OPTOl was open-circuit. G.P.

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

This set worked happily enough in the AV mode, but when an attempt was made to select an off-air channel it would shut down then come back on again with a display of snow. The MSP2410-08 multisound processor chip IC1401 tumed out to be the culprit, although the voltages around it and the data lines all seemed to be OK. G.P.

## Sony KV2705UB (QE1 Chassis)

The 135 V HT supply was found to be low at only 80 V , and a scope check showed that there was considerable ripple across the HT reservoir cpacitor C652 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V ). A new capacitor cleared the fault. G.P.

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

This set continually started up then shut down because the line drive was being switched on and off by the microcontroller chip. Voltage checks at the various digital ICs showed that the reset line to some of them was low at around 3.8 V instead of 5V. The MSP2410-08 multi-sound processor chip IC1401 was pulling its reset input (pin 10) low. Replacing IC1401 cured the fault. G.P.

## Ferguson ICC6 Chassis

The picture was being blanked out intermittently because the fastblanking pin of IV01 was going high. The cause of the fault was traced to the BC 858 B surfacemounted transistor TV92. G.P.

## Matsui 1436

There were no signs of life with this set. I found that the standby transformer T650 had an open-circuit winding. Its part no. is 558400601 . G.P.

## Hitachi C2118T

These sets were originally covered in my article in the June 1994 issue of Television. Here are two further faults that are worth putting on record. If the HT rises after the set has been on for a few minutes, the set then reverting to standby, it's worth replacing C906 (4.7uF, 250 V ). The $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor previously mentioned (R909) is the usual culprit, but this capacitor has start-
ed to produce similar symptoms.
If intermittent field bounce is causing a bit of a headache and the MC7809 9V regulator (IC703) has been checked for dry-joints, replace it. This device does get rather hot and suffers as the months go by. M.L.

## Hitachi C2864TNZ

Slow or no start-up from cold can be caused by C 909 in the power supply. It's a $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor rated at 25 V , and is mounted very close to R902 and R902A. These two parallel-connected, $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors get quite hot, damaging C909. Its replacement will usually cure a no start-up problem. M.L.

## Ferguson ICC8 Chassis

The set was stuck on ch. 02 with a snowy raster. A new microcontroller chip and 8 MHz crystal were tried but this made no difference. As checks in the microcontroller circuit suggested that everything was OK, attention was turned to the text board. After unloading IV02's SCL and SDA lines a picture came up. A new SDA5243 chip restored normal operation. M.C.

## Akai CT2585 (Nokia 2BF IIONN Chassis)

One of these sets caused us some concern. It first came in dead with a faulty line output transistor and loads of dry-joints which we assumed were the cause of the transistor's failure. We fitted a new transistor, dealt with the dry-joints, gave the set a short test then retumed it. Next day it was back again with the same fault.

After fitting another transistor we ran the set for a while. It then started to produce an arcing noise with interference on the picture. It seemed likely that the line output transformer was arcing internally. Wrong! A lot of time was wasted, then our luck changed - an identical set came in because of a width problem (more dry-joints).

We were now able to swap components to see if the fault could be transferred from the first set to the second one. This eventually proved that the BC337-25 line driver transistor T507 was the cause of the trouble. M.Dr.

## Grundig CUC70 Chassis

The power supply in one of these sets had failed, with a short-circuit BU208A chopper transistor. As a precaution, in addition to fitting a new transistor we replaced R646 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), the TDA4600 chopper
control chip. C631 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). C633 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and $\mathrm{C} 647(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.

At switch-on the power supply blew up. Extensive checks failed to reveal any problem on the primary side of the power supply, but we found that R661 ( $0.15 \Omega$ safety) on the secondary side was open-circuit. There are only two outputs on the secondary side, 18 V and 152 V . With R661 open-circuit there's no 18 V supply and relay 651 cannot operate. As a result there is no HT supply to the line output stage, leaving the power supply with no load whatsoever. Switch-mode circuits don't like this situation: the result is instant destruction at switch-on. M.Dr.

## Panasonic TC1631 (U4 Chassis)

The customer's complaint was "no sound". On testing the set we found that there was another fault. When the search button was pressed the sweep would search up the band, but when a station was found the search failed to stop. The two faults were quickly linked: Q1212 on the tuning panel was turned fully on, muting the sound - this is the interstation mute transistor. It receives its bias from Q1217, which turned out to be OK.

There's no circuit description in the manual, but we figured that when the voltage at pin 12 of connector M6 goes high the sweep should stop and the sound mute should be released. This voltage did rise when a station was found, but the sweep didn 't stop. The stop signal is generated by Q502/3/4 on the main PCB. When the base of Q504 was shorted to chassis the fault cleared. The three transistors were OK, the cause of the trouble being the associated $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor C513 which had gone very low in value.

A new capacitor restored the sound and the tuning, but we then found that the sound was at maximum and couldn't he turned down. When the up/down keys were used, the analogue output at pin 14 of the SN76730N sound up/down decoder chip IC1203 failed to vary. So it seemed that this IC was faulty Quite by accident we found that pin 15 could be used to control the volume, the only difference being that volume control worked in reverse the down key increased the volume while the up key decreased it.

As the SN76730N seems to be obsolete we put it to the customer that we could repair his set but the volume controls would work in
reverse. When he agreed to this we swapped over the connections to pins 14 and 15. It was also necessary to add a $100 \Omega$ resistor across R1261 to centralise the volume control range. M.Dr.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

If the TIPL 791A chopper transistor TR6 is short-circuit, check R101 $(1-2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W})$ in the snubber network. You will usually find that it has gone open-circuit. Replace these items and also R102 ( $1.2 \Omega$ WW), R88 ( $1.8 \Omega \mathrm{WW}$ ) and 1 C 4 (TEA2018A). Check D8, D10 and D23 (all type 1 N 4001 ) and R95 (100 )

One nasty point with this chassis is the use of live heatsinks for the chopper and line output transistors. M.Dr.

## Sanyo CBP2180 (A5

Chassis)
This set suffered from field foldover at the top of the screen. The cause was a dry-jointed chassis connection at the 12 V regulator IC552. M.M.

## Mitsubishi CT2532TX

## (Euro 4 Chassis)

One of these sets wouldn't store the tuning. A check on the M58630P memory chip IC702 showed that its -31 V supply was missing at pin 2. This comes from the sub power supply, where pin 4 of the chopper transformer was open-circuit. Fortunately the break was at the connecting pin and could be repaired. M.M.

## Ferguson TX 100 Chassis

"Gone off with a bang, and a smell of burning" said the voice on the phone. A visual inspection revealed that the HT smoothing capacitor C129 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) had exploded. A replacement restored normal operation. M.M.

## Mitsubishi CT25A2STX

One of these sets suffered from intermittent loss of the luminance signal. At first it seemed that a dryjoint was likely to be the cause, but the culprit was actually Q202 (J501). M.M.

## Sony KVA2512U (AE1C Chassis)

Intermittent loss of colour was the problem with one of these sets. We are familiar with the fault on earlier models, but this chassis uses a digital comb filter on a highly complex board. Fortunately the decoder section is in analogue form. There are
two crystals, two trimmers and a surface-mounted J-legged TDA4650 chip here. Replacing these five items and setting up provided a complete cure. M.M.

## Ferguson ICC7 Chassis

This set came to me from another dealer. It had two faults. He had replaced the mains switch, but said that the set still wouldn't start every time. The replacement switch was faulty: another one put this right.

The second fault was also intermittent. The picture and sound would both go, leaving odd black and white dots and lines on the screen. When the fault was present, I found that flexing the PCB in the area of the tuner made the fault come and go. As there were no dry-joints on the main board the tuner and IF modules were removed and dismantled. The tuner seemed to be OK, but the IF module had a single coil with two of its pins dry-jointed. M.M.

## NEI 2131TX (Indiana 100 Chassis)

The customer complained of a flash, a puff of smoke and a dead
set. On inspection I found that the line output transistor Q600 was short-circuit while the line scan coupling/correction capacitor C604 was dry-jointed at one end. Because of the dry-joint, C609 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had exploded, D604 (BA157) had gone short-circuit and R609 (10kת) had burnt up. These components form a network in parallel with C604. Replacing all these items restored normal operation. M.M.

## Samsung C1212R

This set was a catalogue return and had done the rounds before it arrived on my bench. The problem was failure to start, because there was no start-up output at pin 8 of the TMP47C433AN3842 microcontroller chip IC105. As its 5 V supply was spot on and there was a normal waveform across the 4 MHz crystal I obtained and fitted a replacement chip.

Result - nothing! The start-up signal now reached the power supply, but it still refused to start. While I was checking around the power supply and the line output stage I noticed that the line output transformer's internal windings and
connections differed from those in the circuit diagram. The transformer was a perfect fit, and the soldering looked to be original. As I could find no other reason for the failure to start I obtained a new transformer. When I checked its connections they agreed with the diagram. Everything worked when it was fitted. D.A.C.

## Philips G110 Chassis

There was sound but no picture, just a blank raster. The 200 V supply smoothing resistor R3375 ( $180 \Omega$ ) on the tube base panel was open-circuit because the TEA5101A/P RGB output chip IC7465 was faulty. D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

As the setting of the contrast control was turned up towards the normal level it produced the effect of progressive picture overloading. At the maximum setting the picture was overlaid with black horizontal bars and there was also an audio buzz. After some time I found that there was a break in an earthing print track, where it leaves the customer controls adjacent to the colour control. D.A.C.


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# What a Life! 

## Don sees a man cry for the first time and recalls some lighter moments since his last column

|was talking to John Stacey, who is about my vintage, the other day. He has been self-employed down Devon way for more years than he cares to recall. Like me, he came into the trade when the only TV was BBC in monochrome. He had some interesting tales to tell.

John recalled going out to demonstrate an electric shaver to a farmer. The farmer took his time trying it, then said "I've a good mind to buy it but, tell me, will it do my toenails without any trouble?"

On another occasion he showed


Algey delivers an ITT portable's handle ...
up at a caravan to repair a set, with a mate. They had to wait outside the door while its owner, a young lady, got dressed. When she finally let them in she apologised and added that she often watched TV while undressed.
"I hope they can't see me at the BBC"' she said, "they can't, can they?"
"Well, it's not something we put about" his mate replied, "because it's a trade secret. But, yes, they can."

Things can go wrong for all of us of course. I recall an occasion when, towards the end of an evening spent making deliveries. my mate Algey and I decided to pop into the Magpie for a drink. There was just one set left to deliver, a 14 in . ITT portable. Its plastic cabinet had a moulded handle.

The house we took it to was fronted by a lawn. This had a path with a row of fenceposts and an ornamental chain leading to the front door. Algey, refreshed by his pint, found a burst of energy. He jumped out of the van with the set, ran up the path, and jabbed his thumb on the bellpush. As he did so, he brought the set up ready to hand it over. It hit the nearest post of course, and when the customer opened the door he found Algey holding a neatly severed plastic handle. The rest of the set was on his front step.

The man's face produced a show I shall never forget. It displayed a sequence of just about every conceivable expression from a smile of greeting to one of sheer disbelief. Algey's plight was also something to behold.

## Cash and Carry

In later years I discouraged house calls in favour of providing a cash and carry service. This led to the discovery that about two thirds of
my customers had bad backs. Those who didn't had no idea how to carry a set - with the tube's face towards your chest - and because I grew tired of their antics I usually took the set from our rack and carried it to the waiting car.

One day a young pap called in, paid for his repaired set then started to prance around it, wondering where to start.
"Don't worry" I said, "I'll carry it out for you - I've done it often enough." I hoisted the set, lifted it up against my chest and sped off towards the door. As I reached it, the set's mains lead caught on the door handle, yanking the set from my hold. It landed with quite a crunch.

I've never seen a man cry before. and felt about an inch high.

There was a fortunate end to this story. The damage was confined to the cabinet, and another of my customers was a professional frenchpolisher. He made it look like new, for just $£ 3$, all in a day. But it cost me a lot in extra work. I had to strip everything out of the cabinet, including the tube, then fit it all back again.

The customer, who scrutinised the set in vain for signs of damage, made a complete recovery!

## Miss Drudge - 2

One of our customers is a formidable old woman who lives in a chair in front of her TV set. This is permanently on, so that she can resume her viewing whenever she wakes from her doze. The other day we had another call from her ageing daughter Miss Drudge.
"Mother's set is playing up again, Mr Bullock" she said flatly. "Can you come as quickly as possible?"

Because I felt sorry for her, I called round right away. The old woman, now well into her eighties, was sitting as usual with her shawl
over her legs, looking at the screen
The set, a Ferguson 22D1 (TX100 chassis), had a picture. But its geometry was awful. There was $t 00$ much width, EW distortion and a band of line frilling. When either the width control RV72 or the pincushion control RV71 was moved the band of frilling would shift up and down the screen - in addition to affecting the width and EW correction slightly.
"Tell him I can't watch that" the old woman said.
"Mr Bullock knows you can't watch it, Mother" the daughter replied. "That's why he's here." She looked utterly worn out.

I had to take the set back to the workshop where son Paul, who now works with Steven, tackled it. He found that he could remove the frilling completely. But the set's line linearity then became terrible. After a good deal of checking he found the cause of the trouble. R143, the $6.8 \Omega$ safety resistor in the feed to the line driver stage, had risen in value to some $330 \Omega$. A new resistor plus setting up produced a good picture.

When I took the set back and connected it up the scowl left the old woman's face.
"Tell Mr Bullock I'm very pleased" she told her daughter.
"Mother is very pleased, Mr Bullock" Miss Drudge said flatly. "Now I must pay you."

As I left I reflected on the hopeless life Miss Drudge led.

## Mitsubishis

Esse Phipps drew up outside in a huge Mitsubishi car. She got us to collect her TV set from it. This wasn't easy - it was a 25 in . Mitsubishi colour set, Model CT2534 (Euro 4 chassis).
"Dratted thing won't go" she said in her cut-glass voice. "Too bad, what?"

The set was stuck in standby. After some routine checks we found that the cause of the trouble was in the line output stage. The 2SD1877 linc output transistor Q552 tested perfectly, which led us to the transformer (T553). When we took it out we found that pins $1,2,6$ and 7 were all shorted together, linking the HT supply to chassis.

We ordered a new transformer from SEME, at a very reasonable price. It arrived by return. But when we fitted it the fault was still present.

We spent a good deal of time searching for a further short. Even-
tually, as there was nothing else left to check, we tested the line output transistor again. It was dead short! A replacement restored normal operation.

When Esse returned to collect it she said that she would be bringing her Mitsubishi VCR in for service. "I'd have everything Mitsubishi if I could" she trilled. "I'm going to buy a speedboat soon. Is there a Mitsubishi one?"
"Sure to be" I said.
"I've been thinking" Steven said afterwards. "I've had that fault sequence before with this chassis. The transistor tests OK then, after replacing a faulty transformer. the transistor is found to be dead short. We'd better replace both items together next time."

## Fidelity ZX3000 Chassis

"Time we saw the back of this one" said Steven, hauling a Fidelity CTM2000T (ZX3000 chassis) on to the bench. No vision, sound or channel display was the complaint.

Some quick checks showed that the 12 V supply was missing. We discovered a bad dry-joint at the MC7812 regulator, which is mounted on a heatsink close to the line output transformer. This wasn't clear initially, because the regulator is hidden by the infuriating plastic cradle in which the panel sits.

## A NordMende Portable

Hazel Nutt is one of those modern girls - big, tall, fit looking and outgoing.
"It's this telly" she announced. "It's got a permanent wave. Ha ha ha!" She shuffled and leant over on her long legs, like a demented wick-et-keeper.

The set was horrible too. An old NordMende colour portable, Model 1534 (F10 chassis). We gave the HT circuitry the once-over and found a dry-joint at the negative side of the HT bridge rectifier's $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor CP11.
Resoldering this joint clear-ed the fault.

When Hazel returned to collect the set she was dressed for hockey and was carrying a stick thing.
"Do you play hocky much, Mr Bullock?" she asked.
"Never seem to get the time, unfortunately" I replied, stepping back a bit. "But I think Steven and Paul do, er, don't you lads?"

But they had disappeared.

## The Pop Hopeful

Our final visitor that day was Seth

Mutt, who aims to be a pop singer as soon as his IQ rockets to 25 . He carries a guitar everywhere, but has yet to discover how to play it. He humped in a huge, 26 in . Loewc Contour S124 colour receiver (C8500 chassis).
"When I swishes 'im on, like, the lickol light ' $d$ come on, then 'e'd go out" he said. "Har, har, har. Auhhh."

Steven backed off. Being of sterner stuff, I booked the set in and waved him out.
"We'd better look at this set together" I said to Steven when he finally poked his face around the workshop door. "Help me on to the bench with it, will you. We'll put it on your side, shall we?"

I handed him a screwdriver to get the back off. "I could do with a cup of tea" I said, "couldn't you?" When he nodded I skipped off to make it.

When I returned with the tea Steven was working around the TDA4600 chopper control chip. "Its supply at pin 9 is varying" he said.
"Find out why" I suggested, ever helpful. Before long he took out the relevant reservoir capacitor, C626 ( $100 \mathrm{uF}, 25$ ), and gave it to me to test.
"Varies as you watch the meter" I said. Between $15-30 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Guess it's faulty.

He shot me a sideways look and fitted the replacement I handed him. When he switched the set on there was EHT but no brightness or sound. "I'll up the first anode voltage" he said, "without bothering to mark the preset's position." 1 saw the look of perversity in his face. Bit like Greeneyes, I thought. As expected, there was field collapse.
"No sound, no field scanning' I said, mainly to display my powers of observation. "Must be a common cause."

He carried out some checks around the TDA1872A field timebase chip I561 and soon found that the 12 V supply was missing. When he traced the source of this he camc to the LM7812 regulator chip 1553. There was an input here but no output.

I handed him a replacement. When he'd fitted this there was sound and field scanning. After adjusting the first anode supply preset, which I'd hoped would give him trouble, there was a good picture.
"That was an intensive bit of work, wasn't it?" I commented. "I'd like another cup of tea. How about you?"

He looked at my empty mug, then at his own. "Haven't touched mine yet. Don't seem to have had time."


Reports from
I. Field

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## VAN E1428NC

There were ragged verticals and a sort of whingeing noise came from the power supply. As the UC3842 control chip in the chopper circuit receives its supply, also feedback for regulation purposes, from the transformer it seemed logical to suspect the electrolytic capacitors used in this circuitry. These are C509 (474F, 50V) and C512 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ). C509 looked OK visually, but when given a whiff of freezer its capacitance vanished. C512 was fine but we replaced it anyway. They are both $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types. When we powered up however the fault was little changed. A replacement mains rectifier reservoir capacitor completed the repair. It's C506 ( $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

I suspect that had we replaced C506 only we would have ended up with a power supply rebuild. I.F.

## Philips 1565D

No contrast was the complaint. In fact the contrast control worked all right but the brightness was flat out. with flyback lines and the control having no effect. R737 $(150 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ at the lower end of the brightness control network was open-circuit. I.F.

## Tatung TM4401

The cause of no display was a faulty EW pincushion correction circuit. We found that TR416 (2SB1375/2SB1015), TR415 (2SC2229) and TR412 (2SD2125/2SC2893A) had all

Monitors
failed. Should you get this fault, make sure that you replace coil L401 or the same thing will probably happen again. O.G.

## Mitac 1766PD

When this monitor was switched on with no signal input from the PC it remained in the standby mode, as normal, with the amber standby LED glowing. When signals were applied via the 15 -pin D connector the monitor ticked quietly, like a/ clock, instead of coming to life. A check in the line output stage showed that the BU2025DF transistor was short-circuit.

It is easiest to replace the transistor by unsoldering its legs from the PCB then removing the two screws that secure its heatsink to the chassis and the transformer. The heatsink can then be lifted out with the transistor still attached to it. In this case the transistor's heatsink securing bolt was loose. It thus provided poor thermal conductivity.

As we couldn't find any other problems we fitted a new transistor - with a generous amount of heatsink compound. After doing this and applying an input signal the monitor worked correctly: the amber standby LED went out and the green OK LED switched on. J.E.

