THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE


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# CONTENTS 

November 1997

## Viewing Figures

## Teletopics

Microsoft's internet TV system, some interesting new TV chips from Philips and other news.

## Introduction to Digital TV

This time the interesting bit: what will be inside a digital TV receiver. Also dish and aerial requirements. By J. LeJeune.


## Launch of Hot Bird 3

Eutelsat's Hot Bird 3 satellite will make a significant addition to the transmission facilities available at $13^{\circ}$ E. Peter Brough was present at the launch

## Camcorner

Camcorder servicing hints and fault reports.
Consumer Electronics at IFA '97 16
Some important developments were presented at this year's Berlin Show. In particular there was the announcement of the official European launch of the DVD system. George Cole reports.


Satellite Workshop
Jac̃k Armstrong's column on satellite receiver servicing.

Tést Case 419 ..... 23
Toshiba Service Briefs ..... 24

The latest servicing.know-how from Toshiba Technical.

## Digital Head-end Cable Receivers <br> 26

Here's a start for digital TV experimentation: satellite cable TV head-end receivers are now becoming available on the second-hand market. They can be difficult to tame however, as Hugh Allison reports.
DiSEqC Explained
K. Rutherford on the origin on Eutelsat's digital satellite equipment control system and its technical details.

## TV Fault Finding <br> Monitor Faults <br> Tips on computer monitor servicing. <br> Help Wanted <br> What a Life! <br> 48

Donald Bullock does a stint on the home patch in rustic Gloucestershire. As usual, this entails problems with equipment - and people.

## Satellite Notebook

Problems with satellite equipment and installations.

## Lefters

## Adding a CCTV <br> Sound Channel <br> 54

The Bull Electrical CCTV colour camera provides excellent pictures for a very modest outlay but lacks a sound channel. Eugene Trundle decided to see what could be done about this. His solution is based on a kit available from Maplin.

## Long-distance Television



Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception, news from abroad and a bit of history - the German TV service in Paris during World War Il and how it was received at Beachy Head. Roger Bunney reports.

VCR Clinic 62

Next Month in Television

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## Viewing Figures

The ITV companies seem to be getting worried. Over the past four years, their share of the TV audience has fallen from 38 to 33 per cent. With increasing competition from satellite and cable channels. and the advent of Channel 5. what else would you expect? The BBC has also been doing well. But the all important thing, so far as ITV company heads are concerned, is advertisement revenue. Obviously this decreases with a falling share of the audience, but it remains the main source of funds for the ITV companies. From a totally independent viewpoint, one might suggest that the ITV network is not doing too badly to account for a third of viewing time. Nevertheless warning bells are ringing, and the pay of the network's senior directors is to be linked to the ratings achieved by Channel 3. A new schedule strategy is promised for ncxt year.
Figures released by the broadcasting research organisation BARB show that during its first twenty five weeks of broadcasting Channel 5 achieved a 3.3 per cent share of the TV audience. This is more or less as expected. Channel 5 says that eighty per cent of UK households can now receive its service, though new aerials may be needed by some viewers. Channel 5 also claims to have a younger audience - it claims a 33 per cent 'profile' compared with 24 per cent for ITV and 28 per cent for Channel 4.

Astra has recently released mid-year figures on its market penetration in the UK and Ireland. The company says that of the total number of some 24.8 million TV households, 73.3 per cent rely on terrestrial transmissions, just over 17 per cent receive satellite transmissions and
just under 10 per cent get their TV via a cable network. The vast majority of Astra viewers receive their signals via a dish. In the UK alone. almost 75 per cent of viewers rely on terrestrial transmissions, 17.4 per cent $(4.12 \mathrm{~m})$ can receive satellite transmissions via a dish or SMATV system and almost eight per cent are connected to a cable system. In the UK and Ireland as a whole, 1.32 million households have replaced all or part of their satellite reception equipment since the original date of purchase. 74.4 per cent of those who use a dish or SMATV system can receive the Astra 1D transmissions.
The latest figures on UK cable-served households, released by the ITC, show that of nearly ten million premises that are passed by a cable over 2,158,000 are linked to it, a connection rate of 21.9 per cent. It's interesting that despite a continuous increase in the number of homes passed by cable the connection rate has remained in the $21.5-22$ per cent range in recent months. Cable is making some progress, but seems to have reached a connection saturation level in the UK.

What is of overwhelming interest is what happens next, when all those digital multiplexes start to chum out TV channels and the number of satellite TV channels is vastly increased. It's doubtful whether this will result in any fortunes being made. The fact is that there are only so many hours in the day, and only so much time can be spent watching the box, whatever the programming or the video source. Research has shown that the number of hours that people spend watching TV/video have not increased in recent years. There has in fact been a slight decrease. There is no reason to
believe that a plethora of channels will make much difference. So morc channels will simply mcan smaller audiences. There is no solution to the concern of those at ITV: schedule strategies can help broadcasters compete, but in the end it's the finances available to buy in film rights and sports coverage and pay for popular programming that counts. More is going to have to be spent simply to maintain audience share.
Mcanwhile the steering committee of the European Digital Video Broadcasting consortium, which has over two hundred members including broadcasters, manufacturers and regulatory organisations, has agreed to co-operate on the development of a set of standards for the next generation of TV set-top boxes. These will bring digital TV to the home and also interactive services including the internet. The idca is to enable a single box to be used for the many types of service that are shortly to become available. The computer industry is represented by IBM, Intel, Microsoft and Motorola. Access to interactive services, including software downloading and the internet, will be via an 'application programming interface': this is the common operating system to be developed.

## Back Issues

Becausc of a production problem we have been unable to include our usual Back Numbers box this month. Back issues for all of 1996-7 and most of 1994-5 continue to be available at $£ 3$ each inclusive of post/packing from the address shown below in the correspondence section. For further details see page 863 last month.

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## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes for Vols. 38 to 46 are available at $£ 3.50$ each from SoftČopy Ltd $_{2}$ who can also supply an eight-year consolidated index on computer disc. For further details see page 65
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| 258892 | 0.35 | 2S0468 | 0.28 | BC327 | 0.10 | 85423 | 0.14 | BYD330 | 0.12 | L44282 | 5.11 | STK542! | 9.52 | TDA2593 | 1.12 | TMP $47 \mathrm{C4324}$ | 4P8189 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1008}$ | 0.24 | 2 S0667 | 0.38 | BC328 | 0.14 | BF459 | 0.43 | 8Y033J | 0.16 | L44445 | 3.45 | STK5481 | 8.12 | TDA2600 | 7.69 |  | 15.19 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC124}$ | 0.48 | 2S0669A | 0.64 | BC337 | 0.14 | BF471 | 0.37 | BYD33M | 0.26 | LA4460 | 2.50 | STK7253 | 7.69 | TDA2611A | 0.64 | TMP47C434 | N3537 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1318}$ | 0.19 | 2S0718 | 1.90 | вC338 | 0.06 | BF487 | 0.57 | EW10-40 | 2.55 | L44700 | 4.27 | STK73C8 | 6.41 | TDA2611AQ | 1.32 |  | 15.22 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1473}$ | 0.21 | 2SD756 | 0.47 | ВС368 | 0.18 | BF491 | 0.41 | $8 \times 958$ | 0.21 | -A6324 | 2.05 | STK7348 | 5.74 | TDA2653A | 4.70 | TMP47C434N | N3555 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1573}$ | 0.52 | 2S08378 | 1.12 | BC369 | 0.18 | B5494 | 0.12 | BN/95C | 0.28 | LA6510 | 2.94 | STRI1006 | 7.37 | TDA3190 | 2.05 |  | 16.63 |
| 2 SCl 675 | 0.14 | 250856 | 0.79 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF759 | 0.38 | 8 W 960 | 0.27 | La7830 | 1.88 | STR4211 | 9.40 | TDA3330 | 14.21 | TPU2732 | 10.05 |
| 2SC1685 | 0.21 | $2 \mathrm{SOS82}$ | 0.43 | EC546A | 0.11 | 85869 | 0.38 | BW96E | 0.53 | 147832 | 2.40 | STR50020 | 9.38 | TDA3505 | 2.40 | U28298 | 3.40 |
| 2SC1740 | 0.16 | 2508988 | 6.41 | BC546B | 0.12 | BF871 | 0.41 | EWW56 | 0.31 | LA7835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 | 1.46 |
| 2SC1815Y | 0.11 | $2 \mathrm{SO965}$ | 0.67 | BC547 | 0.11 | BF959 | 0.18 | 8 8w95c | 0.21 | LA7837 | 4.19 | STR501034 | 5.56 | TDA3561A | 3.85 | UC3844 | 1.20 |
| $25 C 2001$. | 0.23 | $2 \mathrm{SO965R}$ | 1.05 | 8C547A | 0.04 | 85960 | 0.30 | BYW96E | 0.50 | $1 \mathrm{C7132}$ | 4.70 | STR54041 | 5.15 | to 3 3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| 2 SC 2023 | 3.18 | 2 SK1117 | 3.40 | SC5478 | 0.11 | BF970 | 0.43 | BX55600 | 0.23 | LED3G | 0.10 | STR5412 | 4.02 | TDA3565 | 2.74 | UPC1318AV | 3.85 |
| $25 C 2073$ | 1.03 | 2SK1118 | 3.40 | BC548 | 0.11 | BFR90A | 0.68 | B2V10 | 1.34 | LED3R | 0.10 | STR58041 | 3.42 | TDA3566 | 6.41 | UPC1365C | 1.70 |
| 2 SC 2078 | 1.00 | 2SK30A | 0.35 | 8C548A | 0.11 | BFY51 | 0.39 | 82V85C5VI | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA35768 | 10.31 | UPC1378H | 1.71 |
| 2SC2120 | 0.23 | 7407 | 0.69 | BC5488 | 0.06 | 8R100 | 0.18 | BZX6110 | 0.16 | LM317T | 1.29 | STR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3592A | 4.60 | UPC1394C | 1.92 |
| 2 SC2229 | 0.31 | 74HCO4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BRIO3 | 0.62 | BZX6111 | 0.10 | LM324N | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | UPC1488H | 2.99 |
| 2SC2230 | 0.55 | 7805 | 0.78 | SC5493 | 0.11 | $88 \times 44$ | 1.02 | BZX6112 | 0.13 | LM339N | 0.50 | STRD4420 | 10.64 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | UPC1498H | 2.31 |
| 2SC2235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | BC5508 | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | B2X61120 | 0.28 | M49481 | 11.85 | T9053V | 1.35 | TDA36538 | 1.54 | UPC574J | 0.86 |
| 2SC2236 | 0.36 | 7809 | 0.69 | BC550C | 0.09 | BRY55 | 0.28 | B2X6113 | 0.11 | M5218L | 0.69 | T9064V | 1.87 | TDA3653C | 2.82 | $\times 2402 \mathrm{P}$ | 5.78 |
| 2SC2240 | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | BC556A | 0.11 | BSx20 | 0.35 | B2X5116 | 0.19 | M54544i | 2.04 | TA712CP | 0.66 | TDA3653C0 | 2.57 | 2 KK 338 | 0.28 |
| 2 SC 2271 | 0.67 | 78205 | 0.35 | 8C5568 | 0.14 | BT139600 | 1.29 | BZX6120 | 0.19 | M58655 P | 4.96 | TA7280\% | 2.74 | TDA3654 | 1.44 | 27X650 | 0.51 |

## TELETOPICS

## Microsoft's Internet TV System

Microsoft has entered the TV field in the USA with a system, called WebTV Plus, that uses a set-top box to give viewers access to information, including web pages, which is transmitted during the hours when normal broadcasting is off-air, i.e during the night. The system was originally developed by the computer software company's subsidiary WebTV, which it bought earlier this year. WebTV Plus is a second-generation version, giving higher speed operation.

A hard disc with a capacity of $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{Gbytes}$ is used to store the transmitted information - this is sufficient for up to twelve hours of VHS-quality video or thousands of pages from Web sites. The set-top box converts this information to a form that can be displayed on the normal TV screen. Users will still need a standard computer modem and a phone line if they wish to send e-mail, order services or participate in interactive TV. Downloading is
via the normal TV aerial. The main material consists of selected news, entertainment from web sites and an electronic programme guide that provides supplementary information - statistics on teams and players during a sports programme for example. A media commentator points out that the system is more to do with enhanced TV than the internet.

The WebTV Plus boxes are being made under licence by Mitsubishi, Philips and Sony. They sell for $\$ 299$, a subscription to the service costing $\$ 19.95$ a month. WebTV says that Microsoft is not subsidising either the boxes, which incorporate some advanced electronics, or the service. Microsoft also intends to market the system in Europe

From next year the boxes will use Microsoft's Windows CE software. The capacity of the hard disc would make it possible to record programme material fồ later viewing.


Texas Instruments has announced a new linklayer MPEG-2 controller IC, type TSB 12LV41, for the IEEE 1394 high-speed serial bus which has been generally adopted for use with multimedia peripheral equipment. It's the first IC that enables MPEG data packets to be assembled on chip, off-loading these tasks from the system's microcontroller or microprocessor. The chip is intended for use in set-top boxes, digital TV sets and digital audio/video recording equipment, and comes in a 100 -pin thin quad flat pack. It's memory is large enough to provide bidirectional data fransmission.
C-Cube has introduced a one-chip MPEG-2 codec, dubbed the DVx. The device provides encoding and decoding of an MPEG-2 digital video data stream and has applications in DVD equipment, PC editing and digital camcorders, enabling users to carry out their own editing.

## Latest Philips TV Chips

Philips has released details of some interesting new ICs for TV. The TDA9144 is a multistandard decoder which has blanking facilities for PALplus and EDTV-2 (extended definition TV) broadcasts and full PALplus 'helper' line demodulation, enabling a set to display these widescreen formats while maintaining compatibility with standard PAL, NTSC and SECAM transmissions. It accepts a composite video input or separate YC inputs, generates standard analogue YUV outputs and enables RGB inputs to be inserted.

The SAA5284, which has been designed for use in multimedia PCs and set-top boxes, is a video data acquisition chip that greatly simplifies recovery of data transmitted during the field flyback blanking period (VBI). It can also capture the full-field data transmitted on specialist subscriber-TV channels. The chip has an input multiplexer for two analogue composite (CVBS) signals, the selected one being digitised on-chip: this enables signal filtering, clock recovery and data slicing to be performed digitally Full programmability
means that the SAA5284 can decode all known VBI formats, including 525-and 625-line teletext, Intercast, wide-screen signalling, video programming system, closed captioning and PDC data broadcast signals.

Philips BiMOS technology, which combines bipolar and CMOS, was first used in 1991 in the TDA8362 TV signal processor. It enabled the IF strip, source switching, sound control, colour decoding (PAL and NTSC), RGB control, audio preamplification, sync processing and timebase drive signal generation to be carried out in à single chip. The subsequent TDA837X series added I2C bus control and SECAM decoding. The latest TDA884X series uses BiMOS- 2 technology, enabling further features to be incorporated. These include black stretch and coring (to increase the picture's dynamic range), skin-tone adjustment (for NTSC operation), linear zoom, blue stretch (for enhanced white reproduction) and AVL (automatic volume limiting). Philips has developed a whole range of ICs to go with its singlechip TV signal processors.

## Video News

Fujitsu has launched the Plasmavision 42, a 42in. plasma display for TV and PC applications. The display is 6 in . deep and provides a viewing angle of $160^{\circ}$. It's priced at the equivalent of about £10.000.

Philips and Matsushita were amongst the firms showing 42in., widescreen flat-panel TV sets at the recent IFA '97 (see report on page 16). With the Philips set the display can be wall-mounted for easier viewing. The Matsushita Model TH42PMI will be available in

Japan only initially: a European launch is planned for later next. year.

Although the official European DVD launch is next spring, Samsung plans to introduce Model DVD905 about now at a price of £550. It comes with two free titles.

Hitachi's latest VCR, Model VT645E (suggested price £330) incorporates the Easy Index system. This winds to the start of a recording, goes into the playback mode, displays a short sequence then moves to the next recording.

## Closed Captions <br> The European Captioning Institute

has announced that over 1,000 prerecorded videocassettes in the UK are now encoded with Closed Captions, the system designed to help those who are deaf or have impaired hearing. It uses teletexttype subtitles, which are inserted in the field flyback (vertical blanking)
period. The captions are normally hidden, but can be displayed by using a Closed Caption decoder. Hitachi has launched a PAL/NTSC compatible Closed Caption decoder in Germany, where the system is known as Movie Text, but has no plans at present to launch it in the UK.

## News from Nokia

From September Ist Nokia General Communications Ltd. started to operate as Nokia Multimedia Network Terminals Ltd. The change has been made to reflect the move towards multimedia in its business: The company was the only manufacturer to show a working prototype digital terrestrial TV
decoder at the recent Frequency Allocation conference in Chester. It was an adapted Nokia Mediamaster satellite TV decoder with the QPSK front-end removed and a COFDM front-end interfaced. The company continues to be located at Bridgemead Close, Westmead, Swindon SN5 7TS (01793 556 000)


A new UHF/VHF/FM aerial has been added to the range of indoor aerials from Philex. It incorporates an amplifier with adjustable gain for optimum signal= to-noise ratio performance. Suggested retail price is £22. A 12 V AC/DC input is required - the aerial is available with a BS power or Euro power lead.

Philex has also introduced easy-to-fit flexible link satellite and TV coaxial connectors. Intended primarily for use with metal-cased windows, the connectors come complete with an adhesive strip for secure connection and are finished in white. The great advantage is no need to drill holes. Suggested retail price is $£ 1.50$ each.

For further details apply to Philex plc, Philex House, 110-124 The Broadway, West Hendon, London NW9 TPP (0181 202 1717, fax 01812020014 ).

## Exhibitions

Cable and Satellite ' 98 will be held at Earl's Court-2 on May 18-20th 1998. The CAI (Confederation of Aerial Industries Ltd.) Trade Fair will be held at the Heathrow Park Hotel on June 16-18th 1998.

## Grundig

The Grundig saga continues. Pieter de Jong has resigned as chairman, the second company head to resign this year. He will be succeeded by fellow board member Herbert Bruch. The London investment bank Botts and Company is to sell a holding of at least 43 per cent of the sharcs in Grundig to a consortium being organised by the Bavarian state government. Philips has settled a dispute over the extent of its commjitment to fund Grundig's losses.

## Congratulations CPC!

Spares distributor CPC celebrated its thirtieth birthday this summer and recorded record sales for the year af £29m. The company was established in 1967 as a distributor of consumer electronic components, dealing mainly with the TV repair industry. Today CPC serves a wider market, with a vast range of products. In fact the company's 1998 catalogue, just released, features more than 10,000 new products. It has 2,100 full-colour pages divided into 57 product sections. New and concise indexing makes the catalogue particularly easy to use. All existing CPC customers will receive a copy of the catalogue by mail. Others interested should call 01772654455.


# In this second instalment in his new series J. LeJeune takes a look at a typical digital TV receiver <br> arrangement and considers aerial requirements 

## Introduction to Dig



Having examined the MPEG-2 video and audio data compression system which is to be used for digital TV services in the UK, we are in a position to look at a typical receiver arrangement. Because of the rapid development of new and ever more densely packed ICs, it is difficult to be too specific at present about final receiver layout. But whatever new ICs may be introduced for the purpose, the underlying principles of signal demodulation and processing will remain the same.
Since the transmission medium - terrestrial off-air, satellite or cable - dictates the signal modulation system used, this will determine the arrangement of the receiver's front end. We will be looking at this in Part 3 next month. The rest of the receiver circuitry is much the same whatever the signal source. The front end is generally referred to as the 'channel decoder'.
For terrestrial digital TV reception the channel decoder will tune across the the UHF bands and contain demodulation circuitry for coded orthogonal frequency-division multiplex (COFDM) signals. A cable channel decoder will cover the VHF and UHF bands and will demodulate $64-\mathrm{QAM}$ signals. 64-QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation) is a variant of the QPSK (quadrature phase-shift keying) modulation system used for satellite digital TV transmissions. In fact all three modulation techniques are related, since they are all based on the use phase modulation.

## Satellite TV Decoder

Fig. l shows a typical digital satellite receiver in block diagram form. The channel decoder contains the tuner, which is under phase-lock loop control from the microcontroller. It delivers separated I and Q (in-phase and quadrature) outputs which are converted into 6 -bit digital form. The signals are then demodulated and presented to the forward error correction (FEC) chip. Forward error correction for satellite signals involves ReedSolomon decoding and convolutional decoding using the Viterbi algorithm (sorry about that!).
To summarise this, after selection by the tuner the signal is demodulated and error correction is undertaken.

With terrestrial and satellite systems there is in addition convolutional coding, which is required to prevent loss of data because of the transmission medium. Some of this additional coding may not be necessary with cable TV, which operates in an environment with better protection - its use is at the discretion of the cable company. This implies that a digital cable TV receiver may be specific to a particular company or network. The modem used in a cable receiver may also differ from that used in a satellite or terrestrial receiver.
The signal at the output from the channel decoder consists of an MPEG-2 data stream which may contain several TV services multiplexed together. This 'transport stream', as it's called, consists of packets of data, each with its own identification - see Figs. 2 and 3. The ID bits tell the next IC in the receiver, the transport stream demultiplexer, which packets belong to which service. The TS demultiplexer separates the packets and assembles them in the correct time sequence. It looks for the packets relating to the requested service, removes them from the transport stream and, after assembling them in the correct time sequence, passes them to the MPEG decoder chip for processing. The TS demultiplexer chip operates at a clock frequency of 25 MHz .
If the demultiplexer detects a scrambled service it passes the data to the conditional access module, which contains descrambling circuitry appropriate for the system in use. A smart card is required for access to scrambled programmes: it holds information about which services have been paid for by the user.
The conditional access module is in a sealed can the size of a credit card but about 5 mm thick. It has a PCMCIA connector at one end. Incidentally an unscrambled service such as CNN does not require the presence of the conditional access module, so a receiver can be tested without conditional access using such a service. Some cable TV receivers may have the conditional access module integrated on to the main receiver PCB .

## Rebuilding the Pictures and Sound

Video data is sent from the TS demultiplexer to the MPEG video decoder via an 8-bit data bus. There is also


Fig. 1: Simplified block diagram of a typical digital satellite TV receiver.
a 6-bit address bus. Processing is controlled by the microprocessor, which uses the flash memory to store software programmes. These can be upgraded by transmitted data, giving the receiver a degree of future proofing. The flash memory is not unlike an EEPROM in that it is non-volatile, i.e. it retains stored data when not powered. But it cannol be overridden. Instead, data is stored first in a DRAM and then transferred to the flash memory block-by-block, using an erase/write/verify process. Thus off-air upgrading can take as long as ten minutes to complete.
Most receivers will have external access to the microprocessor via an RS232 port. The uses of this will include receiver fault diagnosis and flash memory upgrading by connection to a suitably-programmed PC. It's likely that fault diagnosis using a dedicated PC program will become common.


Fig. 2: An MPEG-2 dafa packet. The packet identification dafa enables the transport stream demultiplexer in the receiver to sort out the data packets.

The MPEG video decoder rebuilds the TV picture from the I (reference) frames and the P and B frames (see last month) that are transmitted. Most receiver video memories are just large enough to be able to handle I, P and B frames. In some receivers the B frames are not used, the frames being built up from 1 and $P$ ones instcad. This local B frame generation requires a greater amount of DRAM however.
Audio data is sent from the TS demultiplexer chip to the MPEG audio decoder chip in serial form. Audio processing is also under the control of the microprocessor. Another DRAM is associated with the audio processor chip to delay the audio output by up to a second. This is controlled by the packet time stamps to assure correct sound and picture synchronisation - the video data processing can take up to a second, particularly when it is scrambled. The outputs from the MPEG audio decoder consist of $L$ and $R$ pulse-code modulation (PCM). This is converted back to analogue form then passed to the UHF modulator and rear panel sockets. Sterco is combined to form a mono input to the modulator by means of a simple summing amplifier.

## Control

The microcontroller chip performs all the usual housckeeping functions required in a receiver. It controls the tuning, sets the LNB polarisation, instructs the modem, produces the 22 kHz tone and drives the LED display. It

Fig. 3: Representation of the data transport stream, showing multiplexed video (V), audio (A) and data (D) packets.


## Repair Monitors?

How many times have you been unable to fix a monitor because you can't get a part?

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communicates with the microprocessor chip when a menu is required and when data transfer is occurring, either over air or via the RS232 port.
At power up the microcontroller chip automatically selects the 'Home Channel', which carries the electronic programme guide in its data stream. The chip also controls a video output chip for selection of PAL CVBS, PAL S-VHS or RGB outputs. It provides standby control and monitors the front panel switches. Current receivers use a 76 -pin surface-mounted microcontroller chip.
Fig. 4 shows a typical microcontroller/microprocessor control system.

## Power Supply

The power supply will be of the switch-mode type because of its high efficiency and low cost. The receiver's basic logic supply will be $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$, with some 5 V sections around the microcontroller and UHF modulator. There will also be $12 \mathrm{~V}, 14 \mathrm{~V}$ and 20 V lines.
Increasing use is being made of integrated chopper/control chips such as the TOP range from Texas Instruments. Expect to find these and systems like them in many future power supply circuits. The devices are rugged and not easily destroyed by a fault condition.

## Other Features

Other features of such receivers will be parental control and a PIN code to prevent unauthorised tampering and provide identification in case of theft.
When the receiver is switched on from cold it will go through a routine of checking and then tuning itself to the default frequency - usually that of the Home Channel. Once all is well a picture is available and the user knows that a service can be selected or the programme menu seen. As with analogue receivers, the manufacturer will have pre-programmed the receiver for the services available in the country of sale. Most receivers allow the user to change this into an order of preference.
Two kinds of digital satellite TV receiver are likely to be made available: basic ones, possibly subsidised, for services from a particular broadcaster; and more expensive types able to receive digital signals from anywhere in the section of the Clarke belt accessible in a given area. These will probably not have a conditional access system - to decode scrambled signals it may be necessary to purchase a decoder module and smart card.


Fig. 4: A typical digital sateilite receiver control system. The RS232 connector pins shown are receive data (RD) 2, transmit data (TD) 3, request to send data (RTS) 7 and clear to send data (CTS) 8.


Nokia's famed d-box digital satellite TV receiver.

## Aerials

While dish installation will become easier as riggers gain practice, it will not be as easy as with an analogue system. The practice of alignment "on picture" may not be as simple because of the go/no go nature of digital reception. A good-quality signal-measuring instrument will provide the quickest and most satisfactory means of securing good and consistently high-quality reception. In most respects this will resemble a portable spectrum analyser.
Small dishes will be OK for digital TV. Terrestrial receivers operating at UHF can use the familiar roof-top Yagi aerial but, because of the type of modulation used, a set-top aerial will provide excellent pictures in most service areas.
Satellite digital TV reception requires the use of highquality cabling and connectors to prevent reflections where there are items that have a poor match at $75 \Omega$. Reflections can cause inter-symbol interference, and may prevent a picture being resolved at all. Because of the ruggedness of the transmission system, this may not be such a problem with a terrestrial installation - but this should not be an excuse for poor installation work.

## Cable

Cable subscribers will have intersting additional services. Fully interactive operation with some of them is a distinct possibility, because of the provision of a fast data link going upstream to the network's head-end. The speed of the return path is much greater than that available with the public telephone network, because of the greater bandwidth available with coaxial and fibre-optic networks.

## Modem

All future digital receivers will probably include a modem which, with satellite and terrestrial receivers, will be connected to the telephone system. Modems used in cable set-top boxes will be much faster devices.

## Corrections

The wording above the arrow on the right-hand side at the top of Fig. 1 last month was omitted because of some sort of printing computer mix up. It should have said "variable bit-rate data" - the buffer is used to read out data at a constant rate.
The first word in line six under the heading "The MPEG Data Packet" last month should have been TSD not PSI.

## Launch of

Peter Brough was present at the launch of the Hot Bird 3 satellite. He describes the significance of the launch and Eutelsat's future plans

The Hot Bird 3 satellite was successfully launched on September 2nd from Kourou, French Guiana. It will be stationed at Eutelsat's $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ entertainment TV orbital position, adding twenty more highpower (110W) transponders and extending the frequency coverage at this slot to the upper section of the DBS band $-12 \cdot 1-12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$.
The launch was carricd out by the European satellite agency Arianespace, using an Ariane 4 rocket. It was Arianespace's 99th launch.
To date Eutelsat has had a much lower impact on UK viewers than SES, which operates the Astra satellites at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Eutelsat's aim is to extend the range of TV and multimedia services it provides and increase its share of view= ers.

## Background

Eutelsat operates satellites at a number of orbital positions. Other significant ones are $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (Eutclsat II F2) and $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ (Eutelsat II F3). But its most important position is $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, where there are now four co-positioned satellites Eutelsat II F1 and Hot Birds 1, 2 and now 3 which provide Europe, North Africa and the Middle East with a wide variety of analogue and digital TV services. The first Hot Bird was actually a modified Eutelsat series II satellite, which was originally to be known as F6. It was launched in March 1995, and started to provide commercial broadcasts in December 1995. Hot Bird 2 was launched in November 1996.

## Hot Bird 3

Hot Bird 3 has been built by the Anglo-French company Matra Marconi, about half of whose staff are based in the UK. It's an impressive craft, not least because it is the largest TV satellite to be built in Europe. Its launch mass



HOT BIRD 3

Fig. 1: Eutelsat's plan for the year 2000.
was three tons, the dimensions being $2.8 \times 1.7 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~m}$ (height, length and width). The solar array span is 27.9 m .

Hot Bird 3 has twenty transponders which operate in the DBS band. Its twenty downlink channels are transmitted between $12 \cdot 1-12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$. Nineteen of the transponders have a bandwidth of 33 MHz , the bandwidth of the twentieth being 50 MHz . Life expectancy of the satellite is fourteen and a half years.
The craft has three transmission systems: a wide beam that covers the whole of Europe from the Azores in the west to Kazakhstan in the east provides an EIRP of 49 dBW ; a super beam that covers Europe and North Africa provides an EIRP of 53 dBW ; and a steerable beam which can cover all parts of the globe visible from $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, providing an EIRP of 51 dBW . It's the first time that the latter system has been used with a European TV satellite. It will enable sevice providers to offer their programming to a wider audience. Most satellite TV viewers in Europe will be able to use a $60-80 \mathrm{~cm}$ dish to receive the transmissions.

## The Launch

Hot Bird 3's launch went as planned, at just after 8 pm local time. The Ariane 4 rocket was in fact carrying two satellites, Hot Bird 3 and the weather satellite Meteosat 7. Hot Bird 3 was the first to separate from the launch vehicle, around twenty one minutes after the launch, fol fowed by Meteosat 7 some three minutes later.

## The $13^{\circ}$ Slot

The launch of Hot Bird 3 increases the number of transponders at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to 72 . When Hot Bird 4 is launched at the end of this year there will be twenty more transponders, bringing the total to 92 . Hot Bird 5, due for launch next year, will replace Eutelsat II F1 and increasc the number of transponders at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to 98 . This is enough to provide some hundred analogue channels or about 800 digital channels using video compression techniques. Hot Bird 3 has two transponders intended for analogue use and eighteen for digital TV transmissions.
Most UK households with satellite reception facilities
have an Astra receiver and dish for BSkyB broadcasts. Not surprisingly, Eutelsat has been promoting dualsatellite systems that use two LNBs to receive signals from $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It has also devised and encouraged satellite equipment manufacturers to incorporate a system known as $\operatorname{DiSEqC}$ (see elsewhere in this issue) which enables a satellite receiver to control several LNBs.
During IFA '97 Giuliano Berretta, Eutelsat's commercial director, revealed that almost 65 m homes in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa receive programmes broadcast from the Hot Bird satellites. For comparison, SES says that 68 m homes in Europe receive broadcasts from the Astra satellites. According to Eutelsat's figures, a little under three million homes in the UK receive programmes from the Hot Bird satellites, over 850,000 using direct-to-home systems.
So what will we get from Hot Bird 3? The two analogue channels have been taken by the Hungarian Magyur TV and the Greek ETl services. New digital packages will be available from Swiss TV, Slovenian/Croatian TV, Poland and Germany. Other broadcasters will use the extra capacity offered by Hot Bird 3 to enhance their existing digital packages. These include the Italian company Telepiu, the Greek Filmnet Hellas and the French companies TPS and MCM

## The Future

Looking to the future, Eutelsat says that Hot Birds 4 and 5 will offer a system called Skyplex. This will make it possible to uplink digital services from a number of sites and downlink them as a single multiplex. There will also be home multimedia and interactive services, such as fast internet access.
Eutelsat is also planning a $W$ series of satellites - W1, W2 and W 3 will be at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}, 16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ respectively (see Fig. 1). The use of the $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ slot remains unresolved. According to Eutelsat it has this position booked: SES, which is planning to launch Astra 2A at $28 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, says the application to use $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ has expired. Eutelsat disagrees. With Astra 2A due for launch this December, it won't be long before we find out whose transponders will be serving us from this direction.


Reports from
David C. Woodnott

## Sony CCDF550E

The E-E picture was marred by striations and scrolling clock/date information. The cause of this was traced to $\mathrm{C} 717(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on PCB CT21. A replacement capacitor and service restored normal operation. D.C.W.

