THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE


SERVICING•VIDEO.SATELLITE•DEVELOPMENTS DECEMBER $1997 £ 2.50$

## Problems with

 surface-mounted electrolytics Digitad IV Modulation Techniques Semvicing: The Totung Y2 series mopifor chassisReppairing remote control handsets

Test Reports Satwalker JBC Desoldering station


Win $£ 1,000$ worth of Holday Vouchers by entering this simple competition.

Fancy a European break somewhere further afield? For your chance to go somewhere special with Philex, please read on.

All you have to do is enter below the 5 most popular original remotes you provide to your customers every day.

Then complete the tie-break sentence in no more than 12 words. If your 5 most popular remotes and tie-break answer match our panel's decision, you could be a winner. Final date for entries is 31 December 1997. Post, fax, or e-mail your answer to: Philex Remote Competition, at the address shown below. Good luck!

Make Model No. No.sold weekly
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Please complete the following sentence in no more than 12 words.
I use Philex replacement remote controls because.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Are you? 1. A Service Engineer
2. A Distributor $\square$ 3. An End User $\square$

| Position... |
| :---: |
| Company |
|  |

Post Code. $\qquad$
Daytime Tel:
Rules: 1. Only one prize will be oworded to volve in Vouchers of $£ 1,000$. 2.The iudges decision will be final. 3 . No correspondence will be entered into. 4.A Aull lisis of the rules is ovvilable on request to Philex. 5 . Winners nome will be published upon request 6 . Winner moy be required to help with fuvre promotional moterial. 7. The winner will be notified by post by 30 Apill 1998. 8. Only one enty per person. 9. The 5 remoles must not be part of the present replocement Philex ronge.


For over 14 years Philex has been at the forefront of providing high quality replacement remote controls for TV, VCR, and satellites. Our complete range offers solutions for nearly all your remote problems. Our latest
 catalogue has a comprehensive model cross reference and clear, detailed line drawings of all the remotes in our range. For further information, why not call the number below?

PHILEX PLC, 110-124 THE BROADWAY, WEST HENDON, LONDON NW9 7PP FAX: +44 (0) 1812020015 web site http://www.philex.com email: sales@philex.com

# CONTENTS 

December 1997

Teletopics ..... 82

The analogue TV switch off, latest on flat-screen displays and DVD technology and other news.

## Camcorner

Camcorder servicing hints and fault reports.

## Satellite Workshop

Jack Armstrong's column on satellite receiver servicing.

## Test Case 420

## Amstrad Tuning Modification

Martin Pickering, B.Eng., describes a simple way of increasing the tuning range with satellite receiver Models SRD510/520.

## Satellite Notebook 92 <br> Problems with satellite equipment and installations.

## Test Report:

The JBC Desoldering Station
94
Steve Beeching, I.Eng., on the problem of desoldering surface-mounted ICs and the solution provided by this station.


Repairing RC Handsets
Chris Watton on economic remote-control unit repairs.

## Test Report: The Satwalker $180^{\circ} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ Mount

Mike Hancox finds that the Satwalker $180^{\circ}$ horizon-tohorizon dish mount offers several advantages including silent operation and simple fitting.


Photography Mark Swallow

## Surface-mounted Aluminium Electrolytics

Nick Beer on the problems that these troublesome components cause, repair procedures and sources. With notes on some models that are particularly prone to leaky electrolytic faults.

## What a Life! 104 <br> A fuse-blowing VCR and mystery phone calls plague

 Donald Bullock.TV Fault Finding
Letters
Help Wanted ..... 123
VCR Clinic ..... 124

## Monitor Servicing: The Tatung Y2/Y2V Chassis <br> 126

Russ Phillips on the circuitry used in these popular monitor chassis and the faults you might encounter. Circuit descriptions include the power management system.

## Introduction to Digital TV

J. LeJeune describes the modulation techniques used for digital satellite, terrestrial off-air and cable TV, and explains why different systems are used.

## Long-distance Television

134
Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception, news from abroad, and the saga of obtaining planning permission for a second dish. Roger Bunney reports.

Next Month in Television

## Editor

John A. Reddihough
Production Editor
Tessa Winford

Consultant Editor
Martin Eccles
Publishing Director
Susan Downey

## Advertisement

## Manager

Kate Hale
$0181-6523076$

## Advertisement

## Sales Executive

Pat Bunce
$0181-6528339$
Fax 0181-652 8931

## Editorial Office

$0181-6528120$
Fax 0181-652 8956
Note that we are unable to answer technical queries over the telephone and cannot provide information on spares other than that given in our Spares Guide.


# OF SPARES 

Authorised Spares and Accessories Distributors for:

| - Sharp | - Pace |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Philips | - Nokia |
| - JVC | - Matsui |
| - Grundig | - Ferguson |
| - Tatung | - Saisho |

Genuine manufacturers' parts available for many other premium brands.

## Sound and Security Division

Distributors for:

| - Adastra | - Goodmans |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Altai | - Inkel |
| - Aiphone | - Jamo |
| - Audio Technica | - Millbank |
| - Audix | - Next Two |
| - Baldwin-Boxall | - Philips |
| - Bose | - Secure Care |
| - Computar | - Shure |
| - Domineye | - TOA |
| - Eagle | - Trantec |
| - ERL | - Univox |

# If it takes three men four days 

Maths has never been my strong point, to put it mildly. It all started at school, when I was presented with this book which had rows of apples, green ones. You had to count them and enter the total at the righthand side. This was soon mastered. Then subtraction came. How can you take one apple from another? Are there negative apples, sort of anti-apples, and what do they do to your everyday ones? One had to think of them as being in a basket, with some being removed and set aside. This approach is of limited usefulness however. Multiplication and division followed, which meant further problems.
Then, one day, a maths master presented us with a problem we were supposed to be able to answer. If it took three men four days to dig a trench 200 yards long, how long would it take seven men to dig a trench 350 yards long? Or something like that. A dirty, underhand question to ask I'd say. Anyway I sat there, puzzled. I had this picture of the three men, in their cloth caps etc. One was resting on his shovel, lighting a fag. Another was rummaging around looking for something he'd dropped. The third, if I recall correctly, was opening his sandwiches and pouring a mug of tea (not at the same time, you understand). How was I supposed to know how long it would take them or the other lot to do anything at all?
After a while there were stirrings in the class. Someone had an answer! Then others. Some were actually correct. Meanwhile I sat there flummoxed. A vital piece of information was missing. Did the diggers all put in the same amount of work? We'd not been told that. Some must have inferred that they did, which is illogical, since it was not implicit in the question as
asked. So what we should have been asked is "given that a digger removes a set amount of earth a day . . ." But that was not the end of the matter. Oh no.
While excavating a trench, you might well come across an obstacle which would involve digging beneath or around it. That would take extra time. And you couldn't assume that the length of the trench to be dug would consist of the same type of material throughout. Some sections would probably be harder to dig than others. So the question should have been "given that a digger removes a set amount of earth a day, and that the earth is of given consistency and there are no unforeseen obstacles . . ."
What about the weather? Trenches are generally dug outdoors. Suppose there was a downpour? You'd have to stop digging, then maybe take steps to remove the water from the trench. Get buckets and so on. After all you are digging a trench, not a canal or a river. I had assumed that pipelaying was the object of the exercise, or maybe digging foundations. You don't dig a trench for the sake of it, unless, perhaps, you are a maths master.
Suppose one of our diggers broke his spade? It happens. He might have had to wait a day for a replacement. Done a bit of tidying up perhaps. This would have affected the outcome.
There are possibly other factors that might have affected how things went, making a comparison between our first gang of three diggers and the second of seven difficult to assess. But of course you weren't supposed to be looking at things in this sort of way in a maths class.
There is a little moral in this: that there are different ways of doing things and
different types of learning. In electronics for example you could concentrate on network calculations and other such delights, or perhaps on component failure mechanisms say. Quite different matters. To be competent in the electronics field you need to know a bit about both of course. But there is learning to pass exams, which is based on the theory that someone at some time thought relevant to the curriculum concerned. And there's learning how to cope with everyday problems, which is what our NVQs are supposed to be all about. In both cases it's difficult for education authorities to get the right balance of what to include.
It is also difficult to know what to keep in a syllabus. We don't need to know much about valves now, except for the CRT. What about tuned circuits, which could once occupy a lot of time? Since little bits of resonant ceramic or a sur-face-wave acoustic filter will do most of what we might want, it is hardly necessary to have a detailed knowledge of resonant circuit theory. But at least, in electronics, we don't have to worry about men digging trenches!
If you want to know in which way your mind tends to work, try the famous butter test. The question is: how many sides are there to a pack of butter? Some of us will concentrate on the butter, thinking of a yellow pack, then counting the sides. Or maybe we'd see a silver or gold pack, with Wheelbarrow or something written on it. Others realise straight away that the butter is irrelevant. The pack is a cube, and a cube has six sides. Forget the butter! For those of us who can't, life can be perplexing. I wonder who makes the better diagnostician?

## COPYRIGHT

© Reed Business Information Ltd., 1997. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publishers.
All reasonable precautions are taken by Television to ensure that the advice and data published are reliable. We cannot however guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

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

## INDEXES AND BINDERS

Indexes for Vols. 38 to 46 are available at $£ 3.50$ each from SoftCopy Ltd., who can also supply an eight-year consolidated index on computer disc. For further details see page 138.
Binders that hold twelve issues of Television are available for $£ 6.50$ each from Television Binders, 78 Whalley Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn BB1 9LF. Make cheques payable to "Television Binders".

## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues are available at $£ 3.00$ each. For further details see box on page 97.

## SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES

| Telephone: | 01444445566 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fax: | 01444445447 |
| Credit card orders: | 01622778000 |

Credit card orders:
01622778000
Address: Television, Subscriptions Dept, PO Box 302,
Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3YY, UK.
Make cheques payable to: Television
Subscription rates: UK
Airmail Eire $£ 30.00$ per year
Airmail Eire
Airmail Europe
Airmail Rest of World
£ 34.00 per year
$£ 43.00$ per year
£56.00 per year

## NEWSTRADE ENQUIRIES

Distributed by MarketForce
Telephone:
01712617704
WEB SITE
For a full list of RBI magazines:
http//www.reedbusiness.com
ISSN 0032-647X

REED
RUSINESS
INFORMATION



32 Temple Streef, Wolverhampton, WV2 4AN, UK Tele +44 (0) 1902773122 Fax +44 (0) 190229052

# htfp://www.teleparf.co.uk 

Possibly a FIRST AGAIN, you can search our www site for video spares, semiconductors, remote controls, satelite gear, line output transformers and CCTV components. Its simple and will only cost the price of a local call. You can order parts, enquire about parts, or simply send a message. All at the cost of a local call. If you don't have the gear to access the internet get straight in touch with your local computer supplier or ask us for 2 fact sheet.

##  Economic supply TV \& Video paris werty werer Fast

COur experienced staff WANT WNTT WANT to help you We can give you an instant answer from our database which contains over 100,000 references and we can give that answer IN SECONDS

- If we can't find it inmediately, we wu FIASSLE \& HLASSLE our suppller, HLASSLE the manufacturer. We will make phone call after phone call, and Fax atter Fax on your behalf. WE WILLDO ALL THISTORYOU. We do lt wilingly and for EREE YOU NEED ECCONONMIC I?