## Model 72G9140

I have repaired a number of these monitors but still don't know who made them - only the model number is printed on the back.

This one was dead. lts power supply refused to get going because one of the two $32 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors was open-circuit. They are easy to recognise, being the large stand-off resistors mounted near the chopper transformer. Renew them both. J.E.

## Tafung TM3401

This monitor was brought in because it was thought to be dead. It worked all right with our test computer, and went off when the
signal input cable was disconnected. This is standard practice - these monitors have shutdown control from the PC. It works by switching off the supply to the line driver transistor.

The switching circuit is mounted on a small PCB near the line output transformer. In this case the cause of the fault was incorrect settings in the computer's BIOS (Basic Input/Output System). C.W.

## Dell VC2E

The customer's complaint was "low height in Windows, OK in DOS". On checking we found that the reduced height was caused by the refresh rate being used for Windows. One of the height skeleton presets along the back of the motherboard had disintegrated. We replaced VR400, VR401 and VR404 with more substantial presets. A.S.

## Tafung TM3401

The cause of lack of width and EW correction was traced to a highresistance $33 \mu \mathrm{H}$ RF choke in the line timebase. It had apparently been added to the circuit as an afterthought, as there was no component reference number. A.S.

## Peacock 17PRO

If the power supply is smoking, replace the burnt out filter capacitor X2 and connector M603 which goes with it. While you are about it, check and resolder the Molex pins at M608. New connectors are available from Farnell or RS. A.S.

## Dell VC2E

When this monitor had warmed up its picture wobbled. It also made a vibrating noise. We traced the cause to one or possibly two inductors in the power supply and line timebase circuits. So all suspiciouslooking wound components were 'locked' with Resin-W adhesive, our favourite compond for this purpose - it's non-flammable, and might even meet the CE mark criteria. A.S.

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|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ancosp } \\ \hline 20050 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { sop } \\ 2000}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sta }}$ | cos | 发 | $\substack { 250 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { aic }{ 2 5 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { aic } } } \end{subarray}$ |  | 300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{210 \\ 2120}}{\substack{20}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{3000 \\ 2000}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | \％ois | Sfrast | \％oop | ， | cose |  |  |
|  | beso |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.00}$ |  | － |  |  | TK45 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {SThas }}$ | 通 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | coiz |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{150}$ |  | ${ }^{350}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $c200$ |  | ${ }^{175}$ |  |  |  | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c} { 750 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{500{ 7 5 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 5 0 0 } } \end{subarray}} \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  |  | （e） |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {atara }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | 108 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sp | ${ }^{214}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{138}$ |  | 4 |  | som |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | O200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{12}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2600 \\ 400}}^{200}$ |  | ${ }^{150 \%}$ |  |  | Skres |  |  |  |  | 边 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％ |  |  |
|  | $\substack { 140 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{180 \\ 130{ 1 4 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 0 \\ 1 3 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | － |  |  |  | 2oid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 号 |  |  |  |  |
|  | －130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Taraze3 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 17 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { ciso }}}{\substack{120}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  | ， 16 | （1）ase |  |
|  | 1 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2250 \\ \substack{2050} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 3200 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 130 \\ \substack{350 \\ 2525} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  | （ | ctit | Ataras | 边 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{200 \\ 200} \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ |  | ， 5 | （cicker | comot |  | cen | － | ${ }^{12450}$ |  | \％o\％ |  | coic | （tateme | coico |  | 250 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1200 \\ 2020 \\ 2020 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 |  | $\substack{\text { 300 } \\ \text { ano }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cois |  | \％oo | － |  |  |  |
|  | cinco |  |  |  | cotiso |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Smo }}}^{500}$ |  | coios |  |  |  | ${ }^{3350}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1308 \\ \substack{150 \\ \hline 150} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1300}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1750}$ |  | $\substack{\text { lito } \\ \text { lit }}$ |  |  |  | 77200 | Stick | \％oop |  | 边 | ${ }^{\text {atane }}$ | \％ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{2800}$ |  | ${ }^{32550}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{360 \\ 120}}^{\text {cid }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 仿700 |  | \％ |  | 为 |  | $\substack{2200 \\ 2000}$ |  |  |
|  | cos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 边 | AR12 | 200 |
| H2021 | 3sop | （tarces | ${ }_{\text {cois }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {coin }}$ | cias | ${ }_{\text {csp }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p |  |  |
| TA82 |  | TOA |  | T0 |  | TDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{258854}$ | P |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 |  | P | 2 S |  |
|  |  | tDA1 | $300 p$ | TDA28 |  | tDa47 | 35 |  | 55 | UPC10 | 75 | 25 A | 5 |  | 500 p |  | 0 | ${ }_{2} 5$ |  |
| TA82 |  | TDA12 | 24 | TDA28 | 20 | TDA47 |  | ${ }^{\text {TD }}$ |  | UPCi02 | 230p | 25A |  |  |  | 25 | p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC7}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to | 2 | tDA308 | 20 | TDA4 | 35 | T0 |  | UPCi03 | 150 | 2 S | ${ }_{80}$ | 25A | 225 p | ${ }_{2 S 8631}$ | 40p | ${ }_{2 S C 829}$ |  |
| TA8215 |  |  |  | TDA3083 |  | tidas |  |  |  |  | Op | ${ }^{\text {2S }}$ SA | 700 |  |  | 258632 25633 | 5 p | 2 Cc |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TA88217 }}$ |  | TDA |  | TDA319 |  | TDA48 |  |  |  |  | 110 p 125 p |  |  |  |  |  | p |  |  |
| 20 A |  | toa | 275 | TDA331 | 12 | tal ${ }^{\text {d }} 5$ |  |  | 200 | UPC | 70 p | ${ }_{2}$ | 20 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | 100 p | ${ }_{2 S 86}$ | 0 | ${ }_{2 S C 897}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TAB }}$ |  | TDA |  | TDA34 |  | TDA |  |  |  |  | 11 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S A 8}$ |  | 2 |  |  | P |  |  |
| TA8225 |  | tDa1 |  | tDa350 | 3400 | tDAAB6 |  | TOA |  | UPC117 | 15 | ${ }^{2} 5$ | 20 | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | ${ }_{2} 88673$ | Op |  |  |
| TA822 |  | TDA | 45 | TDA33502 |  | toas |  |  |  | UPC117 | 20 | 2SA |  | 25 | 100 |  | 85 | ${ }^{25 C 941}$ |  |
| TA822 |  | TDA1515A |  | TDA350 |  | TDAA935 |  |  |  | UPC1178 |  | ${ }_{2 S} 2$ |  | ${ }^{2 S A 1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 25 \mathrm{Cg} 944$ |  |
| TA |  | TD |  |  |  | TDA99 |  |  |  | UP |  |  |  |  | 70p |  | \% | ${ }_{2}$ | O\% |
| TAs410 |  | TDAF519 |  |  | 450 | TDA |  |  |  | UPC185 | 40 |  | 250 | 2SA |  |  | p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 p |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 400 | UPC | 350 |  | 100 p |  |  | ${ }_{2 S 8727}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TD |  | TDAS33 |  | TD |  | U | 300 |  | 35p | 2541 |  | ${ }^{258733}$ | $75 p$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | TDA6331 |  |  |  | U |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | 2SA |  | 2587 | 5 p |  |  |
| TA8628 |  | toal5 | 200 | toa356 | 30 | TDA5 |  | T0 |  | UPC121 | 150 p | ${ }_{251} 5193$ | 15 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | ${ }_{2587}$ | 2 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | TDA356 |  | toas |  |  |  | UPC1 |  | 2SA | 25p |  |  | 258 | 5 |  | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SC | 170 p |
| TA86 |  |  | 35 | TDA35 |  |  |  | toa |  | UPC122 | 225 |  |  | 2SA |  | $25 B$ |  |  |  |
| TA8353 | 150 | TDA |  | TDA3 |  | to ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  | UPC | ${ }^{45}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $30 \%$ | 2 CC | 250 |
| TA885 |  | TDA 1553A |  | TDA |  | toas |  | TDAgS |  | UP | 200p |  |  | 2SA |  | 2SB7 | 70p | 2 SC |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25p |  | \% |
| TA |  |  |  | TDA356 |  | T0A583 |  |  |  | UPC1241 | 150 p | 2 SA |  | 2SA |  | 258 | 00p |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{67}$ | tDA3570 | 375 | TDA5s | 17 | TDA | 250 | $\mathrm{UPC}^{124}$ | 150 | 2 2SA |  |  |  | 2 SB | 110 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 75 |
|  |  |  |  | 35 |  | TDA593 |  |  |  | UPC12 |  | 2SA |  |  |  |  | 35p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP |  |  |  |  |  |  | P |  |  |
| TA |  | TD |  | tDA359 |  | tDa6111 | 225 | TEAO6 |  | UPC12 | 24 | ${ }_{254933}$ | 30 p | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | 2 SB | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | $25 C$ | , |
|  |  | To |  | TDA |  | TDA | 75 | TEA10 |  | UPC127 |  | 2 2SA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TBA520 | 12 | TD |  | toa36 |  | toab510 |  | TEAto |  | UPC1297 | 325p | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {SA }}$ |  | 2SA12 |  | 2 SB | $175 \%$ | 2 SC |  |
|  |  |  | 27 | TDA36 |  | toab612 |  |  | 110 | UPC | 32 |  |  | ${ }^{25 A}$ |  | 258 |  | 2 SC |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TE |  | UP |  |  | 50 |  | 15 | 258 |  | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 270 |
|  | 40 | toa | 27 | TDA36 |  | TDA702 | 17 | TEA102 | 150 | UPC1318 | 300 | ${ }_{2}$ SAS | 70 | 2SA123 | 19 | ${ }_{2 S 8825}$ | 135 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC11}$ |  |
| TBAB10 |  | TDA1602a | 40 | TDA365 |  | TDA702 |  | TEA10 |  | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{P}$ C13 | 500 | ${ }^{25} 1$ | 18 p | 2541 |  | 258 | 75 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1$ |  |
|  |  | TDA1670 |  |  |  | toazos |  | TEA103 |  | UPC133 | 32 | 2SA | 60 | $25 A 1$ |  | 2SB6 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25A |  | ${ }^{2} 5$ |  |  | 750 |
|  |  | TOA |  | T0 |  | toap | 20 | tealo |  |  |  | 25 | 30 P | 2 2A13 | 40 | 2 SB | 750 | 2SC11 |  |
| TBA990 |  | TDA1870 | 20 | IDA3710 |  | TDA70 |  |  |  | UPC |  | 2SA | 185 |  |  | 258 | 80 | ${ }^{2 S C}$ | 150 |
|  |  | TDA1872 |  | 37 |  | TDA707 | 175 | TEA106 |  |  |  |  | 60 | 2 S |  | 2 SB | 110 p | 25C1 | 33p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 220 | 2Sc11 | 210 |
|  | 230 | To |  | TDA3 |  | ToA7 |  | TEA | 17 | UPC13 | 25 | $2{ }^{2} 5$ | 25 | 2SA | ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SB8 }}$ | 80 | ${ }_{2}$ SC1213 |  |
| TC91258 |  | TPA1 |  | TD |  | TPA |  |  | 425 | UPC136 |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA |  |  | ${ }_{35}^{45}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCC}}$ | 5 |
| TC913 |  | TDA19 |  | TDA37 | 42 | toaz231A |  | TEA133 | ${ }_{65}$ | UPC1373 | 85 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {SA9 }}$ | 35 p | 2SA1 | 25 | 2S899 | ${ }_{25 p}$ | 2 SC |  |
| ${ }^{135}$ |  | A195 | 17 | 377 | 35 | TDA7233 | 150 | TEA159 | 150 | UPC137 | 200 | 2SA | 25 |  |  | $2{ }^{2} 88$ | 60 | $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |  |  | UPC137 | 180 | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 60 | 2SA |  | ${ }^{2} 58$ |  | 2 SC | 750 |
| TC9142 |  | tDazo | 15 | TDA3780 |  | tDa724 |  | TEA2019 | 110 | UPC13 | 11 | 2SA991 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}$ SA | 20 | 2 S |  | 2 SC 1 |  |
|  |  | tdazo |  | TDA37 |  | TDA725 |  | TEA201 | 200p | UPC 138 | 42 | 2SA992 | 30 | 2SA1 |  | 2 S |  | 2 SC |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TEA202 |  | UPC138 |  |  |  | 2 SA1 |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| TC9449 | 22 | todaz | 12 | TDA3810 |  | ToA7262 | ${ }_{425} 6$ | TEA2 | ${ }^{325 \mathrm{p}}$ | UP |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | 30 | ${ }^{2 S A}$ |  | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{25}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | 42 | toazo |  | tDa33 |  | T0A7272 | 170 | TEAZO2 | 650 | UPC 1403 CA | 650 p | 2SA | 25 | 2 2A | 100 | 258 | 30 p | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |
| TC9151P |  | tDazioto |  | tDa382 |  | TDA7273 |  | teazo | 270 | UPC1406 | 70p |  |  | 2541 | 65 p | 258 |  | ${ }^{25 C 1318}$ |  |
|  |  | TDAZ |  | TDA3840 |  | TDA727 |  | TEA2031 | 125 | UPC142 | 450p | ${ }^{2 S A}$ SA | 5p | 2 2SA | 5 | 2 SB | 100 | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCC} 1325}$ |  |
| 1 |  | TDAZ |  | toas |  | TDA |  | TEA2 |  | UPC | 550 | 2S | 225 | 2SAT | ${ }_{45}$ | 2 SB |  |  |  |
| 156 |  | TJA2040 |  | toaz8 |  | TDA728 |  |  | 450 | UP | 200p | ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ |  |  |  | 258 |  | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ |  |
|  |  | TDA2048 |  |  |  | TDA7302 |  | TEA | 35 | UPC 147 | 75p | 2541 | 859 | 2 2SA |  | 2SB1 | 130 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ |  |
|  |  | TD |  |  |  | TPA731 |  | TEA | 160 | UPC14 | 115 | 2SA10 | 00 | 2SA | 100 | 2S81 | 130 | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 150 |
| TC9164 |  | TO | 1109 | T0 | ${ }_{325}$ | toa731 | 55 | TEA22 | 185 | UPC149 |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA |  | 2SA1 | 75 | 2 SB | 1200 |  | 270 |
| TC9117P |  | tDA2107 |  | TDA405 |  | TDA733 |  | TEA2 | 275p | UPC 150 | 400 | 2 SA10 | 100 p | 2 2SA |  | ${ }^{2} 581$ |  | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 15 p |
|  |  | tDa |  | tpad05 |  | TDA7350 |  | TEA37170 |  | UPC151 |  | ${ }^{2} 51$ | 30p | 25 A | 120 | 2 s | 40 | 2 SC | O |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | T0 |  |  |  | UPC1514CA | 200 | 2SA |  | 2SA | 180 | 2 SB | 160 | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCC}}$ | 5 |
| TC9 |  | TDA22 |  | TDA4100 | 32 | TDA736 |  | TEA | 65 | UPC5 | 25 | - SA 102 |  | 2SA | ${ }_{4}{ }_{75 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S 8}$ |  | 2 SC |  |
|  |  | toaz | 25 | tDaat |  | TDA 7370 V |  | TEA |  | UPC | 12 | 2 2A1 |  | 2 SA | 120 p | 2581 |  | ${ }^{25 C 1}$ | 5 |
| TCEP1 |  | TOA2 |  | tidas |  | TDA7374 |  | EAS | 175 |  |  | 2SA |  | 2SA | 15 | 2581 | 40 | ${ }^{2} 5 \mathrm{SC}$ | O |
| T062382 |  | ToA2 | 17 | TDA4200 |  | TDA81 | 225 | TEA5 | 220 | isa4 | 40 | 2SA | 40 | 2SA1 |  |  | 50 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1394$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | tda4210 |  | toa |  |  |  | 2SA47 | 29 | 2SA | 2Sp | 2SA | 35p | 2SB11 | 65 | 2 SC 1 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {TOP622 }}$ |  |  |  | TDA4260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 p | 25 | 110 | 2581 | 60 | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ |  |
| TD630 |  |  |  | TDA4282 |  | TDAB1 |  | IEA | 225 | 2SA4 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2SA106 | 120 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ | 130 | ${ }^{2581}$ |  | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | 800 |
|  |  | 促 |  | TDA42 |  | TDA | 22 | TEA | 15 | 2 SA | 45 | 25 |  | A1 | 30 | 2581 | 75 | 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | T0 |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  | 254 |  |  |  |  | 㖪 |
| T0A10 | 20 | TDA2 |  | TDA4422 |  | TDAS |  |  | 165 | 2SA4 |  | 2SA 10 |  | 2SA14 |  | ${ }_{2 S 8}$ | 370 |  |  |
| IDA | 15 | TDA2 | 45 | TDA | 30 | TD | 20 | TEA | 200 | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA | 120 p | 2SA107 |  | 2 SA1 |  | 2581 | 40 | 2SC142 | 5 |
| TDA10 |  | tDA2 | 450 | TDA4 |  | T0 |  |  | 200 | 2SA | 35 p | 2SA10 |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SB1}$ |  | $2{ }^{25}$ | 400 |
| TDA 1091 | ${ }^{75}$ | TDA25 | 15 | toasa3 | 150 p | TDA8139 | 200 | TEA563 | 225 | 2SA53 | 200 | 2SA 108 | 30 | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | 22 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SB }}$ | 45 | 2 SC | Op |
|  | 12 | TDA2541 |  | tDa4433 |  | tDas14 | 200 | TEA5640E | 75 | 2SA | 6509 | ${ }^{25 A} 1083$ | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p}$ | 2 SA1 | 30 | $2 \mathrm{SB1}$ | 45 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1$ |  |
| TDAP1 | 11 | PA2 | 11 | TDA4337 | 3000 | TDAB14 | 16 | TEA5001 |  | 2SA | 15 | ${ }^{2 S A 1}$ | 100 p | 2 2SA | 280 p | ${ }^{25}$ |  | 2 SC | P |
| TDA | 14 | tDa2 | 21 | TDAASAC |  | TDAB |  | TEA |  | ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ |  | 25A | 10 | 2SA | 45 | 2S8 | 40 | ${ }_{2 S}$ |  |
| TDA 9020 | 11 | TDA2545 | 12 | tia 4442 | 240 | tDa8160 | 12S | tea6200 | 225 | 2SA57 | 650p | 2SA1093 | 180 | 2SA15 | 280p | 2S812 | 40 | 2 SC 1 | 50 p |
| TDA 1022 | 33 | TDA2546A | 20 | TDA4443 | 26 | TPA |  | TEA6 |  | 2SA | 10 | 2 SA |  | ${ }^{2 S A}$ |  | 2581 | 300 | 2 SC | 0 |
| $1{ }^{10} 1010$ |  | TDA25 | 30 | TDA44 | 225 | TDA8177 |  | TEA541 | 425 | 2SA60 | 150\% | 2SA109 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 88$ | ${ }_{46}{ }^{4}$ | 2SC1 |  |
| TDA | 32 | TDA25 | 17 | TDA445 | 250 p | TOA817 | 300 | TEABA150 | 525 | ${ }^{2} 5156$ | 150 | 2 SA | 13 | A | 55 | 258 | 350 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ |  |
| TOA | 17 | TDA2 | 23 | TDA | 27 | TDA81 | 30 | TEAB | 360 | 2SA | 20 |  |  | ${ }^{25} \times 1$ |  |  | 100 p |  | 5 |
| TD | 16 | TDA25 | - | tDA | 2 | TDAB17 | 75 | TL431 | ${ }_{45}{ }^{4}$ | 2SA63 | 50 | 2SA110 | 250 | ${ }_{2 S A 1}$ | 220 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {Sc37 }}$ | 25 | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | 45 |
| TDA1 |  | T0A25 |  | TDA |  | TDA |  | T49 | 10 | $2 \mathrm{2SA}$ | 60 | 2 2SA1 | 16 | 25 | 250 p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC}}$ | 10 | 2 SC |  |
| TDA10 | 18 | TDA2577A | 200 | TDA4 | 280 p | TDAB191 | 425 p | TLO64 | 4 | 2SA64 | 50 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA | 150 | ${ }^{25 A}$ |  | ${ }_{2 S C} 594$ | 60 | ${ }_{2 S C}$ |  |
| TDA | 11 | TDA257 | 200 | TDA4 | 550 p | TDAB 192 | 27 | T207 | 38 | ${ }_{2} 254$ | ${ }_{15} 5$ | 2 2SA1 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ |  | ${ }_{100}^{90}$ | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 25 | 2SC |  |
| TD | 20 | TDA25 | 130 p | TDA450 | 300 p | TDA8205 | 1250 p | T2083 | 55 | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA6 | 35 | 2SA1 | 40 | 2SA1 | 1 | 2 SC | 10 | 2 CC | 120 |
| T0 | 30 | TDAZ | 170 | TDA450 | 275p | TDA8213 | 275 | TLO84 |  | 2SA6 | 28 D | 2 2SA1 |  | $25 A 1$ | 17 | ${ }^{25}$ | 10 |  | $4{ }^{40}$ |
| TDA105 |  | TOA25910 | 15 | TDAA50 |  | TDA821 | 300 | IPU2732 | 120 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{SAG}$ | 25 | ${ }^{2 S A 1133}$ | 12 | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | 31 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 495$ | 45 | 2SC |  |
| TD |  | TDA 25 |  | TDA4 | 270 | TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ | 225 | TPU2735 | 90 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA | ${ }_{7}^{1000}$ | ${ }_{2 \text { 2SA1 }}$ | 13 | ${ }^{2 S A}$ 2SA1 | 42 | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S C}$ | ${ }_{850}^{25 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S C}$ | , |
| TD | 14 | TDA259 | 200 | TDA45 |  | IDA83 | 600 | UC38 | 80 | 2SA7 | 140 p | 2SA1 | 100 | 2SA | 25 p | 2SC515 | 00 | 15 L | 25 |
| TDA 1068 | 750 | TDA260 | 400 | TOAELS | 37 | TDAB83 | 500 | ${ }^{4}$ | 125 | 25 |  | 2SA1 | 150 | ${ }^{2581}$ | 45 | ${ }^{25}$ | 30 | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | ${ }_{600} 5$ |
| TD | 280 | TDA26 | 25 | TDA4 |  | T0A33 | 250 |  | 220 | ${ }^{2}$ 2SA71 | 280 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }_{2}$ SA11 | 200 | ${ }_{2583}^{2583}$ | 15 | 2SC6 | 100 | ${ }^{2 S C}$ | 25p |
| TD | 275 | TDA 26 | 300 | TDA45 | 20 | TDA8349 | 350 275 | UPC5 | 130 | ${ }^{\text {2SAA }}$ 2S 72 | 50 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA11 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \mathrm{p} \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2} 2584$ | 25 | 2SC | 100 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C}$ | 340 p |
| TDA1083 | 95 | TDA2553 | 225 | TDAs 5 | 225 | TDA8351 | 225 p | UPC556 | ${ }_{80} 8$ | 2SA7 | 20 | 2SA1 | 150 p | 2SB | $8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ SC | ${ }^{3170 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TDAO85 | 178 | TOA26 | 200 | tDass | 30 | TDAB360 | 800 p | UPG | 2200 | 2SA | ${ }^{20}$ | 25A | 228 | 25 | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 25 | 300 p | 2SC | 50 p 600 |
| TDA 1092 | 100 | TDA2670 | 150 | T0A\&60 | 20 | TDAB362 | 200 | UPC575C | 90 | 2SA740 |  | 2SA |  | 2585 | 40 | ${ }_{25}$ | 25 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{C} 162$ | 5 |
| TDA1097 | 475 | T0A2680 | 100 | TPA460 | 18 | TTAB332 | 1200 | UPC577 | 64, | ${ }^{2 S 5 A} 42$ | 450 p | ${ }_{2} 25$ | 150 | ${ }^{2 S 85}$ | ${ }^{800}$ | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{2}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 15p |
|  |  | TD |  |  | 220 p | TDAB37 |  | UP | 190 | 25A7488 |  | 2SA1 | 50 | 2SE544 | 22 p | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{LC}}$ | 15 | ${ }^{25 C 7638}$ |  |
| T0 | 850 | toaz 270 | 20 | TDA4610 | 37 | TDAB380 | 200 | UPC596 | 19 | 2SA754 | 200 | 2SA1173 |  | $2{ }^{2} 58$ | ${ }_{45 p}$ | 2 SC | 350 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC166}$ | 450 p |
| TDA1175. | 175 | TDA2750 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | TD | 425 | TDA83909 | 65 | 10046 | 130 | 2 | 20 | 2SA177 |  | 2S856 | 20 | ${ }_{2 S C 73}$ | 40 | 2SC1694 | P |