## Sony AC88P and BCA80

This AC adaptor and separate charger plate combination was brought in to be checked because of poor charging. The AC88P was OK, but the adaptor unit wouldn't charge a battery. It has provision to charge from one to three batteries in sequence automatically. The usual cause of such failure is that the three protection thermal link fuses are open-circuit, as they were in this case. Replacing them restored normal charging. It's as well to check the customer's batteries, as the most likely cause of the problem is a short-circuit battery. D.C.W.

## Hitachi VM500E

These full-size camcorders often arrive with complaints about intermittent mechanical operation. As previously reported, they respond well to replacement of the mode switch, belts and pinch roller assembly. This particular one required slightly more attention, for which we'd not estimated because of the "I know what that will be" attitude - we never learn, do we?

A tape was stuck in the mechanism, and no functions were available. Internal inspection revealed that the mechanism retaining plate, which holds all the gearing etc. together, had become almost

Camcorner
detached from its normal site because the three screws that hold it in place had become loose. After removing the tape manually we had to replace the loading motor holder and worm-gear assembly, which had suffered badly from its experience. The M45454B loading motor drive chip also had to be replaced. This is the same chip that's used in the Panasonic NVM7 etc. - so we had one in stock! These measures restored normal operation, though at a somewhat lower profit margin than we'd anticipated. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR305E

This model seems to suffer more than most from corrupted or miss ing memory data. The symptoms could be very confusing if a means of checking the data was not available. In this case the symptoms were monochrome E-E pictures with reduced height (NTSC mode?) and no playback signals. The mechanism performed normally. The cause of the problem was that the page $D$ data was missing from the memory. All was well when this data had been reprogrammed.
We've had similar though not always exactly the same symptoms with this model before. The cause of the failure has never been found. The camcorders have all continued to operate after reprogramming. D.C.W.

## Hitachi VME31E

This handycam style unit didn't power up and there were no functions. The ceramic fuses (F551 and F553, both 1.6 A ) on the power supply PCB had failed. The cause of the failure was the fact that the mechanism had become jammed, damaging the loading drive chip IC909. Once this chip had been replaced and the mechanism had been repaired all was well - the supply loading arm had become detached from the coaster assembly, which is a common fault previously mentioned in this column. D.C.W.

## Hitachi VMEIE

In a previous report a while back I said that capacitor leakage prob-
lems are uncommon with this model. The report related to a capacitor in the power supply. At the time I wrote "we hope not to regret having said that the fault was unusual". Well I do now regret say= ing that, having had several of these units in since then with leak-age-caused faults.

Several $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors on the camera head (sensor) PCB are prone to leakage. So are several others on the main VCR PCB. C406 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in particular causes problems - E-E and playback picture disturbances (pulling on whites, sync cramping - you name it!).

Will this model follow the Canon E60? With the E60 you need to replace all the electrolytics to achieve a viable, long-lasting repair. D.C.W.

## Canon UC1000E

We received two of these camcorders from the same source and with the same fault symptoms neither would power up or show any semblance of life. One of them had stopped recording the sound prior to its complete failure, but had been OK otherwise. Internal inspection showed that in both units the 2 A ceramic fuse had failed.
As no short-circuits could be detected, new fuses were fitted and the machines were then tried. They both powered up and worked in all modes, except that one of them did not record the sound. The cause of this turned out to be a faulty microphone, a problem we've had previously with similar models. The fuse failure couldn't be explained initially, as the units continued to operate on extended test. We were using our bench power supplies.
The camcorders had come in their cartons, with one AC adaptor and DC connector between the two of them. The charger was OK, but when we checked the connector assembly we discovered the cause of the fuse failure. It had been assembled with the polarity of its contacts reversed! As it's a sealed unit, a replacement was required. We informed Canon in case other units are affected. A good job the unit was in the box! D.C.W.


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Minimum Requirements: $486 \mathrm{~s} \times 25$ with 4 mb ram and 6 mb free space on hard drive, Windows 3.1 or higher and dos version 5 or higher (not required with Win 95)
Pleasc Note: A rental add on facility will be available in the near future.


> The Internationale Funkausstellung (IFA), which is held in Berlin every other year, is the premier European show for new consumer electronics systems and products. reports on this year's innovations

Many significant new products were presented at the 1997 Internationale Funkausstellung in Berlin. The European launch of DVD was announced, and there was much to be seen in the fields of digital TV, flat-screen displays and digital audio broadcasting (DAB). There were 812 exhibitors at this year's show, which covered a floor space of some 130,000 square meters.

## DVD

The DVD digital disc system was launched in Japan at the end of 1996 and in the USA last spring. Panasonic and Thomson have both released small quantities of DVD players in Germany, but a large press conference was held at the IFA to announce the official European DVD launch date. Spokesmen from Sony, Philips, Toshiba, Panasonic, Hitachi and Pioneer, and representatives from many of the major Hollywood studios, were present. The big news is that DVD will be officially launched in Europe next spring, when both hardware and software companies will release products. One or two hardware companies may launch players at the end of this year however (see later). There will be some $40-$ 50 titles at the launch, from companies such as PolyGram, Warner Home Video, Universal, MGM and Columbia Tristar.

## Sound System

European DVD discs will have, MPEG-2 multi-channel
( 5.1 channel) sound, not Dolby Digital (AC3) as many expected. The DVD standard is confusing to say the least, largely because it has bcen made flexible. As a result. companies have interpreted the standard in different ways.
On the audio side, DVD hardware and software destined for NTSC territories must use two-channel Dolby Digital (see September issue for further information on the system) as the standard audio track. Hardware and software produced for PAL territories must carry two-channel MPEG-2 audio. Software developers can however choose to use Dolby Digital, MPEG-2 or several other audio formats for the multichannel sound track (if one is provided). This means that a PAL DVD disc could offer MPEG-2 stereo and multi-channel Dolby Digital. Many people think that this will happen.
A number of companies, including Denon, Pioneer and Yamaha, have introduced Dolby Digital decoders for the European market. Panasonic's and Thomson's current European DVD players offer a multi-channel Dolby Digital output with no provision for multi-channel MPEG. Hollywood studios were expected to support Dolby Digital on grounds of cost, but this has not happened.
The first DVD discs will be single-sided and. with most programme material, there will not be enough space to store video, fcaturcs such as multi-lingual sound tracks, and two types of multi-channel audio. The
decision to opt for MPEG-2 multi-channel sound in Europe means that many players are likely to have dual MPEG-2/Dolby Digital audio decoders and outputs. I spoke to Ray Dolby, founder and head of Dolby Laboratories, about the MPEG-2 decision. He was quite sanguine, believing that many European DVD titles will offer Dolby Digital as an optional sound track, and added that when dual-layer and double-sided discs arrive there will be enough space for more than one type of multi-channel sound track.
It has also been confirmed that the DVD standard has dropped the use of Macrovision's Colour Strip analogue anti-copy system. This introduces colour distortion on the screen when a DVD disc is copied on to an analogue medium such as VHS tape. It works well with the NTSC system, but causes problems with PAL sets. DVD discs will now use the AGC component of Macrovision's system.
The film industry sees DVD as a means of achieving cost savings. In addition to the discs being cheaper to produce than VHS cassettes, fewer localised products are required for Europe. At present, software companies have to produce 26 versions of the same VHS title to cater for Europe's language differences. These differences can be covered by just four versions of a DVD disc.

## Hardware

A number of DVD players were exhibited. Philips showed Model DVD730, a multi-standard (PAL/NTSC) player that's also backwards compatible with Video CD and audio CD discs. It may seem odd to offer a multistandard DVD player, not least because the Regional Coding system prevents a European DVD machine playing NTSC discs and vice versa. But not all programme material will use the regional coding system. Promotional discs and 'Golden Oldie' ones may not. The DVD730 is expected to sell in the price range $£ 430$ $£ 500$. Model DVD930 is also multi-standard and includes a remote control handset with jog/shuttle control. It will cost $£ 40-£ 60$ more than the DVD730. Both players incorporate a pin-code system that enables parents to control access to discs.
Mitsubishi had the DVS5000, which is also compatible with Video CDs and audio CDs. It's multi-standard, with MPEG-2 and Dolby Digital multi-channel sound outputs.
Panasonic's second-generation DVD player, Model DVDA350, incorporates a new highly-integrated LSI chip which combines six functions, including an MPEG-2 video decoder, a video DA converter and a Dolby Digital decoder. The new chip is also claimed to produce sharper results with trick-play features such as still frame and slow motion. The player's scart connector provides composite, YC and RGB video outputs. It's a multi-standard machine, and has a dual MPEG2/Dolby Digital decoder. There are two viewing modes. One is optimised for high-quality DVD material. The other reduces the picture disturbances, such as the 'building-block' effect, occasionally seen with Video CD. Model DVDA350 is due to be launched in Germany this month, at a price of some $£ 570$.
JVC's display featured a see-through model of the company's XV1000 DVD player, which was launched in Japan last April. Pioneer has been the leader in the LaserDisc market, so it was no surprise to find the company showing a $D V D / L D / C D$ combi-player. Sony announced that it will launch two DVD players in Europe next spring: both will offer MPEG-2 and Dolby Digital audio.


Fig. 1: Block diagrams showing the main items and interconnections in the Mitsubishi DSD2000 DVB receiver (a) and the DSD3000 receiver (b). The DSD3000 has a high-speed IEEE 1394 doto part and an RISC (reduced instruction sef computer) processor.

## Other DVD Products

DVD is designed for more purposes than just watching movies, and a number of other DVD products were on show at the IFA. Toshiba, Mitsubishi and Pioneer showed DVD-ROM drives. Panasonic had the first Notebook PC with a built-in DVD-ROM drive, Model CF63, which has a 13.3 in . TFT active-matrix colour display and can also handle CD-ROMs, Video CD and audio CD discs. Some people think that this type of product will be popular with business travellers on longhaul flights. They'll be able to watch movies as well as look at spreadsheets!
The Pioneer DVRS101, a DVD-Recordable (DVD-R) drive, is due for imminent release in Europe. The DVDR format uses write-once discs with a capacity of 3.68 3.95 Mbytes . It's likely to be used mainly for data archiving.
Hitachi and Matsushita showed DVD-RAM drives: the discs have a 2.6 Gbyte storage capacity. DVD-RAM makes it possible to use and reuse DVD discs like video tape or a floppy disc. It took fourteen months to finalise the DVDRAM specification, which was completed this August. Eleven companies were involved in developing it.
Hitachi estimates that the world market for DVD drives will be more than 70 m units a year by $2000,30 \mathrm{~m}$ of which will be of the DVD-RAM type. This uses


Above: Pioneer's Model PDPV1 has a 40 in . colour plasma display with 4:3 aspect ratio.

Right: Matsushita's DVD-RAM drive.

phase-change technology to alter the physical structure of a disc coating that consists of rare earth elements. A laser with a wavelength of 650 nm and a power output of 30 mW is used to write data on the disc. A lower-powered laser ( 3 mW ) reads the data. The read-erase-writeread process can be repeated over 100,000 times.
DVD-RAM uses a one-beam overwrite system. Each recorded 'spot' represents two bits of data, the start one bit and the end another. This doubles the data capacity of the disc. DVD-RAM discs come in two forms, singlesided ( $2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{Gbytes}$ capacity) which can be played using an ordinary DVD-ROM drive, and double-sided (5.2Gbytes capacity) which is housed in a caddy and can be played only by a DVD-RAM drive (though future versions of DVD-ROM drive may be compatible with caddies).
Hitachi demonstrated its GFI 000 DVD-RAM drive, which was launched in limited quantities in June. The company stresses that it sees Data VHS (D-VHS) as the future vidco recording medium for digital broadcasts, with DVD-RAM used mainly for data storage. But the
demonstration included an MPEG-2 video clip on a DVD-RAM disc. The sound quality and the picture quality were both excellent. A single-sided DVD-RAM disc can store up to 200 minutes of MPEG-1 (i.e. VHS quality) video or an hour of MPEG-2 video. Doublesided discs have twice the capacity. Whatever its supporters may say, DVD-RAM looks a good bet as a future home video recording system.
One DVD standard yet to be set is DVD Audio, the successor to CD audio. The final specifications for DVD Audio are expected to be agreed this December. This did not stop Technics jumping the gun with a DVD Audio disc demonstration on its stand. The music was recorded with a sampling rate of 96 kHz and 24 -bit coding - this compares with 44.1 kHz and 16 bits for music CDs.
Two other issues were to the fore at IFA '97 - rival DVD formats that could confuse the public. Philips, Sony, Hewlett-Packard and others have proposed the DVD+RW (Rewritable) format, which stores up to 3Gbytes of data on one side of a disc. Hitachi's technical staff were being diplomatic about DVD+RW, while pointing out that over seventy issues still need to be resolved with this format.
The Divx format (formerly known as Zoom TV), which would use low-cost (about $£ 2$ each) play-and-dispose discs, caused consternation amongst some DVD supporters. Warren Lieberfarb, president of Warner Home Video and one of the main forces driving DVD in Hollywood, felt that Divx is "a pay-per-view format that can be done much better with existing VHS and electronic delivery"
One is left feeling that the DVD story has yet to reach its final chapter.

## Digital TV

Spring 1998 is likely to see the start of digital TV in the UK. Some European countries have had digital TV services for a while now. They all use the DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting)/MPEG standards: most are broadcast from either the Astra satellites at $19.2^{\circ}$ E or the Hot Bird satellites at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
Canal Plus has been offering a service for well over a year in France. The company had a large stand at the IFA. It plans to introduce an internet service for its viewers this year, also interactive services such as home shopping and banking. Canal Plus has joined forces with Philips and Sony to form SOPHIt, which has developed the iLink. This is a consumer interface that will be used in future multimedia digital products.
In Germany the digital service DF1, which is owned by the Kirch Group, has been available for over a year. It has attracted only about 30,000 subscribers to date. Next year however DF1 is to join forces with media giant Bertelsmann and will be carried by Deutsche Telekom's cable network, which is available in some seventeen million homes. This is expected to increase greatly the number of digital TV viewers in Germany. In addition, digital TV services are to bc launched by the state broadcasters ARD and ZDF via Astra. They will offer a free (i.e. non-encrypted) TV service. There is to be an electronic programme guide (EPG), and ARD will also offer a near-video-on-demand scrvice.
Some companies, including Panasonic and Amstrad, demonstrated digital free-TV satellite receivers. Panasonic's DVB receiver/decoder offers MPEG-2 video and MPEG-1 (layer I and 2) audio. It has a 9-pin RS232 data connector, an RGB/CVBS scart and an S connector. Amstrad's Model SRD5101 has a 200-channel capacity and an RS232 interface.
Nokia Multimedia Network Terminals (NMNT) had a
large stand which was packed with digital decoders. The connpany has an exchusive deal to supply Bertelsmann, Kirch and Deutsche Telekom with a million digital decoders over the next three-four years. The famous Nokia d-box digital receiver, which was developed with the German company Beta Technik, was on show. It can receive signals with bandwidths from 2 to 54 MHz , and decode video streams which are dynamically and continuously variable between $1.5-45 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. It also has a data interface for connection to a PC, printer or CDROM drive. Other features include EPG, a built-in modem and optional wireless communication using DECT (Digital European Cordless Telephony). The operating system can be upgraded by means of software downloading.
Nokia also showed the MediaMaster 9500C for digital cable services. This receiver can handle QAM signals transmitted within a $2-10 \mathrm{MHz}$ bandwidth at UHF. It also has a built-in modem and EPG. Nokia and others have developed the MediaMaster 9600 S, which is the first digital receiver with a common interface for both cable and satellite operation. A PC card (smart card) system enables the user to receive digital TV services with different conditional access arrangements.
Helmut Stein, senior vice-president of NMNT, had some interesting views on the future of digital TV. He believes that the MPEG-2 standard is "good for another five years", although variable-bit encoding (as used by DVD) may be introduced. He doesn't expect there to be any major hardware changes for a while, but prices may fall. Future digital TV terminals may have more memory, or use a high-speed data standard like IEEE 1394 (Firewire, which currently offers data speeds of up to $400 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) or the Universal Serial Bus (up to $6 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ). Stein added that chipsets which can provide both QPSK and QAM demodulation are likely to be developed within a few years, enabling the same chipsets to be used for both cable and satellite decoders.
Other companies that showed DVB receivers included Grundig, Philips, Pioneer and Mitsubishi, which has codeveloped two models. the DSD2000 and DSD3000. Both cater for pay-per-view and personal messaging services (see block diagrams in Fig. 1). The DSD3000 includes an IEEE 1394 port.
The Grundig Model DTR2000 is a sleek black box designed for cable or satellite digital operation. It uses a 32 -bit processor (CPU) and has 2Mbytes of RAM and IMbyte of flash memory (non-volatile, with single-transistor cells). Other features include an RS232 interface, three scart connectors, an S video connector and phono audio sockets. No price details were available.

## Internet/Interactive TV/Multimedia

IFA '97 proved that the lines between computer, TV and video equipment are becoming blurred. Mitsubishi showed a 28 in . MUSE/NTSC set with a built-in modem and intemet browser. Sanyo also displayed a 28 in. internet TV set, while Sharp had its 32in. PCl internet TV on show.
The Grundig Web Box links up with a TV set to provide internet operation. A Web Box user subscribes to an internet service provider of his/her choice and uses a smart card. The Web Box has scart and VGA outputs and uses an $x 86$ processor (Grundig was coy about releasing processor power details) and 5Mbytes of RAM. It includes a $33.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ modem. The Web Box was due for immediate release at around $£ 230$. Philips had four WebTV boxes on its stand, offering internet with your TV set.
Thomson demonstrated a Network Computer (NC)

which links to a TV set and enables the user to receive TV programmes and web pages at the same time. Some TV programmes now offer additional information via the internet. The NC also provides an EPG and the ability to set a VCR timer simply by selecting the programme required from an on-screen menu. It is to go on sale early next year.
The Philips DVX8000 Multimedia Home Theatre is a large black box which includes a DVD drive that handles both DVD Video and DVD-ROM. It has an FM tuner and connections for a LaserDisc player, VCR, cable box, satellite receiver and TV tuner. Its PC has a 233 MHz Pentium MMX processor, 4Mbytes of video memory and a 32Mbyte RAM. Other features include a hard disc, a floppy disc drive, the Windows 95 operating system and internet software. It was due to go on sale in the USA in October at around $\$ 5,000(£ 3,000)$.
Philips' Ponte is described as an "all-in-one unit for family entertainment". It includes full-motion MPEG video for games, 3D Surround Sound, a built-in $33.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ modem, a $\times 16$ CD-ROM drive, a 2 Gbyte hard disc and an ISDN adaptor. A 166 MHz Pentium MMX processor drives the system, and there are 16 Mbytes of RAM. The Ponte is operated by remote control. It is to go on sale in Germany and Asia this autumn at around $£ 1,000$.
Grundig released details of its MINT (Multimedia Communication for Integrated Networks and Terminals) project, which will add extra features to home TV including internet access, e-mail, a videophone and the ability to control other home electronic devices. It should be ready by the end of 1998.

## DAB

IFA '97 marked the official launch of DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting). The WorldDAB Forum, which includes broadcasters, manufacturers, service providers and regulators from around the world, had a large stand that was packed with visitors.
A number of manufacturers, including Panasonic, Pioneer, Bosch, Grundig and Sharp, showed receivers. Sharp had a lovely looking hi-fi system with a DAB receiver. The UK Digital Radio Forum, which includes the BBC, NTL and many independent radio stations, was out in force. The BBC has been running a DAB service in Greater London since the autumn of 1995, and NTL/Classic FM have been running a simulcast service for a while. Next spring the BBC will expand its network of DAB transmitters to provide coverage of sixty per cent of the population. The Radio Authority will start advertising DAB multiplexes for independent radjo

A typical NextView display. The NextView electronic programme guide is comprehensive and easy to use.

The Grundig
DLG camcorder which records digital video on a Mini DV cassette.

Pioneer's
combi-player
will play DVD,
CD and
LaserDiscs.

oneer's
services in the spring - the first commercial services could start in mid to late 1999.
It's interesting that a number of companies were promoting DAB under the "Digital Radio" banner. The idea is that consumers will latch on to this faster than they would to DAB, though the DAB logo remains.
DAB receivers will be expensive initially, at around $£ 700-£ 1,000$, but the prices of the chipsets will fall. Philips announced the development of its SAA3500 DAB channel demodulator and decoder IC. According to Philips it will enable manufacturers to produce a DAB car radio, using just a few chips, at consumer price level.
DAB can transmit a media mix, including sound, text, graphics, animation and even video. The German company TechnoTrend demonstrated a DAB PC board which costs some $£ 670$. There were also demonstrations of DAB car navigation systems that transmit maps and graphics.
The BBC presented a DAB science programme that included still pictures and text which can be downloaded into a PC. The question arises as to whether DAB becomes radio-with-pictures or just another form of TV. Glyn Jones, the BBC's Digital Radio director, was adamant that DAB is first and foremost a radio format, with each programme standing by itself without the need for pictorial content. But Bosch and Deutsche Telekom have demonstrated DAB transmissions with moving video pictures.
The main difficulty with DAB at present is getting any firm idea as to when receivers will be launched and how much they will cost. DAB is nevertheless an exciting
development that looks likely to be a major force in radio during the 21st century.

## Television

Believe it or not. good old CRT sets were present at IFA '97! Philips showed lots of widescreen TV sets, including the 32PW9763 which includes PALplus and Dolby Pro-Logic. A number of companies, including Grundig, Samsung, Thomson and Sony, demonstrated PaLplus products. The format failed to take off in the UK but has done much better in mainland Europe.
Philips maintains that there is a three-track pattern with widescreen TV in Europe. France and Germany are the largest markets. In smaller countries such as The Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland sales account for 18,9 and 10 per cent of total sales respectively: sales growth in these three countries is the highest in Europe. In countries such as Spain, Italy and the UK widescreen TV accounts for only around one-two per cent of sales. Philips adds that 90 per cent of 32 in . TV sets are expected to be of the widescreen type by the year 2000.
Mitsubishi's Wide 36 has a 36in. screen, weighs a back-breaking 66 kg and includes 100 Hz display technology and Dolby Pro-Logic. It was launched in Germany this summer at $£ 2,300$. Toshiba showed its new 28 in . and 32 in . models with built-in Dolby Digital decoders - they are due to arrive in the UK about now. Although European DVD discs will have MPEG-2 multi-channel sound (see earlier), Toshiba points out that there are many NTSC LaserDiscs with Dolby Digital sound and adds that we are likely to see PAL DVD discs with Dolby Digital. Philip showed Model 14PT2663, a 14in. portable with stereo sound. It's designed for teenagers and as a second set.
NextView, the electronic programme guide for analogue TV, was also being pushed at IFA '97. It shares the field blanking interval with teletext, transmitting data which can be decoded by TV sets. NextView offers programme information, easy VCR recording and more. Thomson plans to introduce NextView products this autumn and industry predictions are that by the year 200040 per cent of all sets sold in Europe will incorporate a NextView decoder.

## Flat-screen Displays

Nearly every major manufacturer showed flat-screen display technology at IFA '97. More interestingly, some released details of launch dates. It seems that the hang-on-the-wall TV set will finally arrive in Europe some time next year.
Sharp was the only company that backed LCD technology. It had lots of LCD monitors on its stand, including an 18in. Super TFT model which had a wide ( $140^{\circ}$ ) viewing angle. It looked very good, though Sharp has at present no plans for a commercial launch. The same goes for the company's prototype 40 in . LCD TV.
Pioneer showed a 40 in . colour plasma display prototype, Model PDPV1. Interestingly, it has a $4: 3$ aspect ratio. The company plans to introduce the set in Europe next year and says that it is working on three types of flat-screen technology, plasma, digital reflective imaging (for data projectors) and organic electroluminescent. It has invested $\$ 50 \mathrm{~m}$ in plasma display production and equipment, and will invest a further $\$ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ this year.
Other companies that showed plasma display sets included Grundig, Philips, Matsushita, JVC and Thomson - all with 42 in . screens. Philips plans to launch its flat-screen TV in Europe towards the end of the year. Sony has decided that its Plasmatron TV sets are too expensive for the consumer market. It is collab-
orating with Philips and Sharp in developing flat-screen displays.
Sony bucked the trend with its KV28FDl and KV32FD1 flat-display Trinitron CRT sets. which will be manufactured in Germany to a UK design. They are designed for both TV and PC viewing. The new scts, due for launch in Europe by the end of the year, use tempered glass to provide strength and at the same time reduce weight. The flat-display CRT is the same height and depth as a conventional tube. It has a fine pitch aperture grill (central pitch 0.6 mm ), and a high-focus electron gun which has an optimised focal length of 2735 mm and an increased cross-beam angle. This is claimed to improve focusing by around 20 per cent. In addition the tube has a high-precision deflection yoke of the type used in display monitors for air traffic control. Other features of the sets include 100 Hz display, a PALplus decoder, a second tuner for picture-in-picture displays, a 500 -page text memory, Dolby Pro-Logic processing, NextView compatibility and a Sony Virtual Sound Stage processor. There were no price details.
JVC showed an interesting new projection system based on a device that's called a Direct-Drive lnage Light Amplifier (D-ILA). This is a reflective LCD device with 140,000 pixels. It offers the equivalent of 1,000-line resolution and 1,000 lumen brightness. Fig. 2 shows the projection arrangement. The D-ILA device is small ( 0.9 in . diagonal dimension) with a pixel pitch of 13.5 microns. High brightmess is the result of the reflective surface being over 93 per cent of the total. By aligning the liquid crystals vertically, very fast response limes are achieved (the rise and fall times are less than 16 msec ). This results in a contrast ratio of $1,000: 1$. I saw a demonstration of the D-ILA system and was amazed at the quality achieved - details were clear and sharp. JVC is still developing the technology. and says that the first D-ILA devices will be aimed at the professional market.

## VCRs

The arrival of the DVD overshadowed VCRs a little, but there is still a lot of life left in the VHS format. Philips and JVC both showed D-VHS machines. JVC's was a massive black box. The D-VHS format is intended for recording digital TV broadcasts, and can store up to 44Gbytes of data in a special VHS cassette. This data capacity is the equivalent of seven hours of MPEG-2 video, 21 hours of S-VHS quality video or 49 hours of VHS quality video.
JVC will launch its first D-VHS recorder in the USA towards the end of the year. The format will probably reach Europe in 1998. Philips expects D-VHS recorder prices to be comparable with those of high-end VHS machines.
The Philips VR778 analogue VCR includes NextView compatibility.

## Digital Cameras and Camcorders

There were many digital cameras on show, from companies such as Philips, Sanyo, Hitachi and Panasonic. As with conventional digital still cameras, they record images on a chip card. Most use JPEG compression. though the Hitachi camera offers JPEG and MPEG. The images can be displayed on a TV screen or downloaded into a PC for display
Sony has resurrected the name Mavica for its Models MVCDF5 and MVCDF7. The original Mavica, which was first demonstrated in the early Eighties, recorded analogue images on a floppy disc. The latest versions store JPEG images on a disc. The advantage of a floppy


Fig. 2: The JVC D-ILA projection TV system.
disc is that it's a low-cost device that can be used with virtually any PC.
The Mini DV digital camcorder format was also to be seen around IFA '97. Panasonic announced the development of the first 80 -minute Mini DV cassette, which provides 25 per cent more recording time than a 60 minute cassette. The tape is just 5.5 microns thick, which compares with 7 microns for the 60 -minute version. In the long-play mode the cassette can store up to two hours of video. The new cassettes will be launched early next year.
Mini DV camcorders on show included the Sony DCRSCIO)E, which uses an infra-red laser link to transmit audio and video to a TV set for playback. Other models seen included the JVC GRDVX, the Grundig DLCl and the Panasonic NVDX100EG. The later is a three-chip camcorder that weighs less than 700 g .
Panasonic also unveiled its first DV video recorder, Model NVDV5000, which can use both DV and Mini DV cassettes and has an IEEE 1394 input connection. It will be launched next summer.

## CD and MD

Although most of the interest was focused on DVD, there were also a number of interesting CD and MD developments.
Philips showed a CD Rewritable (CD-RW) kit which is designed for both home and professional users. It includes softwarc from Adaptec to enable data to be selectively erased and written. CD-RW discs are less reflective than ordinary CDs, and can only be used with a new generation of multi-play audio CD machines and CD-ROM drives. The Philips domestic CD recorder. Model CDR870, was due for European release at the end of October. Philips announced that next year many of its CD audio products will be compatible with the CD-RW format.
Philips also plans to introduce audio players that are compatible with the CD Text format. This stores text information, such as track name and lyrics, on a music CD. The new players will have LCD screens and are due for launch next spring.
Pionecr showed its consumer $C D$ recorder Model PDR04, which is already on the market.
There were many Mini Disc products on show by companies that included Sony, Aiwa, JVC and Sharp. According to Sony 2.9 m MiniDisc players were sold world-wide in the past year: 6.3 m units are expected to be sold this year. Sony suggests that one million MiniDisc players will have been sold in Europe this year. A Sony spokesman said that MiniDisc lechnology is still alive, but the arrival shortly of rewritable CD systems must put considerable pressure on the format.
One thing is certain: the next few years are going to be very interesting in the consumer electronics market.
Note that prices given in fs are approximate equivalents and not firm prices.

# Satellite WORKSHOP 



## Pace MSS500

A local TV aerial chappie brought this Pace MSS500 receiver along. "LNB short" he said, "but it ain't I checked it. The cable's all right too."

When I put the receiver on the bench and connected the LNB cable the magic words flashed on the screen. I tried the usual remote control cure-all - pressing the reset sequence "menu. zero, store, >, <", This corrects the installation settings without affecting the channel tuning, but it had no effect on the fault. This disappointed me - I love to see the installer's face when I perform this feat of magic.

As I could find nothing wrong with the LNB current-detect circuit, it had to be capacitor trouble. A replacement kit cured the fault.

One reason why the fault had occurred was that someone had already replaced CI1 and C12. The capacitors that had been fitted were of the original value $(1,0)(0 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and voltage rating but were not, as they should be, low-ESR types. As a result they'd not lasted very long. The SatCure kit I use includes the Pace recommended replacement type for C11. It's an ultra high reliability, $1,500 \mathrm{uF}$ electrolytic. This capacitor is not cheap - but I don't like having a recciver bounce on me during my guarantee period.

The SatCure silent miniature cooling fan kit provides a nice excuse for me to increase my profit. When it's connected to the 5 V supply the fan ticks over very slowly. It is especially good for the version of these receivers with an internal positioncr board, as this runs rather warm.

Although the fan has not been
approved by receiver manufacturers. my customers think that it's a marvellous idea: it provides just enough air movement to get rid of 'hot spots'. One customer even fitted a fan in his TV set's cabinet, using a 6 V DC adaptor to power it. The fan takes negligible current, is made of plastic and can't short anything out should it become dislodged. I found this fan kit at SatCure's new web site, which is at

## http://www.netcentral.co.uk/satcure/

## Amstrad SRD510

Four of these receivers arrived from another shop that employs an "engineer". I'm sure that he has no 'Eng' after his name, and would be lucky to be classed as a 'technician'. Judging by the state of the receivers, he never learnt to solder.

The first SRD510 failed to light up. The reason for this was immediately obvious: someone had fitted an IP3842 IC instead of a UC3842 or similar in the power supply. Most 3842 power supply chips will work in these receivers, but not the IP version.

The second SRD510 was also dead. A power supply kit had been fitted, but the UC3842 chip was the original one. This was easy to see - there was no brown flux around its solder joints. When I fitted a new IC the receiver worked perfectly.

The third receiver lit up, but the picture it produced was intermittent. Tapping the receiver made the picture come and go. I've had this fault so many times that it bores me! The cause is capacitor C 55 , which sits near the

## Jack Armstrong

edge of the PCB. One lead hadn't been soldered. I've come to the conclusion that the PCB was probably held in a frame for passing over the solder bath during manufacture, and that the framc caused 'shadowing' of this particular capacitor lead. Hence a poor solder joint.

The fourth receiver failed to light up, but my oscilloscope showed that the power supply outputs were pulsing weakly. The rectifier diodes on the secondary side of the power supply all tested OK (no shorts), and replacing the capacitors on the primary side made no difference. Next stop was the chopper transformer itself, which was in fact the culprit.

As I didn't have an LLP001 or LLP004 transformer in stock, I used an LLP006. The LLP006 and LLP007, which are used interchangeably in Models SRD540/ $545 / 550$, produce 28 V for the tuning supply instead of the 23 V in the earlier models. I've used these transformers to replace the LLP001/004 without any apparent problems, though it's a good idea to replace all the electrolytic capacitors in the power supply at the same time. Incidentally the additional supply voltage does not increase the SRD510's tuning range.

## Nokia SAT800

I recently had a telephone call from London about one of these receivers. The problem was described as "horizontal streaks oñ decoded channels". The receiver concerned was being used with an IF distribution system. and apparently several other receivers at the same location exhibited the same problem. I suspected a batch of faulty decoder ICs. but Nokia Technical proved me wrong. I was told that the customer's receiver was too close to his TV set. the effect being created by radiation from the latter. This turned out to be correct. The satellite receiver was on top of the TV set: moving it to a
side table cured the problem.
I've on previous occasions mentioned that a satellite receiver shouldn't be placed on top of other equipment, because it can cause overheating and can also radiate into a TV set. This is the first time that I've come across the opposite effect.

## Customers

The telephone rang. A voice said "I'm looking at your advert 'satellite receivers repaired for $£ 39^{\prime}$ - and want to know what it would cost to fix my MSS200?"
"Er, £39" I replied.
"As much as that? Oh, thanks. Click. Brrimirr.