| 1 N 4001 | 0.03 | $2 \mathrm{SC2274}$ | 0.35 | AAI 19 | 0.36 | BC557 | 0.09 | BT151500R | 1.12 | B2X6122 | 0.19 | MAX232CPE | 4.70 | TA7281P | 3.20 | TDA3654Q | 2.82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1N4002 | 0.04 | 2 SC 2335 | 1.12 | AC127 | 0.71 | BC5578 | 0.18 | BT151800R | 1.15 | BZX612V4 | 0.07 | MC13002P | 7.69 | TA7698AP | 5.97 | TDA4500 | 4.66 |
| 1N4003 | 0.03 | 2SC2458 | 0.84 | AD162 | 0.96 | BC5588 | 0.18 | Bu208A | 1.46 | BZX6133 | 0.19 | MC7812CT | 0.77 | TA7778P | 5.11 | TDA4501H | 9.57 |
| 1N4004 | 0.11 | 2 SC 2482 | 0.35 | AF127 | 2.48 | BC558C | 0.09 | BU208D | 1.61 | BZX6136 | 0.19 | MJ15003 | 2.23 | TA8205AH | 4.50 | TDA4503 | 4.00 |
| 1N4005 | 0.06 | 2SC2570A | 0.38 | AN5265 | 1.76 | BC5598 | 0.14 | BU2508AF | 1.58 | BZX613V9 | 0.14 | MJ2955 | 0.77 | TA8210AH | 0.00 | TDA4505E | 7.35 |
| 1N4006 | 0.06 | 2SC2655 | 0.31 | AN5512 | 1.76 | BC560C | 0.11 | BU2508DF | 1.58 | BZX615V6 | 0.11 | MJ802 | 2.91 | TA8210H | 4.79 | TDA4505M | 11.97 |
| 1N4007 | 0.04 | $2 \mathrm{SC2705}$ | 0.35 | AN5515 | 2.79 | BC635 | 0.23 | BU326A | 1.36 | B2X6168 | 0.11 | MJE13005 | 0.86 | TA821 5H | 4.96 | TDA4510 | 2.74 |
| 1N4148 | 0.06 | 2SC2785 | 0.36 | AN5521 | 1.66 | BC636 | 0.14 | Bu406 | 0.69 | B2X616V2 | 0.11 | MJE18004 | 2.05 | TA8216H | 8.01 | TDA4580 | 10.05 |
| 1N5062 | 0.14 | 2SC3225 | 0.60 | AN5601K | 9.74 | BC637 | 0.11 | BU426A | 0.86 | B2X616V8 | 0.19 | MJE3055T | 0.45 | TA8221H | 0.00 | TDA4600 | 2.14 |
| 1N5401 | 0.14 | 2 SC 3330 | 0.52 | AN7171K | 5.56 | BC639 | 0.21 | BU500 | 1.41 | B2X617V5 | 0.09 | M. 340 | 0.45 | TA8403K | 2.31 | TDA4600/2/3 | 2.82 |
| 1N5402 | 0.14 | 2SC3400 | 0.17 | AN7190K | 11.11 | BC640 | 0.11 | BU500s | 2.05 | BZX618V2 | 0.19 | M.F18004 | 2.05 | TA8427K | 3.76 | TDA4601 | 1.46 |
| 1N5404 | 0.13 | 2 SC3423 | 0.60 | BA157 | 0.09 | BC8468 | 0.52 | BU508A | 1.29 | B2X619V1 | 0.09 | MJF18204 | 6.07 | TA8718N | 7.69 | TDA4601D | 1.46 |
| 1N5408 | 0.09 | 2 SC369 | 0.06 | BA158 | 0.07 | 8C8488 | 0.35 | BU508AF | 1.32 | BzX61C22V | 0.11 | M N 650 | 1.71 | TA8739P | 6.01 | TDA4605 | 4.10 |
| 1N6263 | 0.20 | 2SC3807 | 0.91 | BA159 | 0.11 | BC848C | 0.41 | BU508APH | 1.99 | BZX7910 | 0.30 | MPSA06 | 0.35 | TAA550B | 0.31 | TDA46052 | 1.97 |
| 1 N 914 | 0.02 | $2 \mathrm{SC3953}$ | 0.72 | BA39108 | 6.99 | BC8568 | 0.21 | BU508D | 1.56 | BLX7912 | 0.11 | MPSA13 | 0.18 | TBA120S | 0.89 | TDA4950 | 1.76 |
| 1544 | 0.11 | $2 \mathrm{SC4517}$ A | 3.14 | BA5406 | 2.14 | BC858C | 0.19 | BU508DF | 1.88 | B2X7936 | 0.10 | MPSA63 | 0.18 | TBAL20U | 0.47 | TDA7240A | 2.57 |
| 2N2222A | 0.23 | $2 \mathrm{SC458}$ | 0.18 | BA5412 | 2.48 | BC875 | 0.33 | BU508V | 2.40 | B2X793v9 | 0.09 | MPSA93 | 0.11 | TBA820M | 0.35 | TDA8138 | 3.59 |
| 2N3055 | 0.50 | $2 \mathrm{SC4742}$ | 5.11 | BA6209 | 1.18 | BD131 | 0.26 | BU536 | 1.65 | BZX795v6 | 0.09 | MR856 | 0.11 | TDA1013A | 1.56 | TDA8140 | 4.62 |
| 2N3055H | 1.29 | 2SC4769 | 4.02 | BA6209N | 1.27 | BD132 | 0.26 | BU806 | 1.03 | BZX796v2 | 0.08 | NE555 | 1.03 | TDA1015 | 1.37 | TDA8145 | 1.97 |
| 2N3773 | 1.52 | 2SC536 | 0.30 | BA62198 | 1.76 | 80137 | 0.46 | Bu908 | 1.68 | B2X79C33 | 0.11 | NE555N | 0.43 | TDA1035T | 4.27 | TDA8170 | 4.70 |
| 2N3904 | 0.32 | $2 \mathrm{SC945}$ | 0.11 | BA6222 | 1.70 | BD139 | 0.31 | BUH515D | 2.14 | B2X79C5v1 | 0.11 | P600A | 0.33 | TDA1044 | 1.43 | TDA8172 | 2.65 |
| 2N4401 | 0.11 | 2SD1207 | 0.57 | BA6247 | 1.95 | BD140 | 0.24 | BUK444500B | 2.40 | BZX853v9 | 0.11 | PGKE130A | 2.55 | TDA1060 | 1.08 | TDA8175 | 6.41 |
| 2N555 | 0.12 | 2SD1246 | 0.30 | BAT43 | 0.52 | BD233 | 0.23 | BUL54AR | 1.27 | BZY8812 | 0.09 | P6KE180A | 4.65 | TDA1085C | 2.74 | TDA8178FS | 5.95 |
| 2SA1013 | 0.35 | 2SD1275 | 1.41 | BAT85 | 0.96 | BD234 | 0.36 | BUT11 | 0.65 | BZY882V7 | 0.23 | PIC16C8404S | 504.50 | TDA1170 | 1.82 | TDA8180 | 4.87 |
| 2SA1015 | 0.11 | 2SD1276 | 1.39 | BAV21 | 0.21 | 80237 | 0.31 | BUTIIA | 0.95 | B2Y883v0 | 0.11 | R2KL | 0.77 | TDA1170N | 2.57 | TDA8190 | 3.59 |
| 2SA1020 | 0.44 | 2SD1292 | 0.64 | BAX14 | 0.17 | BD238 | 0.24 | BUTIIAF | 1.18 | B2Y884V7 | 0.09 | R2M | 0.84 | TDA1170S | 2.05 | TDA83500 | 5.56 |
| 2SA1029 | 0.26 | 2SD1330 | 0.31 | BC107B | 0.20 | BD243 | 0.45 | BUT12A | 1.17 | BZY885V1 | 0.13 | R4050 | 3.04 | TDA1180P | 2.48 | TDA8380 | 2.53 |
| 2SA1048 | 0.19 | 2SD1397 | 2.31 | BC108 | 0.24 | BD243A | 0.60 | BUTI2AF | 1.87 | BZY88C12V | 0.09 | REGBABYIO | 13.00 | TDA1516Q | 3.59 | TDA9503 | 2.13 |
| 2SA1145 | 0.36 | 2SD1398 | 2.14 | BC109A | 0.00 | BD243C | 0.44 | BUT18AF | 1.37 | CD4001 | 0.24 | RG2 | 0.64 | TDA1518Q | 4.27 | TEA1039 | 2.11 |
| 2SA1286 | 0.60 | 2SD1425 | 3.51 | BC141 | 0.36 | BD244A | 0.34 | BUT56A | 1.19 | CD4017 | 0.47 | RGP1OG | 0.26 | TDA1519A | 2.74 | teazol8a | 2.29 |
| 2SA1370 | 0.43 | 2SD1427 | 2.91 | BC147A | 0.24 | BD244C | 0.43 | BUV48A | 1.97 | CD4049 | 0.35 | RGP15G | 0.33 | TDA1520B | 4.50 | TEA2029C | 7.04 |
| 2SA1706 | 0.50 | 2SD1432 | 5.04 | BC148A | 0.35 | BD245C | 0.94 | BUWIIA | 1.32 | C04052 | 0.29 | RGP15J | 0.17 | TDA1524A | 7.52 | teazo31A | 4.26 |
| 2SA733 | 0.18 | 2SD1439 | 5.86 | BC1488 | 0.11 | BD433 | 0.29 | BUW41B | 1.39 | CD4053 | 0.61 | RGP15M | 0.44 | TDA1553Q | 4.79 | TEA2164 | 3.40 |
| 2SA872A | 6.10 | 2SD1441 | 5.98 | BC1588 | 0.12 | BD434 | 0.31 | BUW84 | 1.03 | CNX62A | 1.29 | RGP30M | 0.30 | TDA15540 | 8.12 | TEA2260 | 2.48 |
| 2SA933 | 0.36 | 2SD1453 | 3.85 | BC168 | 0.04 | B0436 | 0.52 | BUX84 | 1.03 | CNX82A | 2.10 | S2000A | 2.57 | TDA15570 | 4.23 | TEA2261 | 3.68 |
| 2SA940 | 0.82 | 2SD1497 | 4.74 | BC182 | 0.14 | B0437 | 0.52 | BUZ71A | 1.03 | CNX83A | 2.55 | S200043 | 3.59 | TDA15580 | 7.69 | TEA5101A | 6.48 |
| 2SA950 | 0.18 | 2SDI541 | 4.96 | BC182L | 0.14 | BD438 | 0.38 | BUZ80 | 3.52 | CNY758 | 0.52 | S2000AF | 1.46 | TDA1670A | 2.98 | TIC106D | 0.82 |
| 2SA966 | 0.41 | 2SD1548 | 5.95 | BC184A | 0.12 | BD681 | 0.47 | BUZ80A | 4.15 | DTAl14ES | 0.31 | S2055AF | 3.74 | TDA1675A | 3.85 | TIC246D | 1.54 |
| 2 SA992 | 0.31 | 2SD1554 | 3.25 | BC184L | 0.06 | B0826 | 0.43 | BUZ90A | 3.40 | DTC124ES | 0.77 | SAA129302 | 10.37 | TDA1904 | 1.63 | TICP106D | 0.60 |
| 2SB1010 | 0.35 | 2SD1555 | 2.65 | BC187 | 0.47 | BD839 | 0.57 | Buz90af | 3.30 | DTCL44ES | 0.19 | SAB3035 | 1.71 | TDA1908A | 5.61 | TIP110 | 0.35 |
| 2SB1066 | 0.82 | 2SD1556 | 5.11 | BC212 | 0.09 | BD901 | 0.52 | BY127 | 0.18 | FR605 | 1.90 | SG264A | 12.88 | TDA2002 | 1.12 | TP112H | 0.77 |
| 2SB1143 | 0.77 | 2SD1651 | 2.38 | BC2128 | 0.19 | B0902 | 0.60 | BY133 | 0.08 | FXT749 | 0.43 | SGSIF344 | 10.70 | TDA2005 | 1.83 | TP120 | 0.40 |
| 2SB1243 | 0.60 | 2SD1858 | 0.43 | BC212L | 0.18 | BD911 | 0.52 | BY206 | 0.20 | HA13001 | 3.85 | SL1430 | 1.92 | TDA2006 | 1.06 | TIP122 | 0.40 |
| 258560 | 0.43 | 2SD1877 | 2.14 | BC237 | 0.12 | BDT64C | 1.18 | BY227 | 0.13 | HA13119 | 2.05 | SL1431 | 2.82 | TDA2030H | 0.91 | TIP2955 | 0.89 |
| 2 S8643 | 0.29 | 2SD1878 | 2.63 | BC2378 | 0.19 | BDT65C | 1.68 | BY228 | 0.26 | HA13151 | 13.20 | SN74141N | 0.17 | TDA2030V | 1.46 | TIP29E | 0.77 |
| 2S8647 | 0.57 | 2SD1879 | 3.16 | BC238 | 0.11 | BF194 | 0.22 | BY2291000 | 1.31 | HA51338SP3 | 7.69 | STK413211 | 10.00 | TDA2050 | 4.56 | TIP3055 | 1.08 |
| 2S8649A ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 0.77 | 2SD1884 | 3.35 | BC2388 | 0.16 | BF195 | 0.07 | BY255 | 0.14 | HM6251 | 14.32 | STK414111 | 10.23 | TDA2270 | 12.08 | TIP31A | 0.36 |
| 2S8688 | 1.61 | 2SD1887 | 3.56 | BC307 | 0.06 | BF197 | 0.18 | BY299 | 0.18 | [CH28: | 0.26 | STK4142ı | 9.40 | TDA2540 | 1.29 | ${ }_{T T P 325}$ | 0.40 |
| 2S8698 | 0.35 | 2SD288 | 0.85 | BC3078 | 0.15 | BF199 | 0.18 | BY397 | 0.20 | $1 \mathrm{R9594}$ | 15.79 | STK4152II | 10.95 | TDA541 | 1.12 | TP356 | 1.82 |
| 2S8716 | 0.43 | 2SD350A | 1.97 | BC308 | 0.09 | BF258 | 0.04 | BY398 | 0.16 | IRFBC40 | 5.98 | STK419211 | 14.64 | DA2578 | 3.45 | TiP4ic | 0.65 |
| 2S8772 | 0.50 | 2SD381 | 1.66 | BC308A | 0.09 | BF420 | 0.21 | BY399 | 0.12 | KIA6210AH | 6.15 | STK5332 | 2.82 | tDa2578A | 3.20 | 17 PL 76 | 0.52 |
| 2SB774 | 1.61 | 2SD400 | 0.34 | BC308C | 0.26 | BF421 | 0.24 | BY448 | 0.30 | La4270 | 2.73 | STK5342 | 4.07 | TDA2579A | 4.91 | TPL761A | 1.85 |
| 2S8891 | 0.60 | 2SD401A | 0.77 | BC3098 | 0.10 | BF422 | 0.19 | BYD 145 | 0.35 | La4280 | 3.12 | STK5372H | 6.84 | TDA25810 | 2.57 | TIPL791a | 1.25 |
| 2S8892 | 0.35 | 2SD468 | 0.28 | BC327 | 0.10 | BF423 | 0.14 | BYO33D | 0.12 | L44282 | 5.11 | STK5421 | 9.52 | TA2593 | 3.85 | TMP47ca | 1.03 |
| 2SC1008 | 0.24 | 2SD667 | 0.38 | BC328 | 0.14 | BF459 | 0.43 | BYD33J | 0.16 | LA4445 | 3.45 | STK5481 | 8.12 | TDA2593 | 1.12 | TMP47C432A | 488189 |
| 2 SCl 124 | 0.48 | 2SD669A | 0.64 | BC337 | 0.14 | BF471 | 0.37 | BYD33M | 0.26 | LA4460 | 2.50 | STK7253 | 7.69 | TDA26611A | 7.69 | TMP47C434N | +15537 |
| 2SC1318 | 0.19 | 2SD718 | 1.90 | BC338 | 0.06 | BF487 | 0.57 | EY10-40 | 2.55 | LA4700 | 4.27 | STK7308 | 6.41 | TDA2611A | 0.64 | TMP4JC434N |  |
| 2 SC 1473 | 0.21 | 2SD756 | 0.47 | BC368 | 0.18 | BF491 | 0.41 | BY95B | 0.21 | LA5324 | 2.05 | STK7348 | 5.74 | TDA2653A | 1.32 | TMP47C434N | +15555 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1573}$ | 0.52 | 2SD8378 | 1.12 | BC369 | 0.18 | BF494 | 0.12 | BYV95C | 0.28 | LA6510 | 2.94 | STR11006 | 7.37 | TDA2653A | 4.70 | TMP47C434 | N355 |
| 2SC1675 | 0.14 | 2S0856 | 0.79 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF759 | 0.38 | BY96D | 0.27 | La7830 | 1.88 | STR4211 | 9.40 | TDA3330 | 2.05 | TP12732 | 16.63 |
| 2SC1685 | 0.21 | 2 SD882 | 0.43 | BC546A | 0.11 | BF869 | 0.38 | BY96E | 0.53 | LA7832 | 2.40 | STR50020 | 9.38 | TDA3505 | 2.40 | U28998 | 3.40 |
| 2SC1740 | 0.16 | 2SD898B | 6.41 | BC546B | 0.12 | BF871 | 0.41 | BYW56 | 0.31 | LA7835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 | 1.46 |
| 2SC1815Y | 0.11 | 2 S0965 | 0.67 | BC547 | 0.11 | BF959 | 0.18 | BYW95C | 0.21 | LA7837 | 4.19 | STR50103A | 5.56 | TDA3561A | 3.85 | UC3844 | 1.20 |
| 2SC2001 | 0.23 | 2SD965R | 1.05 | BC547A | 0.04 | BF960 | 0.30 | BYW96E | 0.50 | LC7132 | 4.70 | STR54041 | 5.15 | TDA3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| 2SC2023 | 3.18 | 2SK1117 | 3.40 | BC5478 | 0.11 | BF970 | 0.43 | BYX55600 | 0.23 | LED3G | 0.10 | STR5412 | 4.02 | TDA3565 | 2.74 | UPC1318AV | 3.85 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2073}$ | 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 | BC548A | 0.11 | BFY51 | 0.39 | BZV85C5v1 | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA3576B | 10.31 | UPC1378H | 1.71 |
| 2SC2120 | 0.23 | 7407 | 0.69 | BC5488 | 0.06 | BR100 | 0.18 | BZX6110 | 0.16 | LM317T | 1.29 | STR6020 | 6.07 | TDA3592A | 4.60 | UPC1394C | 1.92 |
| 2SC2229 | 0.31 | 74 HCO 4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BR103 | 0.62 | BZX6111 | 0.10 | LM324N | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | UPC1488K | 2.99 |
| 2SC2230 | 0.55 | 7805 | 0.78 | BC5498 | 0.11 | BRX44 | 1.02 | B2X6112 | 0.13 | LM339N | 0.50 | STRD4420 | 10.64 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | UPC1498H | 2.31 |
| 2SC2235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | BC550B | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | BZX61120 | 0.28 | M49481 | 11.85 | T9053v | 1.35 | TDA3653B | 1.54 | UPC574, | 0.86 |
| 2SC2236 | 0.36 | 7809 | 0.69 | BC550C | 0.09 | BRY55 | 0.28 | BZX6113 | 0.11 | M5218L | 0.69 | T9064V | 1.87 | TDA3653C | 2.82 | X2402P | 5.78 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2240}$ | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | BC556A | 0.11 | BSX20 | 0.35 | B7X6116 | 0.19 | M54544L | 2.04 | TA7120P | 0.66 | TDA3653CQ | 2.57 | 2TK33B | 0.28 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2271}$ | 0.67 | 78.05 | 0.35 | BC556B | 0.14 | BT139600 | 1.29 | BZX6120 | 0.19 | M58655P | 4.96 | TA7280P | 2.74 | tDA3654 | 1.44 | 2TX650 | 0.51 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TELETOPICS