JAPANESE TRANSISTORS

\section*{| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |}




## ALL TV \& VIDEO PARTS SOLD ARE REPLACEMENT PARTS



## REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS

| Make | Models | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O.... Hitachl | VT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 86 86, 330, 350, 640, 165, 5030 iDLO1 | FF Rew Idler 6886792 Price 100p |
| Hitachi Order Cod | VT680, $6500,6800,9300,9500$ VT 9700,9900 IDLO2 | Play Idier 68614826861481 Price: 180p |
| Blaupunkt | KIV301, 306. 307, 309. 317, 312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 404, idler 414. 424, 434, 444, 478, 707 |  |
| Gold | GHV $1221,1232,1240,1241,1242,1243,1244,1245,1246,1247$, Ider GHV1248, $8000,8200,8210,8215$ GVHP51, VCP4100, 4130 |  |
| Grundig Nationa | NV230, $250,200,280,370,380$, NV430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, Idiler Arm $V$ 470, $480,630,650,730,780$, NV810, 830, 850, 870,890 , NVG7. | Idler Idler Arm VX 0, |
| Philips Order Code: | VR6460, VR6520, VR6920 | Ider Arm 40340162 |
| Amstrad | VCR7000 <br> VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, VC388, 390, 393, 3300, 8381, 9100, 9300, 9500,9700 <br> : IDL10 | Idier 150280 |
| Sharp |  | Idlor NIDL0005GE22 <br> Price: 100p |
| Philips | VR6540 |  |
| Sharp | VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, VC481, 482, 483, 486, 488, 496, 500, 571, 573, |  |
|  |  | NIDLOOO6GEZZ |
| Örder Code: LDL11 |  | Price: 100 p |
| Akai | VS 10 <br> $3 \mathrm{~V} 23,3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 323 \mathrm{~V} 35,8923,8924,8929,8930$, | Reel lalier |
| Farguson |  |  |
|  | 8931, 8940, 8941, 8942 HR7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655, 7700 IDL20 | Reel Idier PU48967 Reel Idier PU48967 |
| Ordar Cod |  | Prica: 175p |
| Fer | 3V39, 3V30, 3V31, 3V32, 3V353V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8930, 893189338940,3949894289438944 | Take Up Idier |
|  | HR7200. 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610, HRD110, 111, 120, Take Up Idler PU 5140 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Order Code | 10L22 | Price 100p |



REPLACEMIENT IDLER TYRES

| Akai | M32773 | IT01 | Ferguson | PU51380 | 1707 |  | VXP0433 | 1795 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MZ366960J2 | $1 T 02$ |  | PU51402A | 1708 |  | VXP0463 | 1716 | Price: |  |
| Goldstar | VXP0521 | $\Pi 17$ |  | PU55373 | 1709 |  | VXP0521 | 1717 | 20p each | See Page 814 |
| Hitachi | 6861471 | $\pi 03$ |  | PU55374 | IT10 |  | VXP0581 | T18 |  |  |
|  | 6861482 | 1704 | National | VXP0329 | 1711 | Sanyo | 1430662T15620 | IT 19 | 13 p each pack of 10 | - |
|  | 6886971 | 1705 | Panasonic | VXP0343 | 1712 | Sharp | NIDL0005GEZ7 | 1 T 20 |  |  |
| JVC | PU48697B | 1706 |  | VXP0344 <br> VXP0401 | IT13 TT14 |  | NIDLOOO6GEZT NPLY0107GEZZ | T21 TT22 | Packs are for each model | (1) |

## PINCH ROLLERS

|  | Model Price |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ERS $500.605,747,777,920,9$ | NS700 |  |
|  |  |  | OR1ON | 681, 682, 684, 685, 693. VC699, 700. 772, 750, 779. 780. 781, 7810, 782 782MK2, 7822.783 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | C785, 786, 787, 793, 800, 7810, 7822, VCT72. |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{VC150}, 180, \mathrm{VH} 3,33,200,201,205,212,250$. | VC5V3. VCA 100, 102, 104, 131, 140, |
|  |  |  | VH404, 555, 700, 704, 712, 770, 780, 844, 900 , | 170, 202, 203, 211, 234, 303, 501, 502. VCAG02, 5011, VCD801, 802, 851, 852, 881. 882, VCMT3, VCT73. VCT72. |
|  |  |  | VHF2A, VP2948COMB 15000,16000, HVO3, IVH50, NEVH. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | COMB 15000,16000 , HVO3, LVH50, NEVH. NEVHM, NEVHML. | VC220 30, $60.103,105,106,111,113,131$ |
|  |  |  | TVP230FC. VCP, VHOC, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360. $362,400,416,512$, |  |
|  |  |  |  | A10, 35G, $60,103,105,106,111,113,131$, 1, 244, 254, 33, 35, 36, |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{VH} 530,532,535,536,600,630,635,640,665$. | A37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, 47, 48, 50, 505, 51, |
|  |  |  | 730, $735.744,774,790$ <br> VH800, $820,850,888,893,900,930,940,942$, | 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 505, |
|  |  |  | 974, 1012, 1040, 1050, <br> VH1060, 1070, VH1 100, 1120, 1204, 1150, |  |
|  |  |  |  | 320, VCBS97, VCO805, $806,810$.$810.81,865,910, ~ V C S ~$000VCT 310, |
|  |  |  | 1500, 1650, 1800, 2004, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{VH} 3050,4000,4008,4010.4012,4015,4015$, 4020, 4300, 5020, <br> VP 10, 200, 220. 225, 245. VRB21, 925, 1032. 2949, 2959, 2957, 2986, 2979, 2980. VTV300, <br> VX120, 25, 30 | 780, 790, VCA10, 103, 1037, 105, 106, 211, |
|  |  |  |  | CA340, 43, 47, 50, 60, 605, 615, VCDSO5. 15. VCH $30,81,83.85$, CHi365, 87, 910, VCS 1000, VCT212, 310, 10, 510, 610, VCTI314. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PHI | VCTS313 525p |
|  |  |  | VR6460 VA6920 VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023, 185p | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |
|  |  |  |  | SAISHO <br> VHL3, VR1000, 2000, 2500, $3200,3300,3500$. $3600,3650,3800$, VRS 4800 , VRS 5000 165p <br> VR3400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MTSUBISHI <br> HS $12,5300,5424,5600$, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82, HSE12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52. 82. HSM1000, 110, 120. 15 $0,16,170,990,210.23,25,250.27,33,34$. $35,36,37,370,380,45,450,5$ 4, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 68,HSMS2. 9, HSS11, $14,15,17,19,25.5600$. HV | DV855, 356, VR702, 703, 6485, 6585, 6599. 6785. 6880.6948 <br> 165p |  |
|  |  |  |  | AMSUNG |
|  |  |  | VR445, VR6442, VR6542, VR66643, VR6843, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | DV464, 662, VR2220, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334, $2340,2350,2414$, VR2480, 2485, 2486, 2489, |  |
|  |  |  |  | v910, v1510, 520, 611, 616, 621, 626, 900 . 910, VX5i0, 520, 616, |
|  |  |  | 2490, 2498, 2840, $6462,6463,6464,6560$. |  |
|  |  |  | N-1700, VR2870  <br> VR2025, VRG580, VR6591 $165 p$ <br> $165 p$  | V301, 303, 305, 307, 319, 322, V8710, 713. $0,770,977,8220$, VB8225, V1710, 730, 750, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4SSB6, VR3260, 6349, 6448, 6449, 6548, $6 \in 48$ <br> 165p | $0,790,8220,8225.970 . \mathrm{V} \times 710,712$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PSTO3 40205 DV196, 100 VR211, 2135, 212, 213, 223, 296, |  |
| YCR7000, VCR7900, |  |  | 311, 312, 313, | 9001, SX7120, 7121, 7220, 7221, 7230, SX7301, VK8220, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| TV10 165 |  |  | VR3210, 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 53580, 486. 471, 562, 582, 571, 761, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCR1000. 2000, 4500, 4600, 4700, 5200, 6000, 6100. 6200.8600 . <br> VCR8602. 8603, 8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, $8804,9000,9005$, <br> VCR9244, 9340, DD8900, 8904 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 6333. 6467, $5468,6470,6561$ | $60,3261, ~ V 5390, ~ V \times 30,31,32,3560,3561$. $0,375.380$, VXK300, 301, 306, 307, 320 . |
|  |  |  |  | $321,326,330,331,336,337,350,351$, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR6975, 8681, 63S87, 68SBe, 71SB4, 71S85, 72SB8, 72S88, 52S831, 20DV1, 20DV2, 20FW7, $21 \mathrm{DV} 1,21 \mathrm{DV} 2.2 \mathrm{SBO1} ,2 \mathrm{SPO2}, 2 \mathrm{SB11}$, 2SB12, 30DV2, 31DV1, 31DV2, 310V33S802. | (990, 991, 992, S17230. 1240, SVX4000, 3, 504, 600, SX1230, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | X1231, 1260, 1261, 1566, V11560, VPK43. <br> X1230, 1250, 1261. VX1560, 1561. |
|  |  |  | 3SB03. <br> 35805 3SB11 $3581235 B 13$ 300p |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NV100, 180, 300. 330 PX, 332, 333, 340,366, 600, 688, 777, 783, 3321, <br> AG6010, 6015, 6100, $6200,6400,6800$, 7450 165p <br> NV230, 250. 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431, 433. | VR231, 232. 332. 422. 4229, 512, 5229, 722. <br> $165 p$ <br> 7229,723 <br> VR501 <br> PR38 $165 p$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{V}+410,420,428,430,450,498,51 \mathrm{~B}, 520,522$, 530 VाF 770,780 |  |  | C5. 6, 7, SL3000, 8000, 8080, 8200, SLل 10, T6TME, SLTMME 165p |
|  |  |  |  | SLC9, 20, 24, 30, 33, 44. SLHF100. SLF1, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 60, 100. |
|  | VTF150, 155, 180, 185, 250, 255, 260, 265, 280, 285, 350, 351, 355. <br> VTF 350,365 , VTM140, 149, $145,145,210$, <br> 211, 212. 215, 220, 221, <br> VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS390 |  | SANYO <br> VHR1100, 1110, 1150, 1200, 1300, 1500, 2100, 2300, 2370, 2500 |  |
|  |  |  |  | SLF200, SLFGOPS, SLF90E, SLFH150, 850. SLKR8, 95. SLT20ME, SLT30ME. |
|  | VTF 350,365 , VTM $140,141,145,145,210$, <br> 211, 212. 215, 220, 221, <br> VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS390 165p | , | $2300,2370,2500,$ <br> VHR2700, 3330, MVR220 165p |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SLT50ME } & \text { 165p } \\ \text { BMC 100, BMC203, BMCSO0 } & 165 p\end{array}$ |
|  |  | NV7000. 7200, $7800,3050,8150,8170,8200$, | $6010,6500,9100$. <br> VTC9300, VTCM10, 20, 11, 29, 30, 31, 40, 50, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HINAR1 ${ }^{\text {V200, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, } 90 .}$ | $8300,8400,8500,8600$ <br> NV8510, 8620. NVG11, 14, 16. NVG7, 10, 12, | VPR58C0 VHR3 $100.3300,3310,3400,3500,3700,3850$. |  |
|  |  | NV8510, 8620, NVG11, 14. 16, NVG7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 30, 130, 400, | VHR3100.3300, 3310, 3400, 3500, 3700. 3800 . | SLV210, 270, 273, 275, 300, 353, 373, 410. <br> 415, 474, 656, 715. |
|  |  | AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 22.00, 6500 $6810,7500,7510$, | VTC3060 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 165p |  |
|  |  |  | VHR120, 130, 14, 141, 143, 14, 150, 151, 153,$154,15,16.171,194,22$ |  |
|  |  | NVH70 i65p <br> NVG9, NVG120 165 p |  | SLV255 165p |
|  | VXL190 700p <br> PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY $275 p$ <br> V20H, VXLS, VXL6 MOD KJT  | NVG9, NVG120 <br> AG6840, $6720,7150,7330,7350$, <br> 7355, 7650, NVH65. 75, NVJ30,NVL20, 23.25. <br> 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 NVFS | OVHR23. 235, 240, 244, 250, 251. 274, 27, 297, |  |
|  |  |  | $310,330,335,350,390$, VHR4 $4100,4105.4150$, | $5,415,47 \pm, 525,656$, SLV715, 725, 727, <br> 7,777 815, 825, SLVX $30,50,55 \quad 165 p$ |
| O, 8951, FV108, 11R, 13H, 14T, 203, 21 L |  |  | $00,430,4300,4350,4400,477,4770,5080$. R5100, 5200, 5300, 5350, 5600, 5700, 6850, |  |
|  | HR2200, 3300, 3330. 3360, 3660, 4100, 7700 <br> HR2650, 7200. 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, <br> 7655 <br> 165p |  |  | SLV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262. SLVXI,$20,3$ |
|  |  | NVV8000  <br> NVDA8, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 $165 p$ <br> $165 p$  |  |  |
|  |  |  | OVHR7810, 8000, 8070, $8100,8200,8250$, | SLV215, 216EE, 275, 282, 315, 325, 353. 363EE, 373, 393, 410, 415, |
|  |  |  | 8500,8800 , VHRD $4400,4410,4500.4600$, |  |
|  |  | NVHDT00, ${ }^{\text {NVA }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\angle 610,4710,4890,6700, \text { VHRS } 700 & 165 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { VCR100 } & 165 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ | SLV416EE, 474, 494EE, 555UC, 559, 575UC, |
| V42, 3V43, 3V44, 3V45, 3V48, 3V53, 3V54, V55, 3V56. 3V57, 8945, 8947, 8948 1350p |  | NYHD100, NVH010, NCHD90, NVSD30, |  | GUC. 686GF, $\mathbf{0} 96 \mathrm{HF}, 715,725,727,757$. |
|  | HRD160, 220. 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, 566.725, 755, HRPSO, BP5000, BR7000, | AG5150, 5250, 5700, 5024, NVD38, 48, 80 , |  | SLV767 B, 777, 815, 825, SLVET, 8, <br> 9SLVX30AS, <br> SIVX35AE SLVX50AS SLVX55DH |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NVFS1, 100. 200, 88, 90, NVG 19, 20, 21, 22, |  |  |
|  |  | NVG50, NVH $55,75,7$, NVJ30, 33, 35, 37, 40 . <br> 42, 45, 47, <br> NVL20, 23, 25, 28, NWW 1 <br> 350p <br> PANCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  | SLVX35AF, SLVX50AS, SLVX55DH, <br> SLVX65RR, SVO140. 160 <br> PINCH ROLLER ASSEMSLY PART NO: <br> X 37277701 <br> SLV210, $212,270,273,275,285,300,310$. |
|  | 860, 870, 880.910 .960 . HRD980, HRDX20, 22, 25, HRN200, 205, 210, $215,300,315,316,318$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $600,605.610,615,715,815$ <br> HR.J97, HRS4700, $5800,5900,6800.6500$, <br> SR3200, 330, 368 <br> 165p <br> HRD170, 171, 180, 210, 211, 217, 230, 300, <br> 320, 321, 330, 337, 350, <br> HRD $370,400,430.440,441,470,500,530$, <br> 700, 750, 950, <br> HRS5000, $5500,8000,9000$, BR7030, 7040, <br> 9060 , |  | VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390. 393, $800,2300,3300,6000$. <br> VCE200, 6300, 7300, 7700, 7750, 7800, 8300, 838, $9100.9300,9400$, <br> VC9500, 9600, 9700, 9800 165p <br> VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, 481, 482, 483. <br> $486,488,496,500,571$. <br> $573,581,582,583,584,585,8481$, VC5F3, VC5W20E, VCA1031 <br> 165p <br> VC108, 208, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 671, 674, |  |
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| 77 |  |  |  |  |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  |  |  |  |
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## VIDEO LAMPS