It rang again. This time the voice said "I threw out the user handbook for my SVS300 by mistake. Have you got one I can buy?"
"I've only got my workshop copy."
"I've spent two hours on the phone. British Telecom gave me another number. When I rang that I was given another number. On trying that one I was given the first number. Then I started phoning all the advertisers in What

Satellite? magazine. Eventually someone suggested that you might be able to help."
"I've only my workshop copy" I repeated.
"Well, could you make a photocopy and post it to me?"
"I suppose so, though it would be a breach of copyright. But if no one stocks the original and BT itself can't help. . ."
"How much?"
"I guess $£ 10$ should cover it. I'd have to drive into town, pay the travel agent to use her photocopier, drive to the Post Office. .."
"HOW much??!!!" Click.

## Birnitrr.

These guys have no idea. I can usually earn around $£ 1$ a minute at the workbench. If I take the time to go off on a jolly jaunt in the van, I think that I should be paid for a reasonable percentage of that time. This last caller had probably already spent more than $£ 10$ in phone calls. Ho hum.

## Pace PRD800/900

I've been doing some good business recently replacing electrolytic capacitors in Pace PRD800 and PRD900 receivers. Apart from

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 first class stamps.
power supply failure, the symptoms can vary. One obvious sign is a low LNB supply voltage. There can be another cause of this however: check the $1 \Omega$ resistor R543 which protects the LNB supply - it's next to the tuner.

I like to replace the full kit Relkit 2 from SatCure ( 01270761 928). It is nice to see the customer's face when you point out that the fault has been cured and, in addition, the picture no longer has the annoying streakiness which developed so slowly the spouse didn't even notice it!

## Test Case 419

Although it is not the highest-profile consumer electronics company, Mitsubishi has nevertheless always produced goodquality products that have given little trouble to their owners or to repairmen. It took rather longer than it might have done to deal with a recent faulty Mitsubishi TV set however, perhaps because the technician was not quite on the ball. In addition, the fault was an unusual one.

The patient was a large set, Model CT25M3 (Euro 14 chassis), the complaint being "small picture". As it's a rental set, it was first seen at the customer's home, where Colin-on-wheels found that the picture had narrowed by about 1.5 in . on each side, with a small gap at the top and bottom. He decided that it was a workshop job, and brought it back for Technocrat's attention.

At least the fault wasn't an intermittent one! Technocrat welcomed the set, whose symptoms seemed to be straighforward. With a test-pattern input, the fault was very clearly displayed. TC's first move was to check the HT output from the power supply. He obtained a reading of 143 V at test point TP9A, which was within two per cent of the specified figure. So clearly the cause of the trouble was not a reduced supply to the line output stage.

Attention was turned to the line output stage itself. The set has an EW diode modulator circuit that's driven by a small TEA2031A chip which is mounted on a sub-panel. This 8 -pin chip tends to run very warm. Having had experience with similar devices in certain Ferguson TV chassis, TC was sure that he would find the cause of the trouble in this area. There are three presets here, PCC phase, PCC amplitude and width:

They all worked the way they should, but a correctly sized picture could be obtained only with extreme settings - it was also necessary to tweak the height potentiometer on the main PCB to obtain sufficient field scanning. TC could have left things like this, but it was obvious that all was not well - and neither Colin-on-wheels nor the service manager would be well pleased if the fault bounced back once the set had been returned to the customer. So the fight had to go on!

TC went back to the power supply and, using VR951, wound the HT voltage (B4) up and down: it should be set at 145 V . At 150 V or so (living dangerously!) the picture started to overscan horizontally, but was now very bright. The height still fell short of normal. TC returned the setting to 145 V and went back to the line output stage. What, he pondered, could affect the width in this way?

TC replaced the EW modulator diodes D551 and D552, but this made no difference. He started to think about a replacement line output transformer or EW modulator drive sub= panel. At this point he was joined by Resident Workshop Sage, who was returning from our kitchen with the coffee. Sage looked at the test-pattern display, listened to TC's account of his tests so far, and made a suggestion - backed up with a bit of theory about the working principles of line output stages. The upshot of this was that, after a brief check with the oscilloscope, a single component was ordered and fitted. It finally cured the problem.

What was the faulty part, and how could it affect both the vertical and horizontal scanning? See page 65 for the solution to the problem.


TV Sets
Models 1450RB, 1450 TB, 1752 TB, 2151RB and 2151TB (C4ER Chassis)

Stuck in standby: Check whether the 2SC1740S-Q standby control switch transistor Q831 is open-circuit. If so, fit a replacement - part no. 23114528. Altematively the power protection thyristor D471 may have come into operation. There are two likely causes of this. First a short-circuit between pins 1 and 2 of the TA8403K field output chip IC301. Replace the chip, part no. B0377890. Secondly the 2SA933S current sensing transistor Q340 could be leaky. Part no. for replacement is 23114530 .

## Models 2145DB and 2545DB (C3SSR Chassis)

Dead set with the HT volfage low at 50 V . HT returns to $\mathbf{1 2 5 V}$ when the line output stage is isolated: Check whether the UZ18BSB 18 V overvoltage detection zener diode D474 is leaky. Part no. is 23316342.

## Model 2163 (C6S Chassis)

Line jitter, may be intermittent: This fault can arise when the TB1229N video/colour decoder/timebase generator chip Q501 is faulty. The part no. is B0101547.

## Model 2550TB (C4ER Chassis)

Stuck in standby. Power protection thyristor D471 operates at switch on: The leads of the $220 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor RN02 are too long. One is bent back to the PCB by the plastic chassis frame and is shorting to the power protection PCB track. The cure is to cut off excessive wire. You will find RN02 along the back edge of the chassis, in the centre.

Models 2557DB, 2857DB and 3357DB (C5SS Chassis)

Dot or vertical worm-like pattern on bright areas of the picture. The pattern stays with the bright area
when this moves: Peaking coil L910 in the emitter cir= cuit of transistor Q910 on the CRT base panel open-circuit. Replace L910, part no. 23289479.

Woofer makes a 'plop' noise on channel change: Replace capacitor C664 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} .16 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

Teletext subtitle dropout: The modification shown in Figs. 1 and 2 will correct this.

## Models 2563DB and 2863DB (C6SR Chassis)

Stuck in standby: Check whether the 2 SC 1815 Y stand= by control switch transistor Q831 is open-circuit. If so, fit a replacement. Part no. is A6317440.

## Projection TV

## Models 48PJ6DB and 55PJ6DB (C5SS Chassis)

Bottom of picture is initially blank, with a buldge upwards at the left-hand side. Fault clears as the set warms up: The 2SC1815Y V-stop transistor Q350 on the DPC PCB is leaky. This causes CRT blanking. Replace the transistor, part no. A6317440.

## VCRs

## All V3 Models

Tape stuck in machine; unloading gear will not lift the cassette housing: Cam lever K470 has a spigot broken off and cannot engage with the FL drive slider. Replace K470, using improved version - part no. 70031477.

Models V204B, V205B, V215B, V226B; V254B, V255B, V404B, V425B, V426B and V454B (V3 cat 1 Chassis)

Station tuning drifts off and becomes erratic. Machine eventually goes to standby: The +5 V sup-


Fig. 1: Teletext subtifle dropout modification for TV Models 2857DB and 3357DB. Delete link JP194, R428, R429 and C425. Change R434 to $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Add an insulated jumper wire link, an $0.015 \mu F$ capacitor and a $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor in the positions shown above.
plies to the tuner and all outputs from the power supply are high because transistor TP091 (2SA1020-Y, part no. 70011386 ) is leaky and diode DP093 (1N4148, part no. 70010817) is short-circuit. Replace these items.

No playback, E-E or OSD video. The DC conditions and timing pulses at pins 10 and 11 (the I2C bus lines SDA and SCL) of the tuner-modulator are correct, but there is no burst of data when the remote control unit is tried. Service mode EEPROM data reads 00: Replace the 0010 M tuner-modulator unit. part no. 70012019.

## Models V226B and V426B (V3 cat I Chassis)

Continuous auto-tuning with no 33 V supply at the tuner: Diode DP071 (BAV20) in the power supply has failed. Fusible resistor RP071 (47 2 ) may have gone open-circuit. Replace these two items - part nos. 70012434 (DP071) and 70040125 (RP071).

Black streaks on peak white areas of the picture during playback of all tapes: The TA8892BN lumi-
nance/chroma processor chip IV001 is faulty. Replace the chip, part no. 70012632.

## Models V705B, V726B and V856B (V3 cat 2 Chassis)

Intermittently dead at start up: The U4614B chopper control chip IP001 could be faulty, with the voltage at pin 11 jumping between 8 V and 10 V . Replace the chip. part no. 70011972.

No sound: Check whether the +9 V supply to the audio PCB is missing. If so, zener diode DW011 (2.7V) could be open-circuit. Replace DW011, part no. 70012541.

## Models V705B, V726B, V804B, V825B, V854B, V855B and V856B (V3 cat 2 Chassis)

No E-E sound - sounds as if the machine is in the wrong system: The multi-sound processor chip 1CD03 or IN001 (depending on model) is faulty. Fit a replacement. Type is MSP3410B in Model V856B (part no. 70012643), MSP3410 in all other models (part no. is 70012438 for Models V705B and V726B, 70011885 for Models V804B. V825B, V854B and V855B).

## VCR Spares

As previously reported a service kit is available for mechanism repairs to the R2000 Chassis (Models V212B, V213B. V312B, V412B, V423B and V513B) under part no. 70031719. It contains a drive belt (70011007), a reel belt (70011111), an idler arm assembly (70011106), a brake band subassembly (70011075), a pinch roller assembly ( 70011037 ) and a head cleaner assembly ( $7(0) 11036$ ). Use of this kit will save $£ 12.10$ and make ordering easier. Toshiba advise that with telephone orders for any of the individual part numbers you will be asked whether you want the kit instead. Unfortunately it is not possible to implement this question with viewdata orders.


Fig. 2: Positions of the teletext subtitle dropout modifications. PCB shown from the print side.

# Digital Head-end Cable Receivers 


#### Abstract

Digital satellite receivers of the cable head-end type are becoming available on the surplus market. But getting them to work may not be easy. Hugh Allison describes some of the problems and offers some tips


A$s$ we await the new dawn of television, when digital terrestrial and satellite transmissions start some time next year. the fact that there is already a healthy market in second-hand MPEG receivers may surprise some readers. The market is not in domestic type receivers however, but in unwanted cable head-end receivers. They are the ones that were used to decode the early programmes watched by multi-satellite enthusiasts the ones that suddenly disappeared a coupled of years ago, having 'gone digital'.

## Essential Items

Two items are, I feel, essential when you buy a digital head-end cable receiver - the handbook and the appropriate remote control unit. I know that
 it 's sissy to use a handbook, but the "when all else fails read the handbook" approach will not work with these units. They are as userfriendly as a cornered rat. The remote control unit is vital with most of them, since there is no other way of communicating with the brutes - and domestic multiremote units do not seem to have the codes used with these professional receivers.
When you try to use a cable head-end receiver, bear two things in mind. First, there were probably a dozen or so receivers in the same room. Secondly, the man who originally set them up had probably been on a two-day course to leam how to tame the things.

## Access Code

The first point is relevant because, unlike most domestic equipment with remote control, you have to tell a particular receiver that you want to talk to it on its own, not to any others that may be present.
Most receivers default to the access code 000 . This is fine if your chosen receiver is new and unused - which is the case with a surprisingly large number of the receivers I've played with. If you are buying second-hand, try asking the seller what the code is, or try a bit of detective work with
the accompanying papers. One receiver I bought had in its handbook a line that said "write down here your access code". Someone had written 003, which helped a lot.
If you are confronted with a receiver that lights up but doesn't respond to any commands, it wants the access code to be keyed in. All you can do if you don't know it is to start at 000 and keep trying. The receiver will usually signal that the code is correct by doing something subtle, like winking a LED at you just once. There is nothing secret about the access code. The receiver will tell you what it is when it's working. Simply go to the diagnostics page and you will find the code amongst all the other data. Unfortunately, to get to this page you need the. er, access code!

## Getting Started

Before you connect an LNB to your digital receiver you need to know the exact frequency of the LNB's local oscillator. The reason for this is the relatively narrow bandwidth of digital receivers. We are looking at an accuracy of 1 MHz in 1 GHz .
Here are two ways of quickly checking the LNB's local oscillator frequency:
(1) Offset your dish to obtain a weak signal with an analogue recciver. Then, while watching the time display with a satellite teletext picture, adjust the receiver's frequency for the most reliable clock updates.
(2) As with (1), feed in a weakish signal. Then tune the receiver so that the number of black sparklies equals the number of white ones.

If you know the frequency of the station used for the test, you can work out the exact local oscillator frequency.
Armed with this information, you can enter the local oscillator frequency, character rates etc., point the dish at a suitable satellite and get going. TV 10 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ provides a strong signal.
All the Italian digital channels and Reuters are relatively easy to receive in Southem England. But note that, in keeping with the unfriendly comered rat act, most head-end receivers won't let you store data (so that you can find the satellite again) until you are actually receiving signals from
the satellite. This makes it hard to store all the data you know about a station then vary one parameter at a time until reception works.

## Some Tips

Not all receivers use the same standards. Watch exactly how a receiver wants to be told a parameter. Symbol rates for example may be direct entry. or you enter only a tenth of the rate published, e.g. 27,50) symbols may need to be entered as 2,750 .
Remember that these receivers are incredibly complex. wilh a high count of obscure chips. They have all been ATE (Automatic Test Equipment) tested. Trying to repair an unknown, dead head-end receiver is going to be an uphill task. So, buyer beware!
Note also that most of the receivers on the second-hand market are probably obsolete and/or the manufacturer has gone out of business. If they are not already fitted, any accessories required, such as a card reader for encrypled services, will be difficult to obtain.

## Where to Buy

Surprisingly, I've picked up a couple of head-end receivers at domestic car boot sales. Radio rallies are another good source, as are dealers mentioned in TV, satellite and associated magazines.
Prices vary from a fiver for an unknown recciver with no paperwork to about a ton for a brand new, boxed receiver with enough paperwork to keep a burcaucrat happy for a month. You pays your moncy and takes your chance. Even the most basic, old but working receiver will give the multisal enthusiast a dozen or more new stations to watch.

## The headend that says YES to

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- Ease of use
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Never before has it been possible to offer - CHECK THESE FEATURES at competitive prices - a superior, easy-touse headend range with high quality channel processing that allows the user to retain perfect vision and sound. WISI's breakthrough in headend modular design has processors for satellite TV, terrestrial TV and radio. Each individual module incorporates its own control system enabling quick and easy set up. These channel processors come together in an "all-in-one" base unit which contains all necessary accessories for ease of ordering - no addi-

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# K. Rutherford describes the DiSEqC satellite TV switching system, which was devised by Eutelsat to simplify LNB selection and control various other satellite reception parameters 

It's time we took a look at the DiSEqC (Digital Satellite Equipment Control) system to see what it does and how it works. To appreciate why it was devised, we have to go back a little to the days when Astra, at $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, reigned alone in the European DTH satellite TV firmament. It was all very straightforward in those days. The LNB could be switched between vertical and horizontal polarisation simply by altering its supply voltage. Provide it with 13 V and it would pass on the vertically-polarised signals. Raise the supply to 18 V and it passed on the horizontally-polarised signals instead. Since the LNB's supply went up the coaxial downlead, a neat installation was guaranteed with no need for any extra wiring. With a fixed dish system, nothing else was required.

## Enter Hot Bird

Then Eutelsat launched its Hot Bird satellites at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, tempting viewers away from Astra. A molorised dish system could of course be used for reception from the two orbital positions, but this is an expensive option when signals from only two fairly-closely spaced satellites are required. So the usual approach is to install a second LNB alongside the Astra one and realign the dish for a compromise setting or use a dual-focus dish.
The extra LNB requires power and must be able to feed its signals to the receiver. Many receivers have a second LNB input, with software to perform changeover switching between the inputs. But many receivers don't have this facility. So downlead swapping was necessary. or some sort of switching box had to be introduced to carry out the change over.

## Dual-band Operation

At the same time that Hot Bird came along, signals were becoming available in the DBS band ( $11.7-12.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) Astra initially used the FSS band only ( $10.95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz}$ ). The 'universal' LNB was introduced to provide reception in both bands. which have come to be known as 'high' and 'low' for obvious reasons. The universal LNB has two local oscillators. one working at 9.75 GHz and the other at 10.6 GHz . Some way of switching between the two was clearly required. So a 22 kHz tone was added to the LNB supply: when the tone is present, the LNB switches to 10.6 GHz local oscillator operation.

No one bothered about the high band until Astra 1 E $(11.7-12 \mathrm{GHz})$ was launched. There had been some gnashing of teeth when Astra 1D extended the spectrum below the FSS band, providing sixteen channels between $10.7-10.95 \mathrm{GHz}$. Where reception of ID was required, it was sometimes necessary 10 change the LNB from one with a 10 GHz local oscillator to one with a 9.75 GHz local oscillator, the so-called 'enhanced' LNB.
The level of the 22 kHz tone for switching to high-band operation was set at 600 mV peak-to-peak $\pm 200 \mathrm{mV}$. Those wishing to switch to high-band reception get their receiver to produce the tone or use an adapter to produce it. Tone inserters have to be switched manually, or some receiver modification has to be devised. More recent receivers have built-in tone generation.
This is the way it was for some three years.

## Switching Summary

The arrival of the universal LNB with its tone-switched low-/high-band operation made band selection simple while retaining the voltage switching for vertically- or horizontally-polarised signals. Few viewers bother with Astra IE, but many have taken advantage of the 22 kHz tone to switch between LNBs for Astra and Hot Bird by using one of the tone-controlled switches that have appeared on the market. In fact at present tone switching is'being used more often to select LNBs than to put an LNB into its high-band mode.
The need is now arising for those who use two LNBs to be able to switch one or both of them to high-band operation - as well as being able to sclect horizontal or vertical polarisation. This has been brought about by the advent of digital receivers which enable unencrypted services such as CNN to be viewed. The prospect of dig-


Fig. I: DiSEqC zero and one bit codes.


Fig. 2: The basic byte sequence for DiSEqC Version 1.0 and 2.0 commands. Byte $\mathbf{1}$ is a framing code to alert the microcontrollers in the system. Bit $A$ is one for a command from the master device, zero for a command from a slave device. Bit $\mathbf{B}$ is at one if an answer is required, zero if no answer is required. Bit $\mathbf{C}$ is at one to indicate a repeat command because no response has been received from the slave device, at zero to indicate that the command is not a repeat one. Byte 2 is for device address. The first four bits indicate which group of devices is being addressed, the second four bits indicating the specific device - four zeros indicate a command to all devices. Byte three tells the controlled device what to do. A fourth byte can provide further command information, e.g. dish position, skew control etc.
ital broadcasts from BSkyB, Cable and Wireless etc. will increase the need for head-end switching.
To summarise, we need a way of selecting H or V polarisation, high- or low-band LNB operation and between alternative LNBs. For future-proofing, we should have some additional control functions in reserve.

## DiSEqC

Eutelsat has come up with the answer, a switching system called DiSEqC. It's hardly a snappy title, but it does mean what it says - digital satellite equipment control. It has already been accepted by equipment manufacturers as a new standard. The system has been designed so that its use can be extended without making existing installations obsolcte.
The trick is to modulate the 22 kHz tone, enabling it to carry digital information. A whole new set of commands can thus be devised and implemented. They are fed to the LNB(s) via the existing coaxial downlcad.
Bursts of 22 kHz tone are used to represent cither rero or one. Fig. 1 shows the zero and one bit codes.

## Levels

There are three levels of DiSEqC operation. These are known as Simple DiSEqC. DiSEqC Version 1.0 and DiSEyC Version 2.0.
Simple DiSEyC is used for switching between two universal LNBs. One long burst lasting 12.5 msec or a series of nine one bits tells a DiSEqC switch to select LNB A or B, i.e. one satellite or the other.
Version 1.0 uses bytes of data for control purposes. It enables up to four universal LNBs to be controlled, with information on polarisation and oscillator frequency


Fig. 3: Basic LNB control arrangements. (a) Simple DiSEqC with a switch to select between two LNBs. (b) A Version 1.0 switch controlling three LNBs. (c) An arrangement with three DiSEqC-compatible LNBs.
contained in the data stream. This is a unidirectional control system.
Version 2.0 is bi-directional, with provision for return messages from the controlled devices to the control section of the receiver. This enables the receiver to check the state of the controlled item. The system can thus be used for additonal applications such as the control of a motorised dish. A single coaxial cable carries everything except the motor supply.
Fig. 2 shows the basic byte sequence used for Version 1.0 and 2.0 commands.

Receivers that implement Simple DiSE4C and Version 1.0 are already on the market. with ICs for the system in mass production. DiSEqC generators to enable older receivers to be used with the switching system are expected to become available.
Fig. 3 shows basic LNB control arrangements.

## Trade Mark

Note that DiSEqC is a trade mark registered by Eutelsat. Development of the software for the control system was undertaken by Philips.

## Opportunities at Mastercare

The Dixons Stores Group continues to do good business and remains the number one retailer of consumer electronics goods in the UK. Sales are once again up in all four of the company's chains - Currys, Dixons, PC World and The Link. Mastercare, the group's after-sales service subsidiary, contributes significantly to the company's success. It's responsible for product delivery, installation and repair: in short, it provides complete technical support.
Right now Mastercare has positions available at all technical levels. The company is seeking to recruit experienced supervisory, in-store, workshop and field service engineers. It runs a revolutionary training system that enables any engineer with an electronics qualification and fault-finding experience down to component level to join its brown goods team. Mastercare's award-winning Conversion Course is an intensive twenty-week programme that involves being taught and hands-on experience. It provides preparation for taking up one of the above positions.
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If the prospect of a secure job working for a company that invests in its staff to help it continue to provide its customers with the best possible service appeals to you, you can contact the Mastercare Recruitment Hotline on 01442888666 . Or see the company's advertisement on page 75 .


Reports from
Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Martin Abbott
Richard Flowerday
David Smith
Pete Gurney, LCGI
Giles Pilbrow
Michael Maurice
Alan J. Roberts
Terry Lamoon and
Stephen Leatherbarrow

## Sharp. DV5903H (D3000 Chassis)

Onc of these sets had a video problem - a digital video problem! The picture had a soot and whitewash look about it, and there was no sync or teletext activity. A video signal fed in via the scart connector didn't alter the symptoms.

Scope checks at the stand-up digital video unit showed that the correct composite video input was present at pin 39 of the VCU2136A AD/DA converter chip IC1404. but the digitised video ouipul pins 5,6 , 7,8 and 9 were not all active. As I was using a black-and-white staircase signal input, these pins should have all been active. I very carefully fitted a replacement VCU2136A chip, which restored the picture.

Since then I've had another VCU2I36A failure. This time the symptom was a blank white raster. P.B.

## Ferguson TX805 Chassis

For a dead sel, check whether one of the series connected $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors RP41. RP42 or RP44 is opencircuit. Before you do so, check whther the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor CP31 is charged! P.B.

## Sharp DV5937H

Ficld collapse was the problem with one of these sets. Checks

## TV

Fault Finding
around the ficld output chip IC500 showed that there was 42 V at pin 8 but no 16 V supply at pin 4 . Fusible resistor R615 could have been open-circuit, but on this occasion D601 was open-circuit. Its part number is RH-DX0127CEZZ. P.B.

## Philips 14TVCR240

If one of these combined TV/VCR units is dead, check the start-up voltage at pin 6 of the TDA4605 chopper control chip. The voltage herc should be 10 V when the power supply is running normally. You may find that it is low at around 3 V . If so check the UG(06B diode D6334 which is probably leaky. The Philips part number is 482213083307 . P.B.

## Matsui 209R

You sometimes find that there is remote conirol lock-out with these scts. i.e. the remote control system will bring the set out of standby but won't accept any further commands. The thing to do is to replace the NVM306()-2201 memory chip 1C403. Fit a genuine Matsui chip with the same mask code. It's advisable to replace C401 (1 pF , 50 V ) and C 417 (220uF, 16V) as well.

Before fitting the new chip. replace C606 (10uF. 50V) and C $607(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. Also cure any arcing, e.g. at the focus spark gap on the tube's base panel. Fit IC403 in a goldplated 8-pin DIL socket - take care with handling. M.A.

## Sony KVX2902U (BE3B Chassis)

When a valid signal was bcing received this set wouldn't accept commands from the remote control unit or the on-board keypad. This was useful, as it enabled us to note down the EVR scttings before we replaced the EEPROM chip ICOO2.

Since a new memory chip didn't make any difference we then replaced the microcontroller chip IC001. This restored normal operation. Unusual, or what? R.F.

## Toshiba 255R7B

The customer's complaint was that the picture fluttered and went all white. When we removed the back and examined the PCB we found that all the pins to the deflection coils were dry-jointed, with solder cracks round them. How the set could have worked remains a pu7.zle! When wc.d resoldered the pins and fitted a new TDA3561A colour decoder chip there was a picture but no line or field lock. The original timebase gencrator chip was a TDA2579. As there was only a TDA2579A in the storage cupboard we fitted this. The set then produced excellent pictures. D.S.

## Hitachi CPT1476R

 (NP84CQ Mk 3 Chassis)This set was dead with no start-up voltage. The two 82 k resistors R902 and R903 are suspect in this event, but werc OK. The culprit was the 2.7V zener diode ZD910. A replacement brought the sct back to life. D.S.

## Matsui 1455

We had two of these sets in at the same time, both with field collapse. In the first one R310 ( $10 \Omega$, fusible) in the supply to the field driver and output stages looked OK but was open-circuit. In the second one R256 (39@, fusible) had burnt up because the 12 V zener diode D219 was short-circuit. These two components provide a supply for the multifunction chip IC202. D.S.

## Alba CTV4800

No sound was the complaint. Voltage checks showed that there was no supply to the audio output
chip. As no shorts could be detccted we replaced Q201 (2SC2703) which provides the supply. There was now a supply to the chip, but still no sound. So in went a new TDA 1904 audio chip. This cured the fault. When extracting this chip, make sure that wire links W013 and W014 don't short to each other: the wires have enough play for this to happen. D.S.

## Perdio CT1411

No picture was the complaint with one of these sets. When the first anode control was turned up the cause was found to be field collapse. There was no 12 V supply as R414 (12 2) was open-circuit and the 12 V zener diode ZD401 was short-circuit.

With sets of this type, which use an Onwa chassis, it's advisable to replace certain components in the power supply - C909 ( $47 \mathrm{\mu F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ), $\mathrm{C} 910(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ and the 8.2 V zener diode ZD901. The capacitors should be $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types. Otherwise the HT could rise intermittently, though you will probably find that it is OK when checked. Unfortunately the circuit diagrams for Onwa sets are very difficult to read. D.S.

## Hitachi CPT2476 (G6P Chassis)

"Poor sound" was the customer's complaint. The sound would very intermittently disappear, leaving a howl and hiss for good measure. The set had received previous attention: a quick check showed that the audio output transistors and just about every other associated component had been replaced.

On test, the fault showed up after several hours - there was a loud hiss. Oscilloscope checks showed that this originated in the IF section. The cause was obvious when the tinplate screen was removed from the board: the HA11485NT IF chip IC201 had virtually fallen out of the board because of dry-joints. Interestingly, the fault was not microphonic. A quick clean up and resolder cured the trouble. P.G.

## Mitsubishi CT25A4STX (Euro 12 Chassis)

The fault was no tuning. Unless the 30 V regulator IC955 or its feed resistor R 951 is defective, which they weren 't, it is an unusual fault with this chassis. The set entered the tuning mode, and the on-screen graphics indicated that tuning took place, but nothing appeared by way of a signal.

Checks around the digitally-controlled tuner revealed that pin BT was at 0 V . The tuning voltage, which is generated internally, should be present here. The pin is decoupled by $\mathrm{C} 102(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ which proved to be the cause of the fault. P.G.

## Huanya 37C-3

From the ringing and patterning that was present there was obviously an IF fault. Its cause, not surprisingly. was the IF chip IC201, which is type CD7607AP (the C is omitted from the marking on the chip). This device is hard to find. After a little research I decided that it's exactly the same as the TA7607AP. One of these was fitted, clearing the fault. P.G.

## Matsui 2091/GoldStar CIT2180G

This set would come out of standby when the remote control unit was used but not when the set's on/off switch was used. The cause was transistor Q706, which was leaky base-to-emitter. A 2SC1815 proved to be a suitable replacement. G.P.

## Sony KVB2912U (AE2 Chassis)

There was no teletext: the set would go into the text mode, but the only things displayed were the clock and a caption at the bottom of the screen. This said that there was no text available. The cause of the fault was the SDA5248-5C1 text decoder chip IC101 on board V. The part no. is 8-759-166-41. G.P.

## Matsui 1498

There was sound but no picture. R430 ( $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, IW) in the line output stage was open-circuit. G.P.

## JVC AV21HIEK (JX III Chassis)

This sct blew the line output transistor Q502 at switch on. One of the EW modulator diodes, D502 (BY228), was short-circuit. G.P.

## Toshiba 255T7B

There was no picture: when teletext was selected, only a very dim image could be discerned. Scope checks showed that there were no RGB outputs from the TDA3561A colour decoder chip Q501. Voltage checks around this IC revealed that pin 24 was at about 0.5 V instead of 9.6 V . C511 ( 10 nF ceramic), which is connected to this pin, was leaky. G.P.

## Sony KVM2131U

There was pincushion distortion and
the pin-amp and H -size controls on board D1 had very little effect. C808 (47nF, 250V) was open-circuit. It's in parallel with one of the EW modulator diodes. G.P.

## Panasonic TX21V2

The left-hand speaker would crackle very loudly whenever any part of the set was touched. The cause of the trouble was traced to R2081, a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor on PCB B. When it had been removed we found that it was cracked. G.P.

## Toshiba 2835DB

The on-screen display was white instead of green. When teletext was selected a peak white raster appeared. It was so bright the set shut down. Scope checks showed that RGB signals reached the TA8808BN colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC501, but the output was incorrect. A new chip, part no. B0384303 cured the fault. G.P.

## Mitsubishi CT25A3STX (Euro 12 Chassis)

I'd had to replace the line output transistor a few weeks previously. This usually fails because the $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V chopper drive coupling capacitor C906 becomes leaky. As a result, the HT can rise momentarily.

This time the problem was intermittent sound. The cause was dryjoints in the IF can. A blanket resoldering job cleared the trouble. I wonder if this will become a common fault? M.M.

## Grundig CUC3400 Chassis

This portable set didn't produce any sound. The cause was simple: R367 was open-circuit and C366 short-circuit. These components decouple the supply to the audio output stage. M.M.

## Philips G110 Chassis

After rebuilding the power supply there was a good picture but no sound. F2 showed on the screen. There was also no response to commands via either the front panel keys or the remote control unit. According to the service manual F2 means that there's a timing error, microcontroller chip IC7720 being a possible cause.

This was not the case however, the lack of sound being the clue. A single black wire supplies 9 V to the Nicam board. It's connected to the cathode of D6661 on the component side of the main PCB. The wire had become detached - resol-
dering it restored full operation. M.M.

## Toshiba 175T9B

This set came in because the picture was too high. There's no width or set-HT control in this chassis. A quick visual check in the line output stage revealed all. C464 ( 680 pF ), which tunes the line output stage, had at some time broken down and been replaced with a 9,10 ) pF capacitor. Fitting the correct capacitor from Toshiba cured the width problem, but there was now lack of height. A height con= trol tweak corrected this.

Whoever had fitted that capacitor shouldn't be repairing TV sets. The damage that might have been caused by higher (approximately 30 per cent) voltages could have caused severe damage with the risk of fire. M.M.

## Mitsubishi Euro 12 Chassis

This set, a CT25A2STX, would sometimes work then switch to standby. At other times all it would do is to come on in standby. When it did work there was a regulation problem - the picture width varied with the brightness.

I always think that Mitsubishi sets are a little untidy inside, with yards of cabling that has to be unclipped before the chassis can be put into a reasonable servicing position. A check on the HT output from the power supply showed that it was bobbing around between about 145 V and 178 V . C906 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$, which is in the chopper transistor's base drive circuit, had made a mess of the panel and, when checked with a bridge, rcad about $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. C920 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had gone the same way. Once replacements. rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, had been fitted everything was OK. A.J.R.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

When this set was switched on there was a perfect picture but no sound. P1 was displayed in the top right-hand corner of the screen, followed a few seconds later by F7 at the top left-hand comer.
Programme change was not possible, and the LED at the front blinked orange and green. After about five minutes the F7 disappeared, the LED stopped blinking, the sound returned and everything was OK.

Now the F7 code relates to a teletext fault, so I checked the supplies to the text chips. These were OK. It was time to bring out the
scope. A look at the supplies showed that they were clean. The next step seemed to be to check at IC7800's resct pin. At switch-on the voltage stayed high. It then started to fall from around 2.8 V to 0.7 V some five minutes later, when everything began to work.

The reset pulse is generated from the output of a 5 V series regulator. At switch on this output was distorted by hefly 2 V spikes, which then slowly reduced in amplitude. The regulator's 8.3 V input is derived from the line output transformer. The reservoir capacitor here, C2843 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, was the obvious suspect. It measured only $52 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ when checked with a bridge. A new $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor cured the fault. A.J.R.