## The Analogue TV Switch Off

Details of a report being prepared for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport by research consultancy Nera on the costs involved in an analogue TV signal switch off in either five, ten or fifteen years are expected to be published shortly. A consultation paper will be published at the same time, to enable consumer groups and industry bodies to contribute to the discussion on when to switch the signals off.

Television companies involved in the launch of digital terrestrial TV (DTT) next year would like the government to announce a firm date for the end of analogue TV as soon as possible. When the switch off occurs, viewers will have to buy a digital TV set or a
digital set-top adaptor - the government does not want to get involved in any sort of digital TV equipment subsidy. It is hoped that the announcement of a firm date will encourage viewers to buy more expensive digital TV sets when their present analogue ones need replacement. Public uncertainty could have an adverse effect on trade by postponing buying decisions.

The start of DTT next year has already been delayed as a result of the ITV deferring the award of licences. Instead of a July launch, in time for the 1998 World Cup, October is now the most likely date for the start of DTT. British Digital Broadcasting is still drawing up digital receiver/set-top
box specifications for manufacturers. Meanwhile European broadcasters, technology groups and regulators have agreed to work on a single set-top box standard that will cover the TV signal, interactive multimedia services and the internet. The aim is to produce a reference design with a common application programming interface (API), electronic programme guide (EPG) and a common interface for conditional access (CA).

The US government announced earlier this year that analogue TV transmissions would end in nine years' time. Since then however Congress has attached a number of conditions that could delay the switch off.

## Flat-screen Displays

There have been a number of flatscreen display developments recently. Sony, Philips and Sharp have jointly developed a 42in., wideviewing angle, flat-panel display that uses Plasma Addressed Liquid Crystal (PALC) technology. It has an active-matrix LCD with Axially Symmetric-aligned Microcell mode (ASM) technology. The latter increases the viewing angle without affecting the contrast - by aligning the liquid-crystal material to each pixel in an axially-symmetrical
manner. The display has 16 -bit colour resolution ( 16.77 million colours), a 16:9 aspect ratio, a contrast ratio of $100: 1$ and a viewing angle of $140^{\circ}$. There is no information yet on when a commercial version of the display will become available.

NEC has brought into production a 50 in . plasma display (see picture) that's intended for the highdefinition TV market. The Hi-Vision PlasmaX panel, which has a onemillion pixel capability, will go on

Designed by renowned Japanese interior designer Motomi Kawakami the first "Hi-Vision" high-definition PlasmaX television is also the world's slimmest. Pixel pitch has been reduced from 1.08 to 0.81 mm : over a million pixels are displayed. Compared to the previous PlasmaX, which was announced last February, this latest model is 10 mm slimmer at $\mathbf{8 9 m m}$.
sale in Japan next February to coincide with the HDTV coverage of the Nagano Winter Olympic Games. Sets that use the display are likely to cost around 2.7 m yen (some £13,000).

Hitachi has developed a 41 in . colour plasma display that's aimed at the business market. It has a contrast ratio of $300: 1$ and a viewing angle of $160^{\circ}$. Weight is 37 kg , with a built in power supply but not including the stand. There are no price details.

Toshiba has announced the world's first $12 \cdot 1 \mathrm{in}$. thin-film transistor (TFT) LCD panel that uses low-temperature polysilicon technology. This enables the drivers to be formed directly on the LCD substrate, reducing the component count by up to 40 per cent in comparison with a typical amorphous silicon TFT LCD. Production of the new display is likely to start towards the end of 1998.

Samsung has produced the world's first 30 in . single-glass UXGA TFT LCD panel. Its UXGA resolution is $1,600 \times 1,200$ (red, green, blue). Weight is 4.5 kg , thickness 4.5 cm , power consumption 45W. Samsung sees it as a competitor to large plasma displays and says that the technology could stretch to 40 in .

## DVD Technology

The DVD Forum, led by Toshiba, Matsushita and Hitachi, has demonstrated DVD-R (write once) and DVD-RAM (rewritable) discs and drives and published fresh specifications. The DVD-R disc, which is intended mainly for data archiving, has a capacity of 3.9Gbytes - a 4.7 Gbyte version is under development however. While the DVD-RAM version 1.0 has a capacity of 2.6 Gbytes per side, a prototype 4.7Gbyte version was demonstrated at the DVD conference in Berlin last October.

Phase-change technology is used to write and erase data with a DVDRAM. The read/write laser light has a wavelength of 650 nm , a lens with a numerical aperture of 0.6 being used. The data bit length is 0.41-0.43 microns, the track pitch being 0.74 microns. Draft approval of the DVDRAM specification by the European Computer Manufacturers Association is expected next summer.

Toshiba points out that the longer-recording DVD-RAM disc will be able to store two hours of MPEG-2 video per side. With the development of low-cost, one-chip
encoders, expected to be available by 1999, this would lead the way to DVD home video recorders.

Cirrus Logic has launched what it claims is the first multi-standard, multi-channel audio decoder for consumer DVD players. Known as the CS4925, the decoder provides both Dolby Digital (AC-3) and MPEG-2 5.1-channel sound. It will sell to manufacturers at approximately $\$ 15$ in lots of 100,000.

Matsushita has revised downwards its forecast for first-year total worldwide DVD player sales. Initially sales were expected to be around two million units. The revised forecast is below one million units.

Six of the ten companies that hold patents on the initial DVD technology are to start a joint licensing operation, providing. new entrants to the field with a one-stop shop for DVD technology. It's being run by Toshiba. The royalties are expected to amount to some four per cent of the cost of a DVD player and seven and a half per cent of the cost of a disc.

Willow Vale Electronics has been appointed national distributor of Wallis Universal CTV remote control units to the independent retai trade. These new handsets incorporate a microchip that gives operation with most well-known brand TV sets with no need for coding or programming - they are brand matched rather than being matched to particular model numbers. Thus one unit covers one brand, with no need to search for codes.
The Wallis range being handled by Willow Vale provides low-cost replacements for Blaupunkt, Hitachi, Panasonic, Philips, Sony, Grundig, Nokia, Mitsubishi, Samsung, Sanyo, Toshiba and many other premium brands.


## Parts Ordering Technology

A survey of more than 2,000 independent electrical retailers across the country has shown that while most of them are aware of the benefits that can be obtained from the use of a professionally produced CD-ROM catalogue only a tiny majority have ever used the internet or bothered with e-mail facilities.

The survey was undertaken independently by Marvyn Hamlyn Reasearch of Peacehaven, Sussex (phone 01825768 876) and came up with many interesting facts,

## Community TV <br> A number of local TV companies

 have shown keen interest in setting up broadcasting services within cities, using a sixth terrestrial channel. The ITC has received 31 applications for two-year franchises to run such local community services. Those awarded a franchise will pay $£ 4,200$ for the use of a frequency not assigned to one of the main broadcasters in the area, plus the full transmission costs.ITC's chief executive Peter Rodgers says that the commission
including the following. While more than 60 per cent of dealers use a PC, more than half of them don't have a call-based management system. 75 per cent of dealers prefer traditional accounts with distributors or manufacturers. More than 50 per cent prefer to use the phone for ordering: 24 per cent use viewdata, 23 per cent use faxes and two per cent use e-mail. Only one per cent had ever used the internet.

There was a $50: 50$ split on the acceptability of pattern parts: more than one in four said they would buy
pattern parts if the original ones were not available, while half said they could never buy pattern parts under any circumstances. On service back up, more than 40 per cent said telephone advice was vital and 30 per cent said that a catalogue was indispensible.

And their preferred trade magazine? Well Television of course! Over 50 per cent said that they read Television, higher than any other title. Good going, especially as the survey covered white goods, brown goods and mixed dealerships.
is "greatly encouraged by the number of applicants for this new and as yet untried form of television".

## Correction

According to VideoPlus maker Gemstar, 80 per cent of all VCRs sold now include VideoPlus as a built-in feature. By the end of the year, two million more households in the UK will have VideoPlus technology available - the total number of UK households with VideoPlus will then be nearly ten million. Figures for VideoPlus De

Luxe, which is a new feature, are not yet available.

There was some confusion between VideoPlus and VideoPlus De Luxe in our video news item in Teletopics, October.

## Teletest PC Competition

 We are pleased to announce that Reza Hughighat Kish of Richmond, Surrey won the Ozan Teletest PC competition featured in our September issue (page 825). The competition produced a record number of entries.
## Obituary <br> We regret to report

that after a long
illness Gordon Williamson recently lost his battle with cancer. He was well known to and respected by dealers in the Midlands area from his days with Philips. Subsequently he ran his own business in Birmingham. He will be remembered for his sense of humour and his everlasting store of jokes, and will be sadly missed by his friends and colleagues. Our best wishes go to his widow Betty, daughter Dawn and son Derek. P.B.