## VIDEO SERVICE KITS



REPLACEMENT VIDEO CASSETTE HOUSINGS

| Name | Models | Code | Price | Name | Models | Code | Price | Name | Models | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35. VS53. VS55. | CH18 | 32000 | fercuson | MROS $15.520,527,540,550,580$. CRI9 4300, |  |  | VCA100, $1006 \mathrm{~V}, 906,106 \mathrm{VMM}$ 2546/M |  |  | Price |
|  | VS56, VS75 |  |  |  |  |  |  | CH23 | 25000 |
| GRANAOA | VHSDP⿳ | CHOS | 11000 |  | 600. $610.620 .560,570$, HRD830. |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { TELEFUNKEN }}{\text { THOMSON }}$ | VCS211, 24, 5055, 805, VCO230. |  |  |
|  | VHSYJI | CHOO | 2800 p |  | 840, $850,860,8050,6600$. FV374 | CH2O | 22000 |  |  |  |  |
| GOLSTAR | GFVI230P, 1291P, 12959.35000 |  |  |  | HRD5 $40.580 .830,860,910,960$. |  |  | 410 C , 610 | CH24 |  | 25000 |
|  | 73401, GSE12S5P, GSE1GSIP. 200010 200510, YCP 4200,4330 |  |  |  | HRC970, HROX20. |  |  | VF2970 | CH02 |  | 28000 |
|  | 4301, 4335, VCP4306, 4311, 431 |  |  |  | F557 | CH77 | 24000 | V320, 321, 323, 326, 4200,4300 | CHO1 |  | $280 \%$ |
|  | $4376,4320.4321 .4325$ | CH25 | 20000 | LT.T. |  | C.O |  | V3+2, 313, 352,353, 360, 354, 358. 2210. 4230, 4260, 4400, V5500. 5000, 8540 |  |  |  |
|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241. |  |  |  | $3586,3955.3597,6948$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1242, 124+, 1246, 1248, GHVBCOO, |  | $2000 p$ |  | VR3316, 3326,3946 , 3448, 3976. 3586, $3995,3997.6948$ | CH02 | 28000 |  | TOSHIBA | ( 5000,8540 | CHO2 | ${ }^{28000}$ |
| ferguson a J.v.C. | $3138.3039,89 \times 3.8944 .8951$. 3V35, 3V36. 3V 29. HRD 190. 111 . 120, 121,225 | CH26 |  | NATIOMAL PANASONIC |  |  |  | V05. V56 - ${ }^{\text {CH02 }}$ 2800\% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { N.EC. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CHOt | 28000 |  | NE30EE, N83IEG, NE31EG. N832. <br> N833EG |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 42, \mathrm{TV} 43.3 \mathrm{~V} 44,3 \times 45,3 \mathrm{~V} 48$. |  |  |  | N895 | CHO2 | 2800 p | $\frac{\star}{A}$ AMSTRAD MOD KIT $\frac{\star}{\star}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $3 \sqrt{53}$, 3V54, 3V55. 3V57. 9945 , |  |  | PMIUPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8997. 8948, HRD 140. |  |  |  | OV188, 190, 288, 471,562, 751. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 141. 150, 157, 158, 160. 250. |  |  |  | VR6 1E0. $6182.6185,6285$, VR6290.6297, $6293,6382.6367,6393,6467$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRD257, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755 | CHO2 | 2800 p |  |  |  |  | 1. FITS : |  |  |  |
|  | 8948. 9950. FV108, 12L, 13H. 14 T . |  |  |  | 6868, $5470, \mathrm{VR} 5561,6670.5760$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 208. 21 R 271 27. 3 T 35, HRO230, |  |  |  | 6761. 6970.6970 | CHOS 1100p |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 430, 530 | CHOS | 28000 |  | VR6443 | CH22 | 29000 | 克 |  |  |  |
|  | 3V58, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65. FVIIR, |  |  |  | VR6448 | CH23 | 25000 | - PRICE : £2.75 + VAT each |  |  |  |
|  | 8950. 8951, HRO170, HRD180. |  |  |  | \$9SEE | CH24. | 25000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRD370 | CHOH | 20000 | SHARP | VCA100, VCH851. VCH852 | CH22 | 29000 |  |  |  |  |

## MODE SWITCH

NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 (VSS0110)
NV830 (VSS0091)
NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778 (VSS0060
NVG21, 25. NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)

## $£ 3.50$

£2.25
£2.10

## $£ 3.75$

$£ 2.00$

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

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

## VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS

Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet
Order code: TOOL 9, Price 125p Specifically designed for video maintenance
UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR
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 heads. Order code: TOOL 8, Price 600p

| AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751 <br> Usod on: AMSTRAD TVR1. 2, 3. VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR $4600,4800,5200,5600,6600$, VIP3000, 5000 | Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic |  |  |
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| Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI. HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE-AH01 PRICE | PAFT NUMBER | modeas | Palce |
|  | VBR Cos: | NVG7 etc | 875p |
| Usud on: AMSTRAD DD9900. 8904. VCF2000. 6000. 6100, 8600, 8602. | vercoso | NV300. nV3 40 etc | 8759 |
| 8603. VCR8604, $8700,8704,8714.8800,9005,8244$ | VBr0061 |  |  |
| Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC. CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLD- |  | NW\% erc | 875 p |
| HAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER. SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO. TATUNG, TOWADA, UNI- | ver0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | $625 p$ |
| VERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p | VBR0125 |  | 25. |

## VIDEO TOOLS



## BACK UP BATTERIES

PHILIPS
Part Nos: 138-101138, 138-10313 1.2v 90 mAH Order Code: BB01
Part Nos: 138-10229, 2.4v 100 mAH
Order Code: BB02

## FERGUSON

Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V $\overline{100 m A H}$
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100mAH
Order Code: BB04
TITHC

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 650 p |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9210, 9220 | SATPSU2 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 650 p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | 650 p |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | $650 p$ |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | $650 p$ |
| PACE MSS100 | SATPSU8 | $730 p$ |
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## SATELLITE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062) ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: $1650 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT
PACE PRD900/MSS 1000 2Ghz (221-21770112) ORDER CODE: TUNERO2 PRICE: 1650 p + VAT

## SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS <br> PACE 9000

ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE: 800p
PRD800/PRD900
ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
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| PACE MSS200/300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 900 p |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | 1230 p |
| FERGUSON SRD4 | SATPSU11 | $835 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR SR5500 | SATPSU12 | $1735 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR 6500/7700/8700 | SATPSU13 | $3125 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SATPSU14 | $3125 p$ |
| MIMTEC (Surensen) | SATPSU15 | $775 p$ |
| AMSTRAD <br> SRD700, SR950, SRX100, 301, 501, 502, <br> 1002, 2001, SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | 730 p |

## 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 with powering the LNB as well as in loop.
Through operation with satellite RX powering the LNB.

* Acoustical signal: On signal strength *LED indicator: Vert/Hori
* Frequency Range: 900 to 2050 Mhz *Input impedence: 70 Ohm
* Power amplifier: 18 db *Detection Range: -60 to -10 DBM
* Max. input signal: -10 DBM

ORDER CODE: TOOL22
PRICE: 8500 p

## REPLACEMENT TV SWITCHES

GRUNDIG

PART No: 29703, 29102
USED ON:
C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW1

Price: 140p
PHILIPS

USED ON:
K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4
Order Code: SW13
Price: 95

SONY

## USED ON:

KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056 KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW5
Price: 150p
USED ON:
KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV206̄0
(POWER SWITCH 26mm)
Order Code: SW12
Price: 125p
SONY

USED ON:
KV2020
(POWER SWITCH 21mm + Remote)
Order Code: SW6
Price: 200p

SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH
Order Code: SW9
Price: 35 p

## INTRODUCING A NEW PRODUCT

## Raugh 7ouch <br> SC RUB S <br> Heavy Duty Waterless Hand Cleaner Towel

O As you have Probably noticed from experience that when you've got dirty or greasy hands there is never any water or soap around.
O We now have in stock an elegant solution to clean your hands, a heavy duty waterless hand cleaner towel called "SCKUBS".
O "SCRUBS" cleans the filthicst hands without water or soap, where and whenever wanted.
O. "SCRUBS" will remove Grease, Lubricants, Adhesives, Oils, Tar, Asphalt, Inks Wax and many other difficult to remove soils.

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"SCKUBS" are now available from GRANDATA in 3 types of packages containing 10 , 36 or 72 of these handy, multifunctional towels.

| PACK OF $10-£ 2.50+$ VAT | PACK OF $36-£ 6.25+$ VAT | PACK OF $72-£ 10.00+$ VAT |
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A terminal screwdriver incorporating continuity \& voltage with Euroslot ORDER CODE: TOOL11

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| SILICONE GREASE | 200 ML | SP03 | 210 p |
| Friteze IT | 170 ML | SP04 | 3200 |
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| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 200p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150 ML | SPO6 | $190 p$ |
| AEROKLEANE | 135 ML | SP07 | 2200 |
| AERO DUSTER | 150 ML | SP08 | 310 p |
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| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 2500 |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250ML | SP10 | 160 p |
| COLDKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 230 p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250ML | SP18 | 150 p |
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| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
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12 V CW MOTOR
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13.2 V MOTOR

170 p
170p
170p 290p

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90p
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| ANWA |  |  |
| $\times$ X 007 | XSSS:51A | 19000 |
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|  | KSS ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 24 |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  | KSS210A | 2000p |
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| DAW560 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
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1990-1992. LATE 1987-1588-XLE300EX, XLE31BK, XLE51BK XLE900BK, XLMES1BK, XLVIOTBK,



1994 ONWAROS - CAE 4SBX. CCNICG7. CANXXG9. CAS20BX. CAS30BK VAS5O, CASEO7. MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCXS20, RCX620.

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| DP47, DP650SG, DP8020, DPB7, L10000 |
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| DPTO30, DP1570. DP2010, DP2030, DP30 |




SLP 177A SLP202A SLP212A, SLP222A SLP277A, SLP377A, SLPG7AK SLPG77 SLPG100A, SLPG200A. SLPG400A. SLPG50CAK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A

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PW11

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## SHARP



DX-RT, DX R770, DX-R820, DX RS40. DX-2100, DX-Z1000, DX-Z1500, GFCD55, OT, 30CD, OT 33 CD ,
OT-350CD, QT-37CO. OT-38CD, OT-CO20, QT-CD33, RSS5, SC. 72 CD, SC. $99 C D$, SC-RSSS, SG-A1
SC WICD, SG-WZCD, SYS SO2, ZCDICO, PART NO, ACTRH

SONY
KSS240


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| Part No． | Code | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1800p | TLF 14567 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094－01027／0．0 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1－439－311－00 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAl |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1250p | 45150301 | LOT 169 | 1500p | TLF 14568 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094－0103820． 7 | LOT245 | 1900p | 39－311．11 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 45150344 | 10156 | 1450p | 2432101 | tor79 | 18000 | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 12584 F | LOT48 | 2000p | 094－010520．8 | LOT186 | 1825p |  |  |  |
| 101－214017－63 | LOT276 | 1800p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150304 | LOTt69 | 1500p | T．F 14586 F | LOT42 | 1800p | 094－05057／1． 1 | LOT285 | 1450p | 1－439－311．31 | L0195 |  |
| 101－220005－03A | 10772 | 1600p | 2432611 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 3650p | TLF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2500p | 670．018．6620 | LOT189 | 8650p | 1．439－311－32 | Lorgs | 1550p |
| D 050,37 | 10727 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150306 | LOT158 | 1550， | TVF 70012 | L0778 | 1500p | 610．018．6637 | LOT235 | 1800p | 1－439－331－22 | L．OT96 | 1550p |
| D053／37 | 107207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT159 | 1500p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1500p | TEF70012 F | 10778 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1－439．331．41 | LOT98 |  |
| 005637 | 10156 | 1650p | 2437281 | LOT37 | 1300p | 45150309 | 107178 | 1500p | TFF 70012A | 10178 | 1500p | ATRNF 1220 CEZ | 10739 | 1880p | 1．439．331．41 |  |  |
| D 059，37 | LOT200 | 1600p | 2437381 | L0737 | 1300p | 45150010 | LOT16s | 1550p | TFF 70018 | LOT274 | 1850p | RIRNF 1783 BMZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1.4399 .332 .11 |  |  |
| －0e9，37 | 10756 | 1850p | 24339882 | 10737 | 1300p | 45150313 45150314 | Lor30 | 1500p | TFF 70018 F | 107274 | 1550p | STRNF 1783 CEET | LOT202 | 1800p | $\begin{aligned} & 1.439-332 \cdot 11 \\ & 1-439932-21 \end{aligned}$ | LOT9 LOT99 | $\begin{aligned} & 1700 \mathrm{p} \\ & 17000 \end{aligned}$ |
| FCM 2015 AL | 10778 | 1600p | 2433011 2433012 | LOT171 | 1680\％ | 45150314 45150315 | LOT174 | 1700p | TFF 70161 | 101278 | 1550p | RIRNF 1786 BMZ | L0T211 | 1850p | $\begin{aligned} & 1-439332-21 \\ & 1439-332-41 \end{aligned}$ | LOT99 LOT100 | $1700 \mathrm{p}$ |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 2433014 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150315 45150318 | 10722 | 1500p | TLF 70162 | 10772 | 1600p | RIRNF 1786 CEZ | LOT211 | 1850p | $1.439-332-41$ $1-439-332-42$ | LOT100 | 1700p |
| 00 D－3．508－001 00 D．3－508－002 | LOT39 LOT38 | 1650 p 1560 p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433014 \\ & 2433212 \end{aligned}$ | LOT171 | 1650p 1500 p | 45150318 45150319 | LOT192 | 1850p 1800 p | TFF 70162A | 10772 | 1600p 1600 p | RIRNF 2000 8MZZ RTRNF 2002 BMZZ | LOT214 LOT307 | 17800 1450 |  | LOT101 | $\begin{aligned} & 1700 \mathrm{p} \\ & 1700 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| 00 0．3－508－002 00 0．3－508－003 | 10138 LOT276 | 1850p 8550 p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433212 \\ & 2433291 \end{aligned}$ | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150319 45150320 | LOT30 | 1800p 1650 p | TLF 70162 l | L0772 | 1600 p 1600 p | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ RIRNF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 LOT307 | 1450p 1450 p | 1.439 .332 .52 $1-439.333-00$ | LOT100 LOT270 | 1700p |
| 00 D－3－515－001 PLI | LOTZ76 | 1550p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1800p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TFF770018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | L：07308 | 1425p | 1－439－333－11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D－4－208－001 | L0779 | 1800p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1650p | PHILIPS |  |  | FTRNF 2004 BMZZ | 10 T307 | 1480p | 1．439－333－12 | 107270 | 1850p |
| $000.4 .208-002$ | L0779 | 1800p | 2433442 | LOT198 | 1600p | 45150325 | LOT22 | 1800p | 482214010842 | LOT142 | 1800p | RTRNF 2005 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1425p | 1－439－363－11 | LOT289 | 1550p |
| 00 D－4－235－002 | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | L0781 | 1600 p | 45150326 | LOT198 | 1850p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RIRNF 2006 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1425p | 1－439－363－21 | LOT268 | 1550p |
| 00 D － $235-002 \mathrm{k}$ k11 | L0T81 | 1600p | 2433452 | LDT82 | 1400p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RIRNF 2007 BMZZ | L07307 | 1450p | 1－439－387－11 | LOT311 | 1800p |
| 00 D－4－235－00201G | L0T81 | 1600p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433453 \\ & 2433455 \end{aligned}$ | LOT82 | $\begin{aligned} & 1400 \mathrm{p} \\ & 16000 \end{aligned}$ | 45150329 | LOTT93 | 1550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 2150p | RTRNF 2023 BMEZ | LОт370 | 1500p | 1－439－387－21 | LOT311 | 1600p |
| 00 D－4－260－004 H7 | LOT38 | 1650p | $\begin{aligned} & 2433455 \\ & 2433531 \end{aligned}$ | LOT234 | $1600 p$ $1600 p$ | 45450330 45150331 | LOTi79 | 1550p | 482214010151 482214010171 | LOT103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | $1.439416-11$ | LOT255 | 1750p |
| 00 H－0．701－2400 | LOT 182 | 1880 | $\begin{aligned} & 2433521 \\ & 2433581 \end{aligned}$ | Lorr26 | 1800 p 8500 p | 45150331 45150334 | 107207 | 1550p 16500 | 482214010171 482214010176 | LOT104 | 2150p | 3753100 | LOT275 | 1700p | 1－439－416－12 | LOT255 | 1750p |
| $060.3-083-001$ | LOT82 | 1400p | 2433581 2433721 | Loter | 1500p 1600 p | 45150334 45150335 | ${ }_{\text {LOT56 }}$ | 1650p 1550 | 482214010176 <br> 4822140 <br> 10194 | LOT114 | 1150 p 1750 p | $1-439-243-00$ $1.439-243.11$ | L079 10 | 1700p | 1439 ¢16－2 | LOT255 | 1750 |
| $080.3-083-002$ | LOT82 | 1400p | 2433751 | LOTO1 | 1500p | 45150335 | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{~T} 27}$ | 1850p | 482215910194 | LOT1165 | 1750p | 1．439－243－11 | L0T91 | 1700p | $1.439+1623$ | LOT255 | 75 |
| $060.3-084.001$ | 10723 | 1400p | 2433752 | 10701 | 1500p $1500 p$ | 45150338 45150340 | LOT200 | $1460 p$ $1600 p$ | 482214010198 | Lotils | 1750p 2150p | $1-439-243-12$ $1-439-243.31$ | LOT91 | 1700p | 1．439－416－4 | LOT255 | 1750p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-087-001$ | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | Lotzso | 1600p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1850p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 2150p | 1－439－243－31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1－439－416－51 | LOT255 | 1750p |
| 06 0．3－088－001 | L0T84 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010245 | LOT111 | 1750p | 1－439－243－41 | LOT239 | 1700p | 1－439－430－21 | LOTz31 | 1550p |
| 05 D－3－095－001 | LOT87 | 1450p | 2433892 | L0t84 | 1450p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1750p | 1－439－244－00 | 10148 | 1800p | $158125 A$ | LOT275 | 1700p |
| 06 D－3－095－002 | L0787 | 1450p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150345 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1600p | 1－439－244．11 | LOT48 | 1800p | TOS |  |  |
| 06 D．333－512－001 | LOT204 | 1900p | 52 | L0133 | 1200p | 45150350 | L0127 | 1450p | 4822110010263 | LOT117 | 1750p | 1－439－244－21 | LOT48 | 1800p | 37010 | 岸 |  |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOTOA | 1500p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1800 p | 4515 | OT27 | 14 | 4822140102295 | L0т280 | 1850p | 1－439－244．31 | 10748 | 1800p | 37017 | Cotia |  |
| FETX 90 WHTE | LOTOB | 1680p | 2434274 | 10T44 | 1250p | 45150375 | 10156 | 1650p | 48221401027 | LOT208 | 165 | 1－439－25 | LOT45 | 1800p | 37012 | Loti31 | Op |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434453 | L0т86 |  | MITSUBASHI | LOT22 | 1600p | 282214010274 | LOT123 | 1600p | 1－439－258－11 | LOT45 |  | 37013 | （0）i31 | p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | ${ }_{731003}$ |  |  | 482714010282 482214010283 | LOT122 | 1600p | 1．439－256－21 | LOT45 | 1800p | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.008 .01 | LOT153 | 8750p | 2434593 | 10744 | 1250p | ${ }^{7} 776-76399$ | LOT49 | 18800p | 4822 <br> 4822140102823 | LOT104 | 1450p 2150 p | $1-439 \cdot 256-22$ | LOT45 | 1800p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014 .01 | LOT140 | 1850p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1600p | 334 B 07803 | LOTSO | 17800p | 482214030306 | LOT110 | 21500p | $1-439$ $1-439.286-000$ | LOT230 | $1700 p$ 1700 p | 37016 37017 | LOT131 | 1460p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2435121 | 10787 | 1450p | 3348078030 | LOT50 | 1700p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1300p | 1－439－280－13 | LOT92 | 1700p | 37018 | LOTi31 | 1450p |
| 29201.017 .01 | 10760 | 12809 | 2435131 | LOT25： | 1600p | 334808104 | 10774 | 1800p | 482214010326 | 10 T 122 | 1850p | 1－433－286－00 | LOT46 | 1800p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018 .01 | LOT163 | 13009 | 2435141 | LOT282 | 1450p | 3348 06108 | LOT295 | 1800p | 482214010328 | LOT124 | 1450p | 1－439－286－11 | LOT46 | 18000 | 1810951 | LOTS5 |  |
| 28201.018 .02 | L0161 | 1700p | 2435301 | L0789 | 1450p | 334 P 18508 | LOT5 | 1650p | 482214010349 | Lot106 | 1450p | 1－439－286－12 | LOTs6 | 18009 | 2439751 | LOTO5 |  |
| 29201．019．01 | 10762 | 1250\％ | 2435871 | L0789 | 1600p | 334 P 18507 | LOT75 | 1800p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1480p | 1－439．286－13 | LOT46 | 18000 | 2433752 | LOT250 |  |
| 29201.019 .02 | LOTE2 | 1250p | 2438201 | LOT109 | 1450p | 5908－05008A－AA | LOTTO | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1－439－286－21 | LOTAS | 18000 | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1600p |
| 29201.022 .01 | L0763 | 1700p | 2435202 | LOT109 | 1450p | D 108／37 | LOT49 | 1800p | 482214010357 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1－439－288－00 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23230223 | LOT281 |  |
| 29201.022 .02 | LOT168 | 1800p | 2432101－2 | LOT79 | 1800p | OCF157 | LOT273 | 1700p | 482214010365 | LOT109 | 1450p | 1－439－288．12 | 107228 | 1750p | 23236052 23235098 | LOr131 |  |
| 29201.022 .03 | 10 T 165 | 1750p | 2433451 H | LOT81 | 1800p | DCFF2077A | LOT272 | 1550p | 482214010389 | LOTt28 | 1450p | 1－439－289－00 | LOTa7 | 1800p | 23235098 | L01238 | 1400p |
| 29201．022．04 | LOT165 | 1750p | 2433453 H | 10782 | 1400p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT127 | 2180p | 1－439－289－21 | L0T47 | 1800p | 23236198 | LOT2B8 | 1400p |
| 29201.022 .04 29201．024．01 | LOT65 | $1750 p$ 17000 | 2433891H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH－1FBW08 | LOT78 | 1500p | 482214010395 | LOTI16 | 1750p | 1－439－289－22 | LOT47 | 1800p | ${ }^{23236255}$ | LOT289 |  |
| 29201．024．04 | LOT164 | 1800p | 1．T．T． | LOT84 | 1460 | BABY10 | LOTE7 | 1450p | 482214010406 | LOT13 | 1500\％ | $1-439-289-31$ $1-439-294-00$ | LOT47 | 180 | 23236425 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| hitand |  |  | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 | L0T103 | 1250p | 1－439－294－11 | LOT93 | 1550p | 23238428 | 107289 | 1500p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 8500\％ | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOT02 | 1500p | SAnyo |  |  | 1－439－294－21 | LOT269 | 1550p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 5113914 T | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1678p | PANASONIC |  |  | 094－00020，0．3 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1－439－303－00 | LOTSA | 1700p | 150f60 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51141841 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 8850p | 094．00035．0．2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1－439－303－11 | L0T94 | 1700p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1550p |
| CF 44 A | 10724 | 1800p | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1800p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 8500p | 094010200．7 | LOT59 | 1750p | 1－439－303－31 | LOT94 | 1700p | TF8 4048 AD | L0T281 | 1550p |
| HM 51.1418834 .1 | LOT24 | 1600p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 8600p | T．F 14521 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094－01021：0．6 | 10759 | 1750p | 1．439－303－32 | LOT94 | 1700p | TFB 4048 ED | 20T281 | 1550 |