## Hitachi CPT 1455 (NP84CQ2 Chassis)

This portable came in with no sound. Everything else was perfect. As the output stage was OK. the TDA4503 signal processor chip was suspect. When a new one had been fitted there was plenty of volume. A nice, easy one for a change! A.J.R.

## Genexxa Portavision

I wonder where they invent these strange names?! This little 6 in. colour portable had apparently been bought from a Tandy's outlet about a year previously. It seemed doubtful whether it would be worth looking at, but it had been booked in by Honey Bunny while I was out. It was dead. and when I removed the casing I found that the on/off switch had burnt out. This is not surprising: it was a blade type, similar to the oncs you find in cheap transistor radio receivers, linked to the volume control. 1 raided the scrap box, where I found a similar type that fitted quite well.

The TV set then worked, but the switch sparked very badly when it was operated. I expect that it will be back next year with the same problem. But the customer was happy. as Tandy didn't want to know. A.J.R.

## Philips 3LC2050

I've handled a few of these 3 in ., pocket-sized LCD-screen portable TV sets without too much difficulty. They also incorporate a stereo FM radio. The electronics are mostly on a single PCB. This one came in because it had no TV sound. After carefully dismantling it, the set can be run with access to both sides of the PCB. Vision and sound

IF processing is carried out by a UPC1416G surface-mounted chip, IC7I. Its pins are easy to get at, and it was soon apparent that plenty of sound went in at pin 13 (from the sound detector) but none came out at pin 14 , which feeds the audio amplifier. A new chip restored the sound.

If you should decide to look at one of these sets, beware of the supply to the display's backlight. which consists of a bright fluorescent tube. The HT (about 150 V , at low current) can remain for ages when this tube fails. It packs quite a punch, as I found out on one occasion. Fortunately the HV circuitry is all contained in the fold-up screen, so for normal servicing you don't need to go near it.

Here's a quickie for no sound at all (TV or radio): chcek the $10 \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor R120. I've had this fail on a couplc of occasions. A.J.R.

## Grundig G1000 Chassis

This set wouldn't power up, and there was no LED light at the front. The power supply seemed to work, but was not receiving its start-up signal from the microcontroller circuit. While checking in this area I came to TR540 (BC847) whose base was held at 0.3 V and wouldn't change with the standby signal. When I removed TR540 for test I found that it was leaky. A replacement got the set going again. T.L.

## Hitachi C2565TN

The screen had no picture but plenty of flyback lines. There was not a lot of life coming from IC1401. A replaceent restored the picture. T.L.

## Sanyo CBP2180A

I've had field collapse with several of these sets. If a quick check at the ficld output chip IC451 shows that its supply is missing, go to the feed coil L451 $(33 \mu \mathrm{H})$. It can be dryjointed or open-circuit. Something to watch out for. T.L.

## Grundig GT2105

This set seemed to be dead. A quick check on the HT feed to the line output stage revealed a pulsating voltage. The line output transistor Tr302 was short-circuit. T.L.

## Ferguson ICC9 Chassis

One of these sets was stuck in standby. While doing the standard checks on the supplies I found that the 5 V feed to pin 24 of the microcontroller chip IR01 was low. The cause was TR87 (BC858B). It's
worth replacing TR85 (BC848B) as well when you get this problem.
T.L.

## Grundig G1000 Chassis

If the problem with one of these sets is no green, check TR802 (BC847) which goes leaky. It's a surface-mounted device. It is also worth checking TR904 (BF423) on the CRT base panel. T.L.

## Toshiba 2857

This set came in because of a sync fault. In addition the picture would go blank. Gentle tapping produced a reaction. I eventually traced the cause of the trouble to the 27 MHz crystal XT01, whose connections were very poor. A replacement solved the problem. T.L.

## Philips Anubis A Chassis

After fitting a rebuild kit (SBC7021) the power supply wouldn't regulate. We could build up the supply to the set via a variac until the HT reached 95 V : any further increase in the mains voltage resulted in overheating of the $150 \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor R3551 and, usually, failure of the BC848C surface-mounted transistor TR7537. To get the power supply to function
correctly we had to replace the three 36 V s-m zener diodes D65579 , also the 18 V s-m zener diode D6555. To restore the set to life we also had to fit a new line output transformer.

Incidentally the surface-mounted transistors we've come across usually have printed on.them a single letter/digit code, e.g. G3, M1 etc. Does anyone have a decode list for these? Our enquiries have led to nought. S.L.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

A recent case of intermittent loss of sync was cured by replacing R130 ( $820 \Omega$ ). In the fault condition the voltage at pin 26 of the TDA4500 chip IC102 was high at around 3.6 V . The normal reading is 2.4 V . S.L.

## Nikkai TLG2501

EW distortion was the problem with this set. On investigation we found that R154 was open-circuit. As this is in the DC feed to the TDA8145 EW control chip we also replaced this item, along with the $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ potentiometer RV105 which was faulty. The cause of all these problems was a defective EW coil, L103. We have been told that this
is not an unusual occurrence with these sets. S.L.

## Mitsubishi CT2554TX

This set had a problem on the secondary side of the power supply, where the 650 mA circuit protector Z902 was open-circuit. The 5 V regulator it feeds was also open-cir cuit. This regulated supply is used by the teletext panel, and a check showed that there was a short across the rail. The cause was traced to the MAB8461-W115 chip IC77)4.

When we'd replaced these components there was no sync. The cause was again on the text board, where IC7706 (SAA5243P/E) was responsiblc. S.L.

## Ferguson B14R (TX80 Chassis)

This set came in dead with some whistling. When we increased the first anode supply we found that there was field collapse. A check on the supplies derived from the line output transformer showed that the 13 V supply was missing. This was simply because the safety resistor RP68 ( $(0.68 \Omega$ ) was opencircuit. We could find no reason for its failure. S.L.

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Reports from
Michael Dranfield
Russ Phillips
and
Adrian Spriddell

## Samsung CVM496P

This monitor came in dead with the 2SC4744 line output transistor short-circuit. A new transistor and a service manual were ordered from Samsung. The transistor was fitted and, as no obvious cause of the failure could be found (dry-joints etc.), we switched on. This time the monitor came on but straight away tripped out to standby. We found that pin 13 of IC401 was going high to shut down the line oscillator. D459 was switching on because the line flyback pulses were excessive.
The cause of the problem was traced to the IRF9610 FET device Q459. which is in series with the primary winding of the line output transformer. It should regulate the $150 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~B}+)$ supply but had gone dead short. M.Dr.

## Acorn AKF18

If one of these is dead with either the mains or the internal fuse (F801, 4AT) open-circuit, replace the mains rectifier diodes $\mathrm{D} 801-$ 804. R.P.

## Acorn AKF40

When one of these is dead, check resistors R3420 and R3421 (both $750 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which may have gone high in value or open-circuit. The BUT11AF chopper transistor Tr7432 may be short-circuit. Check the posistor. R.P.

## Acer 7015

No colour was the complaint. Actally there was colour, but usual-

## Monitors

ly only two (any two!) out of the three. So the display had a pronounced cast, which varied unpredictably. The annoying thing was that initially the fault occurred only in situ in the office, never in the workshop. The cause? The connector and PCB attachment had become stressed where the user had shoved the monitor back against the wall, opening up cracks along the card, around the D-MIN connector. Resoldering these items cured the fault. A.S.

## Wescom GW500E

The problem was field collapse. A simple one: the field ouput IC had failed, also D501. A.S.

## AOC CM336

The picture would close up. It looked as if the monitor suffered from line phase drift with temperature change. Heating and freezing Q852 and C945 produced a linefrequency change. We replaced both these items, also the associated 8.2 V zener diode ZD151. When the $31 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ phase and $F / V$ presets had been readusted we had a solid display. A.S.

## Idek MF8617A

The CRT heaters were not alight and there was no menu display. R927 (SOC3A15) on the switchmode 2 card was open-circuit. No reason for its failure could be found. A.S.

## Compaq System 3200 <br> Presario 460

This terminal was dead. The power supply was in the over-current mode becasue the line output transformer had failed. With one of these it should be an economic proposition to fit a Philips type AT2090/36, which seems to be readily available. A.S.

## Amstrad CTM644-2

No operation on the primary side of the power supply called for the usual items to be replaced - R501 and the STK7308 chip IC501. This
time the 3.6 V zener diode D507 had failed as well. A.S.

## Escom EM1448LRPD

If the monitor is dead though buzzing, with the power supply in the over-current mode and a shortcircuit SGSF464 line output transistor, replace C408 and C414 as well.

Excessive width and poor EW correction usually means that the BDT63C transistor is leaky. A.S.

## Royal CX1469L

The customer complained that her picture would sometimes fade away to nothing. On test we found that the fault would often occur first thing after power-up, clearing a few minutes later. The display was fading up rather than down! We eventually traced the cause to an intermittent preset skeleton contrast control. A.S.

## Mitsubishi XC1440ES

When this monitor was switched on the power supply fired up all right then went straight off again. After a brief investigation into what could be tripping, the overvoltage or over-current protection, someone had the presence of mind to short out the mains on/off switch, which turned out to have a rather high power factor at the neutral pole. Replacing it solved the riddle. A.S.

## Lite-On CM1414EN

If the power supply has blown up you will probably have to replace the following items: D801-4 (four BY133 diodes); C828 ( 47 HF ); D806 (BZY55C18); the K794 FET Q801; the UC3842 chopper control chip; the 4N35 optoisolator; D818 (PR1503); R825 (0.39 , 1W); and a 4AT fuse. A word of warning: it may be that the catastrophe was caused by arcing in the line output transformer. A.S.

## Samtron SC428SL

If the primary side of the power supply is in order but there's no switch-mode operation, replace the start-up resistors R102 and R103. A.S.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA8164P | 100 | TDA118 | ${ }^{120 p}$ | TD | 400p | TDA4661 | 225 p |  | 6750 |  | ${ }^{130}$ | 2SA771 | 9p |  | 25p |  |  |  |  |
| TA8184P | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {TAA }}$ TA8200A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 32 | TPA 12 |  | TDA2822M |  | TDA470 | 75 | TDAB |  | UF |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA820 |  | TSA12 | 300 p | tDA2824 | 85p | TOA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA8207 |  |  |  |  | 20 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50p |  |  |  |  | 2 | 22 |
| JAR210 |  |  |  |  |  | 718 |  |  |  |  | 95p | 2SA8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{T} \mathbf{T A B}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {TDA }}$ TDA1327 |  | TDA3088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 p |  |  |
| TA | 30 | TDA1327 |  | TDA | 20 | toAasio | 25 | TDA |  | UPC | \％ |  | 70 p |  | 60 p |  | 45 |  |  |
|  |  | TDA1410 |  | 190 |  | TDAAS14A |  |  |  | UPC103 | 110 120 | 2 SA | 20p |  | 25 p |  | ${ }_{2 P}$ |  |  |
| TA |  | TDA |  | TD | 12 | TDA855 |  |  | 20 |  | ${ }_{70 p}$ |  | 20 p |  | 100 p |  |  |  |  |
| TA |  |  |  | TDA3410 |  | TDA4s32 |  |  |  |  | p |  | 200 p |  | 0p |  | 5 p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 258 | 5 | 2SC |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | TDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $35 \%$ |  |  |
| TAE | 20 | TDA1555 |  | TDA3500 | 300 | TDA4935 | 300 | TD | 225 | UP | 12 |  | 25 |  | 75 |  | Pp |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70p |  | 290 | 2 C | Op |
| TA88410 | 20 |  |  | TDA3506 |  | tDAas | ${ }^{200 p}$ | tDA87 |  |  | 4000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2c |  |
| TA8432 |  | TDA1519 |  |  |  | tDasg |  |  |  |  | p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TDA 1520 |  | TDA352 |  | TDA5030 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | 100 |  | P |
| TA8600 |  | TDA1 |  | TDA35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tas6ila | 25 | TDA 1524 |  | toA3 | 175 | TDA5331 |  | TDAB7 |  |  |  |  | 45p |  |  |  |  |  | 950 |
| TA8615N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  | 15 | ${ }_{25}$ | 20 p |  | ${ }_{80}^{45 p}$ | 2S8 |  |  | 2250 |
| －${ }^{\text {ageben }}$ | 50 | TDA 1540 | 420 | TDA356 |  | TDA | 450 p | TOAB8 | 360 |  | 125 | 25 |  |  | ， |  |  |  | 750 |
|  |  | TDA1541 |  | TD |  | TDA56 |  | TDASO |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 p |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TD |  | TDA |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |  | 800 | 2 SC |  |
| TA8653N | 1500 | TDA15530 |  | TDA3 | 325 | TDA5 |  | TDA9 | 130 p | UPC | P |  |  |  |  |  | 309 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| tA8659A |  | TDA1553 |  |  |  | TDA |  | TDAS |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 85 |  |  |  | 120 p |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 2 SC | 250 p |
| TAA |  | A1557 |  | TDA3569 |  | TDA58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| TAB718N | 550 | TDA15500 | 67 | tDA35 | 375 | TDA58 |  | tDA |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  | TDA15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 S | 110 p |  | 130 | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | Op |
| TAB8720 | 450 | TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ | 17 | ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ | 25 | TDA6 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SC |  |
| TAA550 | 25 | tDA1576 | 1 | TDA35 | 380 p | TDA61 |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |
| 120 S |  | TDA1579 |  | TDA359 |  |  | 750 | TEA | 120 |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S 8}$ | 160 | 2 SC |  |
| TBA396 | 70 p | TDA1579 |  | TD | $375 p$ 225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |
| tBA530 | 10 | TDA159 |  | TDA361 | 450 p | TDAE612 |  | TEA | 110 |  | 320 p |  | P |  | 60 | 2 S |  |  |  |
| A540 | 90 p | TDA1596 |  | tida364 |  |  | 170 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TBA5600 |  | A159 |  | TDA36 |  | TD | ${ }^{1750}$ |  | 150 | UP | 300 p |  | ${ }_{700}$ |  |  |  | 135 | ${ }_{2} 2$ | 110 p |
| TEAE ${ }^{\text {THAOA }}$ | 40 | TDA1602A | 40 | TDA365 |  | TDA7 |  | TEA103 | 200 |  | ${ }^{80}$ |  | 18 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 220 |  | TDA1670A |  |  |  |  | 100 | TEA |  |  |  | 25 | ${ }_{30}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 Cc |  |
| TBA820 | 35 | TDA 16775 |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 225 |  |  |  | P |  |  | 2588 |  |  |  |
| TBA950 | 10 | tDai771 | 20 | TDA365 |  | tda70 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 P |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2 S}$ | Op |
| TSA990 |  | TDA1870 |  | TDA3710 |  | TDA70 |  |  | ${ }_{250}$ |  |  |  | － |  |  | ${ }_{2} 28$ | 110p | 25 | 33p |
| TC5081 | ${ }^{200 \mathrm{p}}$ | TDA187 | 275 | TD |  | TDA | 175 |  |  |  |  |  | 120p |  |  | 258 |  |  |  |
| TC5032 | 170 | TDA 190 |  | TDA3725 |  | TDA |  |  | 17 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | $25 p$ |  | 10 | 2 SB | 180p | 2 SC 12 | 10p |
| TT91258 | ${ }_{410}^{230 p}$ | TDA19910 | 160 p | TDA374 |  | TDA722 | 100p |  |  |  | 130 | ${ }^{2}$ | 55 p |  | 30 p | 258 | $45 p$ | 2 SC | 150 |
| TC9130P | 150 | tDal940 | 180p | TDA375 |  | A72304 | 15 |  | 425 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 5$ | $35 p$ <br> 250 |  |  |
| Tc9 |  | TDA9 |  | T0 |  | toa | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{p}}^{80}$ | TEA | 150 |  | 20 |  | 25 p | 2SA1 | 45 p | 2 2S | 60 p | 2 LC 1 |  |
| ${ }_{T} \mathrm{C}$ C9137P | 125 | TDA 19 | 17 | TDA |  | toa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5 p$ |
| ${ }_{T} \mathbf{T c 9 1 3 8}$ | 15 | TDA200 | 65 | toa37 |  | TPA |  |  | 80 |  |  |  | 25p |  | 130 |  |  |  | p |
| TC9142 | 320 | tDazo | 150 p |  | 40 | TDA724 | 225 |  | 800 |  | 1725 |  | 30 |  | ${ }_{200}$ | 2 2S8 | ${ }^{180}$ | 25 C | 850 p |
| ${ }_{\text {TC9 }}$ | $300 p$ 150 p | tDazo | 15 | T0 | 25 | TDA | 400 |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 250 |  |  |  | ${ }_{45}$ | 25 | ， | 2SC1 | 11 |
|  | 20 | tDA 20 | 12 | TDA380 | 50 | TDA7 |  |  | 325 |  |  |  | 60 |  | ${ }^{1009}$ | 2589 |  |  |  |
| C9149 | 22 | TDA20 | 1009 | TDA38 | 20 |  | ${ }^{3250}$ |  | 85 |  | 650 | 2 SA | 25p |  |  | 2 28B | 30 p | 2 SC |  |
| ${ }_{T}$ C9151P | 425 | TD |  | （38 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 |  | 90 |  | 5p |  | 40 p | 2SC 3138 | P |
| TC9152 | 425 | TDA20 | 12 | tda3 |  | TDA7 | 45 |  |  |  | 450 | ${ }_{2}$ | 1250 |  | 130 | 258 | P |  |  |
| C9154 | ${ }^{300 \mathrm{p}}$ | toaz |  | TD |  | TD | 75p |  | 200 |  | 650 | 2 2SA | 5 | 2 2SA | 45 | 25810 | 55 |  | 5 |
|  |  | tDaz |  | tDa38 |  | tDA7 |  |  |  |  | 2000 |  |  | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | 2581 | ， |  |  |
| TC915 | 4 | ！ 1 |  |  |  | TDAF |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 100 |  |  | 2581 | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ |  |  |
| （c9162 | 2750 | TD | 45 | TDA |  |  |  |  |  |  | 115 p | ${ }_{2} 5$ | 10 | 2SA1376 | 30 p | 2 SB 1 | 130 p |  |  |
| TC9164 |  | tDA2054M |  | TDA4001 | 25 | TDA |  |  | 185 |  | 400 |  | 研 | ${ }^{25 A}$ |  | 2881 | 20p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1358}$ |  |
| TC9167P |  | TDA |  | toasos |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 2SA | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{c}}$ | 2SA | 120 |  | ${ }_{40}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1$ |  |
| 174P | 325p | T0 |  | TD | ${ }_{600 p}$ | TD |  |  | 175 p |  | $200 p$ | 2SA | 35p | ${ }^{2}$ SA1 | 180 p | 258 | 180 p | ${ }_{2 S}$ | 25p |
| TC |  | toaz |  | tDacos | 25 | TDA |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | isa | ${ }^{0} 5$ |  | 880 | 2SC |  |
| TCA9940 |  | TDA |  | TD | ${ }^{160}$ | TDA7 | 17 |  |  | UP | 120 | 2SA10 | ${ }_{80}$ | ${ }_{2}$ SA1 | 120 p | 2581 | 75 p |  |  |
| TCEP100 |  | to ${ }^{\text {a } 23}$ |  | － |  | TDA7 |  |  |  |  | 75 | 25A1 | 5 | 2SA4 | 5 |  |  | ${ }^{2 S C 1384}$ |  |
| 2308 |  |  |  | tDasiso |  | TDA |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 54$ | p | 2SA | 40 | 25A |  | 259 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC1394}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TD62506 }}$ | 200 | TDA |  | TD |  | TDAE |  |  |  | 2 SA4 | 29 p | $25 A$ | 25p | 2SA1 | 5p | 2581 |  | 2 SC |  |
| TD62705 |  | TAA |  | TD |  | TD |  |  |  | 2SA4 |  | ${ }_{2}^{25 A}$ | 300 | ${ }^{\text {2SA1 }}$ | ， | 2S81 |  | 2S |  |
| TTL6306 |  | TDA |  | TDAA2 |  | TD |  |  | 225 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ |  | 2SA | 120 | ${ }^{2}$ SA1 | 130 p | 2 SB 1 | A |  | p |
|  |  |  | 45 | T |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} 4$ |  | ${ }_{2} 254$ |  | 2SA1 | 30 |  | P |  |  |
| T0635 |  | TDA | 45 | T0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2SA1 | 375 | 2SA1 | 5 | 258 | P |  |  |
| TDAAO | 20 | TDA | ${ }^{4500}$ | TDAA4 |  | TD |  |  | 185 p | 25 A | \％ | 2SA10 | 230 | 2SA14 | 100 p | 2581 | 50 p | $2{ }^{2}$ | 700 p |
| 硅 |  | TDA2515 | S50p |  |  | TAAB |  |  | 200 p | 2SA5 | 20 | 2 2SA | 30 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ | 5 |  | 40 | 2SC | 50 |
| TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$（1005A | ${ }_{\text {cop }}^{175 \mathrm{p}}$ | TDA | 300 p 100 p | TD |  |  |  |  | 30 |  | 170p | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA10 | 125 | 25A |  | ${ }_{2581}$ | 45 p | 2 SC |  |
|  |  | TDA2 | 150 p |  | 16 |  |  |  | 22 | 2 2SA | Op | $2{ }^{2} 41$ | 8 |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 2S |  |
| TDA 1012 | 12 | ToA | 70 | TDA4a33 |  | TDAB |  |  |  |  | ¢50\％ | ${ }^{25 A 1}$ | 1009 | 25A1 |  | 258 | 40 p | 2 SC | 709 |
| TDA 1015 |  | TDA2 | 210p |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 2SA | 30 p | 2SA | $75 p$ | 2SA |  | 258 | 60 p |  | 120 p |
| ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ TPA1016 | 1409 | TDA | 200p | ${ }_{T}{ }^{\text {TD }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {TD }}$ |  |  | 225p | ${ }^{25 A}$ | 650 | 25 |  | ${ }^{2 S A 14}$ | 280 p | 258 |  | ${ }_{2 S}$ |  |
| TDA10 | 330 | TDA25 | 200 p | ${ }_{10}$ |  | TD |  |  | 500 p |  | 100 | 2SA | 190 | 2SA1 | 20 p | 2 SB | 300 p | 25 C | \％ |
| TD | 13 | TDA2549 |  |  | 22 | ${ }_{\text {TD }}$ | 20 | TEA | ${ }_{425 p}^{425 p}$ |  | 15 p |  | 80p | 2SA | 45p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SEB }}$ | 5 p |  |  |
| TDA10 | 32 | TDA2555 |  | TDA | 25 | TDAB | 20 | teab4 | 525 | 25A | 150 | ${ }^{2} 515$ | 130 | 2SA1 | ${ }_{65 p}$ | 258 | P | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SCC }}$ |  |
| TDA1028 |  | TDA 255 |  | TD |  |  |  | TEA | 360p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ |  | ${ }_{2 S A 1}^{2 S A}$ | 13 | 2SA | ${ }_{2200}$ |  | ${ }_{75}^{00 p}$ | $2{ }_{2}^{25}$ |  |
| TDA10 | ${ }_{18}^{20}$ | TDA25 |  | TDA |  | TD | 76 | T | ${ }_{45 p}$ | ${ }_{2} 5$ | 50 | ${ }_{2}$ SA 1 | 25 | 25 A | 22 | ${ }_{2}$ | 25 | 25 |  |
| TDA 1038 |  | TDA 2574 | 350p |  |  | TD |  | T | 100 p | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | 60 p | ${ }^{2 S A}$ | P |  | P |  | ${ }_{25} 10$ |  | 35 p 350 |
| TDA | 25 | TD | 20 |  |  |  | 22 | TO | 80 | 2 2SA | 50 | 2SA | 150 |  | 40 | ${ }^{2} 5$ | 60 | 2s |  |
|  |  | TD |  |  |  |  | 20 | tor | ${ }^{38}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 25 | 25 2 | 30 p | ${ }^{25}$ | 90 p | ${ }^{25 C 403}$ | ${ }^{25 p}$ | 2SC1520 | 45p |
| TD | 20 | TD | ${ }_{\substack{210 p}}^{130}$ | topas |  | TD | 1250 | Tr074 | ${ }_{56}^{80}$ | 2SA6 | 15 35 |  | 40 |  | 700 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | 15 |  | ${ }_{120}^{110 p}$ |
| TTA | 30 |  | 170p | T0 |  | TD | 1 | TLO84 | 5 | 2546 | 260 | 25 | 80 p | 2 SA | 175 | 25 | 10 p |  |  |
|  | 180 | TPA259 |  |  |  | TDAB2148 | ${ }_{300}^{225}$ |  |  | ${ }^{25} 5$ | ${ }_{25}^{265}$ | 25 A | 50p | 25 L | 180p | 2SC | 15 p |  | 35 p 55 |
| TD |  |  | 150p | tdas |  | TDA | 2259 | TPU2735 | 5 | 2545 | 100p | 2 2SA | ${ }^{130}$ |  | 425 | ${ }_{2 S C 496}$ | 25 | S |  |
|  |  | TD |  | tDA4 |  |  |  | UC35 | 10 | 25A7 | 70p | 25A | ${ }^{2000}$ |  | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | $2{ }^{2}$ | 5 |  | 砣 |
|  | 14 | TPA2595 | 40 | TDAAS55 |  | ${ }_{\text {TDA83 }}$ | ${ }^{4} 800{ }^{\text {S }}$ | UC3842 UC3943 | 126 p | 25A7088 | 140 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ | 15 P | 25 | ${ }_{45 p}$ | 2 SC | 30 p |  |  |
| TD |  |  | 1050 |  |  |  | 150 p | $1{ }^{4}$ | 70 | 2SA711 | 2809 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2583}$ | $\xrightarrow{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | － | \％ |  |  |
|  | 28 | TD | 25 | TDA |  | TDA8349 | ${ }_{350}$ | UPC55 | $130 \%$ | 2SA7 | 60 | ${ }^{2 S A 1}$ | 30 p | ${ }_{2 S B}$ | 260 | ${ }_{2 S}$ | oop |  |  |
|  |  | TDA |  | tDa |  | tDa 35 | 27 | UPC555 | 60 | 2SA | 20 | ${ }_{2 \text { SAI }}$ | 160p | 258 | ${ }_{80}$ | 2 SC | 80p | 2SC1617 | Op |
| TDA1083 |  | TD | 200 p |  |  | TDA |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 82 | 25 | 80 |  | 320 | 2S8511 | 650 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | toa |  | TDA3361 | 9000 | UP | ${ }_{60}$ | 2 2SA | 159 | ${ }_{2 S}^{25}$ | ${ }_{90}$ | $2 \mathrm{SB5}$ | 30 | ${ }^{25 C 681}$ | Op |  |  |
| TDA1092 | 10 | TD |  |  |  | TDAB |  | UP | 90 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S A 1}$ | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{P}^{\text {p }}$ | $2{ }^{2} 5$ | － | 25C | 355 1000 |  | 15 |
| TDA | 47 | TDA27 ${ }^{\text {col－}}$ |  |  |  | T0AB366N2 | 150 | 59 | 95 p | 25A747A |  | 2 2A | 500 p | ${ }^{2} 565$ |  | 25 | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S C 1628}$ |  |
| － |  |  |  |  |  | TDAB372a |  | UPC595 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{500}^{500}$ | 25 | 22 p |  | 5 |  |  |
| TOA1170 |  | TD |  |  |  |  |  | UPC5956 |  |  |  | 2SA | 25p |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}$ |  | P |
| TDA1175 | 175p | TDA2750 | 200 | TDA4660 | 200 | tDA8390a | 650 p | UPC1004C | 130 p | 2 SA770 | 2009 | 2SA1175 | 30 p | 256560 | 25 p | 2SC735 | 40 p | $25 C$ | 15p |