Reports from
Brian Storm and
David C. Woodnott

## Panasonic NVR50

This C-cassette model incorporates a colour viewfinder. The problem was erratic colours, sometimes all red and sometimes covered with lines. On test we found that the fault could be cured by moving the viewfinder. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to a hairline crack across the ribbon cable between the viewfinder and the main PCB. Its part no. is VWJ0739. B.S.

## Sony CCDF555E

The complaint with one of these camcorders was "striations on the viewfinder picture". Replacement of C909 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on the electronic viewfinder PCB cured the fault. A general service completed the repair. D.C.W.

## Canon UC40HiE

No eject was the complaint with this recent slimline model. There was a tape in the mechanism. When the eject button was pressed the mechanism shuffled then returned to its initial state. With units that use this mechanism it's fairly common for the supply reel spindle to become bent. This leads to various mechanical faults such as no tape eject, stopping in any mode with "eject" flashing in the viewfinder, and excessive back tension (because the underside of the reel is in continuous contact with the chassis). In this case however the reel spindle was OK.
The cause of the trouble was a faulty capstan motor FG sensor.

## Camcorner

The point worth noting is the apparent reason for its failure. When we removed the motor and inspected it under a microscope we could see that the surface of the sensor was scored across in the direction of motor rotation. Grains of sand were evident: they were stuck to the sensor - and everywhere else! A new motor cured the problem.
Since that first one we have had two similar models in with failed capstan FG sensors, both with score marks across the surface and evidence that sand/grit was the cause. One of them had come in because of a detached grip strap and worked all right until it failed during a soak test! Life isn't fair, is it?! We had to replace this one FOC, but have now learnt to inspect and clean the sensor unit whenever we get one of these units in for repair. This avoids similar, expensive problems. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR305E

The customer thought that his handycam's on/off switch was faulty and was pleased when we agreed with his diagnosis. He wasn't quite so pleased at the cost! The complete operation assembly (switch block control), which includes the aforementioned switch, was required. The fault symptoms were as follows: no camera power up; power up in the VTR mode OK but no functions available. D.C.W.

## Canon E600E

This fairly recent model (July 1992) displayed the all too familiar capacitor leakage symptoms we have experienced with earlier Canon models (E60E etc.), i.e. intermittent playback colour and so on. Internal inspection revealed that we would have to replace a total of 48 capacitors to avoid subsequent failure - they were all showing signs of imminent leakage. The estimate was accepted, and we completed the work successfully. It's worrying when such relatively new units suffer from this type of problem.
We have since had others in the
range (E200 etc.) with significant capacitor failures. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDV900E

This early Hi8 machine came in because it was "dead", which it certainly was! As I had not seen many of these camcorders I thought I'd try to save a bit of time by looking through my collection of fault reports from previous issues. I was not let down. A previous report (no on command to the DC-DC converter etc.) mentioned IC101 on board FP 10P. A replacement chip cured the fault. Thank you whoever contributed that report!
I have since come across the same fault in other Sony camcorders (Model V600E) which use this chip in the same way, so it's worth noting.

Another V900E came in recently because of intermittent iris operation, no autofocus and intermittent E-E pictures (vertical lines only, of the type you get when there is CCD or SSG drive failure). As anyone who has worked on the camera section of an early Sony camcorder will know, it can take a considerable time to get at the innards because various screening cans have to be unsoldered etc. When I was finally able to inspect the relevant PCBs I found that there was severe capacitor leakage.

A quick look at the mass of similar capacitors on the deck PCBs revealed the same state of affairs. We advised the customer that in our opinion repair was not worthwhile, because of the high risk of subsequent failure in almost any circuit area. Thankfully our advice was taken.

More and more models of all makes of this vintage are falling victim to the leakage problems so often reported in these pages. Because of the high cost of replacing maybe 80 or more components, and the risk of finding severely corroded print etc., we are reluctantly advising customers that to repair their 'old friends' is in no one's' interest. Comments on this would be welcome. D.C.W.


| QUALITY | TV 8 | V／A | RES | SUPPLIED FOR | ENGINEE | BY | ENGINE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS p．p．$£ 2.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coin | \％ 14.50 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {mox }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （11590 |
| （exio |  |  | cill |  | coick |  | cosk |  |
|  | tisiso |  | （10， | ${ }_{\text {cirat }}^{\text {cita }}$ |  | cos | ${ }_{\substack{\text { chaid } \\ \text { caid }}}^{\text {cis }}$ |  |
|  | \％ |  | cisision |  | cimidis |  |  | cism |
|  | citiond |  |  |  | cixision |  |  | 旡 |
| ${ }^{\text {cin }}$ | $\substack { \text { cinion } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { cinem } \\ \text { filio }{ \text { cinion } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { cinem } \\ \text { filio } } } \end{subarray}$ | （ind |  |  | coin |  |  | 边 |
| as． |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{12,202}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cisid }}^{\text {cisid }}$ | \％ |
|  | cile | com |  |  | ， |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack { \text { chive } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { crive }{ \text { chive } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { crive } } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ | cision |  |  |  |  | cosm | $\underset{\text { caimbis }}{ }$ | （tico |
| 边 |  |  |  |  |  | cosis |  | 5iso |
|  |  | Tx | citio | ${ }_{\text {cisem }}^{\text {cisis }}$ |  |  | Crpoitis | 20．50 |
|  | \％intin |  |  |  |  |  | cosis | Sion |
|  | Hitiom |  |  |  |  |  |  | ais |
|  | citiso | Anplity |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{13.500}$ |
| NT | ${ }_{\substack{\text { diten } \\ 18.800}}$ |  |  |  | coiche |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{204642}$ |  |  |  | （in |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { sitico } \\ 18000}}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{113,50 \\ \$ 1300}}{ }$ |  |  |
|  | \％ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Efsiso } \\ \text { and }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | comememe |  |  |  | cill |
|  | \％ |  | St： | comen |  |  |  |  |
| cintin | ${ }_{\substack{\text { isibio } \\ 180000}}$ |  | Sinio |  |  |  | coivisiz | 5in |
|  | ${ }_{15}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （in |
| civis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （ition |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { ctiso }}}{\substack{\text { ciso }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （ismo |
|  | ${ }^{\text {riss }}$ |  |  | ccitibi |  |  | － |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { fisis } \\ \$ 1500}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | （isio |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | （13， |  | 边 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 戓 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (103 |  |  |  |  |  |  | （sism |
|  |  | ced |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | cued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | cimize |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cos | （200 |
|  | cinco |  |  | \％ |  |  |  | \％ |
|  | $\substack{\text { litian } \\ \text { fita }}$ |  |  |  | coide |  |  |  |
| TRIPLERS EHT MULTIPLIERS p．p．$£ 2.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANY OTHERS STOCKED，PLEASE QUOTE BG，OR TVK NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRT TESTER \＆REACTIVATOR KIT－Checks emission \＆leakage，boosts tubes，analogue meter indication of tube condition，can be used with any type of tube．Price $\mathbf{£ 6 8 . 0 0}$ p．p．$£ 5.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMER TESTER－Price $£ 25.00$ p．p．$£ 2.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIDEO（PAL）TO RGB CONVERTER－Video in，Phono－RGB＋Sync out，scart．12volts supply．Price $£ 99.00$ p．p． 55.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HOW TO ORDER：ADD p\＆p TO ORDER＋VAT 17．5\％TO THE TOTAL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Telephone 0171－794 8751／794 7346 Fax 0171－431 5778 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 172 WEST END LANE，LONDON NW6 1SD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VISA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on－Fri 9．30－6pm－Thurs 9．30－1pm－Sat 9．30－5pm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Whatever you do with Jour nose



## With CPC you're guaranteed top quality brands and savings of up to $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$

Simply by working more efficiently than our competitors, CPC offers you remote control handsets, video spares, computer products, tools and instruments, at prices which are up to $25 \%$ lower than other leading distributors. In fact, there's a choice of more than 62,000 products from over 300 of the world's leading brands.

That's why $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 2 4}$ companies have opened an account with us in the last 12 months.

Just call for your FREE copy of the new CPC catalogue ${ }^{r a} 01772654455{ }^{\text {rax }} 01772654466$


Ferguson SRD6
Most mornings. I nip out and have a cup of tea with Jerry at the local TV repair shop. As most of my business is with the trade, I can go for days without seeing a 'real' customer. Today, Jerry had a present for me. "An SRD6 from Tom" he beamed, "he'd like you to have a look as it." Tom repairs TVs and VCRs but works in the next town, so he and Jerry get along just fine. They both give me their satellite receivers to fix, unless it's a simple power supply repair.

I took the SRD6 back to my workshop and connected it up. The picture rolled and jumped. There were no decoder messages, and the unencrypted channel pictures looked dull - as if the contrast control had been turned down.

I had to turn the video level adjuster PV01, which is close to the tuner module, quite a long way anticlockwise before the picture stopped jumping. As decoder messages then reappeared, I inserted my card. The picture obtained was stable but very grainy, with some sparklies and a herringbone pattern for good measure. Although the picture was watchable - many undiscerning customers would have been happy with it - I knew that it was not as Ferguson had intended.

## WORKSHOP

Besides, no one had been inside with a screwdriver, and the adjuster couldn't have slipped half a turn by itself.

I turned the adjuster back until the picture was again scrambled, then used the hairdryer to heat the area around the tuner. This restored decoder operation temporarily. A few electrolytics in this area were replaced, but there was no improvement. A more marked effect was obtained when the underside of the PCB was heated, so I came to the conclusion that the faulty component was probably a surface-mounted device. Use of freezer spray and the hairdryer confirmed my suspicions, but I was unable to pinpoint the item at fault. Then I had a brainwave.