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| ${ }^{\text {Hitachi }}$ |  |  |  | Hiluchi |  |  |  |
| 2433751， 2433752 | Lot01 | 1500 | ${ }^{1250 p}$ | 24339592,2434141 | Lot33 | 1200p | 1000p |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Orion } \\ 3714002}}{ }$ | Loto2 | 1500 p | 1250p |  | LOTO2 | Isoup |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fergusen Bue Sot }}$ | Lor04 | 1500 p | ${ }^{12500}$ | ${ }_{24}^{\text {Hitasha }}$ 2434274，2434993 |  |  |  |
| Fersusos White Spot |  |  | 1250 p | 很 $93,2434274,2434993$ | LOT44 | 1250p |  |
| 00 D 427001 | Lot06 | 1650 | 1400 p | ${ }^{1810951}$ | Lot5s | 1700 p |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sony }}$ S－439－32－41，1－439－332－52 | Lotion | 1700p | 1500 p | ${ }^{\text {Prilips }}$ AT $209 / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | Lot57 | 13500 | 11000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sony }}^{\text {Son }} 1$ | Lot101 | $17000^{1}$ | $1400{ }^{2}$ |  | LT64 | 500 |  |
|  | LOT23 | 14000 | 1200 p | ${ }_{\text {Ferfisson }}^{\text {Fers．}}$ | ${ }^{\text {OT87 }}$ |  |  |
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# HELP WANTED 

## The help wanted column is intended to assist readers who require a part, circuit efc. 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 foature.

Wanted: Circuit diagram/maintenance information for the Tandon Model TM4142 laptop computer. Ted Francis, 22 Glebe Drive, Rayleigh, Essex SS6 9HJ. 01268 780029.

Wanted: Lead or D-plug pin connections for a cable link between a Philips ETS 100 word processor and a Brother CE60 typewriter. F. Anderson, 25 Ewe Hill Terrace, Fencchouses, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear DH4 6JX. 01913854057.
Wanted: A 'Sprinter' processor chip unit for increasing the speed of my Amstrad PCW8512 word processor. Donald Bullock, Buzon 226, Ambolo 2, Costa Nova, Javea, Alicente, Spain. 003466471357 (from UK). Wanted: Original remote control unit for the Hinari VXL8 VCR, or information on a possible source. Vines Parmar, 9 The Sheddings, Great Lever, Bolton, Lancs BL3 2JN. 01204527682.
Wanted/for disposal: Require circuit/manual for the Philips PM5506 pattern generator. Have for disposal 405 -line TVs, valves, tubes etc. D.P. Bunker, 326 High Street,
Berkhamstead. Herts HP4 1HT. 01442864 334 (evenings).
Wanted: TV IF/demodulator PCB for the Panasonic NVG7 VCR; customer control cover for the Ferguson 3V43 VCR; line driver transformer (T801) for the Sony KV2752; take-up reel sensor unit for the Ferguson 3V59 VCR. Les Mawdsley, OneWay TV, 82 Sandhurst Road, Rainhill, Merseyside L35 8NQ. 01514264152.
Wanted: Tube base with associated transistors and drive potentiometers for the Hitachi Model CPT1471 (NP82C-2 chassis). Roger C. Cleal, 2 Smythe Grove, Warwick CV34 5SE. 01926498868. For disposal: Philips colour TV pattern generator. Price new $£ 3-4,000$. Will accept any reasonable offer. Clare comprehensive test station. Ramesh Lad, 16 Gurney Close, Bradford BD5 9QR. 01274693331. Wanted: LOPT for the Matsui MB10 colour portable. Type no. is FCA030, and the word Sampo is present (manufacturer?). Or advice on a possible altemative. Ian Nursc, 43 Otmoor Way, Heyside, Royton, Oldham OL2 6SD. 01706882081.
Wanted: Video heads for the Philips Model VR2324 VCR (V2000 system). Part
no. is 4822691 20195. Also bridge, part no. 4822691 20168. T. Hughes, 41 Underhill, Moulsford, Nr. Wallingford, Oxon OX10 9JH. 01491651576 (evenings/weekends).
Wanted: Data sheets with pin connections for the followsing ICs: Dallas DS80C320 microcontroller; 27C256 EPROM;
74HC573 logic chip. Does anyone know of a stockist of the DS80C320 or a supplier of 0.8 mm thick photoresistive PCB (has to be thin enough to fit a smart card socket? Also circuit diagram or schematic (photocopy OK) for the Two View Smart Card doubler, to assist repair of a damaged unit. William Moore, Meadow View,
WhiteHouse Farm, Cabourne, Lincs LN7 6HU. 01472852436 (evenings).
Wanted: Azimuth test tapes for 7 in . openreel tape recorders, speeds 3.75 and 7.5 $\mathrm{in} . / \mathrm{sec}$. They should be for head alignment and speed tests. L.H. Singleton, Upstairs Flat, 87a Bryngwyn Road, Llanelli SA14 8LH. 01554741562.
Wanted: Three-button ultrasonic handsets for the Ferguson TX9 chassis. A. Acheson, 48 Wessex Road, Homdean, Hants PO8 OHS. 01705599200.
Wanted: Pinch roller for the Wollensak cassette deck, Model 4766. Call Mark on 01764664813.

Wanted: Service/workshop manual and operator's manual for the Philips VHS camcorder type VKR6800/00, NR H5H 6001127 , VQL2882. Photocopies OK. Thomas Lutton, Foymore Dungannon Road, Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland BT62 1QA.
Wanted: AC adaptor for the Panasonic NV100B VCR or details of the adaptor multipin connector. Also a NAB adaptor for a reel-to-reel tape machine. Rob Hannah, 21 Kilmaurs Road, Knockentiber, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire KA2 0DA. 01563 531559.

Wanted: Chopper transformer for the Finlux 1000 chassis (Model 1412). J. Wallis, 907 Old Kent Road, London SE15 1NL. 01716399903.
Wanted: Following back issues of Television: January, February, April, June, August, September and October 1988; November and December 1989; January, March, April and August 1990; November
1991. Brian Downs, Media Services Dept., University of Glasgow, 64 Southpark
Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow G12 8LB. 0141 330 3739/4993.
Wanted: LM8854-1912 syscon chip or a syscon/servo PCB for the Fisher FHV-P906 VCR - or information on a supply source. L Costello, 3 Rowan Grove. Liverpool L36 5XU. 01514893586.
Wanted: Operating instructions for the Sharp VCA5011 VCR, especially the index search part. Photocopy fine. Ray Palmer, 5 Hawkley Close, Leigh Park, Havant, Hants PO9 5EL. 01705451544.
Wanted: Remote control handset for the Salora XLE8901 satellite receiver. C. Rodwell, 42 Gosbeck Road, Helmingham, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 6ET. 01473890 746.

Wanted: Vision and sound valve IF PCB for the dual-standard GEC/Sobell Models 2010/1010 or 2014/1014, dating from the mid Sixties. D. Longstaff, 100 Hawthome Avenue, Anlaby Road, Hull, E. Yorks HU3 SQR. 01482509898 (evenings).
Wanted: Colour decoder/RGB panel for the Mitsubishi Model CT2555STX or CT2155STX. P. George, 113 Farebrother Street, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs DN32 0JT. 01472354665.

Wanted: $£ 1$ coin inserts or someone to modify 50 p inserts to take $£ 1$ coins, for Smiths Switchmaster 4000 series TV meters (grey) or Coinmechs TV timer Mk. II (black). E. Longton, 47-49 Back Victoria Street, Fleetwood, Lancs FY7 6EJ. 01253 778338.

Wanted: Circuit diagram/service manual for the EMI 101 oscilloscope. Photocopies or loan OK. David Irvine, Mealoughmore, Windgap, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. 0035351 648376.

Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram for the Mitac NB6600C laptop computer. Geoff Davies (Radio), 13 Bowen Road. Rugby CV22 5LF. 01788574774.
Wanted: Combi choke part no. 525-462 for the Ferguson Model 3787/NordMende Model 8180. Circuit breference no. is VA01. Michael Dranfield, 6 Calesdale Close, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 9RH. 0129873492 (evenings), 0129871689 (daytime). <br> \title{
Servicing the <br> \title{
Servicing the <br> Salora M Chassis
}

## Chris Watton deals with the digital processing sections of the receiver followed by fault finding and setting up

Last month we dealt with the power supply and timebase circuitry used in the Salora M chassis. A $40-$ pin microcontroller chip, ICB1, has overall charge of the operation of the chassis. It's responsible for driving the display, decoding the remote control commands, key scanning and the frequency synthesis tuning system. The type number varies with model. Two other chips work with ICB1, the X2404 memory chip ICB50 and an MEA2901 tuner interface chip ICB61. The latter selects the band and provides the tuning voltage, on information it receives from the microcontroller chip.
ICB1 must be powered and running in the standby mode. It receives the standby 5 V supply at pin 27 while its clock oscillator is controlled by the 4 MHz crystal XTB1 which is connected to pin 1. Pin 4 is the reset pin.

## Tuner/IF Module

The tuner/IF module TU101 contains the tuners, the complete IF circuit with AFC, and video amplifiers for the scart 1 input. Important pins are as follows:

Pin 1 chassis.
Pin 2 tuner AGC input (from pin 16).
Pin 312 V input.
Pin 7 UHF select.
Pin $80-30 \mathrm{~V}$ tuning input.
Pin 95 V A input.
Pin 11 prescaler output ( $\div 64$ )
Pin 12 chassis.
Pin 16 AGC output to pin 2.
Pin 20 sound IF output
Pin 24 demodulated video output.
The AGC voltage at pins 2 and 16 is about 2 V with no signal and up to 7 V with a strong signal. We 11 look at the sound and video channels next - the block diagram in last month's article (Fig. 1, page 717) shows the overall arrangement.

## Sound Channel

The sound output from the tuner/IF module, whether the set is stereo or mono, goes to pin 13 of the Nicam/audio module (socket Q5). Demodulated outputs appear at pins 4 and 5. These go to pins 4 and 5 of the ADC2301E analogue-to-digital converter chip ICB101, which also receives L and R scart inputs at pins 21 and 24 . After conversion to digital form, the sound signals exit this chip at pins 10 and 11 . ICB101 has 5 V inputs at pins 12
and 20 and a 12 V input at pin 13.
The digital audio signals are passed to pins 16 and 17 of the APU2470S/APU2471S audio processor chip ICB102. This chip is responsible for input selection; volume, bass, treble and balance adjustment; and headphone volume and balance adjustment. It can generate a simulated stereo (wide sound) output for the speaker channels. These functions are all controlled via the IM bus. The outputs, which consist of pulse-width modulation, appear at pins 19 (phones left), 20 (phones right), 22 (speaker left) and 23 (speaker right). ICB102 receives a 5 V supply at pins 7,14 and 18 , also a reset pulse at pin 11.
The audio signals now pass to the filter and headphone amplifier module (at pins 10 and 11 for headphones, pins 12 and 13 for the speaker inputs). The headphone outputs from this module are taken to sockets at the front of the set. The speaker outputs, at pins 4 (left) and 5 (right), are passed to two TDA2040 audio output chips, ICB 130 and ICB 140 respectively. There are three supplies to the filter and headphone amplifier module, -4.5 V at pin $3,17 \mathrm{~V}$ at pin 7 and 12 V at pin 8 . The TDA2040 audio output chips receive their inputs at pin 2 , provide outputs at pin 4 and receive +15 V and -15 V supplies at pins 5 and 3 respectively.

## The Video Channel

The video signal at pin 24 of the tuner/IF module is fed to pin 35 of the VCU2 133 video codec chip ICB201, at an amplitude of about 2 V peak-to-peak. This may be either the demodulated off-air signal or the scart 1 video input signal. The scart 2 video input signal goes via emitter-follower TB201 to pin 37 of ICB201, at a lower level - IV peak-to-peak. We'll consider the former signal.
After amplification and blanking, ICB201 converts this to seven lines of digital video data. These outputs appear at pins 2-8. Pin 36 receives a line blanking pulse, pin 39 combined line and field pulses. These should be checked in the event of a blank screen, because a field output fault will for example upset the blanking and shut off the digital outputs, cutting off the tube. The amplitude of the digital outputs is about 1 V peak-to-peak, and they all look the same when checked with an oscilloscope. I find that a test picture from a VCR, consisting of one white stripe on a blank raster, is useful in showing the digital signals clearly. ICB201 should have a 17.7 MHz clock signal at pin 22 and a reset pulse should
appear at pin 23. This pin also receives hold pulses from ICB240, see later. ICB201's supplies are 12 V at pin 38 and 5 V at pins 1,9 and 25 .
The digital video outputs from ICB201 enter the VPU2203 video processor chip ICB230 at pins 5-11. This IC separates the luminance and chrominance signals, adjusts the contrast, decodes the chroma signal. sets the saturation level, checks the beam current and measures the gain and cut-off levels for tube drive.
Luminance data outputs appear at pins 32-39, chroma signal outputs at pins $27-30$. The 17.7 MHz clock signal should be present at pin 22 and a reset pulse should appear at pin 20 . A 5 V supply is fed to pins 12,24 and 31.

The digital video outputs from ICB201 are also fed to the TPU2734 teletext processor chip ICB250 and the DPU2543 deflection processor chip ICB501. ICB250 operates in conjunction with a 4164 RAM chip lCB260. Its jobs are to extract text information from the digital video signal, control its associated memory chip, and provide a loop-through for external RGB inputs. It's controlled by the IM bus, receives the 17.7 MHz clock signal at pin 36 , a reset pulse at pin 13 , line pulses at pin 11 and combined field and line pulses at pin 12. The RGB outputs are at pins 6,7 and 8 respectively, with a fast blanking output at pin 9 . These outputs are relumed to ICB201 for further processing. There's a 5 V supply at pins 26 and 35.
The DPU2543 deflection processor chip ICB501 extracts the sync information from the digital video inputs. It also provides clamping voltages for the video signals in ICB201. Pins $8,32,35$ and 40 receive a 5 V supply. Clock pulses are fed to pin 2; pin 5 is for reset.
The digital luminance and chroma outputs from the video processor chip ICB230 go to the DTI2223 digital transient improvement chip ICB240. As the transmitted luminance signal has a bandwidth of 4 MHz while the associated chroma signal has a bandwidth of only 1 MHz , colour transients would occupy a wider portion of the screen than luminance transients unless steps were taken to correct this. ICB240) processes the digital chroma signal to provide rise and fall times that are the same as those of the luminance signal. It also generates hold pulses which stop the colour-difference signal DA converters in ICB201 during colour transients to provide coincidence with the luminance signal, adjusts the colour level, delays the luminance transients. and adjusts the chroma and luminance signal delay times.
The chroma outputs from ICB240 appear at pins 2225. The luminance outputs are at pins 27-34. Pin 21 is the output for the hold pulses. ICB240 receives 17.7 MHz clock pulses at pin 2 , a resct pulse at pin 37 , line pulses at pin 38 and combined line and field pulses at pin 39 , with control via the IM bus. A 12 V supply is fed to pin 26 , with 5 V fed to pims 1 and 14.
The luminance and chroma outputs return to the VCU chip IC201, luminance at pins 10-17 and chroma at pins 18-21, for DA conversion and matrixing. Analogue RGB outputs appear at pins 28,27 and 26 respectively.

## Picture in Picture

Some sets incorporate a picture-in-picture option, which is inserted between the digital Y/C outputs from ICB240 and the inputs to ICB201. It's mounted on a subpanel and can provide a small picture in the comer of the main picture. The input can be selected from either scart socket ( 1 for a satellite receiver, 2 for a VCR) so that the viewer can watch the terrestrial channel with a satellite or VCR picture insert.
Once the required input has been selected it's AD con-
verted then passed to additional VPU and DPU chips. These work in much the same way as the chips on the main PCB. Six lines of digital luminance signal and four lines of digital chroma are then taken to the PIP2250 PIP processor chip ICOM401, which takes 672 samples from 216 lines of the selected picturc. After processing and compression, the digital information is stored in two $441616 \mathrm{~K} \times 4$ bit RAMs, from which it can be retrieved for display at the request of the user.
The PIP is a still-picture display which can be inserted at any of the four comers of the screen. The digital data for it is sent to ICB201 along with the data for the main picture.