| Part | ice | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Pri | Part | e | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1675}$ | 90 p | 2SC22 | 70 | $25 C 2719$ | 25 p | 2SC326 | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC3798}$ | 220p | $2 \mathrm{SD2}$ | 19 | 2SDze | 40p | 2 SO 132 | 150p | 25D1763A | 80p | $25 \times 312$ | 750p |
| 2SC1678 |  | 2SC22 |  | 2SC2729 | D | 2SC32 | 研 | 2 C | 120 |  |  | 2SD |  |  |  | 2SD1764 | \％ | SK315 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 100p | 2SC22 | 60 p |  | 5 |  | 50 p |  | 70p | 2SD2 | 250p | 2508 | 35p | 2SD1330 | 50 p | 2SD1765 | 70 p |  |  |
| 25 C1684 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SC2271}$ | p | 2SC2738 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{CC3270}$ | Sop | $2 \mathrm{SC381}$ | Op | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SD3 }} 13$ | 25p | 2SD892 | 75p | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD 1347 | 70 p | 2SD1759 | 10 p | SK320 | 㖪 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1} 1685$ | 30 p | 2SC2274 | 15p | 2 CC 2749 | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SC3271}$ | 75p | 25 C 383 | 0p | 2 SD 315 | 75 p |  | 35p | 2 SD 13 | S | ${ }^{2501773}$ | 00p | 2 Sk 332 | ${ }^{130 p}$ |
| ${ }^{25 C 1729}$ | 900 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2275}$ | 50p | 2SC27 |  | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{SC} 327}$ | 280p | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 35p | 2503 | 30 p |  | 100 p | 2SD135 | 150p | 2SD1775 | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SK} 332$ | ${ }^{175 p}$ |
| 25 C 1730 | 10 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2278}$ | p | 2SC2751 | 270p | 25C3279 | 3 p | 25 C 383 | 250 p | 250330 | \％ |  | 200 | ${ }_{2 S D 1376}$ | 60 p | 2SD1783 | Op | $2 \mathrm{SK}_{3}$ | 40 p |
| 2 SC 1735 | 70p | 2SC2283 | Op | 2 SC 2752 | 75 p | 2 C 3280 | Op | $2 \mathrm{SC3851}$ | 100p | 2SD349 |  | 2SD898 | 225p | 2SD1378 | P | 1785 |  | $25 \times 363$ | Op |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC1740}$ |  | 2SC2290 | 1800p | 2SC2767 |  | 25C328 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC385}$ | ， | 2SD3 | \％ | 2SD | 400 | 2SD13 | ${ }^{1000}$ | 2SD178 | 210 p | 2SK364 | P |
| 2SC1741 | 35p | 2 SC2291 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC27}$ | 0 | 2 CC 328 | 600 p | $2 \mathrm{SC385}$ | ${ }^{220} \mathrm{p}^{2}$ | 2 2S357 | 40 p | 2SD905 | 450 p | $2 \mathrm{SD138}$ | 100 p | 2SD1796 | 120 | 2 KK 367 | 40 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1755}$ | 90p | $2 \mathrm{SC2298}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2773}$ | 700p | 2 2C3293 | 5 p | ${ }^{25 C 385}$ | 220 p | 2 25358 | 40 p | 2SD916 | 30p | 2SD138 | ${ }_{60}$ | 2SD1802 | 75 p | 2sk369 | P |
| ${ }^{25 C 1756}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | 2 2SC2307 | 300 p | ${ }^{25 C 2774}$ | ${ }^{500}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3299}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 3855}$ | P | ${ }^{2 \text { SD359 }}$ | p | 2SD9 |  | 2 SD | ． 50 P | 2 2S1806 | $75 p$ | KK3 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 1758$ | 30 p | 2SC2309 |  |  | \％ | 2 SC 329 | 120p | ${ }^{25} 538$ | 550 p | 2SD36 | 100 p | 250927 | 320 p | 2501390 | 350 p | 2 2S1812 | 45p | Sk | p |
| 2 SC 1760 | 70p | 2SC2312 | 300p | 2 LC 2786 | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 3300}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{25 C 3866}$ | 275 p | 2SD352 | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SD923}$ | 360p | ${ }^{2 S D 1391}$ | 2500 | 2SD1815 | 50p | 25 |  |
| 2 SC 1775 | ${ }^{10}$ | 2SC2314 | 70p | ${ }^{25 C 2787}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{2C3303}$ | p | ${ }^{25 C 3868}$ | P | 2 251371 | 240 p | $2 \mathrm{SD946}$ | 120 p | $2 \mathrm{SD139}$ | 30 | 2 2SD1825 | 60 p | ${ }^{2515386}$ |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1781}$ |  | 2 SC2318 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC27}$ |  | $25 C 3306$ | 130p | 25 C 38 |  | 2SD3 | 50， | 2S09 | 100 p | 2SD139 | ${ }^{30}$ | 2SD1827 | 120p | 2SK389 | 115 p 700 p |
| 2 SCl 18 | 100 p | ${ }^{25 C 2320}$ | $1{ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2792}$ | 220 p | ${ }^{25 C 330}$ | 600 p | ${ }^{25 C 3} 388$ | 25 p | ${ }^{2 S D} 53$ | 50p | ${ }_{25050}^{25059}$ | 3009 | ${ }^{2 S D 139}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1843}$ | 70 p | 2SK405 | 700p 450 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1809}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 2324}$ | ${ }^{120}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2793}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 3300}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3393}$ |  | ${ }^{25038}$ | 75p | 250959 | p | 2 |  | 2SD1846 |  | 2SK405 | 450p |
| 2SC1810 | 250 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 2328 A}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC2} 280}$ |  | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{LS} 331}$ | 125 p | 2 LC 3884 A |  | 2 SO 3 | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SD957}$ | 520p | 2SD13 |  | 2SD18 | 75 | 2SK4 | P |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1815}$ | 10 |  | 25p | 2SC2880 2SC2812 | 460 p |  | 350 p |  | 250p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SLD} 3}$ | ${ }^{150} 6$ | ${ }^{25095}$ | 60p | ${ }^{2 S D 139}$ | 300 p 280 | 2581899 | ${ }^{280}$ | SK | 500 p |
| 2 2SC1819 | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 2315}$ | 175p | ${ }^{25 C 2812}$ | 408 | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3317}$ | 350 p | 2SC3885A | 290p | 2 SD 36 | Op | 2 25965 | 5 p | 2SD140 | 280p | 2SD1850 | 25p | 25k423 | 5p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 1826}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2329}$ | 480 p | ${ }^{25 C 2814}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 3326}$ |  | 25C3886A | 2750 | 2 SD 40 | 14p | 250970 | 170p | 2SD140 | 120p | 2 2S1853 | 40 p | 2SK427 | Op |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC}_{28} \mathrm{SC} 18 \end{aligned}$ | soop | 2sc2230 2Sc2331 | $\stackrel{30}{5}$ | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C}$ | 900 p | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 33}$ | ${ }_{50}^{60 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3}$ | 150 | 2 2SD | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2 250972 | 40 p | 2SD | 225p | 2SD1856 | ${ }^{40}$ |  | 200p |
| 2SC1833 | 27 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2333}$ | 20 | 2SC282 | 200 p | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{CC} 3330}$ | 20p | ${ }_{2 S C 3893}$ | 225p | 2SDA | 45p |  | 70p | 2SD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 80p } \\ & 60 p \end{aligned}$ | 2SD1857 | $5 p$ | 511 |  |
| 2SC1834 | S0 | 2SC2334 |  | 2SC28 |  | ${ }^{2 S C} 33$ | P | 2SC3395 | 325p | 2SD4 | 55p | 250982 | 90 p | 2SD | B0 | 2SD188 | 35 | 2SK513 | 5p |
| 25 Cl 18 | 12 | 2 SC 2335 | 55p | $2 \mathrm{SC2832}$ | p | $2 \mathrm{SC333}$ | 120p | 2 Sc 389 | 400 | $2 \mathrm{SD4} 2$ | 350p | $2 \mathrm{SD98}$ | 120p | 2SD1 | 125p | 2SD186 | 85 p | 25K526 | 160p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 184}$ | 50 | $25 C 2336 A$ | 125 | ${ }^{25 C 2834}$ | ${ }^{280}$ | 25 C 3345 | P | ${ }^{25 C 3897}$ | ${ }^{4000}$ | 2SD42 | Op | 2SD986 | 120p | 2SDi | 170p | 2SD187 | 75p | 2SK5 | P |
| ${ }_{2 \mathrm{SCl}}^{2}$ | 15 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 2344}$ | 15 | ${ }^{25 C 2837}$ | 250 p | ${ }^{25 C 3346}$ | 130 p | 2 CC 3907 | 0 | 2SD42 | 350 p |  |  | 2 SD |  | 2SD1 |  | 2SK53 | 700p |
|  |  | 2 Sc 23 |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 200p | 2 SC 39 |  | 2 SD | 35 | 2 2SD10 | 40 p | 2SD14 | 5p | 2SD18 | 275 | 2SK | 00p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC18}$ | 45 | $2 \mathrm{SC2353}$ | 120 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2853}$ | 70p | 2 Sc 3353 | 280p | 25C3940 | 40 p | 2SD467 | 15p | 2SD1012 | Op | 2SD141 | 80p | 2 SD | P | 2Sk | 350p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 1855$ | 85 | $25 \mathrm{S2360}$ |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2883}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{25153355}$ | 50 | ${ }^{25 C 3943}$ | 75p | 2 SD 4 | 15 p | 2 2SD1 | P | 25 D 1 | 190 | ${ }^{25 D 1881}$ | 350 p |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1856}$ | 25p | ${ }_{2 S C 2361}$ |  | 25 | 120p | 2 2C3356 | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC394}$ | ${ }^{80}$ p | 2S04 |  | 2SD1 | 120p | 2SD14 | 75p | 2SD1884 | 300p |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 C}$ | 700p | 2SC2362 |  | 2SC28 | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC3358}$ | 50 p | $2 \mathrm{SC395}$ | 120p | 2SD4 | 100p | 2SD102 | 250p | 2 2S1 | 260p | 2SD1888 | P |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC1} 1870}$ | 700 p | ${ }^{25 C 2365}$ | 28 | ${ }^{25 C 2879}$ | 3200 p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 3376}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3953}$ | P | 2 2SD5 | 50 | ${ }^{250102}$ | 850 p | 2SD1 | 1350 | ${ }_{2} 251187$ | ${ }^{225} 5$ | 2SK5 | 250 p 225 |
| ${ }^{25} 5$ | 425 p | ${ }^{25 C 2369}$ | 10 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~L} 2882}$ |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 3377}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 3955}$ | B0 | ${ }^{2 S D 5}$ | 70p | 2SD102 | 850 p | 2SD1 |  | 2SD1894 |  | 2SK5 | 225p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC}$ | 220 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC} 3$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3s}$ | 100 | 2 SD 5 | 18p | 2SD1 | 75p | 2SD4 | 180 | 2SD1895 | 225 |  |  |
| 2 SC 18 | 15p | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}$ | ${ }^{210 p}$ | 2 C2899 | 200p | 2SC3379 | 130 | ${ }_{\text {2SC3973 }}$ | 210 | ${ }^{2 S 555}$ | ${ }_{300}^{120}$ | ${ }_{2 S 5103}^{2 S D 1031}$ | 600p | ${ }^{2 S D 12}$ | 2800 $200 p$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD 1910 } \\ & \text { 2SD1911 } \end{aligned}$ | $175 p$ $300 p$ | 2SK |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC18}$ | 500 p | 2 C |  | 2SC2909 | B0p | 25C3383 |  | 2 SC 3975 | 210 | 2 2SD5 | 225 p | 2SD10 | 200p | 2SD14 | $400 p$ | 2SD1913 | Op |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 125p | $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 110 p | $2 \mathrm{SC29}$ | 25p | 2SC3393 | ${ }^{80}$ | 2SC398 | 160p | 2SD55 | 500 p | 2SD10 | 180p | 2SD143 |  | 2SD1929 | 50 p |  |  |
| 2 SC 19 |  | ${ }^{25 C 240}$ |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC339}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC399}$ |  | 2SD5 | 25p | 2SD105 | 130p | 2SD143 | p | 2 2S1930 |  |  |  |
| 2 SC | 20p | 2SC2412 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2912}$ | 12 | $2 \mathrm{SC33}$ |  | 2SC3997 | 1250 | 2SD5 |  | 2SD10 | 30p | $2 \mathrm{SD143}$ | 165p | 2SD1933 | 45 |  |  |
| 2 SC | 25 | 25 |  | 2 Sc 2921 |  | 2 Sc 34 | 55p | $2 \mathrm{SC399}$ | 000 | 2SD5 | 50p | 2SD | 130 p | 2 SD 1 | 220p | 2501939 | 㖪 |  | 70 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1913}$ |  | 2SC2458 |  | 2SC2922 |  | 2SC34 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC400}$ |  | 2SD5 |  | 2SD1 | 150p | 250 |  | 2SD19 | 50p | 2SK612 |  |
| 2 SC 191 |  | 2 2S2459 |  | 2923 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 40 p | $2 \mathrm{SC402}$ | 150 | 2SD57 | 530p | 2SD1063 | 200p | 2SD14 | 200p | 2501944 | 50p | ${ }^{25 K 6}$ | 50p |
| 2 SC 1921 | 15p | 2SC2466 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2928}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 340}$ | ${ }^{130} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC4023}}$ |  | 2 2S5 | 25p | 2SD1 | 250 | 2SD | 300p | 2SD19 | 30 | 2Sk6 | 150p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1922}$ | 175p | 2 SC | 275p | 2 2SC2929 | 280p | 2SC34 | 0 | ${ }^{25 C 4029}$ | 350p | 2SD59 | 25p | 2SD10 | 160p | 2SD1 | P | 2SD195 | 10 | （1） |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 192}$ |  | 2 2SC2492 |  | ${ }^{25 C 2934}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3416}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 4043}$ |  | ${ }^{25060}$ | 30 p | 25010 | 50p | 2SD14 | P | 2SD157 | 50 | 2SK719 | 00p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC19}$ | 180 | ${ }^{2 S C 2470}$ |  | 293 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 1$ | ${ }^{90}$ | 2 SC 404 |  | 25D60 | ${ }^{40}$ | 2SD10 | 350p | 2SD14 | 275p | 2SD1984 | ${ }^{60}$ | 2Sk724 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 110 | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ | 120 p | 293 | 400 | $25 C 34$ | 120 | 25 Sc 0 | 00 | 2SD60 | 60p | 2SD10 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SD145}$ | 140p | 2SD1991 | Op |  |  |
| 2 SC 19 | 27p | ${ }^{25 C 2482}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC295}$ |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 342}$ | 45 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 4059}$ | 140 | ${ }^{2515612}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{2 S D 108}$ | 375p | ${ }^{2 S D 14}$ | 250 | 2SD199 | 0p |  | Sp |
| ${ }_{2}^{25 C 19}$ | 3500 | 2 SC 2483 | 120 | 2SC295 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC342}$ | 45 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4066}$ | 140 | 2SD613 | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SD111}$ | ${ }^{225 p}$ | 2SD145 |  | 2SD | 5p |  |  |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 19$ | 35 | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ | $185 p$ | 25 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 75 | $2 \mathrm{SC4}$ |  | 2SD |  |  | Op | 2SD1 | 50p |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC}} 1945$ | 350p | ${ }^{25 C 2485}$ | 200 | 25C2979 | 180 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3423}$ | 65 | ${ }^{2 S C 4107}$ | 175 | ${ }^{25 D 63}$ | 70p | 2501113 | 225 p | 2 SD 14 | ${ }^{60}$ | 2 2SD2010 | 250p |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1946 } \\ & 2 \text { SC } 1947^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 1500p | ${ }^{25 C 2491}$ | 200 | 25 C 2987 | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3425}$ | 65p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCa}} 123$ | ${ }^{230}$ | 2SD63 | 10 p | 2SD1128 | ${ }^{200}$ | 2 SO 14 |  | ${ }^{\text {SSD2011 }}$ | 60 | $25 \times 758$ |  |
|  | 45 p |  | 25 |  |  | 2S |  | 2 S | 275 | 2 SD | 15 | ${ }_{2 S}$ | 75 | 2 SD |  | 225201 |  |  |  |
| 25 C 195 |  | 2SC250 |  | （ | 50 p | 2SC345 | ， |  | 40 p | 2SD63 | 20 p | 2SDI13 | 40 | 2SD7 | 30 | 2SD203 |  |  | 800 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC19}$ | 10p | 2 SC 2503 | 60 | 2SC300 |  | 2SC3457 | 125p | 2 SC 413 B | 200 | 2SD64 | 350 p | 2SD114 |  | 2SD14 | 230p | 2SD206 | \％ |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 1962}$ | 175p | 2 2C251 |  |  | 320 | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 180 | 2 SC 415 | 400 | 2SD65 | 18p | 2SD11 | 350 p | 2SD1497 | 350p | 25020 | $250 p$ |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC196}$ | 1300p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2517 }}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC302}$ | 1450 | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 3$ | 25， | ${ }^{2 S C 415}$ | 125 | ${ }^{2516}$ | 60 p | 2SD11 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SD15}$ | ${ }^{90}$ | 2SD21 | ${ }^{80 p}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 196}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2519}$ |  | 302 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC345}$ | 275 | ${ }^{25 C 116}$ | 12 | 2SD6 | 25p | $2 \mathrm{SD11}$ | 175 | 2 2S15 | 50 | 2SD2 | ${ }^{85}$ p |  |  |
|  | 100 | ${ }^{25 C 2527}$ | 30 | 302 |  | ${ }^{25 C 34}$ | 225p | ${ }^{2 S C 4} 569$ |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 6}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ SD11 | 30 | 2SD15 | 60 p | 2SD2 | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{p}}$ | K794 | 315p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC197}$ | 1000 | 2SC2534 | 150 | ${ }^{25 C 3026}$ | 450 | ${ }^{2 S C 3468}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC} 4199}$ | 400 p | 2 2S066 | 350p | ${ }^{2 S D 1159}$ | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | 2 2SD1509 | 100p | ${ }^{2 S D 215}$ | 175 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1972 } \\ & \text { 2SC1973 } \end{aligned}$ | 600 p 150 p | 2SC2535 2SC2538 | 100 | ${ }_{2 S C 303}^{2 S C 303}$ | 125p | 2SC3481 2 Cc 3482 | 300 p 275 p |  | 250p | ${ }^{25067}$ | 350p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1160 } \\ & \text { 2SD1163A } \end{aligned}$ | 150 p 220 p | ${ }_{\text {2SDI511 }}$ | 75p | 2SD2255 | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SK} \varepsilon$ | P |
|  | 120 | 2 S | 190 |  | 12 | 2 SC 3 | 275 p | ${ }^{25 C 423}$ | 300 | 2507 | 80 | 2SD1 | 75p | 2SD15 | P | 2SD233 | 150p |  |  |
| 2SC1980 | $3{ }^{\text {P }}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2542}$ | 0 | 3039 |  | 2SC3502 | 50 p | 2 2C4236 | 450 | 2SD71 | 35p | 2SD116 | 270 p | 2SD152 | 450p | 2S023 | 225 p |  | 350p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1983}$ |  | 2SC254 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC304}$ | 260p | 2SC3503 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC4237}$ | 500 | 2SD72 | 240 | 2SD14 | 280 | 2SD15 | 100 | 2S．488 | 425 |  |  |
| 2 SC 19 | 150 p | 2 SC | 25p |  | 300 p | 2 Sc 35 |  | ${ }^{25 C 4242}$ | 120 | 2SD7 | 200 | 250117 | 360 p | 2SD15 | 350p | 2S．56 | 700 p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC198}$ | 100 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2547}$ | 65p | 2SC3052 | 30 p | $25 C 35$ | 240 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4278}$ | 175p | 2SD726 | 275 | 2SD11 | 280p | 2SD15 |  | 2SI74 | B0p |  | 475 p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 198}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2550}$ |  | 2057 | － | $2 \mathrm{SC350}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC4288}$ | 65 | 2SD731 | 250 | 2SD1186 | 400 p | 2SD15 | 35 | 25176 | 220 p | 2SK903 |  |
| ${ }^{25} 520$ | 15 | $2 \mathrm{SC255}$ | 70 | 3068 | 68 | $2 \mathrm{SC35}$ | 650 | ${ }^{25 C 4300}$ | 20 | 2SD73 | 250p | 2SD1 | 55 | 2SD1 |  | 2s |  | 25K |  |
|  | 15 p | 2SC2552 |  | 2SC3070 | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | 750 p | $2 \mathrm{SC43O}$ | 300p | 2 257 | 15p | 2SD119 | 120 p | 2SD1 | 170 | 2S179 | 225p | 2SK9 |  |
| 2 SC 200 |  | 2SC2553 | 200p | － |  | 2SC35 | Op | $2 \mathrm{SC4304}$ |  | 2SD7 | 120p | 2SD119 | 90 p | 2SDT | 150p | 103 | 5p | （ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC2}$ | 19 | ${ }^{25 C 2556}$ | 20p | 3073 |  | ${ }^{25 C 3518}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC4} 431}$ |  | 2 2SD7 | 130 | 2SD119 | 150 | ${ }^{2 S D 15}$ | 225 p | ${ }^{2 S} 1109$ | 200 | 2SK955 |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 110 p | ${ }^{2 S C 25}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 307}$ | 20 | $2 \mathrm{SC35}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC43}$ | 15 | 2SD7 | 120p | 2SD11 | 150p | 2 SD 15 | 75p | 2S．11 |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2O}$ | ${ }_{180}^{180}$ | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 25}$ | 200 p | 2Sc3075 | 150 | ${ }_{2 S C 35}^{2 S 5}$ | 45 p | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCC4382}}$ | 275 | ${ }^{25 D 76}$ | P | 2581198 | p | 2501 | P | ${ }^{25 J 114}$ | 1150 p | 2SK962 | 700 p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2027}$ | \％30p | 2SC25 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2SC353 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2SC438 }}$ |  | 2S07 |  | 2SD1207 2SD1210 | 48 p 280 p |  |  | 2SJ1 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 203}$ | 50p | ${ }^{2 S C 257}$ | 350 |  |  |  | 200 | $2 \mathrm{SCA408}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{SO7}$ | 180 | 2SD1211 | 120p | 2SD15 | 150 | 2SJ119 | 700 | 2SK1036 |  |
| 2 SC 2037 |  | 2SC2577 | 110 | 隹 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC355}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 4 a s} 2$ |  | 25077 | 200 | 2SD1213 | 220p | 2SD15 | 250p | ， |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2053}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S C 257}$ | 170 | 311 | 35 | $2 \mathrm{SC356}$ | 2000 | ${ }^{2 S C 443}$ | 90 p | 2 LD 773 | 20p | 2SD1219 | 75 p | 25015 | ${ }^{80}$ | 2S．J1 | 20 | 2SK1058 |  |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 205$ | 150 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2579}$ | 110 |  | 40 | 2 SC 35 | 275 | $2 \mathrm{SC446}$ | 325p | 2SD77 | 30p | 2SD1223 | 75 | 2SD15 | 60 p | 2SJ182 | 150p | 2SK108 | 700p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 2058$ | 20 | ${ }^{25 C 2580}$ | 175 | ${ }^{25 C 3116}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{25 C 3588}$ | 2000 | ${ }^{25 C 446}$ | 175 | ${ }^{2 S D 77}$ | 50 | 2501225 | \％ | 2SD15 | 1 \％0p | 2SJ200 | 625 p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC20}$ | 40 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{Sc} 258}$ | ${ }^{2250}$ | 3117 | 120 | ${ }^{25 C 359}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{25 C 4468}$ | 250 | 2SD78 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ | 2SD1227 | 45 p | 2SD15 | 310 p | ${ }^{2 S 51307}$ | 175 | 25K1102 | 375p |
| ${ }_{2}^{25 C 20}$ | 75 | 2SC258 | 60 | 312 | 50 | 2 Cc 3595 | 220 p | $2 \mathrm{SC1517}$ | 200p | 2SD78 | $100 p$ | 2SD1229 | 250 p | 2SD15 | 125p | ${ }^{2 S k 19}$ | 5 |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2}^{2 S C 20}$ | ${ }_{140}^{60}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC25 }}$ |  | 2SC314 | 145 p | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{2SC}}^{2 \mathrm{SC}}$ | 75 p 140 | ${ }_{\text {2SC4531 }}$ | 225 | ${ }^{25078}$ | 20 | 2SD12 | Op | $2 \mathrm{2SD}$ | 70 p | ${ }^{251533}$ | P | 2 SK 1118 | 225 p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2073}$ | 40p | ${ }_{2}$ | 2000 | 3150 | 180 p | ${ }_{2 S C 360}$ | 140 p 175 p | ${ }^{2 S C 5332}$ | 1000p | 2SD789 | 30p 20 | －2SD1244 | 25p | ${ }_{\text {2SD16 }}$ |  | 2SK55 | 500p | 25K1120 | 550 p |
| 2sc2075 | 60 p | $2 \mathrm{SC26}$ | 100 |  | 175 | 2SC36 | 100p | 2SC－542 | 400 | 2SD79 | 400 p | 2SD12 | 20 p | $2 \mathrm{SO1}$ | 320p | 2SK68 | 100p | 2SK1190 |  |
| 25 C 2078 | \％ | ${ }^{25 C 2610}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3152}$ | 175 | $2 \mathrm{2SC3607}$ | p | 2SC4742 | 275 p | 2SD794 | 33p | 2SD1247 | p | 2SD16 | ， | 25k3 | 75p | ${ }^{25 K 119}$ |  |
| ${ }_{25}$ | 100 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2611 }}$ | ${ }^{309}$ | 1533 | 75p | 2SC3608 | ${ }_{65} 6$ | 2SC4744 | 350 p | 250795 | 174 | SSn1351 | ${ }^{180 \%}$ | 2sm1 | $4{ }^{40}$ | 25k | 200 p | 2SK121 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}$ |  | 2SC2 | 19 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2SC36 }}$ | 45 p | 2SC474 | ${ }_{3} 5$ | $2 S D 798$ 2SD799 | 175 | ${ }_{\text {2SD12 }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{55}$ |  | 15 | 2SK1 | P | 2Sk |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2094}$ | 1200p | 2 SC2626 | ） | 25 C 3158 | 260 p | 2 SC 3642 | 225p | 2 2SC4757 | zoop | 2 25809 | 45 p | 2SD1264 | 55 | 2SD165 | 150 | ${ }_{2}$ 2S109 | 150 p | 2Sk 12 |  |
| 2 2S2097 | 2300p | 2SC2630 | 1800p | 2SC3159 | 200p | 2SC3657 | 400p | 25 C 4782 | 300p | 250811 | 450 p | 2SD1265 | 75p | 2SD16 | 250p | 2SK117 | 50 p | 2SK1299 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC209}$ | 2500p | $2 \mathrm{SC2631}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{25 C 316}$ | 270 | ${ }^{2513659}$ | 600 | ${ }^{25 C 4769}$ | ${ }^{220}$ | $2 \mathrm{SD819}$ | 300 | 2SD1266 | 180 p | 2 SD16 | ${ }^{350}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25118}$ | $5^{50 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S K 131}$ |  |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC2118 }}$ | 1100p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{C} 2632}$ | 36 | 2SC3169 | 150 | ${ }^{25 C 3668}$ | 120 | 2SC4770 | 250 2250 | ${ }_{2}^{250820}$ | 250p | 2SD1287 2501274 | ${ }_{55} 5$ |  | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ |  | ${ }^{1000}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC2120 }}$ | $10 p$ $300 p$ | 2SC2634 | 10p 40 p | （esc3170 | 300p | 2SC3675 | ${ }_{280}^{100}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SC4826 }}$ | $225 p$ $70 p$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD822 }}$ | 550p | 25D1271 2SD1271A | 55p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S D 166}$ | 120p | 2SK133 2SK147 | ${ }^{650 p}$ | 2SK1341 | 500p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 213}$ | 550p | ${ }^{25 C 263}$ | 120p | 2 SC 3175 | 150 | $2 \mathrm{SC3679}$ | 140 | $2 \mathrm{SC4391}$ | 800 p | 2SD826 | 30p | 2SD1272 | 200p | 2501 | 85p | 2SK152 | 40p | 2SK134 |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 2141}$ | 60 | 2 SC 2640 | 1800 p | 2SC3178 | 125p | $25 \mathrm{C3680}$ | 380p | $2 \mathrm{SC4923}$ | 400 p | ${ }^{250829}$ | 375p | ${ }^{25 D 1273}$ | Sop | 2 2S167 | 200 p | 2SK161 | 30 p | 2SK1350 | 200p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2153}$ | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2853}$ | 100 p | 2SC3179 | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 3685}$ | 450 | ${ }^{25 C 4924}$ | 250 p | ${ }^{250836}$ | $5^{50}$ | ${ }^{25 D 127 .}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | 2SD168 | 225p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~K} 163}$ | $4{ }^{40}$ | 2SK1350 | 225p |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{SC2166}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 2SC255 | 180p | 2SC3180 | 175p | 2SC3687 | 300 | $2 \mathrm{SC4927}$ | 500p | 2SD836 | 50 | 2SD1275 | 50p | 2SD16 | 45p | 251 | 40 p | 2SK13 |  |
| 218 | 120 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ | 50p 550 | ${ }_{2 S C 3182}^{2 S C 318}$ | 120 p | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ | ${ }_{5}^{550 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 500}^{2 S 500}$ | ${ }_{350}^{300}$ | 2SD8 | 55p | 2SD1 | 60 | ${ }_{2} 2$ 2S | 5 | 2SK | 50p | 2SK135 | 400p |
| 2SC2188 | 709 | 2SC2865 | 550p 100 p | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{LC} 319}^{2 \mathrm{Sc} 318}$ | 120 p 30 p | 2SC3692 | 150 p | 2SC5027 | 350 p 100 p | 250838 250841 | 500p | 2SD127 | 600 | ${ }_{2 S D 170}^{2 S D 170}$ | ${ }_{4}^{325}$ | 2SK184 2SK192 | $35 p$ $45 p$ | 2SK1 | 150 p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2209}$ | 50p | ${ }^{25 C 2665}$ | 200p | 2 SC | 40 | $2 \mathrm{CC317}$ | 120p | 2SC5048 | 300p | 2SD844 | 200 p | 25012 | 175p | 2501708 | 375p | 2SK193 | 40 p | 2SK1 | \％ |
| 2 SC 2216 | 500 | ${ }^{25 C 2668}$ | 10 p | 2 SC3202 | 25 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3729}$ | ${ }^{450} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 5044}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{258850}$ | 170 p | ${ }^{25 D 1289}$ | 250 | ${ }^{25}$ SD171 | 200p | ${ }^{25 \times 195}$ | 150p | 2SK |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC222 }}$ | 650 p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2671 }}$ | 1700 p | 2SC3209 2SC3210 | 120 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3747}^{2 S C 376}$ | 120 p | 2SC5098 $2 S C 5129$ | ${ }_{\text {250p }}^{250}$ | 258856 $2 S 0858$ | ${ }_{260 p}^{48 p}$ | 2SD1291 | 280 p 600 | ${ }_{\text {2SD1718 }}$ | 275p | ${ }^{2 S K} 197$ | 140 p 350 | 2SK146 2SK 145 | ${ }_{\text {220p }} \mathbf{4 2 5 p}$ |
|  | 15p |  |  |  |  | 2 SC 3748 | 100 | $2 \mathrm{SC5148}$ | 300 p | 2SD863 | 23p | 2SD1293 | 70 p | 2SD1730 | 275p | ${ }_{25 K} 214$ | 1700 | 2SK148 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2230}$ | P | 25C268 | 27p | 25 C 3212 | 260 p | 2SC3752 | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC5149}$ | 300p | 2SD864 | 200p | 2 2SD1297 | 300 p | $2 \mathrm{SD173}$ | 250p | ${ }^{25 \times 236}$ | 200p | 2Sk15 | 475p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2233}$ | 1009 | ${ }^{25 C 269}$ | 60p | $2 \mathrm{SC3225}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~S} 3781}$ | 150 p | ${ }^{25 C 5250}$ | 300p | ${ }^{25 D 866}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1302}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{251739}$ | 180 p | ${ }_{25 \times 223}$ | 50 p | 2SK152 | 700 p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2235}$ |  | 25 | 3500p |  |  | $2 \mathrm{SC37}$ | Sp | 2SD18 | 350 p | 2SD866A | 140 p | 2SD1306 | 45p | 2SD174 | 125p | 2SK240 | 40p |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SC2233 }}$ | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC2705}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3244}$ | 459 | ${ }^{25 C 3783}$ | 300 p | 2SD198 | 140 p | ${ }^{25 D 887}$ | 350p | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SO} 1308}$ | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 1748}$ | 975 | ${ }^{251524}$ | 30 p | 2SK1544 | 900 p |
| 2SCC2237 2SC2238 | 540p 48 p | 2sC2706 | 250p | 2SC3246 2SC3259 | 50p | 2SC3787 2SC37 | 100p | 2SD199 2SU200 | ${ }_{180} 190$ | 2S8869 2S0869 | $280 p$ $150 p$ | 2SD 1309 2SD1310 | 140 p 140 p | 2SD1756 2SD1758 | 275p | 2SK246 2SK300 2S | 30 p 35 | 2SK1767 | 275p |
| Sc2 | 15p | ${ }_{2 S C 2712}$ | 20p | ${ }_{2 S C 3260}$ | 220p | ${ }_{2 S C 3789}$ | 75 | 2SD201 | 280p | 250870 | 140 p | ${ }_{2 S D 1311}$ | 659 | 2SD1760 | 80 | 2SK301 | ${ }_{40}$ | 2SK2038 | 295p |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2258 } \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 2359 \end{aligned}$ | 30 p 800 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC} 2714 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 2716 \end{aligned}$ | 20p | $\begin{aligned} & 2 S C 3261 \\ & 2 S C 3262 \end{aligned}$ | 230 p 2800 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 c 3790 \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} 3795 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1209 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 D 213 \\ & 250234 \end{aligned}$ | 250p | 2SD871 2SD879 | $260 p$ $60 p$ | －${ }_{\text {2SD1313 }}{ }_{\text {SDI } 1326}$ | $1000 p^{2000}$ | 2SD1761 2SD1762 | B0p | 2SK303 2 SK 304 | 40p | 2SK2039 2SK213d | 750 p |

## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  15. 16, 17T, $220,13,23,244,274$, HHR310. 330.4100 .4105 .42. 4500.5000 .5100. VHRR200, 5600, $68550,7700,7200,7250$. <br>  |
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|  |  |  | N.E.C. <br>  |  |
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|  | TVFA $5500,4510,5510, ~ v S 400,4040,441$. 500, 505. 510, $518, .500,610$. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VS55180, V56iso, $700,900,901,902$. So91. GV200, 20i, 2092. SE2i00. 5110 |  |  | VC108. 208, 382. 402, 405. 408.500 .550 . |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 20500 |
|  |  |  |  | VC500, $571,573,580,584,500,682,693$ 8581, VCA10, 100, 102, 103, 1031, 103. 104. 105. 106 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MATSUV, $\mathrm{V} \times 505,800 \mathrm{~A}, 810 \mathrm{~A}, 820,800.70$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MVS710, 720, 910, SE7120, 9120, VS710, 7116.720. 800, 810,990, 920. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MITSUBISHI,HS303, HS304, HS320, HS700 ${ }_{H}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 68584, $71584,86581.91582,92582$ 2 DV186, 190, 291, 292, 468, 471, VR20, |  |
|  |  $\begin{array}{ll}640,5030, V T P 10,30 & 1000 p \\ V T i, V T 7, ~ V T 18 . V T 19 & 2000 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ |  |  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| A000, VCRAO00, VCR5000, VCR6000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HS337, HS347 <br> HSB 12, HSE12, HSE22. HSM16G, 18. |  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | vR3300X, vR3600X, VR3650X, vRZ3200 1400 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | sisco $97 T 8,9,56,57,570,575,576.580,585$, | M20, HSM55 |  |  |
|  |  425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCR9140. VCR9142 |  |  |  |  |
|  | VT, VT640 |  |  |  |
|  |  | NV777, NV330 1150 p <br> NV8050, NV8051 2800p |  |  |
|  |  | NATMONAL PANASONIC |  | SLV210, SLV212, SLV270, SLV273, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | SVV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, 280, SLV363, SiV416, SLVX50. |
|  | VT540, 545, 546, 548, VTD660, 685 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VTM $730,731,755,736,740,745,746$ $748,753,754,835, ~ 831, ~ 835,888,840$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SAMSUNG |  |
|  |  | NVM1. NVM 46 NVM5 <br> AG2100. AG2200 <br> 72000 <br> 1000 |  | V8880, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VB510, $520,610,616,617.619 .820,626$ 827. $629.710 .971, \mathrm{~V} 1520,616.621,626$. | v55. V57 V7, v75, v77, v80, v81, v20 71, V73, V4, V75, V7, v80, v81, v82. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  8923, 3V01, 3V06, 3V22 |  | (ex | Vivo, 96, 97, NM3, V10e, 109 . |
|  | HR36600, 7600, 7650, 7650, 7700, HRD 110 , HRS 1100, 8904, $8923,25224,8925$. 8929, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SX $3230,3231,3250,3251, V \times 30,300$, |  |
|  | $8 R 1600$, HRD $140,141,142,143,150$, 152, \$56, 157, 158, 150, 5109 HRS 10 , 8947, $894 \mathrm{a}, 3 / 42,3 \vee 44,3 \mathrm{~V} 45$. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  1260. 1261, 7120. 7121. 7220, SX7221. |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { NVAB }}{\text { NVG5, NVG300 }}$ |  | V10, v120, v130, v140, v210, v211, |
|  | $320,321,350,521,522,525,526$.HRio 527.560$550,560,590,70$. HROX20 HROX22 8950.8951 RROX20. HRDX22. 8.50 .8951 , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRD725, HRD755, 3V43, 3V53 2850 p |  | VTC 5350 . 5370 , VTCNX 50 , VTCNX15, 20 . 30. VPR5800 |  |
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## ALL TV \& VIDEO PARTS SOLD ARE REPLACEMIENT PARTS