My desoldering station is made by a US company called Pace (no connection!). It's very robust and effective. One feature I'd never used before was the ability to blow instead of suck. I cleaned out the glass reservoir, then switched the iron to blow hot air. This airstream could be directed very accurately, and soon revealed the culprit - the BC858 transistor TV04, which is connected to PV01. I used a BC856B as a replacement, the nearest pnp-type transistor I had in the workshop. It restored the normal high-quality pictures.

Tom will be pleased, or maybe not - it's going to cost him half an hour's labour.

## Pace PRD900

One of these receivers, which had come all the way from Manchester, had similar symptoms to the Ferguson SRD6. The owner thought that they were caused by the rain. When the rain finally stopped and the symptoms remained, he sent the receiver to me.

I put it on test and watched the rolling pictures, bemused. Despite the help of the excellent manual and the use of my oscilloscope, I was unable to trace the cause of the fault. So out came the hairdryer. By directing the warm air at the capacitors around the tuner, I was able to stop the picture rolling. Easy I thought, it's one of those electrolyt-
ics. Be fixed in a jiffy.
It wasn't! An hour later I was directing the hot air at the same spot, with the same result. But by now I'd replaced all the electrolytics in this area. Well, we all make mistakes. Then I realised that there was a significant time delay between directing the heat at the board and seeing the effect. The faulty part was underneath the board!

The only item in this area is the surface-mounted emitter-follower transistor Q100. A new
FMMT2369A restored normal operation.

## Amstrad SRD700

These receivers occasionally turn up dead. All that's needed is a new fuse and a new TOP202 chopper device. The one brought in by Charlie the butcher was not so easy to fix.

After scraping off a layer of dripping, I discovered that the 200 V avalanche diode had also failed. Unhelpfully, the circuit diagram shows this as being a 5 W , 300 V diode. SatCure (01270 753 311) stocks the correct device however - it comes in the relevant repair kit - so all was not lost.

Once the receiver was up and running it exhibited more faults. The screen would sometimes blank out, or the picture would disappear in a mass of sparklies, or the receiver would refuse to come out of standby. The cause of all this was flux in the microcontroller chip's socket. I've come across the trouble in the SRD540 and similar models. A quick scrub with Isopropanol, using a toothbrush, restored normal working.

## The Pace Prima

Four of these receivers arrived by Land-Rover from a retailer some miles away. He'd done a deal, swapping a 21 in . Hitachi TV set for these "perfect working order" receivers. They looked perfect, but they didn't work.

The first problem was that none of them would respond to my remote control unit. Then I realised that I was holding an MSS type remote instead of a Prima RC10
type, which has identical looks.
The first receiver displayed the "no signal" message on a blue background. Audio was present when the channel tuning menu was selected (the audio mutes with a blue background). Close inspection showed that there was a dry-joint at L305.

The second receiver had similar symptoms, but there was no sound apart from a hiss. Channel changing produced pictures and sound with some of them. I found that the installation menu had been set for a "single" LNB, which seems to lock the LNB supply at 18 V . Selecting "universal" restored correct operation.

The third receiver had no E-toE, that is it didn't pass signals from the terrestrial aerial. I've had this problem with lots of MSS 100 receivers. The cause is a static charge built up on the UHF aerial being discharged via the TDA8275 chip. In this case the electrical storm must have been a large one, because the $39 \Omega$ resistor in series with the chip's input was also open-circuit.

The fourth Prima was simply dead. It didn't light up, and there
were no outputs from the power supply. A new TOP202 chopper chip and 1A fuse brought it back to life. I think the cause had been a mains surge.

## Don't Call Me

Several people have phoned me at home recently, having been given my number by Erm. If I catch him I'll wring his neck.

I was just sitting down to my dinner when the telephone rang. It was a Plymouth number, according to the display. Thinking that it might be my sister, I picked up the handset and mumbled hello.
"Hi! I was given your number by erm ... Anyway, I've got this bush."
"Sorry, I deal with satellite repairs. You want the Garden Centre."
"No, yes, that is Jack, isn't it?"
"Ye-es" I replied, wearily.
"Ah good. I've got this Bush. A thirty five hundred I think. Same as a Pace six hundred."
"Six thousand?"
"Bless you. I had a cold last week. Yes, it's an ess ess six hundred. Anyway, it's dead. You can get the kits, can't you?"

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.

[^0]
## Test Case 420

Though they no longer have to do much in-depth diagnosis or repairwork in customers' homes, field technicians nevertheless have to be knowledgeable about many makes and types of equipment, and to know how to tune, set up and program anything from an audio stacker to a satellite receiver. Our first-line man is Doc Colin, whose initial meeting with Mr Greig and his Pace MSS500 satellite receiver turned out to be the first of several, as we shall see.

The start of the saga was a cry for help because of interference with UHF reception. When he called, Colin found that the UHF signals were fed to the TV set via the satellite receiver. There was patterning on the pictures. Satellite reception was OK, with no patterning - a scart lead was used for connection to the TV set with satellite, reception. The trouble seemed to have started after an aerial rigger had called to improve Channel 5 reception - he'd been successful with this. Colin, who is experienced in this sort of thing, noticed that the severity and nature of the patterning changed when the satellite receiver was switched to standby; also, to a lesser extent, when certain satellite channels were selected.

It was not clear why the terrestrial UHF signal had been looped through the
satellite receiver when a scart link was in use for satellite reception. The level of interference was reduced when the UHF signal was fed directly to the TV set. It disappeared completely only when the satellite receiver's mains plug was withdrawn from the socket. Colin returned to his van and sat on its tailboard while he prepared an alternative lead. What sort? That's part of the question! This cured the interference problem. Mr Greig paid Colin's modest fee, and our man went on his way.

Two weeks later Colin was once more summoned to the Greig residence, this time because some of the satellite channels had gone missing - quite different programmes had replaced two of them, and these were covered with sparklies. In fact the satellite receiver had lost some of its memory. The Doc had to go into the installation menu to retune and store the lost channels and frequencies. There was little possibility of extracting a fee for this second call, which was done for free - as is so often the case.

A few days later Colin was exasperated to hear that "Mr Greig has been on the phone again". This time the Pace receiver had refused to come out of standby. The solution was simple: a mains reset was carried out by withdrawing the mains
plug for a few minutes then reinserting it. The box now powered up in response to the remote control command, and all the programmes were still stored. No charge again then, and Colin was soon off down the road to deal with "real" faults.

Three days later - you guessed it! - the sat-box was in trouble again. This time the surround-sound menus had disappeared. There were apparently no other symptoms. This fault was cleared by carrying out a 'factory reset', but Colin had decided to take the troublesome receiver back to the workshop. He'd gone armed with an identical receiver for loan to Mr Greig.

When it was back at the workshop we connected the MSS500 receiver to a dish and a TV monitor and left it to run on test, tuned to Sky News. Each day after that it was thrashed through all its channels and the menus were inspected. It responded correctly. After two weeks of this we removed its top and then tapped and flexed its PCBs, all to no effect. The receiver continued to perform impeccably for a further five weeks. It was time to return it to the customer - where Colin was in for a surprise. What was the root of the trouble, and what exactly did the Doc do on his first visit? For the solutions, turn to page 138.

# Amstrad SRD510/520 Tuning Range Mod 

Martin Pickering, B.Eng. describes a simple way of increasing the tuning range of these satellite receivers

The Amstrad Model SRD510 has 99-channel capability with a full audio tuning range, but the actual channel frequency range is limited to 950 $1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$. By changing the microcontroller and EEPROM chips to those used in Model SRD540, 199 channels can be stored and an increased tuning range obtained in the on-screen menu. Unfortunately however the tuner module itself will go no higher than $1,900 \mathrm{MHz}$, so with an enhanced $(9.75 \mathrm{GHz})$ LNB you still can't get Sky Sports 3 .
The solution to this problem came to me via e-mail from a clever young engineer in Poland. Tomasz Urbaniec runs his own repair business in Warsaw. He discovered that by simply removing and then resoldering one surface-mounted capacitor inside the tuner in a slightly different position you can shift the tuning range upwards. You might lose the German ARD channel at the bottom end of the range, but you will gain Sky Sports 3.

## Procedure

This is not a job for the faint of heart - and it helps if you are short-sighted!
The modification is shown in the accompanying photographs (see Fig. 1), which identify the capacitor concerned before at A and after at B. Dismantle the receiver and carefully desolder the tuner module from the PCB. Lift off its side cover and look inside. Locate the varactor diode marked T3. Next to it there's a capacitor which sits between two ICs. Its value is 1 nF . Touch both ends of this capacitor very carefully with a fine, hot soldering iron. Flick the capacitor off its solder pads and put it somewhere safe.
Use a sharp blade to scrape away the square solder pad

Fig. I: The capacitor whose position
has to be altered, A before and $B$ after repositioning.


that's connected to T3. Solder the capacitor back in circuit, at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, by soldering one end of it to T 3 . The idea is to reduce the effective circuit reactance by a fraction. Use the bare minimum of solder, removing any excess with solder wick. If you lose or damage the capacitor, the replacement must be of identical size. A larger device simply won't work
Replace the tuner and reassemble the receiver. Test it to ensure that it still works as before. Dismantle the receiver again and replace the microcontroller chip (the largest one) using type AM242306. A 40 -pin socket would be a good idea. Remove the EEPROM chip, which is type 24 C 08 or 2856 , and fit a 24 C 16 in its place. Reassemble the receiver and switch on.
The red and green LEDS will come on for a few seconds while the microcontroller reprograms the EEPROM. I have occasionally had to perform a factory reset, which is done by pressing the appropriate handset button sequence - press OK, setup and status while in standby, holding the status button until both LEDs flash or 88 appears in the display. The receiver should now have 199 channels and should work perfectly with an enhanced LNB.
The new microcontroller chip does not provide a dish A/dish B option, so you can no longer control an ADX unit automatically (see article in the July 1997 issue). With an enhanced LNB you won't need an ADX unit anyway, but if you use a universal LNB you will need an external 22 kHz tone inserter. In this case you should use an AM242284 microcontroller chip. This has an 'external audio' option which, in the SRD510/520, controls the voltage at pin 14 of the decoder scart socket. You can use this to control an external unit on a perchannel basis.