## Fault Finding

Rather than having a fault in the digital circuitry, the sets that come our way mainly suffer from the dead-set symptom. As suggested last month under the heading "No Go", to determine the section of the set at fault in this situation, force it into the standby mode. If the set will work in standby, the primary side of the power supply is probably OK and the cause of the trouble is likely to be in the line timebase.
A burn up in the linc output stage is not uncommon, because the capacitors tend to become dry-jointed. As a result the line scan current makes a hole in the board. In this situation the S2000AF/2SD1577 line output transistor will probably have failed. We used to repair the print and fit a ncw transistor, but quite often the transistor would fail again. So we now replace a number of components, which secms to increase the set's reliability.
The items we replace are as follows: TB521 (BC237B), TB522 (BC307B), TB523 (BC368), TB524 (BC369), TB525 (S2000AF), CB622 (470 1 F), CB623 and CB624 (both $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). Wc uprate these three capacitors $1035 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Before going further we resolder the Ipsalo transformer MB601 and the LF0070 chopper drive chip HB701, also capacitors CB525, CB526, CB527, CB528 ( $90^{\circ}$ sets) and CB531. CB622/3/4 are often faulty. Any line output stage capacitor that has had a bum up at one of its connections should be replaced. All this might seem to be a bit extravagant, but the cost of these items comes to only a few pounds. If you end up with about half a dozen S2000)s that are as much use as bits of wire you will wish that you had taken these preventive measures.
It is common to find that the BS208 FET EW modulator driver transistor TB526 has failed. This is often because of dry-joints at CB527, CB528 ( $90^{\circ}$ sets), CB531, DB523 (BY448), DB524, DB525 (both BYV95C) and RB538 (10k $\Omega$ ). In the M2 version of the chassis there are two BS208 FETs. The FET can bc the cause of a few faults. Width faults, such as poor EW correction or no width adjustment, will be present if it is leaky. RB542 ( $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega-27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in the M2 version) should also be replaced as it often fails, sometimes intermittently, causing width variations.
Back to the power supply section. If the set will come on in standby but the $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ (typically $\pm 11-13 \mathrm{~V}$ ) supplies are low/missing, CB617 $(6.8 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is open-circuit. If the base of the line output transistor TB525 is at 0.6 V when the set is in standby, check this voltage when you switch to on. If the voltage remains at 0.6 V , TB521 ( BC 237 B ) is probably leaky.
A squawk from the power section at switch on/off with a line tear on bright pictures can be caused by diode DB524 (BYV95C) or the LF0070 chopper drive chip HB701.
A bright, 2 in. wide scan can be caused by TB526 (BS208) or RB542 ( $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, see previous note).

## OPTIONS CHART

## Option 1

| Bit 0 | Bit 1 | Make | Bit 2 | 8 mins sleep | Bit 3 | AES control |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | Salora | 0 | Yes | 0 | Off |
| 1 | 0 | Granada | 1 | No | 1 | On |
| 0 | 1 | Luxor |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Bit 4 | Bit 5 | Tuner |  | Bit 6 | Bit 7 | If (MHz) |
| 0 | 0 | Ch. 00-120 |  | 0 | 0 | 38.9 |
| 1 | 0 | 4-band + | yper | 1 | 0 | 39.5 |
| 0 | 1 | UHF chs. | 1-69 | 0 | 1 | 38.0 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 -band |  | 1 | 1 | 37.0 |

## Option 2

Bit 0 is used for mute when no sync signal is present. $0=$ yes, $1=$ no.

Bit $\uparrow$ is used for remote control decoding. $0=$ double check, $1=$ normal.

Bit 2 is used for PAL/Secam identification. $0=$ only in P mode (indicated by dot at top left in the display), $1=$ always on.

Bit 3 is used for AFC tracking. $0=$ no (VCR operation) $1=$ AFC tracking with programme numbers 7 and 8 .

Bit 4 is used for tuning protection. $0=$ no protected programmes, 1 = programmes 1-6 are protected (need password to store).

Bit 5 is used for bleep control. $0=$ text bleep on (normal), $1=$ bleep for production computer.

Bit 6 is used for OSD bargraph control. 0 = bargraph only, $1=$ bar graph with text.

Bit 7 is used for OSD (on-screen display) control. $0=$ no, $1=$ yes.

## Option 3

| Bit 0 | DTI | Bit 1 | NTSC | Bit 2 | FM radio | Bit 3 S Video |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No | 0 | No | 0 | No | 0 | No |
| 1 | Yes | 1 | Yes | 1 | Yes | 1 | Yes |

## Bit 4 is not usèd.

Bit 5 is used for PIP change with programme keys. $0=$ no, $1=$ yes.
Bit 6 is not used.
Bit 7 is used for search of FLOFF start page. $0=y e s, 1=$ no (selected page is retained during programme changes).
*VCY2136 and VPU2204 only.

A blank raster with no channel display can be mistaken for a power supply fault but is more often caused by a defective X2404 memory chip (ICB50). This is supplied as an empty memory but will initialise itself if the set is switched on with the normal key depressed and this key is held for a short time.
A low buzz on the sound with probably a poor picture can be caused by HB701 (LF0070). If so the HT voltage will be low (it should be 150 V at CB614). Replace HB701 if the HT voltage is low.
The most common cause of the no picture, sound OK symptom is the TDA8172 field output chip ICB570. To check. advance the setting of the first anode (G2) control: if there is illumination at the top of the screen, the TDA8172 chip is duff; if a raster appears, the cause of the fault lies elsewhere. In this event, check for the presence of an analogue video signal at pin 35 of the VCU chip ICB201. If there is no video here, go back to the tuner/IF module. If video is present, check for line/field pulses at pin 39 of ICB201. If the pulses are missing, check TB571 (BC557) which could be leaky.

## Setting Up

The set-up procedure for these receivers can be tedious to say the least. Fortunately little adjusiment is required. To enter the set-up mode you have to key in a password via the remote control unit, or service processor as it then becomes. The password is $\mathrm{P} * \mathrm{O} \#>\mathrm{M}$, the maximum time allowed between the last two key operations being 1.5 secs. This password and time scale are intended to prevent customers entering the service mode accidentally. The password for storing tuning information is $\mathrm{PO} \#>\mathrm{M}$.
Once the service mode has been entered, the numerical channel display will change to a two-digit number that indicates the microcontroller chip's mask version, typically 04,07 or 12 . The various setting-up stages can then be sclected by pressing the \# or * button to go forwards or backwards respectively through the procedure. You don't have to follow a set sequence, but the one listed below is the preferred order.
I strongly recommend that you obtain an M chassis service video cassette, which goes through the set-up procedure and provides various tips. A scrvice manual is also essential.
The preferred adjustment order is as follows - the second column shows the segment indication as best we can:

| 1 | XX | Mask indication |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | SP | Phase shift |
| 3 | bP | Line shift |
| 4 | dL | Luminance delay |
| 5 | dC | Chrominance delay |
| 6 | Y0 | Width |
| 7 | r0 | Trapezium 1 |
| 8 | C0 | Pincushion 1 |
| 9 | 11 | Summing point 1 |
| 10 | rl | Trapezium 2 |
| 11 | Cl | Pincushion 2 |
| 12 | 12 | Summing point 2 |
| 13 | H0 | Height |
| 14 | A0 | Vertical shift |
| 15 | ud | Lum/chroma delay |
| 16 | Sr | DTI start |
| 17 | S7 | DTI stop |
| 18 | SA | Colour osc sync |
| 19 | 62 | Al/G2 voltage |
| 20 | cr | Red cut-off point |
| 21 | c6 | Green cut-off point |


| 22 | cb | Blue cut-off point |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | dr | Red gain |
| 24 | d6 | Green gain |
| 25 | db | Blue gain |
| 26 | HA | Text line shift |
| 27 | CA | Text contrast |
| 28 | One bar | Option byte 1 |
| 29 | Two bars | Option byte 2 |
| 30 | Three bars | Option byte 3 |



Fig. 4: The numerical channel indicator display. When setting the options in the service mode the lefthand digit shows the byte and the right-hand digit the bit (the mute dot is used for bit 0 ).

Make the vertical adjustments as follows. First adjust the height $(\mathrm{HO})$ until the picture is correct at the top of the screen. Then adjust the vertical shift (A0) for a correct display at the bottom of the picture.
The A1/G2 voltage is set with the brightness and contrast at minimum. Adjust the potentiometer, which is on the tube base panel, so that the mute and prog LEDs are both out. As you turn the potentiometer you will see the LEDs light up and go off. When both are off the voltage is correct.
Adjust the colour oscillator synchronism for a nearly stationary colour display. When adjusting the RGB cutoff points you will notice that one of them is fixed: the mute and prog LEDs will both be on and the setting cannot be altered. So the grey-scale setting up must be done with the other two colours.
It is essential to press the memory button ( $>\mathrm{M}$ ) after each adjustment.

## Option Bytes

A set's characteristics are determined by setting up various bits in the microcontroller system. The options are displayed by the numerical channel indicator: the left-
hand digit shows the byte, the right-hand digit the bits in the byte (see Fig. 4). When in the service mode you can switch the bits to 0 or 1 by using keys 0 to 7 on the remote control handset. When a segment lights, the bit is set to 1 , when it is not alight the bit is set to 0 .
The options don't change until the set returns to the normal operating mode, even when a new setting has been stored. If an incorrect mode has been selected and stored, when the set is returned to the normal mode it will still come on but may not, for example, have text or sound or refuse to tune. This can easily be put right by returning to the service mode and revising the information. The various option settings are shown in the accompanying chart.

## Spares

Spares for Nokia Group TV and video products are now supplied to dealer account holders by Akai UK Ltd. The spares ordering line is 0181759 2367. CHS (Chas Hyde and Son Ltd.), Prospect House, Barmby Road, Pocklington. Yorks YO4 2DP (01759 303 068, fax 01759303620 ) is the official spares agent.



# Satellite Notebook 

## Reports from Hugh Cocks Chris Watton and

John C. Priest

## The Flying Dutchman

Henk the Dutchman arrives here about once a month in a van loaded with all manner of decoders and receivers which he offers for sale. Recently he turned up with four very late production (November 1995) Pace PRD800+ IRDs which had been labelled "retums" by a large UK clectrical retailer. They looked as if they had never been used, and had a collection of unusual/silly faults.

The first one produced a blue screen, with no sound. when a signal was applied. Baseband video was coming from the tuner but didn't get very far as one leg of an electrolytic coupling capacitor had never been soldered.

The mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor ( $\mathrm{C} 2,47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was open-circuit in the second receiver This didn't help its opcration!

The third receiver refused to power up, which was not surprising as the mains input filter choke Tl wasn't soldered in properly.

The fourth set was the puzzler. Reception via the scart socket was perfect, and I was beginning to believe that my luck was in. But when the UHF output was tried (after adjusting the intercarrier sound frequency - L7 - from 6 to 5.5 MHz for use here in Portugal) there was a picture with a mass of faint diagonal lines on it. As this interference wasn't present at the scart outlets, I checked to see whether the modulator's supplies were clean. They were of course. After a lot more checking that got me nowhere I suddenly realised. looking at the bottom of the board. that there was no screening cover bencath the modulator. One was soon in place, taken from a scrap board. All trace of the diagonal lines
had then been removed. l've personally never had any reason to remove this cover. It certainly provides an efficient screen. H.C.

## Satellite Finder

Henk also had in his van a 'digisat' satellite finder. This Swedish-made unit can be connected in line with the LNB's output. It has an LED bar display to indicate the LNB voltage, the current drawn and whether at 22 kHz tone is present. Using a pushbutton to change the readout gives you a display of satellite signal strength. There's also an optional audio tone output. At less than $£ 40$ it's an ideal general-purpose tool for the installer and troubleshooter. The circuit, on a small PCB, is based on a 'PIC' 16C71 IC. It's very well made.

A label at the back of the unit indicated that it is made by Emitor AB in Sweden. Unfortunately there's no address. I did sce the unit being displayed by a German exhibitor at the recent Cabsat '97 show. If you can find one, it's a worthwhile investment. H.C.

## Another PRD800+

This early PRD800+ receiver (made in February 1994) came in with the complaint "blue screen, no sound". There was no difference when a signal was connected to the unit, though weak noise was coming from the tuner. Otherwise the receiver's operation seemed to be normal - the front display looked a little dim however. This was hardly surprising as the 5 V supply was low at about 3.5 V while the 12 V supply was at around 9 V , with a very nastylooking dip in the waveform I'd not seen before.

The reservoir capacitors in the 5 V and 12 V supplies looked tired
and were replaced, but this made no difference. I did however notice that the receiver was running marginally cooler than they usually do. The higher voltages from the chopper transformer were more or less correct, and powering the circuitry from external supplies produced pictures. What could be left?

A wire beneath the board goes from the earthy end of the transformer's secondary windings to the main carth print area nearby (later PRD + receivers I've seen don't have this wire). Although the wire's soldered connections looked OK, I decided to replace the wire and remake the soldering. Bingo! - the receiver then behaved normally.

Flushed with success, I downloaded new channel information from a later type PRD+ receiver. All the frequencies were 250 MHz out despite the fact that both units had an FSS A/B $9.75 / 10 \mathrm{GHz}$ LNB changeover in the installation menu. All I can say is do this with care: I reset the frequencies manually, then took a memory dump to the Pace Link. This is now stored as "early $800+$ ", the others being stored as "late $800+$ ". The frequencies don't mix. H.C.

## Channel 5 via Astra 1D

Channel 5 took over transponder 63 ( 10.931 GHz horizontal) aboard Astra 1D from the old Filmnet E. Europe. It uses so-called 'soft' VideoCrypt encryption, similar to the QVC shopping channel, i.e. no viewing card is required. We subscquently had some requests to be luned in from people with older systems that don't cover the 1D band and who mostly have VideoCrypt decoding facilities (IRD and nonIRD) but no viewing card.

Apart from supplying a 1 D con-
verter, the easiest way to retune is to shift the LNB's local oscillator frequency by one Astra channel. This will take Channel 5 to around 10.960 on the tuning range of an old receiver. Sky Sports 3 will then be at around 11.7 GHz (originally 11.671 GHz ).

How long soft encryption will last is a matter of opinion. At present it means that the channel is freely available across Europe to anyone with a VideoCrypt decoder.

Some receivers, such as the Pace SS 9000 , tune up to 11.750 GHz , giving a 50 MHz margin. With Amstrad receivers however there is no leeway: Channel 5 will be right at the bottom of the tuning range and Sky Sports 3 at the top!

To retune the LNB, take off the outer cover (the rivets have to be removed with the old Marconi Blue Cap LNBs) and locate a large screw that goes into the inner cover. It's usually locked with sealant. Turn the screw anti-clockwise, the exact amount depending on the make of LNB.

It is best to be able to see live signals while doing this. Go to say Sky News and turn the screw until 3 Sat appears. The LNB has then been tuned sufficiently. The LNB signal test source I described in the January 1996 issue of Television enables this to be done very easily. If it's difficult to see live signals while retuning the LNB, undo the screw by a quarter of a turn. This should be enough, leaving Sky Sports 3 at the top of the band.

Some channel retuning will then be required. This can be the worst bit of the job! Reseal the LNB well to prevent ingress of water, possibly putting some grease on the sealing ring between the two halves of the outer cover. H.C.

## Pace SS9000/9200 Tuner Replacement

The Hitachi tuner originally used in these receivers ran very hot. This could eventually lead to its failure. Over the past few months I've ended up with some scrap PRD series receivers, whose tuners are very reliable. Recently an SS9000 came in with a duff tuner, though it was otherwise in excellent condition. So I decided to investigate the possibility of a PRD tuner transplant - with the minimum of alterations to the surface-mounted components.

This tumed out to be very easy. The main requirements were to slightly attenuate the baseband output from the PRD tuner, and to add extra smoothing to the 5 V supply.

The replacement tuner sits above the PCB horizontally (see Fig. 1), secured by its F socket. Extension wires are used to make the connections to the relevant PCB holes. The baseband video output is fed to the PCB via a $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset which is mounted on the tuner - I adjusted it for no crushing on whites, with the receiver's contrast (set up 2, 5, 8 menu) set to medium. Extra smoothing can be added at the tuner's 5 V input pin.
The print areas that were soldered to the original tuner's front lugs (the non $F$-socket end) must be linked together. as they connect two earthed print areas. Symptoms of missing print continuity here are dim LEDs and a rustling noise from the power supply. Solder a wire from the link to the replacement tuner's case. H.C.

## Pace PRD800

We've had the "no sound with a blue screen" complaint several times now with these receivers. There have been several causes - the Nicky chip U9, the Q105 problem, and Q2 in the LNB power supply. This one would have been simple to deal with if I'd started at the right end. But with the silly ideas I get in my head I began messing about around the Nicky chip. After a while I decided to check the LNB voltage at the socket and found that it was zero. A look inside the tuner soon produced the answer: the centre pin of the socket had fallen off. C.W.

## JVC TUADI000

The customer complained that the "your card is invalid" message appeared when he removed the card and wouldn't change thereafter. At last a simple one: the card switch inside the reader slot was stuck.

This receiver has also appeared as the Cambridge ARD/ARX200, the BT SVS200, the Akai SX1000 and the Alba ISR7000/REC600. C.W.

## Pace MSS1001-1

The moment this top-of-the range receiver was brought out of standby there was a tremendous screeching from all audio channels, both from the four on-board audio amplifiers and via the scart and UHF outputs. By monitoring the inputs and outputs around the audio processing chip U18, and by isolating the output pins $25,26,28,29,33,34,36$ and 37 one at a time, I was able to establish that the noise was being generated within the IC itself, in the left-hand channel only. A replacement chip (type MSP3400C-C6, part


Fig. 1: Fitting a tuner from a Pace PRD series receiver to an S59000 or S59200. Tuner connections viewed from above. The pin connections are as follows:

| Function | $9000 / 9200$ | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| LNB supply | 4 | 1 |
| Prescaler output | 6 | 8 |
| 5V supply | 12 | 5 |
| Tuning voltage | 13 | 7 |
| Baseband video output | 18 | 6 |

Pins 2, 3 and 4 of the PRD funer are not used.
no. 1090340030 ) provided a complete cure. J.C.P.

## Pace PRD800

The symptoms were no decoding. no on-screen decoder messages ("Please Insert Card" etc.) and also lost video (blue screen) after removing the PCB from the case. I suspected the M50555 video graphics chip U10 as there was a video input at pin 13 but no output at pin 12, but it was OK. Next I suspected the TEA2130 sync separator chip U18 there were no sync outputs at pins 15 (field) and 12 (linc). U18 was also OK . The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to the 503 kHz resonator X7 (part no. 171 0005030). J.C.P.

## Pace MSS 100

As a result of the recent thunderstorms a number of satellite receivers have come into my workshop with varying degrees of damage. Three MSS 100 reccivers that came in from different parts of the town were all dcad: in each case the mains input fusc FSI was open-circuit but not blackened, and tests failed to reveal any other damage. Replacement fuses ( 1 A fast) restored normal operation, but as a precaution the receivers were given a two-day soak test before being returned to their owners.

The TOP200) type power supply is proving to be a robust little beast. A number of other machines received during the same period all needed major repairs to their power supplies, UHF modulators or tuners. J.C.P.


## Servicing the Tatung 190 Series Chassis

## John Coombes pays a return visit to these popular 14-21 in. sets, with an up-dated run-down on possible faults

Ihave serviced a large number of these sets since last writing about them in the February 1996 issue. This up-date article presents latest information on faults and fault finding.
As with nearly all chassis, most faults relate to the power supply. The circuit of the FET chopper power supply used in this chassis is shown in Fig. 1.