## VCR BELT KITS




## PINCH ROLLERS

| el Price | Model |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FV1P615, 618, 620, 622, 710, 711, 715, 716, | BRS600, 605, 747, 77, 920, 92 | NS700 |  |
|  |  | HRS 10 BP5000. HRDI10, 111, 120, 220, 225, | OR | 82, 684, 685, 693, $70.772,750,799,780,7$ |
| , |  |  | VH1, VH2 |  |
| V2 VS | FV | ${ }^{455}$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $\quad 1100$ |  | 782, 782MK2, 7822, 783, 780 |
|  |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSE MBLY |  |  |
|  |  | HRD 140, 141, $142,143,150,152,157,158$, $160,565,566,725,755$, | VH404, 555, 700, $704,712.770,780,844,90$ | 100. 102, 104, 131, 1 |
|  |  |  | 1000, 2948, 3030, 3312 | VCA602, 5011, YCD801, 802, 851, 852, 881, |
|  |  | HRPSO 1350 p |  |  |
| VSX9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{1400}$ | FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, 20000. FVHP3, 210, | PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY | 2948 |  |
|  |  | HRD1520, 510, 520, 521, 522, 525, 527. 560, $600,610,620,637,641$, | NEVHM, NEVHML <br> TVP230RC, VCP, VH04, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360, | VC220 140p |
| S165 |  |  |  | VCA10, 30G, 60, 103, 105, 106, 111, 113, 131, 211, 244, 254, 33, 35, 36, |
|  |  |  | VH5 $30,532,535,536,600,630,635,640,666$, |  |
| VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38,53, 66, 75, 422, 425 |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  | VCA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, 47, 48, 50, 505, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 505. |
|  |  | 210, 211, 217, 227, <br> HRD230, 271, 300, 310, 320, 321, 330, 337, | VH10E0, 1070 VH1700, $1120,1204,1440$ | VCAEO, 605, 615, 62, 63, 67, 68, 1031, 11613, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HRD230, 271, 300, 310. 320, 321,330,337, <br> $350,400,430,440,441$. <br> HRO470, 500, 570, $700,750,950$ HPS5000, | VH1060, 1070 , VH1700 | CB311, 320, VCBS97, VCD805, 806, 810, 815, CH80. 81, 865, 910, VCS 1000, VCT310, |
|  |  |  | VH2151, 2308, 22042400, 2500, 2600, 2700, V $12960,2970,3050$. <br> VH3060, $4000,4008,4010,4012,4015,4015$. | CT410, 610, VCT 1314,5313, VC790 140 |
|  |  | HRDA70, 500, 530, 700, 750, 950, HAS5000, |  | 780, 790, vCA10, 103, 1031, 105, 106, 211. |
|  |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> HRD540, HRD550, HRD580, HRD660, HRDB60, |  |  |
|  |  |  | VH3060, $4000,4008,4010,4012,4015,4015$. $4020,4300,5020$, | A340, 43, 47, 50, 60, 605, 615, vCD806, |
|  |  | HRD960 700 p | VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VR\&21, 925, 1032. 2949, 2959, 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980. VTV300. VXL20, 25, 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  | VCH865, 87, 910, VCS 1000, VCT212, 310, 410, 510,610, VCT1314. |
|  |  | HRS9200 | PHIUPS $140 p$ VCTS313  $525 p$ <br> VRE460 VR6920 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY    |  |
|  |  | MATSUVX600, $730,735,750,755,765,800$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR2020, VR2021, VR2022. VR2023. |  |
|  |  | VX1000, VX2000, V×2500, VX3000, VXe000a | VR6711 <br> VR6540 <br> DV856, 586. VR702. 703, 6485, 6585, 6589, 6785, 6880.6948 <br> 140p | VHL3, VR1000, 2000, 2500, 3200, 3300, 3500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MITSUBISAI <br> HS 12, $5300,5424,5600$. HSE1T, 12. 16. 21, 27, <br> 31, 32, 41,51,52. 82 . <br> HSE12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 48, 51, 52. <br> 82, HSM1000, 110, 120, 15 <br> $0,16,170,190.210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$, <br> 36. 37, 370, 380, 45, 450. 5 <br> 4, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 68, HSMS2, 9, HSS11, |  | $3600,3650,3800$, VRS4400, VRS5000 140 p <br> VR3400 140 p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR44,5, VR6442, VR6542, VR6643, VR6843, 140 pVR6943, 44 S89 |  |
|  |  |  |  | SAMSUNG SV716, 717, V8510, 520, 610, 616, 617, 619 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $620,526,627,629,950$, v910, v1510, $520,611,616,621,626,900$, |
|  |  |  | $2340,2350,2414$, VR2480, 2485, 2486, 2489, 2490, 2498, 2840, 6462, 6463, 6454, 6560. | X510, 520, 616, |
|  |  |  | VR6660,6860,6861,6862,6853 140p <br> $\mathrm{N}-1700$, VR2870 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR2025, VR6530, VR6581 $495 B 6, \forall R 3260,6349,6448,6449,6548$, 140p | $0,770,971,8220$, VB8225, V1710, 730, 750, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5000 |  | 9480020010 <br> HSE11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32. 41, 51. <br> $52,5300,5424,5600, \mathrm{HSB} 11,12,16,21,27$, <br> 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82, HSMT000, 110, 120, 150, | 6648 , |  |
|  |  |  | PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMALY PS $403-40205$ | 1, 972, 8220, PX980, 981, 982, SE9000. |
| VCR7000, VCR7800, VC |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 291, 292, 311, 312, 313, | 01, SX7120, 7121, 7220, 7221, 7230. K7301, VK8220. |
|  |  |  | VR3210, 3219, 322. 3229, 323, 53580, 486 |  |
| AMSTIAD <br> VCR $1000,2000,4500,4600,4700,5200,6000$, 6100, 6200, 8600, VCR $8602,8603,8604,8700,8704,8714,8800$, 8804, 9000, 9005, <br> VCR9244, 9340, DO8900, 8904 , |  |  | I | VPX31 140 p <br> VX9880 140 p |
|  |  | 450, 50, 54, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, HSMS2, 9, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS 11, 12. 14, | 1203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 618 |  |
|  |  |  | 5185, 6285,6290 , <br> VR6291, $6293,6362,6367,6390,6391,6393$ | PX3i R, 32R, PXR30, SV80, SX3230, 3231, 3250, 3261, VS390, VX30, 31, 32, 3560, 3561, |
|  |  | 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 5600, HVF125, HVF150, 303. 85, SV8900, 6930 <br> 140p | VR6291, $2293,6362,6367,6390,6391,6393$. 6457, $6458,6470,6561$ | $370,375,390, ~ V \times K 300,301,306,307,320$, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCR9244, 9340, D08900, 8904 , |  | HS200, HS330, HS301, HS302. HS303. H5304, |  |  |
| 1409 |  |  | VR2975, 8081, 03SB7, 68SE4, ISE4, 1 SB5, | 990, 991, 992, S11230, 1240, 5V×4000, |
| 200.8 |  | HS306, HS 307 , HS318, HS319, HS337, HS33 | 72SE8, 72SB8, 92SB31, 200V1, 200V2, <br> 20RW7, 210V, 21DV2. 2SE01, 2SB02, 2SB11, |  |
|  |  |  |  | SX1231, 1250, 1261, 1566, V11560, VPK ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
|  |  | HS421, HS 480. HS710, HSB 10, HS820. 30. HSE 10, 20 , | 20RW7, 210V. 21DV2. 2SE01, 2SB02. 2S811, |  |
| 9340 0 700 p |  |  | 3S811 3S812 3S813 280p | 1850 |
|  |  |  | VR231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722 | SONY |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 300p | VT410, 420, 428, 430, 450, 498, 518, 520. 530, VTF70, 780 . | NV100, 180. 300, 330PX, 332, 333, 340, 366, 600, 688, $77,788,3321$, AG6010. 6015, $6100,6200,6400,6800$, 7450 <br> NV $230,250,250,280,370,380,430,431,433$, $450,450,465,470,480$ | 729,723 PR38 140p <br> VR501  | SLC5, 6, 7, SL3000, 8000, 8080, 8200, SLJ 10 , <br> SLT6ME, SLTIME <br> 140p |
|  |  |  | SANYO <br> VHR1100, 1180, 1150, 1200, 1300, 1500, 2100 , 2300, 2370. 2500, <br> VHR2700, 3330. MVR220 <br> 140p | $30,35,60,100 \text {, }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 |
| VS 1004 VS1104 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NV $630,650,730,770,780,810,830,850,8$ 890, 2000, 2010, 3000, | VHR2700, 3330 , MVR220 VTC5000, $5150,5300,5350,5400,5500,6000$, | 1400 |
|  |  |  | 6010, 6500, 9100, | BMC 100, BMC200, BMC500 140p |
|  |  | NV7000, 7200, 7800, 8050, 8150, 8170, 8200 . $8300,8400,8500,8600$ | VCC9300, VTCM $10.20,11,21,30,31,40.50$, VPF5800 1400 | SLV201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 402, 801, |
|  |  | $8300,8400,8500,8600$ NV8610, 8620 , NVG11, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12. | VHR3100.3300, 3310, 3400, 3500, 3700, 3800 , |  |
|  | Hi3V, VTV100, 200 140p | 15, 18, 30, 130, 400. | VHR3100.3300, 3310, 3400, 3500, 3700, 3800, | $\begin{array}{\|l} 802 \\ \text { SLV210, 270, 273, 275, 300, } 353,373,410,415, \end{array}$ |
|  | VXL2, VxL3 | AG $1000,1050,1200,1500,2100,2200,6500$, |  | SLV210, 270, 273, 275, 300, 353, 373, 410, 415, $474,656,715$ 3000 |
| 55. 3V56, | VXL4, VXL20, VXL35 | $6810,7500,7510$,NVH70 | VTC3000 ${ }_{\text {VHR } 120,130,14, ~ 141, ~ 143, ~ 14, ~ 150, ~ 151, ~ 153, ~}^{140}$ |  |
| , | W190 |  | 154, 15, 16, 171. 194, 22 |  |
| 8948 ${ }^{140 \mathrm{p}}$ | V×L90 | NVG9, NVG120 <br> AG6840, 6720,7150, 7330, 7350. <br> 7355, 7650, NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25, <br> 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS 1 NVFS | OVHR23, 235, 240, 244, 2 | SLV255 SLV275, 282, 315, 325, 353, 363, 373, 410, 415, 140, |
| 52 | P1 |  | $310,330,335,350,390$, VHR $41900,4105,4150$.$4200,430,4300,4350,4400,474,4770,5080, ~$ | SLV275, 282, 315, 325, 353, 363, 373, 410, 415, 416, 474, 625, 656, SLV715, 725, 727, 757, 777, |
|  | $\mathrm{V} 2 \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{VXL}$ |  |  | 815, 825, SLVX30, 50, 55 140p |
| 39S, 41R, 42L, 50 | J.V.C. <br> HR2200, $3300,3330,3360,3360,4100$, 7700 <br> HR2650, 7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655 <br> 140 p <br> HRD $110,111,120,121,140,141,142,143$, 150, 152. 156, 157, 158. <br> HRD160. 220. 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, <br> 586, 725, 755. HRP50, BP50C0, BR7000, |  | $5600,5700,6850$ | SLV125, 283, 225, 252, 255, 262, SLVXI.$\qquad$ |
|  |  | 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFSI NVFS 100 , NVG 15, 20, 25, 33, 40, 50. <br> NW3000 |  |  |
| FV57H 140 p |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { NV8000 } \\ \text { NVD } 48, \text { NVDe0, } & \text { NVG21 } & \text { NVG45 } \\ \text { NVJ700PX }\end{array}$ | 85 | SLV215, 216EE, 275, 282, 315, 325, 353, 363EE, 373, 393, 410, 415, |
| 3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943, 1100 |  |  | 8500, 8800. VHRD4400, 4410, 4500. 4600, |  |
| PINCH ROLER ASSEMBLY 11000 |  | NVHD100, NVMD101, NCHDSO, NVSD30, NVSD40 <br> 1125p | VCR100 140p |  |
|  |  | AG5 150, 5250, 5700, 6024, NVD38, 48, 80, NVF55, $65,70,75,77$, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| PINCH |  |  | P1 | SLVX65BR, SVO140, 160 (1250 |
| FV31R 14 |  | NVG50, NVH65, 75.77 , NVJ30. 33, 35, 37, 40, | VHR3100, 3200, 3300, $3310,3400,3700,3850$, | PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY |
| FVA1L, FV42L | $850,870.880,910$ |  | VHRD500, 7000 | X37277701 |
|  | 2, 22, | NVL20, 23. 25, 28, NWW 1 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY | PINCH ROLIER ASSEMBLY | SLV210, 212, 270, 273, 275, 285, 300, 310, 425, 427 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| V45T |  | $64 .$ | VC6200. 6300, 7300. 7700, 7750, 7800, 8300 | 00, 3700, 3800, VHRD500, 7001350 |
| V46T |  |  |  | PNNCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| \% |  |  |  |  |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 20, 520,530 |  | DS5000G, DX4000, N907 | 08, | ASSEM |



## VIDEO SERVICE KITS



| Name | Models | Code | Price | Name | Models | Code | Price | Name | Models | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI | VS35．VS53，VS55． VS58．V575 |  |  | FERGUSON． | FV31R$\mu 80515,520,527,540,550,580$.$600.610,620,660,670 . \mathrm{HRD830}$$840,850,860,4050.6600, \mathrm{~N} 37 \mathrm{H}$ | CH19 | \＄300p |  | VCA103；103GV， $106,106 \mathrm{GVM}$ ． 2546vM | CH23 2500p |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRANADA | VHSDPY | CH05 | $\frac{11000}{28000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VHSYJ2 | CHOI |  |  |  | CH2O | 2200 p |  | VCOBOGG，810G，VCT212，310， |  |  |
| GOLOSTAA | GYV1290P，1291P． 12959. |  |  |  | HRDS $50.550,830.880,910,950$ ． HRL970．HROX20， |  |  |  | 4106.510 | CH2＇ | 2500 p |
|  | 73401，GSE1295P．GSE1891P， |  |  | VF27970 |  |  |  | CHOZ | 2006 |  |  |
|  | 4301．4335，VCP 4306，4311，4315，$4316,4320,4321,4325$ |  |  | P／57H | CH 21. | 24000 | W320， $521,323,326,4200,4300$ |  | CHO1 | 22000 |
|  |  | CH25 20000 |  |  | 1．T．T． |  | CHO： |  | 28009 |  | V342，343，352，353，360，364，368． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4210． $4230,47200,4450, ~ V 5500$. |  |  |
|  | G1V55，1221，1232，1240， 1241,$1242,1244,1246,1248,6 \mathrm{H} 5000$ |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3866,3995, ~ 3997,6548}{\text { VR3916，3926，3446．} 3948.3976 .}$ | CH02 | 28000 |  | 6000.8540 | CH02 | 28000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOSHEA | V55．V57 | CHOI | 28009 |
|  | 8200 | CH26 2900p |  | 3996， $3995,3997,5548$ |  |  | CHOL | 28500 | VE5．V66 |  | CHOZ | 28000 |
| ERGUSONE．J．V． | 3V38，3Y39，8943．8944． 8951. 3V35，3V36，3V49，HRD 110，111， 120，121， 225 |  |  | NATOONAL PANASONIC N．E．C． |  |  | CH06 | 43000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CHOI | 2800p | N．E．C． | NZ30EG．N831EG．NB3IEG．NB32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~K} 42,3 \mathrm{4} 43.3 \mathrm{~V} 4 \mathrm{4}, 3 \mathrm{4} 45,3 \mathrm{3V}+8$ ， |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { N595 }}{ }$ | CH02 | 2800 D | \＆AMSTPADMODKT A |  |  |  |
|  | 3V53，3V54，3455，3V57， 3945. |  |  | PHIUPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8947，5943，HRO 140. |  |  |  | DVI36，190．288，711，562．761， YA5180． $6182,6185,6885$ ，VR5200． |  |  | b |  |  |  |
|  | 141，150，15，156，160，250， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRO257， $055.565,566,725,755$ | $\mathrm{CHO2}$ | 2880 p |  | 6291，6239，5362．5387，5333，6467， |  |  | NFITS： |  |  |  |
|  | 8948，8950．FV108，124，13H．147， |  |  |  | 6468，6470，VR6561， 5670,5760 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20B． 21 R 222L 26．395．HR0230． |  |  |  | 6761， 6870.6970 | CHOS | ${ }^{3100 p}$ | z |  |  |  |
|  | 430,530 | CHO3 | 2800 p |  | V8643 | CH22 | 2000 p |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3V58，JV59，3V64，3V55，FV11R |  |  |  | V954，8 | CH23 | 25003 |  | ： 22.75 ＋VAT |  |  |
|  | 8950，8351，HRD170，HRD180， |  |  |  | 49SB6 | CH24 | 2500 p |  |  |  |  |
|  | HRD370 | CHO4 | 2800p | SHARP | VCA100，VCH85t．VCH852 | CH22 | 25000 | 交去 |  | 込 |  |

MODE SWITCH
NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 (VSS0110)

NV830 (VSS009\%):
NV $300,333,340,366,688,777,778$

## VSSO060

NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)

AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

## AMSTPAD ORIGINAL NO: 15075

Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4B00, 4600M MII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5500. 6600. VP3000. 5000 Also its. FiDELIT,FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 1350p

AMSTHAD ORIGINAL NO. 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000,6000,6100. 8600. 8602 Als, VCRe604, $8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,824$ Also fits. ANIECH, BONDSTEC. CASIO. CROWN. FIDELIT, GOLDHAND. GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT. OMEGE, PROFEX. SCHNE UNIVERS, SENTRA, SHINTOM. TASHIKO. TATUNG. TOWADA,

VIDEO CLEANING STICKS
Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 13 p 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

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

CONTAINS: SET OF 7 HEAD \& TAPE PATH ALIGNERS
SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL $0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$ - RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS - RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL - TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL


## 3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS

 SPRING HOOKVCR HEAD EXTRACTOR

## Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p <br> TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible.

Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p

## BACK UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

Part Nos: 138 - 101138, 138 - $103131.2 v 90 \mathrm{mAH}$ Order Code: BB01
Part Nos: $138-10229,2.4 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{mAH}$
Order Code: BB02

## FERGUSON

Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V 100mAH
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100mAH

Order Code: BB04

Price: 90p

## MICRO SCREWDRIVER

| Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p |
| :--- |
| TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE |
| This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and <br> inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible. <br> Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p |

Price: 75p
Price: 135p

|  | SATE |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | $600 p$ |
| PACE SS $9000,9200,9010,9210,9220$ | SATPSU2 | 550 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | 600 p |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | 650 p |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | 650 p |
| PACE MSS 100 | SATPSU8 | $730 p$ |

## SATELLITE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062) ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: $1400 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT

PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz (221-21770112) ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: $1400 \mathrm{p}+$ VAT

> SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS
> PACE 9000
> OHDEK COUL: PACL9000 PRICE: 800p
> PRD800/PRD900
> ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PPICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VER 0091 | NVG7 atc | 9759, |
| VBROO50 | NV300, NV340 ate | 8750 |
| VBROOS 1 | NV777 ete | 8750 |
| Varowoza | NV250, NV: 50 ete | 625p |
| 1880125 |  | $625 p$ ] | <br> \title{

VIDEO TOOLS
} <br> \title{
VIDEO TOOLS
}

## 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: $95 p$
SONY

USED ON:
KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056
KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW5
Price: 150p

USED ON:
KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060
(POWER SWITCH 26mm)
Order Code: SW12
Price: $125 p$

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE MSS200/300 APPOLL | SATPSU9 | 900 p |
| PACE MSS500/1000 | SATPSU10 | $1230 p$ |
| FERGUSON SRD4 | SATPSU11 | $650 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR SR5500 | SATPSU12 | $1600 p$ |
| ECHOSTAR 6500/7700/8700 | SATPSU13 | $2750 p$ |
| AMSTRAD SRD600 | SATPSU14 | $2600 p$ |
| MIMTEC (Surensen) | SATPSU15 | $700 p$ |
| AMSTRAD <br> SRD700, SR950, SRX100,301, 501,502, <br> 1002, 2001, SRD2000 SAT250 | SATPSU16 | $650 p$ |

## 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: 18db *Detection Range: -60 to -10 DBM
* Max. input signal: -10 DBM

ORDER CODE: TOOL22
PRICE: 8500p

| TIME L.IS ( 20 mm ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRISNT RATING | ORDER CODE |  |
| 100 mm | FUSE36 |  |
| 160 mA | FUSE01 |  |
| 250 ms | FUSE02 |  |
| . 31.5 mA | FVISFO 3 |  |
| 400 mas | FUSE04 |  |
| 500 mA | FUSE05 |  |
| 630 mA | FUSE06 |  |
| $80 \mathrm{Om} A$ | FUSE07 |  |
| 1 A | FUSEO8 |  |
| 1,25A | FUSE09 |  |
| 1.6 A | FUSE10 |  |
| 2.2 | CRSEL1 |  |
| 2.5A | FIS E12 |  |
| 3.15 .5 | FTSE13 |  |
| 4 A | FUSE14 |  |
| SA | FUSE15 |  |
| 6.3 A | FUSE16 |  |
| CTBAMED |  |  |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE PRICE |  |
| 3 A | FUSE33 | 1109 |
| 5A | FUSE34 | 100p |
| 13A | FUSE35 | 100 p |
| mm CERAMIC SLOW |  |  |
| CURRENIT ${ }^{\text {ating }}$ | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 8A | FUSE:44 | 185) |
| 10 A | HUSE45 | 185p |
| 15 A | FUSE46 | 185 |
| 20A | FUSE; 7 | 210p |

NB.All fuses are made in the UK and fully meet BS 426 \& BS 1362 safety standards and should nut be compared with cheap imported types

## VOLTAGE TESTER

A terminal screwdriver incorporating continuity \& voltage with Euroslot ORDER CODE: TOOL11

## 20mm CERAMIC TIME LAG CURRENT RATING <br> ORDERCODE PRICE FLSE39 100 p FUSEAO 100p FUSE4 FUSE42 FUSE42 FUSE43

38 mm CERAMIC TIME LAG

CURRF.NT RATING

ORDER CODE
PRICE
${ }^{++}$ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR PACKS OF 10 USES ${ }^{\circ \times \pi}$

## SPRING HOOK

Spring Hook, to unlock springs in audio tape recorders \& VCRs
ORDER CODE: TOOL20
PRICE: 265p

## FAULT FINDING / COMPARISON BOOKS

Satellite Fault Finding Guide Issue 1. Listing about 1,000 faults for over a range of 24 different brands. Order Code: BOOK05.
Price $\mathbf{8 . 5 0}$ - No VAT.

## Video Recorders Edition 4

Lists more than 4500 faults for 43 different brands
Price $£ \mathbf{1 2 . 7 5}$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOKO1


## TELEVISION Edition 6

Lists more than 8,450 faults with 460 pages covering 58 different brands
Price: 1600p only - no VAT. Order Code: BOOK02

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 4

A comprehensive guide to receiver reviewing, featuring stock faults and installation tips.
Price £15.00 Only No VAT Postage 100p Order Code: BOOK03

## SOLDERING ACCESSORIES

## DESCRIPTION

ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS
25 WAT 240 VAC (XS25W 240V)
15 WATT 240 VAC (XS 5 FW 240 V ) 25 WATI SPARE ELEMENT 15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES SOLDERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) SPARE SPONGE SOLDER
18 SWG 500 GRammes
18 SWG 500 GRAMMES
22 SWG 500 GRAMMES
desoldering aids
SOLDER MOP STA NDARD GAUGE 1.2MM X 1.5 M SOLDER MOP 1.2MMX 10M DEESOLDERING PUMP SPARE NOZZLE

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997/8
Listing more than 31,600 Semiconductors with suitable alternative complete with descriptions and base information.
Price: $\mathbf{f 1 5 . 5 0}$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK04
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997
The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000 semiconductors in much greater detail plus mar keting data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all type designations. Price: $£ 40.00$ only - No VAT $+£ 5$ Postage). Order Code: BOOK06

## I.C. PROTECTORS

ICPF10, ICPF15, ICPF20, ICPF25, ICPF38, ICPF50, ICPF75
ICPN5, ICPN10, ICPN15, ICPN20, ICPN25, ICPN 38, ICPN50, ICPN75

PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY



## GRANDATA LTD

## Tel: 01819002329 Fax: 01819036126

## CASSETTE DC MOTORS

## 6V MOTOR <br> 9 V MOTOR <br> 12 V CW MOTOR <br> 12 V CCW MOTOR

13.2 V MOTOR

## CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

## MONO HEAD 90 p <br> <br> STEREO HEAD

 <br> <br> STEREO HEAD}MINI HEAD 150p
AUTO REVERSE HEAD

|  | (D) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Modela \& Description | Ordor Code | Price |
| AmA |  |  |
| X 6007 | KSSS151A | 1900 p |
| DX SSOAA DX-CTA | KSS152A | 18000 |
|  |  |  |
| CXNS50G, CXNOSO. CXNS9S, CXNV2O, CXSLTO, DXZ2100M, FDNE 38 , FDN6636, FONS93, <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | KSS152A | 1600p |
|  |  |  |
| , CXRG, LCXAP1, XCCO2, XCOO4, XCOO5, XCm | KSS2908 | 2000p |
| XP31, XP30, XP55, XP80G | KS220A | 25009 |
| XP6. $\mathrm{XP}^{\text {P } 7}$ | KSS331A | 34000 |
| AKAI |  |  |
| C073,0С93 | KSS151A | 1900p |
| CD25, CD26, CO27, CD32, CO36, CD37, CO52 CD55, CD57, CD650, CD670, CD69, CD750, CD79. |  |  |
|  | KS5210A | 18009 |
| DENON |  |  |
| OCD150011, DCD1520, DCDE3520 | KSS151A | ${ }^{1900}$ |
| DCO1400, DCDE00, DCD800 | KS152A | 1600 |
|  | KSS210A | 18000 |
| DCD1015. DCD1290, DCO2080. DCD2000G, DCD315, DCDE80, DCD580, DCDE15, DCD715, |  |  |
| golostar |  |  |
| CDS52A CD952AJ, CD952LJ, CDO52SJ, FFH101KL FFH101WL, FFH292AL, FFFi272LFFH332, FFH373K FJ606, F9606L |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| CO320ML CO630SL Lf H212ALPFH212E | KSS2109 | 2000p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  |
| C0360, CDM35 | HOPMS | 2150p |
| CCO300, CD $101 \mathrm{MCDS54}, \mathrm{MC10}$, | KSS210A | $1800{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| KRCD100, RR1900CD, RR3100CD, RR4000CD. RR610CD, , $\mathrm{RR}^{\text {7 } 700 C D}$ | KS52108 | 20009 |
| COPFO, COP90 | KS5220A | 25009 |
| CDPPS | KS5331A | 34009 |
| cosos | OPTM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3000p |
| HITACH: |  |  |
| DAWS00 | HOPM3 | 21509 |
| FX. 10 | KSS210A |  |
| AXC10 | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| Av.c. |  |  |
| -1990-1992 LATE 1987.1998-XLE300BK, XLE31BX, XLE51BK, XLE9008K XLME93BK XLV101BK, <br>  <br> OPTMA3 40000 |  |  |
| CDRADHO CASSETIE, MINI SYSTEMS - MODELS 1990-1992 | Offlmas | 50009 |
|  <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\underline{\chi}$ |  |  |
| 1994 ONWARDS - CAE $58 B$ BK CAMCG7, CAMX 69 , CAS20BK, CAS308K, VAS50, CAS $60 R B X$, <br>  |  |  |
| RCX 220 , UXA4, UXAS, UXA55, UXC7, UX71, UXT3, XLF115, XIF116, XLF215, XLF216, |  |  |
| XLMC1OOMM, XLMXG7, XLMXG9, XLV1G2TN, XLV15ABK, XLV174, XVV263TN, XLV264BK, |  |  |
|  | OPTMMASS | 33000 |
| KENWOOO |  |  |
| DP67, DP6G0SG, OP8020. DP87, L10000 | KSS152A | 1600e |
| OP1030. DP1510, DP2010, DP2, 130, OP3010, DP3030, DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DPS010. DP5030. DP5040, DP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730. DP920. DP930. DP950. DPMB50.DPM6530. <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  AXDC3, RXDC3 UD202 UD302 |  |  |
| DPP1050, DP2050, DP3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| DP1050, DP2050, DP3360, DP501, DP5060, DF722, DP76, DP95, DPE9, MT7A PO3060, U0502. UOTO, U0701 UD90 XES |  |  |
| OPC321, DPC521, DPC539, DPC6311, DPC721, DPC731 | KS5331A | $3400 p$ |
| DP1060, DP2060. PART NKC RCTAH813EAFZZ | QRH81364 | 45000 |
| PANASONLC |  |  |
| SLP17A SLP202A SLP212A SLP222A, SLP2T7A, SLP377 , SLP4TAX, SLP47TA |  |  |
| SLPGI00A SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG50JAK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A |  |  |
| SLPJ27A, SLPJ28A, SLPJ32SA, SLPJ3254, SLP J37A, SLPJ38A SLP J46A | 691.30200 | 5500\% |


|  |  |  | 31 | $)^{1}$ | 1 | ONTROEM |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Codo | Price | Description | Code | Prico | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| AKAl |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650p | PANASONIC |  |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC-VIOA | RC876 | 650 p | A514790 | RCSO1 | 650 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 650p | RM604. RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650p |
| $\text { RCV } 37 \text { B }$ | RC89 | 650 p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650 p | TC2200 | RC204 | 650p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650 p | A518612 | RC903 | 650 p | VS00357/NV730 | RC202 | 650 p | RM613 RM 13 | RC141 | 650p 650 p |
| DECCA |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650 p | TNQ162! | RC203 | 650p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650 p | ${ }^{\text {C20 }}$ A 511940 | RC905 | 650 p | PHILIPS |  |  | TATUNG | RCiod | 600p |
| FiSHER |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A511940 } \\ & 655602 \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RC906 } \\ & \text { RC1920 } \end{aligned}$ | 650 p 650 p | RC51002,5154 KT3 NON TEXT | RC134 RC135 | 650 p 650 | FXA | RC877 | 650p |
| RCS058 | RC879 | 650p | ITI | RC1920 | 650 | ${ }_{69117032}$ | RC178 | 650 p 650 p | RC70 | RC883 | 650p |
| GRANADA |  |  | $\prod_{1 F B 13,14.15}$ |  | 650p | 69117194 | RC180 | 650p | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC894 | 650p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 650 p | FS4 | RC148 | 650 p | RCS5391-UNIV | RC300 | 550p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 701556, 70115G, 701336 | $8 \mathrm{CB80}$ | 650 p | RG305 | RC305 | 650 p | RC38 | RC301 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S | 650p |
| 95288 E | ${ }^{168882}$ | 650 p | RG306 | RC306 | 650 | KT3 TEXT | RC5301 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ | FB639 | RC639 | 650p |
| 944900 | RC884 | 650 p | FSS/1.10/1 | RC307 | 650 p | AC5352 | RC53352 | ${ }^{650 p}$ | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VSS RUK | RC308 | 650p | RC5375 | RC5375 | 650p | 3V35-42 | RC342 | 600p |
| TP160E | 8C107 | 650p | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650 p | RC5 STANDARD RC5s03 | RC300 RC5903 | 550p $650 p$ | $3 \mathrm{~V} 31-32$ | RC344 | 650p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650 p | RC5suz | RC5903 | 650p | 3 V 77.58 | RC628 | 650p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 600p |  |  |  | SALORA SEAIES |  |  | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| TP590-600 | RC660 | 650 p | DCt1 | RC146 | 650p | SERIES L 86173 | RC190 | 650 p 650 | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650 |  |  | 650p | SANYO | RC882 | 650p | TCS-90-100 | RC740 | 600p |
| TP621 TP830, TP650 | RC612 | 650p | 01027060\% | RC889 | 650p | RC218, RC232, RC228, RC238 | RC140 | 650p | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | 650p |
| TP630, TP650 TP666 | RC650 RC660 | 650 p 650 p | $\times \times 770$ | RC892 | 650p | JXGE | RC878 | 650p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | JXDE | RC884 | 650p | TXI00 ST, FASIIEXT | RC789 | ${ }_{650 p}$ |
| HITACH |  |  | SATEUTE | RC550 | 650p | RC628 | RC885 | ${ }^{650} 5$ | TOSHIBA |  | 650p |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 6500 | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  |  | CT937 | RC950 |  |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920. | 650p | RC53 | RC832 | $650 p$ | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC140 | 650p | CT9117 | RC951 | 650p |

## 8 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote Control

A single remote control to operate Televisions, Videos and Satellite Receivers Plus Auxiliary Options!
Replaces up to 8 remotes with one. Simple 4 digit setup routine
Clear (large kit models. Teletext functions with Fastext
Stylish and easy to operate. Replace broken or lost remotes

- Original remote not required

Order Code: 8 WAY

## 2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

Replaces up to 2 remotes (TV/Satellite)<br>- Simple key arrangement<br>Order Code: 2 WAY