## Reliability and Component Source

Before you carry out this major modification to a relatively old receiver, it would be wise to replace the components that tend to cause problems. An SRD510 reliability kit, which contains capacitors and resistors with instructions, is available for $£ 5.45$ inclusive from SatCure, PO Box 12, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1XA ( 01270753 311). Add $£ 4.11$ for a 24 Cl 6 EEPROM and $£ 8.66$ for an AM242306 microcontroller chip (subject to availability)

| BA157=0.10 | LA7835=2.35 | STK5335-3.25 | TCA955=4.10 | 2N6539=0.35 | 2SD761 $=0.55$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BYD33D=0.15 | LA7850=2.25 | STK5337=4.85 | TDA1013A $=2.99$ | 2SA747=4.95 | 2SD810=0.55 |  |
| BYD33M $=25$ | LB1645=2.00 | STK5488=4.75 | TDA1060=3.25 | 2SA794 $=0.60$ | 2SD836=0.75 |  |
| BYW95C=28 | LM384=1.25 | STK6962=2.50 | TDA1082=2.75 | 2SA861 $=0.70$ | 2SD838K=POA |  |
| BYX $10=15$ | $\mathrm{M} 29381=15.00$ | STK7217-5.25 | TDA1175-2.10 | 2SA893-0.50 | 2SD 1047=2.25 |  |
| BYX98=3.25 | M71081 $=6.10$ | STK7308=3.50 | TDA1235=3.40 | 2SA949 $=0.80$ | 2SD1271 $=0.75$ |  |
| OA91=0.12 | M51365-3.99 | STK7404=6.40 | TDA1517=2.50 | 2SA1006=1.18 | 2SD 1308=0.90 |  |
| RGP15K=30 | M54519=4.99 | STK8250=5.00 | TDA1557Q=4.50 | 2SA1062=1.00 | 2SD1403-2.85 |  |
| AN3320K=7.50 | M58658P=6.99 | STK73410=2.85 | TDA1558Q $=3.65$ | 2SA1124=0.78 | 2SD1453=4.40 |  |
| AN5071 $=2.29$ | MC1377P=4.25 | SKT73410/2=3.50 | TDA1670=2.50 | 2SA1180=2.25 | 2SD1497=2.50 |  |
| AN5138=4.30 | MDA2060 3.50 | STR450=16.50 | TDA1904 $=0.80$ | 2SA1302=3.00 | 2SD1651-1.80 | onig line output |
| AN5265=0.95 AN5512=1.35 | MDA2061 $=7.99$ <br> NE544N=4.50 | STR451=19.50 STR1195=7.99 | TDA2004=1.90 TDA2148=3.25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SB524=0.65 } \\ & \text { 2SB618=3.05 } \end{aligned}$ | 2SD1889=3.15 2SD2125=4.15 |  |
| AN5521=1.35 | PA3029N $=24.99$ | STR4090=11.15 | TDA2541Q $=3.10$ | 2SB648=0.50 | 2SK193=030 | ansformers and full |
| AN5620=2.50 | SAA1251=6.99 | STR11006=3.50 | TDA2577=P.O.A. | 2SB817=2.25 | 2SK176=8.00 |  |
| AN5790=2.40 | SAA1293-3-5.15 | STR16006=3.99 | TDA2578A=2.25 | 2SB883-1.40 | AF200 $=0.80$ |  |
| AN6250=2.99 | SAA3004P=3.15 | STR30115=2.75 | TDA2653A $=2.40$ | 2SB1156=0.79 | ВС303=0.20 | eo repair kits are |
| AN6652=1.00 | SAA3027P=5.05 | STR30125=5.99 | TDA3030B=5.50 | 2SC372-0.30 | BC877 $=0.50$ |  |
| AN6778=2.50 | SAA5000=4.15 | STR44115=5.99 | TDA4503=3.00 | $2 \mathrm{SC461}=0.10$ | BC880=0.40 |  |
| AN7110=1.00 | SAA5230=12.50 | STR50092=5.50 | TDA6200 $=10.50$ | 2SC536 $=0.20$ | BD142 $=1.50$ | educed in prices. |
| AN7169=2.00 <br> APU2400T=9.45 | SAA7000=8.99 | STR50103A $=3.85$ STR50115 | TDA8214B=3.45 TDA8372=7.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 S C 741=3.00 \\ & 2 S C 840=3.15 \end{aligned}$ | BD226=0.30 BD677 $=0.50$ |  |
| BA340 $=1.40$ | SAB3035P=5.45 | STR50213=4.50 | TDAB380=2.50 | 2SC901A $=3.50$ | BD791=0.60 | ease ring for Prices |
| BA536=1.50 | SAB3210=2.99 | STR53041 $=4.50$ | TDA8405=8.00 | 2SC1123-0.45 | BDT64C=2.10 |  |
| BA3920L=2.50 | SAJ $210=3.15$ | STR54041 $=3.50$ | TDA8732-5.95 | 2SC1185-2.25 | BDT65C=2.10 |  |
| BA5102A $=1.10$ | SDA2516=3.00 | STR56041 $=4.50$ | TEA2018A=1.50 | 2SC+317 $=0.15$ | $\mathrm{BDX670}=1.67$ | cor |
| BA5406=1.80 <br> BA6209-1.00 | SDA3002=11.15 | STR80145=5.50 | TEA1039 $=1.75$ TEA2031A $=1.80$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1675=1.85 } \\ & 2 S C 1756=035 \end{aligned}$ | BF337 $=0.30$ <br> BF479=0.30 |  |
| BA6247=2.00 | SL1454=18.95 | STRD1816=3.99 | TEA2164 $=3.25$ | 2SC1819 $=0.78$ | BF760 $=0.40$ | nig Parts |
| BA7766=2.80 | STA451C=3.95 | STRD6001=5.15 | TEA2260=2.99 | 2SC1904-3.10 | BF872=0.25 |  |
| CNX36=90 | STK032 $=8.75$ | STRD6108=7.00 | TEA5170 $=1.40$ | 2SC2200=2.50 | BFR96=1.00 |  |
| CNX62A=0.75 | STK0049=4.00 | TA7119 $=1.30$ | TEA8172=1.99 | 2SC2271=0.55 | BFX89=2.50 |  |
| CNX82A $=0.80$ | STK0060=7.99 | TA7210=8.95 | TMS3741-5.50 | 2SC2440=3.00 | BU502=1.25 |  |
| HA1350=2.00 | STK435=3.50 | TA7230=1.00 | TPU2732=19.99 | 2SC2580=2.35 | $\mathrm{BU508A}=0.80$ | c |
| HA1457=8.99 | STK439 3.99 | TA7245=2.00 | $\mathrm{U} 2829 \mathrm{BC}=1.70$ | 2SC2671 $=1.20$ | BU2525=4.10 |  |
| HA11223=1.35 | STK1040=6.35 | TA7256 3.99 | UAA1008=300 | 2SC2706=3.50 | BUT13=2.25 | Please phone us for the types not listed. |
| HA11244=2.99 | STK2029 $=4.75$ | TA7722=8.99 | UAA4009 $=7.00$ | 2SC2753=0.40 | BUW41B=0.80 | Please add 60p post \& packing and then ad |
| HA11713=1.00 HA11715=2.10 | STK2240=6.50 <br> STK3042/2=4.75 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA7280 }=1.90 \\ & \text { TA7281 }=2.00 \end{aligned}$ | UC3844=1.50 <br> VCU2133=13.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC2898=2.50 } \\ & \text { 2SC3156=4.00 } \end{aligned}$ | BUX80=1.80 <br> BUX98A $=4.50$ | $17.5 \%$ to the total. |
| HA $12411=5.75$ | STK3082-5.25 | TA7302=2.25 | VPU2203=12.50 | 2SC3178=2.25 | M $\mathrm{J} 15024=6.50$ |  |
| HA17741=4.99 | STK4017=3.85 | TA7318=4.90 | XR2207=4.85 | 2SC3212-3.50 | MJ13009 $=2.00$ |  |
| IRF840=2.50 | STK4042=7.99 | TA7328=1.50 | UPG1018=1.10 | 2SC3279=1.15 | S2055AF $=1.85$ | Ion-Fri 9.00AM-5.00PM |
| KIA6283=2.50 | STK4112/2=9.25 | TA7604=3.50 | UPC1163=1.15 | 2SC3306=2.50 | T1P41C=0.35 | Sat 9.00AM-3.00PM |
| ᄂ4964=4.99 | STK4131/2=6.50 | TA7680=2.00 | UPC1185=6.00 | 2SC3358=0.60 | TIP42C=0.40 |  |
| LA $3300=1.30$ | STK4141/2=5.50 | TA7698=4.75 | UPC1212=1.70 | 2SC3459=2.10 | TIP40 $=0.85$ |  |
| LA3350 1.99 | STK4151/2=6.80 | TA8200=3.50 | UPC1278M=2.20 | 2SC3679=3.50 | TIP147=0.98 |  |
| LA4182=1.65 | STK4161/2=5.15 | TA8215=3.00 | UPC1536-5.25 | 2SC3795-2.00 | TIP2955=1.10 | o 243-247 Edgware Road, |
| LA4422=1.25 | STK4191/2=6.85 | TA8221 $=5.75$ | 15/80H=2.50 | 2SC3973B=2.75 | TIP3055=0.95 |  |
| LA4446=2.90 | STK4272-5.99 | TA8618=1.80 | 15/85H=2.50 | 2SD200=1.80 | TIPL761 1.89 | yde, Colindaie NW9 |
| LA4500=2.00 | STK4352=4.85 | TA8694=4.99 | BTA25=3.99 | 2SD350=4.10 | TIPL=7.63 | Sales Hotlin |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA4700 }=4.40 \\ & \text { LA7279 }=1.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | TBA520 $=0.95$ TBA2800 $=2.50$ | 24004 $=1.20$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { SD371 }=2.99 \\ & 2 \text { SD551 }=6.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7808=0.38 \\ & 7809=0.38 \end{aligned}$ | Fax: Admin 01812052053 |
| LA $7830=1.99$ | STK5326=4.99 | TCA2705=2.99 | 2N6130=0.40 | 2SD621L=4.00 | $7818=0.38$ | Free fax orderline only : 0800318498 |