## No Results

The cause of loss of the sound and raster usually lies in the power supply. Mains switch $\$ 801$ may be open-circuit. It can be all right electrically but operate incorrectly because the knob sticks. This can be dealt with by fitting a plastic collar, which is available from Tatung, to the switch spindle.
It is quite rare for the BY133 bridge rectifier diodes D801-4 to go short-circuit. If they do, the $3 \cdot 3 \Omega, 4 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistor R801 goes open-circuit. Should R801 be open-circuit with the bridge rectifier diodes OK, check the mains filter coil FL801 for dry-joints.
There are two start-up resistors, R802 and R803 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ), which tend to go open-circuit. Replace them as a pair. Later production sets have $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.6 \mathrm{~W}$ metal-film resistors in these positions. They are more reliable.
Check for dry-joints at the chopper transformer T801.

These are usually at pin 8 or the surrounding area.
There are several causes of mains fuse blowing. The degaussing posistor R901 may be short-circuit. If the set works after replacing FS801 but the purity is incorrect, check the degaussing posistor R901 which can short intermittently. It can also blow itself in half check by shaking R901 to see if it rattles. It's always worth checking the degaussing coils themselves for shorted tums, though this is a rare occurrence.
If FS801 has blown violently, check whether the wirewound resistor $\mathrm{R} 812(33 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 4 \mathrm{~W})$ has shorted to the chopper transistor's heatsink - this will also result in the transistor (TR801) going short-circuit.
TR801 can of course go short-circuit and blow the fuse. If this has happened the TDA4605 chopper con= trol chip IC801 should also be replaced.
If the power supply is making a noise, check whether the BY396 17 V supply rectifier D811 is short-circuit. If D811 has failed it may be necessary to replace TR801 and IC801 as well.
If the receiver is stuck in standby and R802/3 are OK, check whether D807 (BA157) is short-circuit. It may be necessary to replace IC801.
If the receiver is not in standby and there's no LED light, R810 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) could be open-circuit. It's connected to pin 3 of IC801.


Fig. 1: The chopper power supply used in the Tatung 190 series chassis. In remote control versions S801 has an extro momentary-make contact. The HT voltage should be 115 V with all except the 197 chassis (21in. FS tube) in which it should be $\mathbf{1 0 9 . 5 V}$.
The 17 V output supplies the line driver stage, the audio output stage and the $\mathbf{1 2 V}$ regulator IC803. The 10 V output supplies the 5V regulator IC804.

If the primary side of the power suppy is OK. check whether the HT rectifier D809 (BA159) is open-circuit. If there's no HT or the HT is low, check the reservoir capacitor C814 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which could be short- or open-circuit.
C813 ( $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) can go short-circuit, removing the 17 V supply. If the 10 V supply is missing, check whether D810 (BA157) is open-circuit and check for a dry-joint at pin 11 of the chopper transformer.
If the 10 V supply is OK, check the output from the 78 M 05 CV 5 V regulator IC804, at pin 3 . If the 5 V output is missing, check for dry-joints at IC804 or if necessary replace this device.
If necessary check for 12 V at pin 2 of the LM317T regulator IC803. If the 12 V supply is missing, check for dry-joints around IC803 and if necessary replace it.

## Line Timebase

If the HT supply is missing, check whether the S2000AF line output transistor TR 403 or, less likely, the BY133 efficiency diode D401 is short-circuit.
The line output stage tuning capacitor C404 ( 6.8 nF ) can go short-circuit (no HT) or open-circuit.
Also check for dry-joints at the pins of the line output transformer T402. Shorted turns within T402 will give no results or the same but with an audible buzz. For intermittent loss of the sound and picture, again check the transformer for dry-joints. The driver transformer T401 can also be dry-jointed.
For loss of line drive, first check the driver stage's $18 \Omega$ metal-film supply resistor R413 which tends to go open-circuit, in which case the associated $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ smoothing capacitor C412 or the BC337 driver transistor TR402 could be short-circuit.

If there is a voltage reading at both ends of the driver transformer's primary winding but no line drive, check coil L401 for dry-joints.
The BC547 transistor TR401 can go short-circuit to remove the line drive.
If all these possibilities check out OK, the scan coils are suspect. They could have shorted turns, or there could be dry-joints at pins 3 and/or 5 of connector PL401.

## Poor Focus

For this symptom check the setting of the focus control and ensure that the first anode preset is not at fault, causing excessive brightness with defocusing.

## Field Faults

Field collapse is the most common fault here. The usual cause is the TDA3653B field output chip IC301, which can go short-circuit or cease to provide an output. If the chip fails again a short time after fitting a new one, replace the flyback boost capacitor $\mathrm{C} 306(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$. If IC301's 25 V supply is missing at pin 9, check whether C409 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ is short-circuit or D403 (BA157) and/or R411 (10S) is open-circuit. Check for broken print at pin 9: if there is a break here, add a wire link and ensure correct soldering to prevent further problems.
Another possibility in the output stage is that D301 (1N4003) is open-circuit.
The field drive is generated by the TDA4505 multifunction chip IC101. If the output stage is OK, check for a drive pulse at pin 3 of IC101 and a field ramp at pin 2. If these are missing, check for 12 V at pin 7. Check back to the 12 V regulator 1 C 803 if this supply is
missing. If the supply is present, replace IC101.
Other possible causes of field collapse are an opencircuit scan coupling capacitor (C304, $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ), open-circuit field scan coils or dry-joints at pins 1 and 2 of connector PL401

## Sound Faults

The most common fault here is no sound because the LM380M audio output chip IC601 is faulty. The output coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 610(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ or the speaker can go open-circuit, and dry-joints can be present at pins 1 and 2 of plug/socket PL601.
If the output stage is operational, check ICl 101 (TDA4505) by replacement.

## No Colour

This fault is quite rare. The possibilities are the TDA3565 colour decoder chip IC501, the associated 8.8 MHz crystal XL501, dry-joints at the chroma delay line DL501, or loss of the sandcastle pulses at pin 7 of IC501. These come from pin 27 of IC101 (TDA4505), which may have to be replaced.

## Loss of One Colour

Loss or intermittent loss of one colour usually means that the relevant RGB output transistor is faulty or dryjointed. The transistors are TR201 red, TR202 green and TR203 blue, all type BF422.
If the DC conditions around these transistors are correct, use a scope to check the outputs from IC501 (TDA3565). R, G and B should be present at pins 10 , 11 and 12 respectively. Replace IC501 if any of the outputs are missing.

## Tuner/IF Faults

A snowy raster with noisy sound (white noise) can be caused by loss of the tuning voltage. Check whether R009 or R010 (both $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) is open-circuit or the TAA550 33 V regulator IC001 is short-circuit. If the tuner's 12 V supply is missing at pin 2 , check whether C005 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ is short-circuit. Alternatively the tuner could be faulty.
If there is a blank raster IC101 (TDA4505) could be faulty or the SAW filter FL101 dry-jointed.
Dry-joints at FL101 can also cause a ghosting effect with a good signal.

## Incorrect Display Segments Alight

A wrong number display could mean that the sevensegment indicator D701 (type TLR332T) or its driver 1C701 (TC4511BP) is faulty. First ensure that D701 is fitted in its socket correctly and that there are no dryjoints.

## Remote Control Faults

No remote control operation could mean that the TFMP2380 IR receiver chip IC703 is faulty, but first ensure that its 5 V supply is present at pin 1 .
If the remote control unit isn't working, suspect the batteries and their connections - these could be corroded or broken. If the LED is dry-jointed, there will be no or intermittent operation. The legs of the crystal can break or become dry-jointed, again resulting in no or in some cases intermittent operation.
If selection of just one channel gives trouble, suspect a faulty button. Repair kits are available from various sources, but it's best to replace the unit.

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## Win a Teletest PC with Accessories!

This month's free-to-enter prize draw offers readers the chance to win an Ozan Teletest PC pattern generator with carry case and mains adaptor. The hand-held Teletest PC provides anyone who services computers and monitors with a signal source to confirm operation and patterns for adjusting and setting up;

There are also five runner-up prizes consisting of $£ 50$ Teletest PC vouchers.

In reviewing the Teletest PC in our July issue (page 638) Philip Blundell commented as follows:
"PC monitor repairs nowadays provide a useful addition to the work load in many service departments, making a worthwhile contribution to the cash flow. But you need a signal source. The Ozan Teletest PC pattern generator is well worth considering. Being battery-powered (9V PP3 battery) and pocket-sized, it's ideal for field calls. The Teletest PC generates sync outputs for VGA and SVGA monitors - the ones you are most likely to encounter - and eight patterns that are essential for aligning and testing monitors.

The Teletest PC is fiddle-free, and really
scores in its role as a piece of field test equipment."

To enter the competition, simply answer the following three questions:

## (1) How many patterns does the Teletest PC generate?

(2) What battery does the Teletest PC take?
(3) Which two sync outputs does the Teletest PC provide?

Send you answers, with your name and address, to Teletest PC Competition, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS, to arrive no later than September 3 th. The first correct entry drawn from the sack after that date will win the Teletest PC, carry case and power supply. The next five correct entries will receive a $£ 50$ voucher off the cost of a Teletest PC. The Editor's decision will be final, and no correspondence can be entered into. Employees of Reed Business Information and Ozan are ineligible to enter. The competition is open to UK and overseas readers.

For an info pack on the Teletest PC, Freeçall Ozan direct on 0500009070.

# Long-distance Television 

Terrestrial DX and satelite TV conditions and reception. News about the Clarke Belt and overseas TV. Details of a high-performance low-noise VHF preamplifier. Roger Bunney reports

Digital 'DX' reception via intelsat $K$ by John Locker, using his Nokia 9500 D-box.

Sporadic E reception predom inated during June, with some decrease towards the end of the month. A bonus was provided by a tropospheric lift on the 4-6th, with enhanced Band III and UHF propagation from the north and north east. During this opening Ryn Muntjewerff received a Faroe Islands ch. E6 test pattern (identification Foroya Sjonvarp) in Holland, also Bergen/Oslo ch. El2 (with interference from German DAB transmitters). Cyril Willis (King's Lynn) also experienced excellent tropospheric reception during this period, again with signals from the NE and several new stations logged.
Here is the collated $\mathrm{SpE} \log$ for the period under review:

3/6/97 HRT (Croatia) ch. E4; RAI (Italy) chs. IA, IB; Canal Plus (France) ch. L2; TVE (Spain) chs. E2-


4; LTV (Lithuania) ch. R2; SVT (Sweden) chs.
E2-4.
4/6/97 LTV R2; SLO (Slovenia) E3; RAI IA; Video (Italy) E2.
5/6/97 STV E2-4; YLE
(Finland) E3; NRK
(Norway) E2.
6/6/97 TVE E3; MTV (Hungary)
R1; Video E2; Eesti TV
(Estonia) R2.
8/6/97 SVT E2.
9/6/97 RTS (Bosnia) E3; HRT E4; TVE E2; RAI IA; Video E2.
10/6/97 RUV (Iceland) E4; SVT E2-4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3; Video E2; TVE E2, 3; SVT E3.
11/6/97 TVE E2-4; RTP E2, 3; DR (Denmark) E3; MTV R1; RTS E3. It seems that Band I was jammed all morning.
12/6/97 TVE E2-4.
13/6/97 RAI IA, B; SVT E2-4; RTP E2, 3; TVE E4; Video E2.
14/6/97 RAI IA, B; RTS E3; HRT E4; TVR(Rumania) 2; $\mathrm{C}+$ L2; MTV RI, 2; Syria
E2; JTV (Jordan) E3;
Iran E3; also an E2
Arabic floater.
15/6/97 TVE E2-4.
16/6/97 RAI IA, B; Video E2.
17/6/97 HRT E4; RTS E3; LTV R2; NRK E2; RAI IA; Video E2; Iran E3; TVR R2.
18/6/97 RAI IA; Video E2; HRT E4; SVT E2; LTV R2; RTS E3; TVE E2-4; BR
(Germany) E2.
19/6/97 HRT E4; NRK E2; YT
(Ukraine) R2.
20/6/97 RAI IA; Video E2; TVE E3; YT R2; Nova (Czech Rep.) RI; SVT E2; Arabic E2 signal.
21/6/97 TVE E2.
22/6/97 RAIIA, B; TVE E2, 3; TVA (Italy) IA; Video E2.
23/6/97 TVE E2; RTM
(Morocco) E4; RAI IA; Video E2;NRK E2
24/6/97 TVE E2.
25/6/97 TVE E2-4; RTP E3; RAI IA; Video E2.
26/6/97 TVE E2.
28/6/97 RAI IB; RTM E4, TVE E2, 3.
29/6/97 TVE E3; NRK E2, 3
1/7/97 RAIIA, B.
Cyril Willis reports SpE reception of Iran ch. E3, Jordan ch. E3, Syria ch. E2 and another ch. E2 signal - suspected of being from the Lebanon or Dubai - during the month. These and other Arabic signals were "very strong indeed".
Overall a rewarding month, with something seen on most days and excellent tropospheric reception from Scandinavia in early June.
Writing from Australia, Robert Copeman (Victoria) mentions reception of all the Optus satellite channels at $224-300 \mathrm{MHz}$ from the south west during favourable tropospheric conditions. The signals are not permanently present, and suffer from severe fading. In view of the frequencies involved, it seems likely that the
source of the signals is a poorlyengineered cable distribution system in a block of flats or a hotel. The Melbourne Crown Casino/Hotel is some fifteen miles away from Robert and has the Optus Vision package distributed throughout the building. He wonders whether this is the source. I personally suspect it's more likely to be very close to his home The source of the mystery ch. A0 ( $46 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$, vertical) ABC TV signal received daily is still unknown. It has been seen in Western Australia via SpE. The Australian Broadcasting Authority says that the transmission is not listed and that it has no ideas as to the possible source.

## Satellite Sightings

At long last my satellite dish system is up and running. It consists of a Unicorn Satellite Systems 'Reference' dish with a Chaparral LNB and a Racal wideband polariser, with the feed taken via CT125 cable. But there have been a couple of problems. First the Pace positioner, in purely east-west use, seems to be reluctant to maintain readout accuracy between standby modes. Secondly a local planning enforcement officer has suggested that my two dishes are in breach of DOE regulations (February 1992). He has asked for a full planning permission application to ascertain whether they can remain. Only the top third of the main dish is visible above the 6 ft fence, but that's enough to introduce the problem of planning compliance. I asked for 'officer approved temporary permission' until permanent permission for two dishes is, hopefully, obtained in about September, but this has been refused. The planners have called for application paperwork plus $£ 90$. I'll report as the story unfolds! In fairness, the coucil has been pleasant about the problem and says it only wants to regularise the situation.
As I type these lines on June 30th there has just been an evening news feed from Jersey, Channel Islands, to the BBC South West evening magazine programme via Orion 1 at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The analogue transmission, from the BBC UKI231 SNG truck, was reporting on the Island Games at St. Helier, with competitors from islands around the UK and elsewhere. A pleasant, parochial break from the high-profile Hong Kong handover
featured by most other satellite carriers at the time. Orion carried the Denver Summit of Eight midmonth. A welcome sighting on the day I commissioned the dish, June 17th, consisted of colour bars with the identification "London Teleport HBO Test" via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. HBO is a major US cable carrier and programme producer: why the test at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is a mystery.
Roy Carman (Isle of Wight) noted many corporate feeds to the UK from around the world: "Project Utopia", it transpired, was a mega outside broadcast event for British Airways to mark the change of corporate colours carried by the aircraft etc. The event started midday on June 9th and continued into the morning of the 10 th. Live or recorded signals were received from Paris, Warsaw, Bangkok, Victoria Falls, Hong Kong, Berlin, various US airports etc. The BBC and Globecast managed signal distribution via Eutelsat, Telcom and Intelsat capacity. Telecom carried at least six international feeds via numerous transponders simultaneously. This suggests that Intelsat carried the original feeds in C band, with Eutelsat/Telecom providing the European downlinks. Other satellite enthusiasts noted an impressive edited compilation of Project Utopia's video feeds late in the morning of the 10 th , via Telecom 2C. British Airways is obviously awash with funds!
Unfortunately I missed the Dr Dish programmes for satelite enthusiasts - they are transmitted on the second and fourth Friday each month via Kopernikus-2 at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (tune to 11.55 GHz vertical). To have clear sky from $16^{\circ}$ to about $60^{\circ} E$ is new for me.
American football dominated the Clarke Belt on the evening of the 14th, with both NTSC and PAL transmissions. We're now into long golf tournaments via Intelsat K and other summer sporting events. On June 15th a "TV Asawi Sports" feed from Holland to Tokyo featured a 24 -hour race at the Nissan circuit. Even Michael Jackson popped up on the 14th, fresh from a concert in Germany. A mid-afternoon feed from the Rolls Royce engine factory on the 15th featured a newly-designed engine to be used in the stretched A340 jet. This analogue feed was via Eutelsat II F2 $\left(10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ at 11.67 GHz horizontal, using Optex hired equipment - the ident was

"Optex UKI 178".
I was thus pleased to find that analogue satellite TV is alive and well on my return to the Clarke Belt after four months - the feeds have not all gone digital!
John Locker (Wirral) is one of the few who have taken up digital satellite TV reception. He says that it's rewarding once you have mastered the techniques. John uses a modified (Bentley Walker)


[^0]

A shot from the British Airways's Project Utopia presentation via Telecom

There are suggestions that the $1,458 \mathrm{kHz}$ medium-wave transmitter's power will be increased. George Gaskin adds that the aerial seems to be tilting!

Malawi: The first TV service, Hey-U Africa, is to open later this year. Another TV service, TV Malawi, is planned for the end of the year.

Finland: Nelonen, the new Channel Four Finland, started to operate on June 1st, initially via satellite and local cable systems. A terrestrial transmitter network is under construction. It should cover 75 per cent of the population by the end of the year. Vaajakoski ch E50 and Jyvaskyla ch. E41 have already been received.

Mexico: VHF TV is expañding. TV Azteca has just ordered 44 VHF transmitters and one UHF transmitter, with aerials and associated equipment, for thirty sites throughout the country and another in El Salvador.

Greece: The government has issued licences to the national broadcaster ERT and a number of other broadcasters covering the 430 channels available. ERT has been granted licences for 65 channels. Star, TV Macedonia, Antenna, Mega, New Kanali 5, 902 TV and Sky are the other broad-casters. The new arrangements come into operation in December.

Hungary: The first two national commercial TV franchises have been awarded to consortia led by CLT-Ufa, Europe's largest broadcasting and entertainment group, and Scandinavian Broadcasting System, which is 22.8 per cent owned by Walt Disney.

Australia: Budget cuts across the board have been imposed on $A B C$. Apart from substantial job loses (700), all radio and TV programme services will lose around four per cent of income. Radio Australia will carry only English-language programming.

New Zealand: A youth channel aimed at 18-30 year olds was due to come into operation in July.

## Satellite News

News from Intelsat of various satellite movements. The 803 craft
will be launched in midSeptember. It will take up position at $21.3^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, displacing 515 which will be moved to $31.4^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Intelsat 506, which currently occupies this position, will be "de-orbited".
Intelsat 804 is to go into orbit at a ndew position, $29.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, to serve African customers. Intelsat 801 is now in operation at $64^{\circ}$ E. 802, launched in late June, is to operate above the Pacific Ocean - at $174^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Future plans are to position 805 at $55 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and 806 at $40 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.
Canal Plus has registered a complaint with the EC against the Spanish government, which has stopped sales of Mediaguard Canal Plus digital TV decoders across Spain in favour of the decoding system used by state broadcaster RTVE. The Canal Satellite Digital package had gained 53,000 subscribers and was to increase its channels from 30 to 50
The Italian government is seeking a common digital transmission standard for RAI, STET and Telepiu, which is now 90 per cent owned by Canal Plus.
France Telecom, Maxat and Keystone have formed the Globecast Communications Corporation with its HQ in Paris. The new global company, with interests in Europe, North and South America and parts of the East Pacific region, has access to a large number of satellites able to provide both analogue and digital services.
Ahother new name is NAPA Teleport, in California. This PanAmSat facility will provide direct uplinks to PAS-2 at $191^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and feeds to Europe via landline/satellite links and the PAS-1 and PAS-3 craft.
A fifteen per cent loss of power in the recently launched Tempo DBS satellite has delayed several PanAmSat launches, using the same Loral craft, while the cause of the problem is being investigated - modifications to the satellite may be required. The PAS-6 launch has been delayed from May to September and dates are awaited for PAS-7 and PAS-8
The Brightstar International satellite operation has been taken over by BT Broadcast and Reuters, providing access to North America via Intelsat K.
Matra Marconi is to construct the new BSkyB digital TV uplink to Astra 2A at Chilworth, with 8.1m dishes. This will make Chilworth, just north of Southampton, the largest teleport in Europe.