PRICE: 925p

| Port No． | Code | Price | HTACHI |  |  | 45150119 | 107169 | 1s0 | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 9500p | 094.0102000 .7 | LOTS9 | 1400p | 1－439－303－31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAL |  |  | 2424593 | ． 10744 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1s0 | TSF 14521 F | LОт39 | 1600p | 094．01021，0．6 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1．439．303．32 | LOT94 | 1300p |
| 45150344 | LOT56 | 1850p | 2432101 | 10779 | 1800p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1400\％ | TLF 14567F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094．01027／0．0 | LOT：86 | 1825p | 1－439．311－00 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101－21：017－03 | L0tr28 | 1300p | 2432＊61 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150301 | Lotig9 | 1500p | TLF 14568 F | Lota | 1500p | 098－010380．7 | LOT245 | 1900p | 1.439 311－11 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101－220005－03A | 10772 | 1800p | 2432611 | LOT80 | 1800\％ | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TuF 14584 F | L0T41 | 2000p | 094010520.8 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1－132－311－13 | L0T95 | 1550p |
| D 050137 | 10127 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 4000 | 45150302 | LOT169 | 1900p | T 514586 F | LOT42 | 1800\％ | 096．01057M． 9 | LOT285 | 1450\％ | 1－439－311－31 | LOT95 | 1650p |
| D 053／37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1550p | TuF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610．018．6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1．435－311．32 | L0T95 | 1550p |
| 005637 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | 10137 | 1200p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70012 | 10778 | 1500p | 610.018 .6637 | LOT215 | 1800p | 1－433．331－22 | L0T96 | 1550p |
| $0059 / 37$ | LOTz00 | 1400p | 2432981 | 1073 | 1200p | 45150308 | 20722 | 1250p | TuF 70012 F | 10778 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1－439－331－41 | L0T98 | 1550p |
| $0069 / 37$ | LOTS6 | 1650p | 2432382 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TVF 70012A | 10778 | 1500p | RTRNF 1270 CEZZ | L0T39 | 1850p | 1435－332－00 | L0T99 | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | 10778 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZZ | LOT202 | 1890p | 1－439．332．11 | 1079 | 160 |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | 107274 | 1550p | HTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1－439－332－21 | 10799 | 1600 p |
| 00 D－3－508－001 | 10738 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150314 | 107174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1－439－332－41 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| 00 0－3－500－002 | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TFF 70162 | 10772 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEEZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1－439－332－42 | L0T101 | 1450p |
| 00 D－3－508－003 | L0T276 | 1400p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1800p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 | 1600p | 1－435－332－52 | LOTICO | 1500p |
| 00 0－3－515－007 PL1 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1800p | 45150319 | L0T30 | 1250p | TLF 701628 | 10772 | 1800p | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | $1-133-333-00$ | LOT270 | 1550p |
| $000-4.208-001$ | 10779 | 1800p | 2433441 2433442 | LOT188 | 1900 p 1600 p | 45150320 45150322 | LOTr90 LOT196 | 1850p 1550 p | TuF 70162 G | 10772 | 1800p 1550 | RTRNF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1－439．－333－11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D－4－208－002 $000-433-002$ | LOT79 | 1600 p 1250 p | 2433442 2433451 | LOT191 | 1600 p 1360 p | 45150322 45150324 | LOT196 | 1550p | THF77001 8 PHILIPS | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ RTRNF 2004 BMZZ | LOT308 LOT307 | 1350p 1450p | $1.439-333-12$ | LOT270 | $1550 \rho$ |
| $000-4-235-002$ $000-4.235-002 \mathrm{HT}$ | LOT240 LOT81 | 1250p | 2433452 | L0T82 | 1250p | 45150325 | － $\mathrm{LOT22}$ | 1250p | ${ }^{\text {PHF22 }} 140$ | LOT142 | 1800p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT307 107308 | 1350p | 1-439-353-11 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| c0 D－4－235－00201G | L0т81 | ${ }^{1350}$ p | 2433253 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150326 | LOT198 | 1550p | 4822140101445 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 EMMZ | LOT398 | 1350p | 1－439－303－21 |  | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-260-004 \mathrm{HT}$ | Lот38 | 1250p | 2433355 | 107234 | 1600p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RTRNF 2007 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1 1439 387－21 | LO7311 | 1450\％ |
| 00 H－0．701－2400 | －0T182 | 1450p | 243352 | L0T85 | 1600 p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | ATANF 2023 BMEZ | LOT310 | 1500p | 1－439－16－11 | 107255 | 1800p |
| $060-3083-001$ | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433581 | 10722 | 1250p | 45150330 45150331 | LOT179 | 1550p | 482214010161 | LOT103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | $1-439-16-12$ | LOT255 | 160 |
| $060 \cdot 3-083-002$ | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433751 | L01801 | 1400p | 45150331 45150334 | LOT207 | 1860p | 482214010172 482214010176 | LOT104 | 1500 p 1850 p | 3753800 1.43924300 | LOT275 LOT91 | 1500 p 8600p | 1－439－416－21 | 107255 | 1600p |
| 06 D－3－084－007 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | L0T01 | 1300p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1.4392438 .11 | LOT91 | 1600p 1600 p | 1－439－416－23 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| $060.3-087-001$ | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | L0T27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1.439 .243 .12 | LOT91 | 1600p | T－439－416－41 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 0－3－088－001 | LOT84 | 1450p | 2433891 | L0T23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1－439 243.31 | LOT229 | 1700p 1700 p | 1－439－4 16－5 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D－3．093－001 | LOT20d | 1860p | 2433892 | L0T84 | 1480p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1850\％ | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1－439．243．32 | 10723 | 1700p | 1－439－830－21 | L0T271 | 1650p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 060.3 .005-001 \\ & 06\left[0.3 .095-002^{\circ}\right. \end{aligned}$ | LOT87 | 1000p 1000p | 2433593 | L0723 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550\％ | 482214010246 | LOT118 | 1500p | 1－439．243－41 | LOT229 | 1700 p | 1541254 | 107275 | 1500p |
| $060-333-512-001$ | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433952 | 10733 | 1000p | 45150344 | L0156 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1439.24400 | LOT48 | 1800p | TOS |  |  |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOTOA | 1500p | 2434002 2434141 | 107200 | ${ }^{14000}$ | 45150346 45150350 | 10721 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1－439－244－11 | LOT48 | 1600 p | 37019 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 90 WHITE | L0T06 | 1880p | 2434141 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000\％ | 45150350 45150351 | LOT27 | 1480p | 482214010263 482214010269 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1－439－244－21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37012 | Lof131 |  |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOTA4 | 1050p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1350p | 1－439－256－00 | LOT45 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1600p } \\ & 1550 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | 37013 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | L0T44 | 1050p | 45161601 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010274 | LOT123 | 1450p | 1－439－256－11 | LOT45 | 8650p | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29201.008 .01 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | LOT153 | 1730\％ | 2434453 | L0T86 | 1600p | MITSURISHI |  |  | 482214010282 | LOT122 | 1300p | ：－439－256－21 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434655 | LOT234 | 1600p | 731003 | L0T51 | 1550p | 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1－435－256－22 | LOT45 | 1850p | 37016 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201．017．01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 778－16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 48221401 | LOT125 | 2150p | 1－439－776－21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201．018．01 | LOT153 | 1300p | 2435062 2435121 | L01296 | 1400 | 334807803 | LOTS0 | 145 | 482214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | 1－439－280－60 | LOT92 | 1600p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018 .02 | LOT61 | 1700p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1450p | 3348078030 334 B 08904 | LOT74 | $1450 p$ 1600 p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1500p | 1－439－230－13 | LOt92 | 1600p | 1810951 | LOT55 | 14500p |
| 29201.019 .01 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435148 | LOT282 | 1300p | 334 B 88108 | LOT295 | 1600p | 482214010326 | 10 T 124 | 1300p | 1－439－286－00 | lotas |  | 2433751 | 10701 | 1300p |
| 29201.019 .02 | 10762 | 1250p | 2435301 | L0T88 | 1450p | 334 P 18508 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOTtob | 1250p | 1－439－286－12 | lotas | 1300p | 2433752 | 107250 | 1350p |
| 29201.022 .01 | 10163 | 1700p | 2435678 | L0T89 | 1800p | 334 P 18507 | 10775 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOTz8s | 1450p | 1．439－286－13 | Lotag | 1300p | 23235023 | LOT281 | 1300p |
| 29201.02202 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908－05008A－AA | 10770 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT28： | 1400 p | 1－439－285－2！ | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236052 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.022 .03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | 0 1083 | LOTAS | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1－439－288－00 | LOT2zs | 1750p | 23236098 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022 .04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101－2 | LOT79 | 1600p | DCF1517 | LOTz3 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT109 | 1200 | 1．439 288.12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022 .044 | LOT965 | 1350p | 2433451H | L0T81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1－439．289．00 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236255 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 29201.024 .01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | 10782 | 1250p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010388 | LOT127 | 1650p | $1-4302200.21$ | LOT47 | 1400p | 23235424 | LOTi29 | 1400 p |
| 29201．024．04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 24338914 | L0723 | 1400p | MSH－1FBWO8 | 10778 | 1500p | 482214010395 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1－439－289－22 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236425 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| HINARI |  |  | 2433892 G | L0T84 | 1450p | NIKKA1 |  |  | 482214010406 | 10773 | 1150p | 1－439－289－31 | L0T47 | 1400p | 23236428 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | LT．T． |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1．439－294－00 | L0T93 | 1450p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | 10724 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 4822：4017078 | Lattos | 1250p | 1．439－294－11 | L0T93 | 1450p | 150F60 | 107131 | 1450p |
| 5114184 ！ | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | L0T02 | 1500\％ | SANYO |  |  | 1－499．294－21 | LOT2m | 1550p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1550p |
| CF 44 A | 10724 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1675p | PANASONIC |  |  | 054－000200． 9 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1－439－303－00 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT281 | 1300p |
| HM51－1411834－1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 167\％p | TFF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 084．00035／02 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1－439－303－11 | $10 T 94$ | 1300p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT28！ | 1300 |

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PLEASE PHONE US FOR ANY TRANSFORMERS NOT LISTED， AS THIS IS JUST A SELECTION OF THE PARTS THAT WE STOCK

# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: Thom 2000 series colour TV in complete, restorable condition. Standards switching must be intact. Prefer 19in. set. Also spare panels, tripler, LOPT and service manual. Early (pre-1950) TVs bought. Mike Wilkinson, 35 Stopham Road, Maidenbower, Crawley RH10 7JF. 01293884 605. E-mail
Mike@Wilkinson.talkland.com
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Philips Model 14CT3005/05S, particularly the section showing the field timebase. Photocopy fine. C. Brooks, 10 Fords Close, Bledlow Ridge. High Wycombe, Bucks HP14 4AP.
Wanted: Operational details/data sheets for the following: M50436-616SP microcontroller, SUF 743 tuner; IFG-395 IF block. All used in the Sony Model KV14UTV. P.T. May, 8 Benlears Acre, Liverton, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 6GF. 01626821528.
Wanted: Service manual for the Osaki TV Model P1402R. Photocopies will do for a circuit diagram only. F. Nedza, 40 Brynhyfryd, Glynneath, West Glamorgan SA11 5BA. 01639720429.
Wanted: IF/AF board, part no. 29504112.01GB for the Grundig Model ST63260 CTI (CUC2600 chassis). G.M. Dresser, 13 Oswald Close, Ramsey PE17 1EW. 01487711247.
Wanted: For the BBC microcomputer. any information/instructions on how to use the word processing ROM VIEW A2.1, OS1.2. Photocopies OK of book/manual information. Also require circuit diagram (photocopy OK) of the switch-mode power supply (Astec) used in the BBC B microcomputer - no. AAl 1660 ? D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead, Merseyside LA3 ITU16. Wanted: The 3.5 in . start-up disc for an Amstrad PCW9512 was lost when it was sent for sevice. If I supply a blank disc and cover costs, would someone be prepared to copy the start-up program? Alternatively, is the disc available anywhere? Donald Welsh, 4 Newton Estate, PO Morningside, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Wanted: For Canon portable VCR Model VR30B/Panasonic NV180, spares or machine in any condition. E.J. Richman,

13 Parkway, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex IG3 9HS. 01815904947.
For disposal: Free to good home! Various panels, chassis, TV speakers, TV stands, back covers, some CRTs, scan coils. channel selectors, LOPTs. turntables, VCR decks etc. Also seventeen CTVs. some workers some untested, $£ 5$ each or $£ 65$ the lot. No offers. M. Stephens, 01706223 347 (Lancashire).
Wanted: Supply of tapes for the Philips VR2020 VCR ( 2000 system). Preferably new and either VCC360 or VCC480. Paul Hardy, 43 Sheridan Avenue, Caversham, Reading RG4 7QB. 01189475869.
Wanted: Service manuals (purchase/ loan/photocopies) for the Canon E6E and E90E camcorders. Adrian Tullett, Unit 4, Hawkins Lane, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs DE14 1QH. 01283510599.
Wanted: The following back issues of Television - January, February, May and June 1991. T. Moore, Alpha Electronics, 51 Deanwater Close, Birchwood, Warrington WA3 6ER. 01925824442. For disposal: 25 in . version of the Television TV project, housed in teakeffect cabinet ( 31 in . wide. $22 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. deep, 31 in . high). Multiple spares including scan coils. All boards plug in. Full documentation. In-built crosshatch generator. Used as family set for approximately three years. Has been in storage since. Could deliver up to 50 miles or so to genuine enquirer if cost met. J. Austin, 01516779048 (answering machine during daytime). Wanted: NTSC video camera or camcorder in working condition, for use with video printer. Also Panasonic VFK0259 tension post adjustment fixture (VHS-C). Dave Syddall, Watson House, Moorside Road, Edgworth, Bolton BL7 OJY. 01204 853413.

Wanted: Service manual for the Aiwa AD-R650K audio cassette deck.
Photocopy OK. Nicholas Amold, 19 Bond Street, Bournville, Birmingham B30 2LB. 01214581187.

For disposal: Collector's radio, Ducati RR2403.1, with original 6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6 V6 and 6 X5 valves. Covers 200-550, 3050 and 17-20 metre wavebands. In good working order. Offers please. W.S.

Molyneux, 98 Penkett Road, New
Brighton, Wallasey L45 7QA. 0151639 2890.

Wanted: Line output transformer and circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Orion/Plustron Model CTV55. R.J. Gregory, Oakwood Television/Video, 6 Hillside Avenue, Chaddesden, Derby DE21 6SP. 01332675828.
Wanted: Setting-up details for the mode/loading switch used in the Grundig VS910 VCR. Nicholas Jackman, 36 Ferrybank, Arklow, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. 040231138 (00 35340231138 from UK) Wanted: Capstan motor assembly, used but in working order OK, for the Saisho Model VRS4400. Must be complete with spindle/pulley. Also used in the Saisho 4000, 5000, 3650, 3800 and VX12 (not 12X), and the Matsui VS877, 888 ,
VX6000. 730, 765 and 850 . Also require a tube base panel, numbered PC1054A, for a Ferguson TX9 portable. Brian Milne, 22 Aldwych Place, Blackburn, Lancs BB1 9QP. 01254246127.
Wanted: Can anyone supply a TDA2571A IC for the Philips KT3 chassis, or perhaps suggest an alternative or modification? The chip seems to be unobtainable now. Also require a circuit diagram for the Apricot monitor Model XJ9850 (photocopy OK). A. Tomkinson. 10 Lodge Court, Station Grove, Wembley, Middx HA0 4AP. 01819035574,
Wanted: Instruction leaflet (photocopy OK) for the Rank Aldis Visual synchro recorder Model 162S-2, serial no. 670139 with PA system included. William C. Mulvenna, Flat 4, James Court, Kansas Avenue, Antrim Road, Belfast BT15 5AZ. Wanted: Cabinet and back mouldings for a Decca Model DP9454 16in. TV set. A non-working, scrap set would be ideal. D.R. Howard, TV Services, Swincombe Cottage, West Road. Sawbridgeworth, Herts CM21 0BP. 01279726345.
Wanted/for disposal: Require circuit diagram/manual for the Philips PM5506 pattern generator. Have for disposal 405-line TV sets, valves, tubes etc. D.P. Bunker, 326 High Street, Berkhamstead, Herts HP4 1HT. 01442864334 or 01494545 229 (work).

# What a Life! 

## A Gloucestershire idyll - Don Bullock does a stint on the Home Front. And a happy ending to the saga of Miss Drudge

TThe days were shortening, the sun was getting watery and the mists would come rolling up. I wanted to get back to Spain. but Greeneyes had arranged that we should spend a fortnight at our UK base in Gloucester. So I had to face up to a stay of duty here, and the thought of it made me nasty. I stood in the shop and watched the innocents passing by.
"Look" 1 said to Greeneyes, "every one of them is scurrying home to get a fix of the national drug. Off to watch their silly, flickering TV screens. They ought to ban it."
"The day they do that, we stop eating" Greeneyes said sweetly. "And by the look of you that would be no bad thing."
"You'll change your tune when they start to troop in, with their silly mouths going" I said, feeling my head and wishing I'd gone easier on the whiskey the night before. "Free won't be cheap enough, immediately won't be soon enough, and perfection won't be good enough. We ought to have chosen better lives. We should have been traffic wardens." I paused and looked her up and down. "Specially you" I said, relishing my clever and cruel wit.

## Tom's Decca

Before long our first pest, er customer, struggled in with his set. It was harmless old Tom Mugg. He put the set down on the front edge of the counter and wiped his brow.
"Hot today, innit, Mr Bullock!" he gasped.
"No, it's cold" I said, drawing the pad towards me. "Name?"

He stopped wiping his brow and looked at me askance. "You know me, Mr Bullock" he wheezed. As he turned to me his kneecap caught the
sharp edge of his set. "Oh, bugger" he gasped.

So I wrote "O. Bugger" on the card and waved him out.

His set was a 20 in . Decca Model DT9476, which is fitted with the 145A series chassis. It had a noisy raster, with no programmes, although the digital channel display was working. We didn't have the manual but, as always, the people at Tatung were very helpful - both with advice and faxing us a circuit diagram of the tuning system. I soon discovered that there was no tuning voltage supply at the tuner. Checks in the tuning voltage DA converter stage showed that QR10 had no base bias because RR68 ( $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. It's rated at 0.5 W , so I fitted a 1 W replacement. The results were excellent.

## Elvis Pelvis

Our next customer minced in with a Sanyo CBP2145 (E2-B21 chassis). He looked like a well-greased wop. "You won't mend this set" he warbled, "nobody can. It's been everywhere. Waggling the aerial plug helps."

I decided I didn't like him. So I ignored his comments. "Name and trouble?" I asked.
"Elvis Pelvis" he said, smoothing his well-permed hair.
"And you name?" I said cleverly.
As he left, looking over his shoulder, I yanked his set on to the bench. I soon wished I'd asked him what the fault was, because it seemed to be all right. But after a while the sound cut out and the picture quality became degraded, taking away the colour.

I opened up the set and found pounds of fresh solder everywhere. When I withdrew the chassis, I noticed that the symptoms became
worse as the tuner drew level with the back of the runners. Starting at the tuner, I began disturbing - gently - every component in that plane. Before long I came to a lin. loop of black-covered jumper wire. One end was connected to a point marked J6. As I moved the wire over it fell out of its solder blob and the fault became permanent. Retinning and resoldering the link cured the fault.

After putting the set back together I sneaked off to lunch while Greeneyes guarded the fort.

I returned to find Greeneyes chatting and falling about with Mr Pelvis, who was happily forking out and gibbering in his silly way.
"They don't have assistants like you at Snoddies" he was saying, "or Crubbs Foodstore - or that new place on the ring road that does them while you wait."
"Don't they then?" she sim pered, "are they really that bad?"
"How come you can waste time flirting with a prat like that?" I asked when he had wiggled out.
"He's nice" she said, "and differ. ent."

## Filth

I spun round to see an unkept, ruddy specimen, unwashed, unshaved and unclean.
"Snoddies wants thirty five poun's just t' come" he said, "an' I en't paying it. You'll 'av t' come ' $n$ ' do 'im. Name's Bottler."

I stepped aside, exposing son Paul who had just started his mug of tea. Looking a little ill at ease, he took the address and agreed to call in half an hour.

He returned from what he reckoned was the dirtiest house he'd ever seen - which is something, in this trade - with a Baird television
set that was covered with sticky goo and smelt like a tip. He assigned the repair to me. and made for the soap and water while I washed the cabinet down with spray clcancr.

The set was fitted with the Ferguson TX9 chassis - the original version. Its symptoms were a loud spluttering on the sound and a weak, flickering and grainy picturc. I soon found a sooty crater at one end of $\mathrm{Cl} 36(10 \mathrm{nF}, 1.5 \mathrm{kV})$ in the ramp reset circuit in the power supply. Resoldering this removed the splutlering. I then turned to the picture trouble.
"I suspect the tuner" I said to Paul.
"It's usually the IF module in this chassis" he said. I looked at him and thought of the impertinence of the young.

I fitted a tuner, but it didn't help. Then Paul found an IF module in a scrap set. We fitted this and it did the trick.

When Paul delivered the set Mr Bottler emerged with dignity, paid our bill, thanked Paul for our swift and efficient attention and ran down Snoddies, which made him feel good. He gave Paul a big, fal tip.

## Brisk Customer

As I stood gazing out of the shop window a smart little car drew up across the road. A thin fellow got out, grabbed a satellite receiverdecoder from the passenger seat and stood looking about him. Then he saw the shop, and me. He raised his right arm like a rifle and, looking along it with his left eye closed, strode towards me and entered the shop.
"You're the one" he said.
1 looked behind me. Then he put the receiver down.
"Name's on it" he said, "ring me." And off he went.

A sticky label on the set said "Dead" and "Smith". But no telephone number. It was an Amstrad SRD510. When I opened it up I found the remains of $\mathrm{C} 86(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. 16 V ) all over the place. It's part of the 9 V regulator circuit on the main board.

When I'd cleaned up the chassis and fitted a replacement capacitor the receiver worked well.

## Straight from The Horsefly

Our next customer came to us. chauffeur-driven, straight from The Horsefly. He had trouble opening the boot. So Paul went out to help him unload his Toshiba 14 in . portable - Model 1400TBW. The
customer, who was huge, followed him in then plopped on to a chair and laughed to himself. I eyed him sharply.

Then he looked at the set and said, thickly. "Wha'sh my Line? That'sh a good 'un, cn't it? Wha'sh my Line?"
"Prof cssional soaker?" I suggested. His smile faded, so I shut up and pulled the pad towards me. "Name?" I asked.
"Popeye" he said.
I looked at him then filled in the job card. "Give us a ring tomorrow, Mr Eyc" I said.

Field collapse was the problem, and I saw that the $7.5 \Omega$ fusible resistor R317 was open-circuit. One end is connected to pin 6 of the line output transformer, the other to the rectifier which produces the 24 V supply for the AN5515 field output. chip IC303. The chip was the cause of the trouble. It was dead short between pins 1 and 2 . A replacement and a new resistor restored the picture.

When Mr Eyc returned he was sober and correct. "Sorry about yesterday" he said, "I was celebrating the missus had just left me."

1 smiled at him.
"Never mind the grinning" he said, "she's back."

## End of Day

As the day slipped by, Greeneyes decided to run Paul into town. I sat alone in the shop with a cup of tea, willing the clock to crecp round to closing time.

Then a car drew up outside and out jumped Fred and John, two fishing mates of mine.
"The bream are biting at Haw Bridge" they said, "how about a couple of hours with us in the morning?"
"Done!" I said. Just then an cmaciated fellow in a long. old-fashioned and unbuttoned raincoat came in with a GoldStar CIT4902 14 in . portable.
"Dead" he announced. "It's me sister's. Name of Taylor."

I filled in the job card and waved him out, but he stood there.
"What's the matter?" I asked
"I shouldn't have done it" he said, looking at the floor and shuffling.
"Shouldn't have done what?" John asked.

At this point the cove sprang to life and danced around the shop. "Stop this nonsense" he cried. "I'm off!" Then, flinging his hands behind him under his mac, he strode off in long springy steps, like a

"Hot today, innit, Mr Bullock."
newly cleansed sinner.
As John and Fred looked at each other in amazement $l$ settled to the set, which is fitted with the PC-04A chassis. It was dead, with no standby light. The chopper power supply is based on a TDA4601 chip (IC801), which needs an 8.5 V startup supply at pin 9 . I thought this would be missing. but it was present. There was no voltage at pin 5 however, which is connected to pin 9 via a 100 kS resistor (R814P). This resistor proved to be open-circuit, a replacement curing the trouble.

As we were about to lock up, I saw that the skies were leaden though the sun was trying to break through. Then 1 noticed an attractive, long-haired lady walking serenely towards the shop. She was wearing a gay summer dress and a straw hat.

I felt sure I recognised her face. A young man was by her side. As they reached the shop, she smiled and came towards us.
"Miss Drudge!" I exclaimed.
She laughed and shook her head. "Not any more, Mr Bullock. Meet my husband Arthur. Dr Arthur Saviour!"
"But, your mother . . ." I said weakly.

The lady's face clouded. "Sadly, she passed away - suddenly. Her doctor, Arthur, saw to everything. And, well, we ve our own lives now."

Things aren't always as bad as they seem.


Reports from Hugh Cocks and John C. Priest

## Pace D100 MAC Decoder

This decioder had stopped working during a thunderstorm. Once the usual power supply components had been replaced (the power supply circuitry is the same as in PRD800/900 series receivers) the decoder sprang to life, with the usual 'ping' from the power supply.

When I tried to test the unit however the results were very strange. As soon as the receiver came across a MAC signal it produced a blank screen with normal MAC sound, which was rather confusing.

After a while 1 inserted the customer's BBC Prime viewing card and was immediately rewarded with a normal MAC picture. II seemed that the on-screen graphics ("please insert card" etc.) had made the decoder blank out. When no message was present. the decoder worked normally.

In all likclihood this fault had been present before the power supply failure, probably caused by excessive heat. The customer wasn't bothered. as it secms that the decoder has a very limited life here now - at the end of October, BBC Prime via Intelsat 601 at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is due to cease. Viewers have been sent a letter offering them a replacement smart card for BBC Prime via Intelsat 707 at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, operated by Norwegian Telecom. But 707 docs not provide signals in this neck of the woods. It seems that to continue viewing BBC Prime a digital receiver will be needed to pick up the signal from Eutclsat at $13^{\circ}$ E. H.C.

## Thomson SVAI VideoCrypt Decoder

This decoder said that any new series 11 Sky viewing card inserted was "invalid". When an out-of-date series

10 card was inserted the message was "incorrect card". This caused the decoder's owner much confusion initially, as he not unnaturally blamed the card. When he checked it with a neighbour's receiver he found that it was OK . He then got in touch with us.

Reception of the non-card VideoCrypt broadcasters QVC and Channcl 5 was fine. I checked the power supply for any excessive ripple on the outputs, but everything was normal. When I changed the card reader, the "invalid" message stubbomly remained with an 11 series card inserled.

I then did what I should have done first - check the 5 V supply to the card reader with a series 10 card inserted. The check can be made at link J258, which is just to the right of the card reader.

The 5 V supply is present here only when a 'valid' VideoCrypt card has been inserted (cven an out-ofdate one). The voltage was a little high. It comes from transistor TP()9, which is clamped to the front right of the metal frame.

Cutting link J258 and inserting a $10) \Omega 2$ resistor in series reduced the supply to the reader a little, which did the trick. The decoder then recognised a series 11 card when it was inserted in the slot.

The new card must be a little less tolcrant than earlicr ones of a higher supply voltage. This decoder's supply was just high enough to stop normal operation. H.C.

## Pace PRD Series Receivers

Intermiltent remote control operation has been the problem with several PRD series receivers recently. In all cases I have found that one leg of the infra-red recciver IR1 was dry-jointed.

A good test is to tap the righthand front of the case. This will either restore or remove the contact. The poor joint is usually visible. H.C.

## Memory Loss

The owner of a Uniden UST8008 receiver phoned to say that it would not receive most channels after having been unplugged from the mains supply for a while. I expected to find that. as occurs with the UST7007, the memory battery needed replacement. It was quite a surprise therefore to find an 0.47 F .5 .5 V capacitor next to IC 121 on the PCB. It was open-circuit. As the receiver was a bit long in the tooth and didn't receive all the channels, the owner opted for a new one. He was amazed to find that Astra 1, 2 and 3 no longer had to be selected (for some reason Astra A, B and C were kept separate).

I have found that memory loss seems to be quite common with Echostar SR550) receivers nowadays. The memory battery is located on the front, vertical panel and can be removed from a clip arrangement. Reprogramming these recei-vers is a hard task however. far more costly than the battery replacement. Make sure that you have the manual to hand, and at least an hour or two available for the task. The installation code is 7907878 . H.C.

## No Signal

The owner of a Pace MSS1() receiver called to say that it wasn't producing pictures. I went along to the job armed with a new LNB, just in case. Initial checks showed that there was no voltage at the dish, though the receiver was working correctly.

Behind the receiver I found a Far Eastern diplexer which was being used to enable the same cable to supply both terrestrial and satellite signals. There was a companion box by the dish. When the indoor unit was moved, pictures suddenly appeared. I opened the unit and found that the RF choke which supplies DC to the roof made poor contact with the main downlead's $F$ socket. Resoldering the connection cured the problem. I also inspected the roof diplexer, whose internal connections were sound. H.C.

## BT SVS250

For no decoding and no on-screen messages (or the messages fading out a few minutes after powering up) replace $\mathrm{C} 45(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$. It's next to the PTU111 chip on the decoder PCB. Use a $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ type. As a precaution, replace $\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 3$ and C 11 as well - they are in the same area. J.C.P.

## Pace MSSIOO

An intermittent or constant blue screen with "no signal" displayed is becoming a common problem with these receivers. You can spend time
tracing the video output from the tuner module via emitter-follower Q101 to pin 20 of the video and audio processor chip U500, but it's quicker to check for 12 V at pins 17 and 45 of this chip. You can also check this at coils L10 and L11 close to the chip. If the 12 V supply is missing, go to the LM7812 regulator U3 which lies flat on the PCB at the front left-hand comer, just behind the programme down button. lt's fed with 17 V via D19 and D18 in scries and you'll probably find that the cathode of D18 is haloed. Desolder, using braid, and resolder. For good measure, treat all the connections to D18, D19 and U3 in the same way.

Once you've removed the top of the receiver a quick test, before making any voltage or scope checks. is to flick D18's cathode lead with a finger nail. If the problem is caused by a haloed joint, the fault will come and go with movement of the lead.

Whether it's a good idea to mount a 7812 flat on the PCB in an area of low headroom, i.e. poor ventilation, is another matter. Most
receivers that are more than a year old have noticeable discoloration of the PCB beneath U3. I have an MSS100 in the workshop and have, as an experiment, fitted the 7812 with a small U-shaped heatsink and replaced the plastic rivet with a 6BA screw and nut and an insulated washer. J.C.P.

## Cable Trouble

A Canal Plus subscriber decided to install his own digital receiver and fit a new LNB to his Eutelsat dish. He used a universal type, which the French call a "Tete universal". The existing downlead was retaincd. We were called in because the results were poor.

I went along armed with a "Tete" and a known-good analogue receiver. Analogue reception was OK, and changing the LNB made no difference. The digital receiver produced a 22 kHz tone to tell the LNB to switch bands. All that was left was the cable.

It looked reasonable, but when I replaced it the digital recciver immediately locked to the Canal Plus package. H.C.


We welcome letters from our readers and try to publish as many as we can. You can send them typed, hondwritten, or on disc. Address them to the Letfers Edifor, Room 1302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## Checking Tape Heads

In the December 1996 letters page I commented on the dire consequences of checking whether a tape head is open-circuit by measuring its resistance. Subsequently J. LeJeune suggested as a constructional feature a circuit that would check the continuity of a tape head by including it as part of an oscillator. I spent a few happy hours trying to come up with an arrangement that would be simple to construct and would prove beyond doubt whether a head was open-circuit or not. Then I suddenly realised that it's very easy to miss the blindingly obvious (once it has been pointed out!) when searching for the solution to a problem, also that if you are not careful you can end up with a workshop full of little black boxes designed for one-off purposes. A head can be tested for continuity without any additional equipment by inducing into it sufficient voltage to obtain a reading directly with a digital voltmeter.

To prove the point I used a hand-held demagnetiser designed for quarter-inch heads. This was in preference to the flimsier cassettetype, usually identified by a redpainted metal end pole, which doesn't generate sufficient magnetic field. J. LeJeune's "broom-handle coil" certainly seems to be more than capable of this job!

For reasons known only to myself, I keep a selection of knackered tape heads. So I began my

Letters
tests with a four-channel, quarterinch head removed from a Teac 3340 reel-to-reel machine. When a digital meter switched to its 2 V AC range was connected across one of the coils, the 'fruit-machine' effect you get with some meters prior to connection immediately stopped. Be certain that the meter is switched to an AC range before connecting it to the head - the whole purpose of the exercise is defeated if the meter is left switched to a resistance range! When the face of the energised demagnetiser was slowly brought up to the head, a voltage reading of 0.6 V was obtained at the closest point: the voltage decreased as the magnetic field was withdrawn.

The same test carried out with a control head from a Panasonic G deck and one taken from a Ferguson 3V29 VCR produced a reading of 0.025 V AC , falling to zero as the field was removed. The voltage reading obtained across various single video heads was on average 0.02 V AC . Do not allow the head to come into contact with the demagnetiser. Just in case you are wondering, I also tried this with an erase head taken from a Dokorder 7140 (another four-channel machine). This produced a reading of 0.21 V AC

Thesc are all small voltages, but they are enough to produce a definite meter reading and thus prove the point. Even though some of the heads had been worn almost to the pole pieces, at least I could prove that they were not open-circuit.

At the age of sixteen I had a Philips N4416 reel-to-reel tape machine. When all guarantees had expired. I decided to maintain it myself. Then I decided that it could really do with a third head to provide an echo facility. Bringing my Meccano set into play, I added a third head as a clip-on attachment to the right of the main block. All that remained to be done, after meticulous alignment, was to provide suitable amplification. Not caring to much at the time about impedance matching, I connected the extra head directly to the microphone input. It worked!

Those of you who have a microphone preamplifier connected to a
suitable monitor can listen directly to the output from a suspect audio and/or control head. You will find that many one-piece music systems have a microphone input facility for budding singers and DJs. There's also the mic. input with a few VCRs! Amongst other things, there will be grossly incorrect equalisation of the resulting sound, but you could always listen to the degausser instead. Fifty Hertz sounds pretty much the same regardless of any playback curve!

A proper tape head preamplifier could be built into a little black box, but this is where was came in! Peter Graves,
Clapton, London.