## Low-noise VHF Preamplifier

Our thanks to Todd Emslie (Victoria, Australia) for sending us the circuit - see Fig. 1 - of the low-noise preamplifier he uses for F2 and meteor scatter reception in Band I and wcak tropospheric reception in Bands II and III. It's based on a BF981 MOSFET, which achieves a noise figure as low as 0.7 dB at 200 MHz in an optimised circuit. In Todd's version the noise figure is under 1.5 dB with a gain of typically 20 dB across a single 6 MHz channel bandwidth.
The input, to gate 1 of Tr 1 , is tuned by L1 and D1. Tr2's drain is connected to a series tuned circuit consisting of L2 and D2. D1 and
D2 are BB809 varicap diodes. For Band I operation, L1 and L2 set the basic frequency, the bandwidth being adjustable from 2 MHz to over 6 MHz by means of the two $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear potentiometers which adjust the bias applied to D1 and D2 (a bandwidth of less than 2 MHz might lead to instability). For Band II and III operation, the lower $Q$ enables a single tuning potentiometer to be used.
Coils L1 and L2 are wound close spaced (wire diameter) using 0.5 1 mm copper wire (19-22swg), e.g. coaxial cable inner conductor. Inside diameter is 0.25 in . L 2 is tapped a third of the way down from the LT supply end to provide a reasonable $75 \Omega$ match at the output. L 1 is 13 turns and L2 12 turns for 45.7 MHz ; L is 6 turns and L2 7 turns for Band II (88108 MHz ); L 1 and L 2 are both two turns for Band III ( $175-221 \mathrm{MHz}$ ).
The value of Trl's source resistor should be adjusted to provide a drain current of about $10-12 \mathrm{~mA}$. Its drain voltage should be approximately 10 V while its grid 2 voltage should be around 4 V .
C 1 is a $1-10 \mathrm{pF}$ trimmer: adjust for maximum output - typically at 4.7 pF . Todd uses 0.25 W metal film resistors.
Provided construction follows conventional VHF practice, i.e. minimum lead lengths, a metal case (approximately $4.25 \times 2.5$ in.) and screening between the input and output circuits, there should be no problems. Mount the components on a double-sided copper board bolted to the lid of the metal case.
Those happier with traditional air-spaced capacitors might try the Jackson C-82Y (3-20pF), deleting


Fig. 1: Circuir diagram of Todd Emslie's low-noise VHF preamplifier
the tuning arrangements. The BB405B varicap diode could be used: its should cover the intended bands though the maximum capacitance is higher. 0.25 W carbon resistors might be better at the higher frequencies, to avoid lossy inductive effects.
Alignment for a given channel is simple. Tune the input coil L1 (adjust the spacing) to the video carrier frequency and the output coil L2 to the audio carrier frequency. Peak Cl for maximum output both before and after aligning L1 and L2. Higher gain with reduced bandwidth and thus better noise performance would be achieved by aligning both L1 and

L2 to the video carrier frequency, though this would result in a low audio output.
BB809 diodes and the BF981 transistor can be obtained from CirKit..

## Mast for Sale

Does anyone want to buy my old 50ft non-telescopic lattice mast? It consists of five sections, each with three bolttogether sides, incorporating climbing rungs and a top cap for central positioning. with an internal lattice rotor mount and two rotors. The mast is now in store north of Romsey, Hants. It's going cheapish - buyer collects. If anyone is interested, drop" me a line via the magazine.

## Book Review

Digital Television $=$ MPEG $=1$, MPEG-2 and the principles of the DVB system, by Hervé Benoit. Published by Arnold, a member of the Hodder Headline Group, at £19.99. 163 pages. ISBN 0340691905.

This timely and excellent book manages to cover a great deal of ground in its 160 or so pages. It does so because the author has given careful thought about how to arrange and present his information.
He starts with the TV systems we all know well - NTSC, PAL and Secam - as a way of briefly setting us on course. In this introductory section he also manages to provide clear and succint accounts of MAC and PAL+. We then proceed, in a logical sequence, through video signal digitisation, source coding (signal compression systems), source multiplexing (the arrangement of the MPEG1 and MPEG-2 multiplexes, leading to the digital video braodeasting [DVB] standard), scrambling and controlled access, channel coding (the addition of error correction to the signal), carrier modulation with digital signals, digital TV reception and finally a
section on future prospects. Subjects that might have impeded our progress through the basics of digital TV are then covered in a series of appendices, after which there is a really useful glossary of abbreviations, words and expressions.
Frankly I do not see how the subject could have been covered better. There are bits of mathematics here and there, but they don't get in the way and you never get bogged down by them - in fact the more obscure technical points are left to notes at the end of each section.
We are all going to have to learn about digital TV pretty soon, as the start of trans missions is due within a matter of months. This books tells you what you will need to know, and with its glossary etc. provides a ready reference source. There are numerous excellent diagrams throughout. Highly recommended.
The book can be obtained from Bookpoint Limited, 39 Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4DT. Tel. 01235400 403, fax 01235 821 511. Make cheques payable to Bookpoint Limited.
J.A.R.


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Quadrant House, The Quadront, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## Mains Buffering

For some time I have been using a variant on Ian Rees's mains-buffering trip circuit (July issue). I use a smaller 150W halogen lamp as the buffer, with an Avo 8 in series to monitor the current. The arrangement is particularly useful when powering heavy audio amplifiers after repair: with the buffering trip in use, the meltdown effect often noted in the past as the quiescent current potentiometers are gingerly advanced is almost always prevented.

Some items we get for repair however, ones that use an auto-voltage sensing circuit to adopt to either American 110V or European 240V mains supplies, incorrectly select the 110 V option when powered via my 150 W load. Another unit that we occasionally see, also dual-voltage but with a manual selector, operates OK with 110 V but switch es in its voltage-doubler circuit when fed with 240 V . The postinrush current consumption is the same as that with normal 240 V operation, so the crowbar doesn't fire. Much smoke ensues.

My advice is "build one and use it" - it will save you bucketfulls of fuses and hours of frustration, but beware that there are pieces of kit out there that do not take kindly to current limiting. It took me a day and a half and a dozen V-FETs to discover that the first such item I came across had been successfully
repaired and worked all right when not powered via the buffer.
Adrian Spriddell,
Micomicon Electronic Services Diss. Norfolk.

## Panasonic G Deck

A couple of points need to be made regarding John Coombes's notes on the Panasonic $G$ deck in the April issue (page 400). First, the capstan motor. If the clutch sticks, with the result that there is mistiming, it's the rotor (part no. VXP0777, now VXP1113) that needs replacement (any confusion between motor and rotor was probably an editorial fault - Editor). If there's no motor operation (no functions) thet stator (different part nos. for different models) and bearing need
replacement.Secondly, with a number of direct drive drum motors the drive PCB, which contains the Hall devices and drive circuitry, is available separately at reasonable cost.
There is thus no reason to replace a highly expensive drum because of a fault on the drive PCB. Thirdly, the back tension should be $22 \cdot 5-27.5 \mathrm{~g}$ at the start of an E180 tape.
Fourthly, the VXL1500 capstan brake is used in only early versions of the deck. The vast majority use the different VXL1873, which has been superseded by the VXL2088. Finally, one should be careful about following the alignment instructions in the original $G$ mechanism manual: there are several mistakes that mean it won't work! Follow the instructions in my articles in the May and June 1991 issues of Television.

In the same issue Chris Watton refers to loss of the $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ signal in the Salora J chassis (page 444). This is a confusing but quite common fault. The cause would have been slight misadjustment of the field hold control RT400: resetting cures the symptom. What happens is that the set flips to the NTSC $/ 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ mode. The clue is excessive height - it's not just a chroma fault! If the poentiometer is noisy, replace it.

On page 445 Terry Lamoon refers to a Sony Model KVX2982 with sound faults. Other symptoms
include random display of the Nicam symbol. Sony recommends replacing RA2 and RA3 on board A - these are surface-mounted resistor arrays, and the new types are of modified construction
Nick Beer,
Bideford, North Devon.

## TDA8178S Chip

In the last two issues Michael Dranfield and Mark Allen have mentioned difficulty in obtaining the TDA8178S chip, which is used in the field output stage in the Mitsubishi Model CT21ASTX (Euro 12 Chassis). A replacement kit (part no. H27P014020) for this is available from Mitsubishi at $£ 17.25$ plus $£ 4.50$ handling charge and VAT. A similar kit (for 21 and 25 in . models) is available from Irwin Electronics (Unit 200, JC Albyn Complex, Burton Road, Sheffield S3 8BX - 0114273 9622) at $£ 3.45$ plus VAT and 95 p postage. It pays to shop around!
Derek Townsend,
Townsend's Televisions, Matlock, Derbyshire.

Editorial note: Our thanks also to Maurice Jones of Blackburn, Lancs who provided information on this subject.

## Viability of Servicing

The viability of servicing low-cost electronic equipment has been questionable for years. Radio sets and Walkmans can be bought more cheaply than the labour cost of a repair.

As a retired professional engineer, I keep my hand in by maintaining the family's TV sets, VCRs etc., the satisfaction of achieving a successful repair being higher than that of completing The Times crossword - and my labour cost is nil. When my Sharp VLC7450E camcorder started to play up however (it took fifteen minutes for the auto exposure to settle down to the correct level, being OK after that) I knew it would have to go to professionals with the knowledge and test gear required to deal with it.

So I took it to a local Sharp
agent, who later rang me up to ask if I would pay $£ 10$ carriage to send it to SharpServ. I agreed. Two weeks later he phoned to say that he could offer four options:
(1) Repair the camcorder at a cost of $£ 865$, half as much again as it cost.
(2) Exchange it for the current model, at a cost of $£ 600$ ( $£ 550$ in any Dixons etc.).
(3) Dispose of the camcorder "free of charge".
(4) Return the camcorder unrepaired at a cost of $£ 57$ plus $£ 10$ carriage.

I took the last option. So it cost me $£ 70$ to get the camcorder back in the same condition it left me. Apparently the cause of the fault was PCB corrosion because of the famous leaky capacitors.

1 agree with paying for an estimate, but only if it can be an even remotely viable proposition to go ahead. Sharp commiserated when I wrote to the company, but was not prepared to take any further action as the camcorder was out of guarantee. It seems that Sharp does not feel itself to be responsible for the failure of capacitors in seldom-used, low-voltage equipment. SharpServ also commiserated, but explained that as a commercial operation these are the prices that have to be charged to stay in business.

In conclusion. it seems that servicing low-cost goods is no longer viable and the same now applies with high-cost items. For how long will we have a servicing industry? B.C. Lewis,

Pembroke, Pembs.

## No Longer Available?

The number of manufacturers that will not deal with someone who does not have a trade account has risen substantially in recent years. Those without such an account arc refcrred to an official spares distributor. But when the distributor tells you that a part is no longer available. are you to believe it?

About a year ago I needed a part for a Matsui microwave oven. The distributor I contacted told me it was no longer available. A call to Partmaster (Mastercare) revealed that this was totally untrue.

I have now been waiting for two weeks for an Alba part from the same distributor. When I chased this up I was told that it was no longer available. Alba says that it's
in stock and I should contact the distributor.

Let this be a word of warning to other traders. If necessary, check the availablility of a part with the manufacturer. If your customer takes his equipment to another dealer who can obtain the part, you will be left with egg on your face.
Keith Pemberton,
Southampton, Hants.

## In Guarantee Spares

We have had problems recently in a number of cases where spares have been required for equipment still covered by a manufacturer's warranty - delays of up to two months have not been uncommon. As a result the customer loses faith in the product and the manufacturer, and very often the dealer has to provide a free-of-charge loan set while the part is being obtained.

Many manufacturers seem to be hell bent on production down to a price rather than up to a quality, but at least we should be able to expect of them that all service spares are held in stock.

I would be interested to know how a dealer stands legally in such cases, particularly when the customer insists on a replacement because of the delay. I understand that some manufacturers, notably Sony, offer to replace in-warranty equipment should it not be possible to supply a functional part within 28 days of ordering. Other manufacturers should follow this lead.
Shane Humphrey,
Bideford, North Devon.

## Well done Bush/Alba

You probably know what it's like phoning a manufacturer or distributor for some technical help with a repair. Even if the company actually employs somebody to deal with queries, and you don't have to hold an account to talk to someone, getting relativcly basic information can be a trial.

I was pleasantly surprised therefore when I had occasion to phone Bush recently - I don't have a direct account with this company. I was put through to a technician who was not only very helpful but in addition arranged for a small part I needed urgently to be sent free of charge. It arrived next day. But please don't all rush to your phones, and I won't embarrass the person concerned by giving you his name. Suffice it to say that I was ablc to complete the repair of what was a budgct-priced piece of equipment quite cost-effectively without the need to buy a ser-
vice manual. A colleague in
Croydon has told me a similar story
about, you guessed it, Bush! Well done indeed.

Isn't it time that all manufacturers and distributors in our industry wcre required to provide a userfriendly technical service? One of the worst cases I've come across of stupidness by a major manufacturer went like this. I phoned the manufacturer, with whom I have an account, to ask for a service manual for a product about six years old. Sorry, it's not available as it is out of print. I phoned the technical department, which has a manual. Could it be photocopied? Sorry, this might infringe copyright!

I thought this a good one, unless someone out there knows of a better one?
Colin Pearse,
A.E.S. Electrics,

Merstham, Surrey.

## Satellite Installation

I've read with interest articles on satellite dishes, siting problems and test equipment. Long retired from the TV field, I'd no suitable test gear to help with such an installation. So I called in an installer. The results were OK until we had the builders in to replace the flat roof. The dish was moved, also of course the signal.

I like a challenge, and decided that if I took a TV set up to the roof adjustment might be within my capabilities. I have an old 9in. Sony monochrome TV set with a tinted screen and an attached battery pack - so old that it's actually dual-standard! But with its help I soon found that adjustment was not difficult and resolved very good pictures. Meters are no doubt fine, but as in the old days installation is surely best when you can scrutinise an actual picture.
Philip Bearman,
New Barnet, Enfield.

## Lamp Interference

The Hitachi TV set in my living room recently ceased to function correctly. It seemed that the microcontroller system was corrupted. My mind being a little more active than my body (my workshop is about 50 yards away), I coupled the set to my VCR via a scart lead and used the VCR as a tuner - only as a temporary measure of course! Then, after a few minutes' viewing, I noticed that the LED channel display was more entertaining than the programme. Random numbers and bars were being displayed, though
the picture remained perfect. The set then went into standby. Microcontroller trouble I thought, and switched the set back on again. When 1 switched off the wall light opposite the TV set the display functioned normally and the set staycd on.

The wall light is fitted with one of those high-efficiency fluorescent lamps. Its heaters must have been emitting infra-red radiation which was modulated by the HF-driven inverter that excites the tube.

It's not the first time that I have come across this effect. I nearly lost a rental customer who complained that his TV set kept changing channels spontaneously. After replacing the remote control receiver and then the set to no avail, I noticed that he had a chandelier with five of these lamps in the centre of the room. A bricf experiment with a piece of black sticky tape to mask the IR receiver confirmed the cause of the problem.
Peter Nutkins,
Charmouth, Dorset.

## Worth it for a Laugh

For once the workshop was quiet. A
couple of VCRs and three or four TVs were on the rack awaiting spares. Apart from that there were no outstanding jobs, and I sat waiting for the phone to ring. It did. At the other end there was an American with a VCR problem that was clearly the centre of a family debate. After a couple of diagnostic suggestions from his relatives he told me that the unit concerned, an old Sharp VC9800, would only partly accept a tape. "The last son of a bitch took me half an hour to remove" he said. After weighing the damage that this might have caused against the fact that the machine is of sturdy build, I decided to accept the job.

The VCR came in next day. Its owner mentioned that he'd bought the machine simply because it would play NTSC tapes. I couldn't argue about that! On opening the machine I discovered, to my horror, that Darth Vader's light sabre was entangled with the eject mechanism. The plastic toy was easily removed by cutting the sabre from Darth's clutches and operating the mechanism to remove it. After that the machine seemed to have escaped
damage from its 'run in' with the empire.

When I phoned the customer to explain what had happened he told me that his five-year old son places objects in the recorder hoping to see them on the screen. I told him that a copy of Star Wars might, in the long run, be cheaper. I charged him $£ 5$. It was worthwhile for the laugh. Richard Knotek, Woking, Surrey.

## Correspondent Please

I am anxious to correspond with one of your technician readers. At present I'm serving a prison sentence, with about five years to go. Before coming into prison 1 used to repair TV sets. VCRs etc. What I need is to keep up to date with the trade, with a view to setting up my own repair business on release rather than being a burden to the state.

I realise that as a prisoner I am not exactly popular, but I am remorseful for the crime committed and am just looking for a bit of help. A friend supplies me with copies of Television. Don Sohey, CN3217, HMP Full Sutton, Moor Lane, York YO4 IPS.

## Answer to Test Case 417 - see page 791 -

Roger finally sorted out the Mitsubishi HSB12 VCR - though he much prefers repairs that involve head cleaning or replacing duff mains on/off switches! But he should have been able to find the cause of the trouble without too much difficulty: he had forgotten to check one of the vital feedback signals to the main microcontroller chip, the SW25 pulses. Without these pulses the chip thinks that the drum isn't rotating.

The SW25 pulses should be present at pin 21 of the main microcontroller chip. There was nothing here. Nor were there any pulses at pin 14 of the servo chip IC4A0 or at pin 20 where the PG pulses should have been present (the SW25 pulscs are derived from the PG pulses via a divider circuit within IC4A0). In fact the drum motor was faulty. Although it produced PG pulses when its board was flexed, it was not repairable and had to be replaced.

Many VCRs that carry out the fast-forward and rewind operations without the tape being laced around the drum do not require PG pulses for these operations to be maintained. This could have mislead Roger. The HSB12 carries out its fasttransport operations with the tape 'half-laced' - it just touchcs the front of the drum - but the microcontroller chip nevertheless requires assurance that the head is rotating.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Workshop Supplement

When did you last review your workshop needs - service equipment, tools, servicing accessories and aids? Needs keep changing, and there's always something that will make life easier. Next month's guide surveys products currently available for the workshop and lists suppliers.

## Getting into Digital TV

You're going to have to, before long! So next month we're starting a new series, by J. LeJeune, that will go through what you need to know about digital TV and end up with some practical guidance on digital satellite TV receiver fault finding.

## A Handful of Mitsubishis

John C. Priest sces a lot of Mitsubishi TVs in his neck of the woods. He provides a round-up of recent fault experiences.

## Simple Intercom System

Andrew Tebbutt describes a very simple intercom system that, unlike other designs, does not require push-to-talk working and has full duplex operation.

## Satellite Mods

Martin Pickering on how to convert the Pace PRD800 to provide 199-channel capability.

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 TV's, Video's, Satellite/cable receivers, CD etc.

- Upgradeable by Telephone, will лever become obsolete
- Teletext/Fastext buttons

ONE FOR ALLL 6
Universal Remote Control


- Pre-programmed with codes to control most TV's, Videos, Satellite/cable receivers, CD \& Audio products.
- Teletext/Fastext buttons
- Upgradeable by Telephone, will never become gbsolete.


Control your video and satellite receiver from two rooms with the extra Mutti-link Receiver.

- Use existing remote control handset
- Extends range of remole up to 100 ft
- Ideal for:- PUBS, CLUBS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS \& iñ the hỡe.


## ONE FOR ALL Display Stand



- Holds up to 32 remote controls.
- Size: $H=40, W=55, D=30 \mathrm{~cm}$

If you purchase ONE FOR ALL remotes, we will give you a display stand and a ONE FOR ALL 'Big Easy' absolutely FREE !

A display stand can boost ONE FOR ALL sales by up to $33 \%$

## TRADE ENQUIRIES ONLY

Direct Sales Line: 01664481818 Fax Orders: 0166463976


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