## Pace Mods: Correction

The article on Pace PRD Series receiver upgrades in the last issue (October) was originally written as two separate articles. In combining them, a bit of confusion could arise. The 199-channel upgrade applies only to single-input receivers: consequently, the instruction to fit one resistor under U4 and "remove any other resistors" also applies only to single-input receivers.

The J17 wideband audio upgrade would be difficult to implement without a component layout: this is supplied with the kit.

Finally the SatCure post code was incorrect. The correct address for the kits mentioned in the article is SatCure, PO Box 12, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1XA. Please send two stamps with any enquiry. You can see the list for free at our web site:
http://www.netcentral.co.uk/satcure/

## Martin Pickering, B. Eng., Sandbach, Cheshire.

## Two Wires or Three?

The use of two-wire mains leads with consumer brown goods is almost universal these days. But how safe is this arrangement? During the last two days I have experienced situations which cast serious doubt on the "no earth required" concept.

In the first case I supplied a customer with a DIY aerial kit. While he was in a precarious position,
holding the aerial aloft, he happened to touch some earthed metalwork with his free hand. The resultant shock actually knocked him off his perch, which saved his life. The TV set had developed a fault which resulted in the aerial socket being connected directly to the live side of the mains supply. If there had been a third wire, connected to the TV chassis/aerial socket, the situation could not have arisen.

The second situation was even more alarming. A portable TV set had developed exactly the same fault - the degaussing coil had shorted to the CRT metalwork, making the aerial socket live. In this case the TV set was connected to a games console, which also had a two-wire lead. Thus the child user's whole contact area was at mains potential. I feel quite sick when I visualise the possibilities of this.

I feel that the BEAB, the IEE etc. should re-examine this pennypinching safety hazard beforc sad statistics start to hit the headlines. Brown goods must be inherently safe, not dependent on insulating tape and operator concentration.

Why are aerial sockets now connected directly to chassis? Money, of course. But what price a child's life?
C.N. Cory, T. Eng., MIQA,

Tekelex,
Thatcham, Berks.

## Bush 2114/2020

It can sometimes take a long time to locate the cause of a fault when you overlook something that, with hindsight, might be rather obvious. Here's a recent example.

The customer had brought in a 20in. Bush TV receiver, Model 2020. He told us that it was dead, with just the standby light operating but no other functions. We checked it out and found that the on/standby relay RL401 operated when the set was switched on via the mains switch and the control panel's on switch was pressed. But the set remained dead. The relay's contacts are in series with the HT supply to the line output stage.

This seemed to be odd. The relay was not tripping rapidly, as one would expect if there was a short-circuit in the line output stage. But since the main's bridge
rectifier was producing a normal output of around 300 V across its reservoir capacitor, we felt that there had to be a problem of some sort in the line output stage. The transistor checked out OK, but was replaced for good measure. The transformer had a small split in its case, so a ncw one was ordered and fitted. Still no success.

The line output stage was clearly able to operate, given the chance. So attention was turned to the chopper power supply. The transformer here, T 801 , is prone to failure, giving similar results. But again a replacement made no difference. What had we overlooked?

After spending ages checking, desoldering, resoldering etc. we discovered that R813 ( $1 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit. It's connected between pin 17 of T801 and RL401's contacts. Hence no supply to the line output stage. A new resistor restored normal operation.

The moral is to remember to check R813 when you are presented with a dead Bush 2020, just in case it has gone open-circuit. M.J. Austin, Austin Electronics, Bere Alston, Devon. UNAVAILABLE

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# Adding sound to a CCTV camera 

For many months Bull Electrical has included a colour CCTV camera in its advertisements in this magazine. Lots of readers have probably purchased these cameras at the bargain price of $£ 119$. I bought one some months ago, and was so pleased with it that we immediately bought two more for security/surveillance in the shops.

## Features

The camera is very light and slim, and has a standard tripod mounting. It's operation is fully automatic, adjusting for light levels down to 7 lux and a wide range of colour temperatures. The lens is a $4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f} 2.8$ type that focuses from about 25 cm to infinity. Consumption is about 150 mA from a 12 V DC supply. The video output is a standard $1 V$ peak-to-peak at $75 \Omega$, with PAL colour. I haven't been able to check on this, but the resolution is certainly no greater than the specified 320 lines: even so, the colour picture is excellent. I may be wrong, but the impression I get from the internal construction, the part numbers and chip types is that the camera is manufactured by Sony.

## The Project

A drawback for some applications is the lack of a sound facility. I understand that a sound kit is available from Bull Electrical at about $£ 23$. but that it's external to the camera and doesn't incorporate any ALC (automatic level control) of the type universally used with consumer camcorders.
With a memorable barbecue coming up to get on video, and a quiet period for repairs in the workshop, I decided to see what could be done. The aim was to have the sound facility entirely within the camera, to incorporate a degree of ALC - and to do it more cheaply than the Bull kit!

## Sound Circuit

The project makes use of an SL6270 microphone preamplifier chip, which incorporates AGC. It combines the functions of an audio amplifier and a voiceoperated gain-adjusting device (VOGAD). A constructional kit is available from Maplin Electronics. This comes complete with an electret microphone for less than $£ 14$, including VAT and post/packing - the


Fig. 1: (a) Circuit diagram of the modified Maplin kit. (b) The modified section of the Maplin kit in its original state.
catalogue number is LP98.
As it stands, the Maplin circuit provides a gain of about 50 dB with a frequency response of $300 \mathrm{~Hz}-3 \mathrm{kHz}$. These two characteristics are set by components connected to the chip. The maximum output of about 100 mV RMS is not sufficient for our needs however, because a TV set or VCR requires an input level of about 500 mV RMS. The frequency response is also too limited. So some modifications were devised.
The circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The values of C4 and C6 in the original kit were changed from $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and from 4.7 nF to lnF respectively. C4's higher value extends the LF response to about 50 Hz . while C6's lower value increases the HF response to beyond 10 kHz . To overcome the gain problem, a one-transistor amplifier ( Tr 2 ) with a gain of about 15 dB was added. C7 was changed to $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and used to couple the output from the chip to the base of the added transistor, which uses the original preset gain control RVI as its collector load. In practice this will need to be turned almost fully up. Finally a simple zener diode voltage stabiliser was added to provide the sound circuit with a similar operating range as the camera itself. The sound circuil's current consumption is about 12 mA at 12 V .

## Construction

The Maplin PCB is very compact. So care is required when fitting the extra components to avoid short-circuits and to keep them within the overall height of the Maplin assembly - otherwise the module will not fit inside the camera's case.
I removed the old C7 then fitted Tr2's collector lead in the position that had been occupied by the old C7's negative lead. The new C7's negative lead was fitted in the position previously occupicd by the old C 7 's positive lead. The extra components are mounted off the PCB. C9, a radial type, and ZD1 were soldered betwcen pins 2 and 6 of the PCB. R9 was soldcred between pins 6 and 10 , with the latter isolated from the rest of the circuit by cutting the print track. The output coupling capacitor C 8 sits at the new phono output socket, on the rear panel (see Fig. 2).
It's important to test the modified circuit before fitting it in the camera. and to ensure that the joints on the print side of the PCB are 'low-profile', with no sharp spikes.

## Fitting the Module

It is essential that the camera is treated with great care, using anti-static precautions when its processor and image-sensor boards are handled.

I drilled a 3 mm diameter hole in the front, right-hand sidc of the case to let the sound through, then used epoxy resin to fix a small flexi-plastic sleeve ( 10 mm inside diameter, 6 mm long, cut from a phono plug) concentric with the hole, on the inside. This is a push fit for the electret microphone that comes with the Maplin kit.
A 6.5 mm hole was than punched in the aluminium rear connector panel. between the video output and the power jacks, to take a phono audio output socket. e.g. Maplin type YW06G.
The screened leads supplied with the kit were used for the microphone and output connections, with careful shrouding (for insulation) around the coupling capacitor C8. This is a radial type which is soldered direct to the centre tag of the added phono socket.
The PCB was stuck to the camera's top case screening plate, immediately behind the centre plastic fixing pillar, using three of the adhesive pads supplied with the Maplin kit. Align the PCB so that it sits across the screening plate, with RV1 closest to the pillar, and ensure that nothing shorts to the metal plate. See Fig. 2.
Make an insulator, $4 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$, from cardboard of the type used for visiting cards (or something similar). Punch a 6 mm hole in the insulator so that it will fit over the middle fixing pillar and completcly cover the top of


Fig. 2: Mounting the audio module behind the camera's processor PCB. The camera is depicted lying on its topside. The audio module's card insulator should cover it completely and be a tight fit on the pillar.
the audio PCB. This prevents short-circuits to the camera's video processor board. If you've got this right, the latter can be refitted without fouling the audio PCB though there's no room to spare!
Run thin black and red leads from pins P5 (chassis) and P10 (12V) on the audio board to the camera's 12 V supply. Carefully dress them, and the screened leads.

## Components required

Maplin LP98 preamplifier kit
Panel-mounting phono socket
C4 $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial
C6 1 nF ceramic
$\mathrm{C} 7 \quad 10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial
C8 $\quad 47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial
C9 $\quad 220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ radial
R6 $\quad 5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ miniature
R7 $\quad 47 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ miniature
R8 $\quad 180 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ miniature
R9 $220 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ miniature
Tr2 BC327
ZD1 BZY88C9V1
around the camera PCB's other (channel-section) screening shield. I would again emphasise the need for care in handling, and regard for ESD risks, while dealing with the camera boards.

## In Use

The added circuit works very well, the cost of the parts working out at about $£ 16$. The twin phono output sockets can be casily used with a VCR or TV scart connection or with an RF modulator (see Test Report last month for a suitable type).
As with all ALC-governed sound systems, the background noise rises in quiet surroundings while any very loud sound is followed by a second or so of complete silence as the AGC system recovers. Despite these points, the sound quality is as good as that with many a camcorder I've had on the bench. The data file with the Maplin kit tells you how to alter the ALC attack and decay times, but I found that the $20 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{sec}$ decay rate (set by R5) is fine for general use. If wind noise is a problem, the value of C 4 can be decreased from the suggested new one: this will suppress low frequencies at the expense of body in speech tones when the camera is used indoors.
Although I've had no need for this myself, it is possible that the use of filters and DC blocking capacitors, along with a compact RF modulator such as the Multiview type, would make it possible to achieve remote operation over long distances via a single coaxial cable - as is done with satellite LNBs.


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# Long-distance Television 

## Terrestrial DX and satellite TV conditions and reception, news from abroad and the story of wartime TV transmissions from Paris. Roger Bunney reports

Any ideas about the origin of this picture? Roy Carman, who received the signal via Orion 1 at 12.685GHz, would like to know more about it.

This year's Sporadic E season extended well into August: there were SpE openings on many days during the first two-three weeks of the month. The weather went from one extreme to another, with very hot, humid periods then days with torrential downpours, thunder and chilly evenings. As an early autumn seemed to be approaching, the leaves here in Romsey, Hants started to brown and fall. A hard winter to come pehaps? Whatever lies ahead, here's a brief summary of SpE reception during the month:

5/8/97 TVE (Spain) ch. E2. 8/8/97 TVE chs. E2-4.
10/8/97 TVE E2-4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3.
11/8/97 RTP E3; NRK (Norway) E2, 3; SVT (Sweden) E2
12/8/97 SVT E4; NRK E2; RAI (Italy) IA; Video (Italy)


## Satellite Reception

The EBU news feeds via Eutelsat II F 4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ are to change from the present analogue form with sound-in-syncs to digital form. This will increase the number of channels from seven to twenty. The NTL System 3000 will be used, with MPEG-2 encoding. The change has been on the cards for two and a half years. Now, it seems, the equipment has actually been ordered. I hope that a little plastic box that can cope with this, with phono sockets, will appear in due course.
There continue to be plenty of analogue news feeds. Most dramatic during the month were the live transmissions from Montserrat,
showing the smoking volcano: The SNG truck on the spot used uplinking via the PAS-3R satellite at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ for Sky News - several NTSC offerings were also seen. Watch out for colour bars with the identification "SIS 28 UKI-736" flashing in sequence with
"Montserrat for Sky News" and "SISLink Global Satellite Company".
I've been checking up on the ageing Eutelsat I F5 bird which is now in inclined orbit at around $25 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It carried numerous SIS feeds during August, including a rich variety of programme inserts for Central TV's evening magazine programme. The $11 \cdot 183 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal transponder is in regular use for Central's news and features.
Another old favourite that's very active is Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. During the early evening on August 18th this bird brought us shots of a massive gathering of media folk around Brooklyn Bridge, NY. A presidential-type cavalcade complete with police outriders and escort cars led to a zoom which revealed the Rolling Stones in a mid-Fifties Cadillac. We were at a press meeting to mark the "Riches to Babylon" Canadian/US tour. This was seen via the 11.54 GHz vertical transponder.

Various items, including the Backstreet Boys opening the Virgin Megastore in New York, were seen via Orion-1 Atlantic at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. On August 14th we had the BBC Plymouth UKI-231 SNG truck covering the Jersey Battle of Flowers - as ever on a Thursday

## afternoon along St. Helier's

 Esplanade.Julian Redwood (Christchurch) has recently bought a Nokia 9500S digital receiver and has been investigating its capabilities. He finds that digital sat-zapping is much more time consuming. It can take up to five minutes to program in a bit rate that's lower than the expected red menu $28 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, and the receiver won't remember this once it has been switched off. According to NZ contacts there are several versions of this receiver: the 9500 S VI. 63 can identify various transmission characteristics.
Roy Carmen (Sandown, Isle of Wight) mentions the many news feeds about the flooding in East Germany/West Poland, via DFSKopernikus 3 and 2 at $23 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ respectively. DFS- 2 is usually the more active satellite for sporting and news feeds, particularly during the early evening period, in the FSS and Telecom bands. Those who rise early, like Roy, were able to enjoy the GMTV morning entertainments from the beaches of South Spain via Intelsat K, courtesy of the UKI-76 Reuter TV Uplink. Signals were usually present by 0730 , with pretransmission rehersals. The unit moved to a new location each day.
John Locker (Wirral) draws attention to orbital position $16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, where the Cosmos 2054 satellite which downlinked live MIR pictures at $10.825 / 10.83 \mathrm{GHz}$ has been replaced by Altair-2. This new satellite has been reccived in Holland using a 1.2 m dish. But John saw nothing when, over a three-four week period, he made oceasional checks. It seems to be a matter of luck: it might just be worth a look should you pass by and can tune down that far - an Astra ID converter can be used. Apparently the satellite has a $1^{\circ}$ spot beam directed at Moscow also an $0.6^{\circ}$ inclined orbit. You might have better luck with the lottery!

## Terrestrial TV News

Hungary: A partnership between Pearson TV Group of the UK and CLT has been awarded a ten-year franchise to run a commercial TV service using the former MTV-2 channels. This will give it coverage of some 86 per cent of the ten million population. The service is due to start this autumn and will use the RTL-Klub logo.
New Zealand: The MTV-UK music channel is now being
transmitted across the country on channels previously used for the Horizon service. Initially the programme was a repeat of the UK version of MTV, but some changes to reflect local preferences have since been introduced.
France: Canal Plus is to launch a news channel next spring, via satellite with terrestrial inserts. UK: The Orange and One 2 One cellular radio networks have each been given two additional 5 MHz sections of bandwidth, bringing the total for each operator to 30 MHz .
The additional bandwidth is for the expansion of mobile and data networks over the next decade. Sri Lanka: Channel Nine Ltd. plans to start a Pay-TV service this December. The company intends to increase the service to an eventual thirty channels.
Ireland: The ERP of the Maghera/Gort ch. 1B transmitter has been reduced from 80 kW to 40 kW .
Lithuania: Most TV transmitting equipment is being replaced and many low-power (less than 10 kW ERP) VHF transmitters are moving to UHF
Spain: The $50-50.2 \mathrm{MHz}$ band has been allocated to Amateur use for an initial five year period, with restrictions near ch. E2 transmitter sites. Output powers of up to 10 W fed to a 6 dB gain aerial, with AM , CW or SSB operation, are permitted.

## The Netherlands

Various new transmitters and transmitter changes offer UHF DX potential. Details are as follows:

Friesland: The ERP of the Irnsum ch. E28 transmitter has been increased from 10 to 150 kW , with omnidirectional coverage.
Drenthe: Smilde is transmitting the Nozema service on ch. E25 at 250 kW ERP. The PM5544 test pattern is used, with the identification "TV Drenthe" at the top and "Nozema, Smilde K25" below.
Flevoland: TV Flevoland is to test on ch. E26 at 50 kW ERP shortly. Overijssel: TV Oost plans to use Hengelo ch. E36 at 50kW ERP and Zwollekerspel ch. E22 at 200 kW ERP.
Gronigen: TV Noord is to open a ch. E36 transmitter, ERP unknown. Zeeland: TV Zeeland is to use Goes ch. E54 at 50kW ERP. Gelderland: TV Gelderland plans to use Ruurlo ch. E40 at 50 kW ERP, Tiel ch. E24 at 50 kW ERP


Christian Man seen during a Dr Dish TV programme commenting on a recent edition of a well-known magazine. The programme is broadcast on the secorid Friday of each month via Kopernikus 2 (28-5 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ). Photo from John Locker.
and Arnhem ch. E58 at 32 kW ERP.

## Satellite News

The London satellite uplink


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Court, Winchester teleport to provide a 24 -hour service with short-term booking for international access. If you see the caption
"Tower Broadcast Centre", it’s simply BT (London) which has bought out Brightstar and is using the analogue transponders.
It seems that both Multicrypt and Simulcrypt scrambling will be used in Spain, the former by the government-backed Via Digital TV package which has yet to come into operation, the latter by Canal Satellite Digital which is already in operation with over 100,000
Spanish subscribers. The Antena 3 TV group has been bought out by the state-controlled but privatised Telefonica company.
The German Kirch and Premiere cable operators are to scrap the DF1 digital package, resolving another digital problem.
A new French sports channel is
being organised as an alternative to Eurosport. It's likely to be taken on by CanalSatellite next spring. A French channel for the elderly, Canal Soleil, should also open next spring.
The Indian govemment is to lift its DTH ban with the introduction of a Brodcasting Bill this winter. The Broadcasting Authority of India will be set up on January lst to administer mainland and overseas broadcasts to India.
In early July Roy Carman reported difficulty with reception of the Kurdish MED-TV channel via Eutelsat II F2 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}(10 \cdot 972 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical). It seems that the uplink was being jammed from the Turkish mainland (the service originates in and is uplinked from the UK). A complaint from Eutelsat seems to have resolved the problem. The MED-TV feed via Intelsat 603 at $34 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ wasn't affected.

> A digital test pattern received by John Locker via Intelsat $K$ of $21.5^{\circ}$ W. You see it only if you have the correct PID (Programme ID) value.
provider SISLink has signed a contract with Sky News to provide SNG services in the UK and overseas. NTL has recently opened a new control room at the Crawley

## Wartime TV

The Benelux DX Club, Holland, recently included in its bulletin an article by Michael Ockenden entitled "TV Pictures from Occupied Paris". It was based on a feature that originally appeared in After the Battle, a series of magazines which was published in the early/mid-Eighties. I'd like to establish contact with the author if anyone has details.
The original article was well researched and contained dramatic photographs - of Nazis operating a camera, the tuning signal from Paris, the studio in 1943 and 1985 and others originating in the UK.
The basic story is as follows. While the BBC's Alexandra Palace service was closed down on September 1st, 1939, the High Command in Berlin decided to reopen the German 441-line service on October 2nd (it had been closed on August 24th), the intention being to entertain and inform wounded German troups. In mid-1941 a decision to dismantle the Eiffel Tower TV transmitter and aerials, which were no longer in use, and take them back to Germany was countermanded by the German Military Propaganda Department, which wanted to start a TV service for German military hospitals and nursing homes in the Paris region. There was support from the Luftwaffe, which hoped that the wideband VHF transmissions would
interfere with the RAF's Gee navigation system. The Paris studio and transmitter were first brought into operation on January 1st 1942, with help from French POWs previously employed by French National Radio. Regular broadcasts started in May, running for four hours daily.
Early in July 1942 WRNS operators monitoring the VHF spectrum atop Beachy Head resolved signal information at 46 MHz . When the waveform of the strange signal was checked by Wing Commander George Kelsey and Squadron Leader Freddy Hunt, who had been active in TV before the war, at RAF no. 60 Signals Group it was confirmed as being a TV signal, from the Paris direction. Several 405-line receivers were acquired and modified to run at 441 lines, but interference from RAF navigation equipment at nearby sites swamped the TV signals.
A greatly improved aerial system was required to provide sharp pickup from Paris and reject other nearby interference. Flight Lieutenant Frank Brownless very rapidly designed a massive curtain array of suspended half-wave dipoles with a quarterwave spaced reflector screen, suspended between two 105 ft high wooden lattice masts spaced 150 ft apart. This provided a gain of 18 dBd , with a vertical beamwidth of $\pm 6^{\circ}$ at the -3 dB points.

The system was erected between July 21st-24th 1942 and provided excellent reception. It collapsed during a September gale, but the results obtained justified a more substantial replacement.
The Paris service was subsequently expanded, with films in the morning and variety, live drama and sports as available in the aftemoons and evenings. Two Telefunken cameras were used. Propaganda Kompagnien, Berlin supplied the all-important newsreels, with live German/French commentary added in the studio. There were some 1,400441 -line receivers in use locally, about 1,000 privately owned and 400 requisitioned for military service. Little was it realised that a group of avid viewers of Fernsehsender Paris was ensconsed at Beachy Head, where useful information was being obtained.
D day came on June 6th 1944, followed by a rapid advance. The Paris TV service closed on August 16th. But the transmitter was not, as ordered by Berlin, destroyed. Kurt Hinzmann, who had been in charge of the service (he had been pre-war head of German TV), was invited back to Paris in 1946 to advise on broadcasting.
There is no evidence today of wartime TV monitoring at Beachy Head, but it remains an intriguing story.

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## Reports from <br> Richard Flowerday Shane Humphrey Eugene Trundle Michael J. Cousins Stephen Webster Terry Lamoon Michael Maurice and Adrian Farnborough

## Panasonic NVHS1000

The customer complained about poor results from the AVI scart socket - the machine was uscd extensively for tape copying. He also mentioned that the standby light didn't come on when the VCR was switched off using the handset.

On test we found that AV2 operation worked perfectly, but the E-E signal via socket AV1 was very weak and grainy with loss of sync. The cause of the trouble was the input switching chip IC3901. whose AV1 input pin had developed a leak to chassis. Replacing this chip also restored normal operation of the standby LED - the chip has an always 12 V supply and a switched 12 V supply and had developed an internal leak of some $20 \Omega$ between the two.

As we've experienced the problem previously, it occurs to us that static from an external source can damage the chip. R.F.

## Panasonic NVG21

Occasional picture rolling was the complaint with this machine. When the fault occurred a band of noise would move slowly down the picture, which suggested that the control pulses were missing. This was confirmed by a scope check at TP2002 on the main PCB. So we turned our attention to the servo pack. The fault came and went when this was alternately heated and frozen. We eventually traced

# VCR Clinic 

the cause of the trouble to the $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ coupling capacitor C240. What would we do without freezer?! R.F.

## Panasonic NVHD605

There was a tape stuck in this machine and the error message H 02 was present in the front display. This indicates a capstan drive problem. Replacing the capstan motor's stator unit (part no. VEK5927) restored normal operation. S.H.

## Samsung V1611

One of these machines produced a blank, black screen when you tried to cither play a tape or view a TV channel via the VCR's tuner, the symptom being present with both RF and AV outputs. We found that the PC 12 V supply from the regulator had massive ripple on it. C6 $(2.200 \mu \mathrm{~F} .35 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 7(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V ) both looked very unhappy. They had dried out because of the heat from a nearby large heatsink. Two new capacitors restored the pictures.

Here are a couple of other faults we've had with these machines:
(1) Channel indicator and/or power light stays on when the machine is switched to standby. Transistor Q2 (KSA634H) short-circuit emitter-to-collector.
(2) Lines across the picture and distorted sound when using the machine's tuner. The PC 12 V supply tiad risen to about 17 V because the 12 V regulator IC 1 was faulty. S.H.

## Panasonic NVSD200 (K Deck)

We've seen the following symptoms several times since the warmer weather arrived: a stuck tape, sometimes with the error message F06 present in the front display. In almost every case the cause has been a 'warped' right-hand side
arm on the main shaft unit (part of the cassette housing mechanism). There is a tendancy for this to warp, particularly when the machine is used in high ambient temperatures. Replacing the main shaft unit (part no. VXP1339) usually restores normal operation. Apparently an improved part is now used in the K deck. S.H.

## Sanyo VHR135E

We've had several of these machines in with the same problem: intermittent loss of front-panel power and eject key operation. In every case the cause has been poor soldered joints at the pins of the connector (CN702) between the two front PCBs, TM1 and TM2. E.T.

## Broken Flaps

Although this hint relates specifically to the Amstrad Model VCR4700, it could apply to many other models in various brand ranges. When the control flap/door's latching spigot breaks off, the door keeps falling open. More often than not you find that the spigot is no longer available as a spare part.

I have overcome the problem by removing the flap and inserting one, two or three split plastic washers (of the type commonly used on decks) as necessary on the hinge shafts. They increase the friction. so that the flap is stiff enough to stay up when closed.

This hint is presented with pride: it won our "workshop bodge of the year"! competition for 1997. E.T.

## Tałung TVR634/734, Matsui VP9301 etc

When the little plastic spigot in the front left-hand corner of the deck becomes worn or broken there is excessive tape back tension. Various symptoms can arise. It's
part of the brake-release mechanism. E.T.

## JVC HRS5800

This S-VHS machine came via another dealer. It had a tape jammed inside. After extracting this and carrying out a timing reset I stripped down the mode switch and cleaned it. But when the machine was switched on again with no tape inserted it tried to eject then shut down. The machine wouldn't power up from the front control, but would come to life when the mains supply was switched off then on, with pulses briefly resetting the microcontroller chips.

The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to ribbon cable CN601, which connects the mechanism control to the deck board.
There was lack of continuity at pins 15,17 and 18 , with the data connections to the mode switch affected. Once good connections had been established the machine powered up normally.

When a signal was connected however there was no E-E sound (no, the machine was not set to simultaneous). The audio board is underneath, and when the bottom cover complete with 'power bulge' is removed it is very vulnerable. Resoldering a few dry-joints here finally restored normal operation. M.J.C.

## Amstrad VS 1000

This machine was dead. Unfortunately I don't have a circuit diagram, which made fault finding difficult. An investigation inside the power supply can revealed a blown mains fuse and a short-circuit STRD6008X chopper/regulator chip. On the secondary side of the chopper power supply there was a short-circuit 20 V zener diode.

If you are not familiar with a particular circuit, a comparison with a similar one and its faults can be helpful. With the Panasonic NVJ35, failure of the 20 V zener diode D1113 is usually caused by a $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor (C1114) going low in value. The Amstrad machine has two $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors on the primary side of the chopper circuit. They were both low in value. Replacements restored the machine to life.

This was not the end of the story however. When a satellite signal was connected the results were appalling, with weak sync and failure to decode encrypted channels. Inside the caged satellite board I found a number of blue-grey electrolytic capacitors which were all
either open-circuit or low in value. One of the offending capacitors was CA05 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which was mentioned in the January 1996 Satellite Notebook. M.J.C.

## Hitachi VTM840

There was a tape stuck in this machine. Its control panel buttons had little effect, and the standby and operate LEDs were illuminated at the same time. In addition the word 'test' was present in the clock display. One of the three keyboard leads to the LED panel was opencircuit, probably because of fatigue from the hinged control panel arrangement, and there were dryjoints at more than one ribbon connector socket to the main PCB. Fitting a new lead and reflowing the PCB connector joints restored normal operation. S.W.

## Matsui VP9401

The customer complained about occasional ripples on the playback picture. When the machine was tested, the symptom appeared after several hours' operation. On investigating the mechanism I noticed that the tension arm was bouncing. A slight touch settled it, and the ripples then disappeared. As the tension arm looked a little mucky I replaced it and reset the tension. This cured the problem. T.L.

## Sony SLV373

This machine would stop in rewind or fast forward. A check on the waveform in the reel sensor circuit showed that its amplitude was very low. New sensors restored the waveform to normal and cleared the fault. T.L.

## Toshiba V703B

There was no display though everything else worked correctly. I initially suspected the display itself, but then found that the -24.5 V supply was missing. A ZX10 device provides protection: it had gone opencircuit. T.L.

## Matsui VCP560I

This machine wouldn't accept a tape and the front LED was very dull. A check on the LT lines showed that the NO 6 V supply was missing. Regulator IC111 was faulty - a replacement restored normal operation. T.L.

## Aiwa HVG150

There were tape speed problems. You could see that the reels rotated sluggishly and were dragging. A check on the braking system
revealed that the sub-brake assembly was broken. It's situated under the cassette housing assembly. The replacement was inexpensive and restored normal operation. T.L.

## Ferguson FV68TX

This machine appeared to be dead but was actally tripping. The cause was CP11 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ which had dried up. A replacement restored normal power supply operation. M.M.

## JVC HRJ205

The customer complained about tape chewing. On inspection I found that although the idler turned when the capstan motor was rotated it didn't swing between the spools. The idler's retaining circlip had come off and the various bits were lying in the machine. 1 didn't want to chance refitting the parts to the old idler as new ones are readily available. A replacement restored normal operation. M.M.

## Panasonic NVG12

As this machine required a service the Panasonic VUD4103 maintenance kit was fitted. After doing this I found that there was a graunching noise and no drive when either rewind or fast forward was selected. So I stripped the gears on the underside. When the sliding gear was removed there was a lot of dirt and hair on the shaft. This prevented the gear from making contact with the idler gear. Cleaning out the muck, lubricating and reassembly cured the problem. M.M.

## Mitsubishi M16

This machine would occasionally refuse to accept a cassette. It would also, again very intermittently, go into standby after ejecting a cassette.

A new mode switch made no difference, but removing and then refitting the cassette housing cured the fault for quite a long time, providing a clue to the cause of the trouble. The start sensor Q571 lurks under the deck, just to the left of the mode switch. It was clearly dry= jointed. A.F.

## Mitsubishi HSB10/20

The symptom with one of these machines was severe playback colour dropouts. Fortunately for us an item we checked and replaced at an early stage in our proposed diagnostic investigation was the LA7331 chip IC6A0. This cleared the fault. A.F.


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## Answer to Test Case 419

## - see page 709 -

Several things determine the picture width in a TV set. The main factors are the HT voltage supplied to the line output stage and, with a $110^{\circ}$ set, the EW modulator circuit. In addition to providing compensation for geometric (pincushion) distortion, the EW modulator sets up the width. In this particular case the HT voltage had been checked and found to be correct. The EW correction drive circuit gave every sign of working correctly: but the presets had to be set at the ends of their ranges, suggesting that the cause of the problem lay elsewhere. What about the modulator circuit itself? TC had replaced the two diodes - which could hardly have been responsible for the fault symptoms - but had so far overlooked the associated tuning capacitors. This was the factor pinpointed by Sage.
During the line flyback, the line output stage is tuned to provide a half-cycle of oscillation. This lasts for about $12 \mu \mathrm{sec}$, the resonant frequency being at around 41.5 kHz . The half cycle drives the flyback and provides the pulse input to the EHT generating section of the line output stage. Tuning is provided by the capacitors associated with the EW modulator diodes (or a single capacitor in $90^{\circ}$ sets) and the load inductance in the stage. After the half cycle, the circuit is damped by the conduction of the diodes in the circuit.
The three capacitors that contribute to the tuning in this particular circuit are C555. C556 and C568. The main one, $\mathrm{C} 555(9 \cdot \mathrm{nF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV})$, had decreased in value somewhat. As a result, the amplitude of the flyback pulse and thus the EHT had increased. The tube's electron beams become 'stiffer' as the EHT rises, thus reducing the picture height as well as its width.
A new capacitor restored correct operation, enabling the presets to be set up normally.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Tatung Y2/Y2V Monitor Chassis

These VGA/SVGA chassis are used in a number of Tatung and various badged monitors. They have five operating modes, with line frequencies between $31.5-38 \mathrm{kHz}$ and frame frequencies between $55-$ 87 Hz . Depending on the mode, the sync pulses for both timebases may be positive- or negative-going. Russ Phillips describes the chassis and provides tips and guidance on servicing.

## Digital TV - Modulation

Time to come to grips with the essence of the new transmissions, the modulation techniques used. J. LeJeune takes us from Morse code to the very latest ways of transmitting signals. This makes it easier to get to understand the new systems - QAM, QPSK and COFDM.

## Surface-mounted Aluminium Electrolytics

Surface-mounted aluminium electrolytic capacitors play an important role in the compact PCBs used in camcorders and other modern equipment. They also give quite a lot of trouble. Nick Beer describes failure mechanisms and repair techniques, with notes on some models that are prone to this sort of fault.

## Test Reports

Steve Beeching tries out the JBS soldering station which is being marketed in the UK by Willow Vale. It's ideally suited to dealing with flatpack ICs and other modern components.
Mike Hancox reviews the new $180^{\circ}$ Satwalker horizon-to-horizon dish mount and finds it ideal for motorised systems.

## Repairing Remote Controls

While many remote control units are cheap throwaway itcms. some of those used with upmarket video equipment etc. are very expensive maybe $£ 80$ or so. This makes repair a feasible proposition. Chris Watton describes what can be done.

[^2]
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