REPLACEMENT REMOTE CONTROLS FROM $£ 5.99$

## ELC EAST LONDON COMPONENTS

 63 PLASHET GROVE, EAST HAM, LONDON E6 1AD. TEL: 0181-472 4871 two minutes walk from Upton Park Tube Stationvisit our shop VISIT OUR SHOP
OPEN MON-SAT 9AM-7PM 100's OF TOOLS, COMPONENTS INSTRUMENTS, REPAIR KITS, BOOKS \& CABLES TO CHOOSE FROM ADD $£ 1.50$ P/P $+17.5 \%$ VAT ALL GOODS DESPATCHED SAME DAY PRICES SUB.JECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE VISA ACCESS ACCEPTED. MIN ORDER £5.00


| AKAI |  | NEI |  | AN5512 | 1.99 | TD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT2569E | 16.99 | 1451R | 16.99 | AN5515 | 1.99 | D |
| CT2892E | 16.99 | NIKKAI |  | AN5521 | 1.99 | T |
| AKURA |  | BABY 10 | 16.99 | BA3910 | 12.99 | TD |
| Cx10 | 16.99 | NT14 | 16.99 | BA3918 | 12.99 | TD |
| BEKO |  | NT20 | 16.99 | BA3920 | 4.99 | TD |
| 16328NX | 19.99 | PANASONIC |  | BA5408 | 4.99 | TD |
| 16228 NX | 19.99 | TLF14567 | 20.00 | BA5410 | 3.50 | TD |
| BUSH |  | TLF 14568 | 20.00 | BA5412 | 3.50 | TD |
| $2114 T$ | 16.99 | TLF14585 | 20.00 | BA6109 | 1.80 | TD |
| 3114 T | 16.99 | TLF14586 | 20.00 | BA6122 | 3.99 | TD |

# Satellite Notebook 

Reports from<br>Pete Gurney, LCGI<br>Hugh Cocks and<br>John C. Priest

## Amstrad SRD500-545

No decoding of scrambled channels, sometimes with field bounce on all channels depending on model, and no card messages is a problem we quite often get with these receivers.

They all have a TEA2029 chip (IC6) on a daughter board. It's used as a sync separator to produce line and field sync pulses for the VideoCrypt decoder. The usual cause of the problem is loss of one of the sync pulse outputs - in my experience it's usually the field sync output. As you look at the daughter board, with IC6 to the left of the panel, you should have the following from left to right at the six-pin connector: $0 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}$, 5 V , line sync pulses, composite video and field sync pulses. There should be a line sync output at pin 11 of IC6, a field sync output at pin 3 and a composite video input at pin 27 . A 503 kHz ceramic resonator is connected between pins 18 and 19. Check the power supplies and the 503 kHz signal, and suspect IC6 if there is an input but no output.

This IC is also used in the decoder in the SRD400 and the Pace SS9000 and its clones. P.G.

## Pace SS9000

The customer complained that since he had extended the lead to the dish he could get only "one station of every channel". On site I found that according to the onscreen graphics the channels were changing, but the channel number displayed was always the same on Astra 1D, which the customer couldn't get.


Things became clearer when I had the receiver on the bench. Because of bad joints on the secondary side of the chopper transformer the 24 V tuning supply had almost disappeared. In fact the joints were so bad it was amazing that the receiver worked at all. The solder must have finally given up when the unit was moved.
$\mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{C} 11$ (both $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C 15 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ were all replaced as they were the original ones. For improved reliability, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types were fitted. The mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor C7 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was checked for loss of capacitance. Pace suggests that, depending on the mains supply voltage, there should be about 330 V DC across this capacitor. Replace it if the voltage is anything much less.

When I finally had the receiver running I found that there was no $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{V}$ switching because Q3 (FXT749) was short-circuit. For good measure the customer had managed to short across his new lead when fitting it. P.G.

## LNB Local Oscillator Trouble

The owner of a five-year old Pace SS9200 receiver phoned to say that his pictures disappeared at nine every morning, like clockwork, and reappeared as if by magic at three o'clock each day. When I called round, during the 'off' period, I found that the Pace receiver and the TV set were working normally channel identifications could be seen when the Pace remote control unit was used to change channels. A replacement MTI LNB cured the problem.

Being curious by nature, and never having had this problem before, I decided to take a look at the LNB's local oscillator circuit (for more on this, see Television January 1996). Normally the oscillator just stops, removing the picture. It doesn't restart and is not temperature dependent. The signals had been returning because the dish was mounted on an easterly wall, and by three was no longer affected by the sun.

I replaced the local oscillator transistor, but when the LNB was mounted on our test dish its performance was still variable, depending on the temperature. My next step was to remove the dielectric resonator from the PCB. The glue that fixed it to the PCB had a discoloured look, so this was scraped off. The resonantor was then stuck back on the board using a minimal amount of Araldite. Once this had set the unit was tested. Its performance was well up to par, with no appreciable frequency drift or loss of sensitivity even when it was cooking in the sun. The LNB has now gone into our MTI exchange stock. We keep a stock so that customers can buy a replacement when the local oscillator fails: the bracket that supports this device is much larger than that for a Marconi LNB. H.C.

## Pacelink Update

The latest version (V1.25) of the Pacelink computerised channel download system can now handle 99-channel PRD700 series receivers and the new MSS466 MAC receiver, which is intended primarily for the Scandinavian mar-
ket. The PRD700 was sold as the Thorn Sat 99 and under a number of brand names including Mitsubishi.

Software upgrades are available for earlier versions of Pacelink. For more details check with Pacelink on 01365631449 or, if you have access to the internet, follow the service links from the Pace web site:
http://www.pace.co.uk
H.C.

## Digital Woes

A French customer recently brought us a TPS digital receiver to install. Some prefer this package because it includes the French national terrestrial services, which others don't transmit - I like the frequently updated meteosat weather pictures that can be called up for different parts of the world.

The receiver ran very warm, and after half an hour or so the trouble began. Above channel 60, the picture would split itself horizontally, with a frozen part and a moving part - not unlike a video effects generator. Channels below 60 seemed to be OK, though after a long period of use the 'video effect' started to appear in channels in the fifties and forties.

A partial cure was obtained by taking off the top and positioning a fan to blow over the receiver - till the owner could exchange the unit in France. I wasn't going to get involved! It was daunting enough to look at the innards, and touching most items would result in scorched fingers.

A Dutch customer had similar heat problems with a Pace DVR500 receiver. After a few minutes' use, the receiver displayed the message "E05 Unknown Smart Card". Fortunately I was able to check the card with a friend's receiver, which produced the same message. A replacement card was requested, and the receiver is now kept in a cooler place. H.C.

## Pace PRD800+

This receiver produced a 'lace-curtain' effect with encrypted channels and a dull picture with clear ones. When we took it back to the workshop and tested it the symptoms had progressed to no decoding, no decoder messages, and field bounce and a dull picture on the clear channels.

A scope check showed that the baseband video waveform suffered from sync crushing prior to the

## Echostar SR5500

There aren't many of these receivers in our neck of the woods. The owner of this one was concerned because Sky Sports 3 couldn't be tuned in. I checked that the other horizontallypolarised channels could be received, and that the signals were strong. The entire equipment -1.8 m dish, receiver and $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$ of cable - had been shipped over from the States about five years ago, by the US owner. I then arranged to return on the following day in time for an upcoming golf competition due to be shown on Sports 3.

Reception of CNN and the two coded Spanish channels at a similar IF was fine, also NTV which is horizontally polarised and 30 MHz below Sports 3. The moment Sports 3 was approached, the tuner produced a fluttery effect/oscillation with weak Sports 3 sound beneath the flutter. I decided to absolve the cable of any blame first - it was a long run. Fortunately there was plenty of cable to hand on large wooden drums. So a length was unrolled, cut and connected up. There was absolutely no difference to the fluttering effect.

I then went over to Eutelsat at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, but could see no problems with signals at around this frequency - apart from some disturbance to the noise at the Sky Sports 3 frequency. So it seemed that the tuner was faulty, and I didn't relish the thought of doing battle with an Echostar tuner. As the effect occurred over a very narrow frequency band, the easiest course was to move the LNB's local oscillator frequency
slightly. This proved to be fairly easy to do, by unscrewing the local oscillator screw on the LNB a little - it was a Gardiner prime-focus LNB, which has an external local oscillator screw under a plastic cap.

Unscrewing it slightly moved Sky Sports 3 to 11.7 GHz . The channel that now couldn't be received was NTV, a German news channel that was of no interest. I told the owner that at some stage the problem might worsen to cover a wider frequency range, but he felt that this was preferable to the possible replacement cost of a new tuner. Unfortunately it did mean that all the other channels had to be retuned slightly, though the LNB offset menu helped and the owner enjoyed retuning - how about an Echostar link to go along with the Pacelink tuning system?

In the course of retuning the LNB I discovered that a 4 GHz C-band LNB was also fitted, along with a second long IF cable. The owner wasn't aware of this and, being American, was keen on the US-based C-Span station via Intelsat 601 at $27 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. This was soon tuned in, along with Russian TV and some Arabic and French channels.

Now that the dish was beginning to scan the heavens after spending five years quietly moving between 19.2 and $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, the dish mount took an intense dislike to the exercise and, a few days later, fractured. This was soon cured with the welder - wonderful activity at the dish on a hot summer's afternoon! H.C.
energy-dispersal clamp. Blanket replacement of the electrolytics around the Nicky chip U9 cleared the fault. The capacitors replaced were C98, C99, C107, C544 (all $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and $\mathrm{C} 110(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16V). J.C.P.

## Pace Prima

Note that the Prima has a different remote control command set from all previous Pace models. At first glance the remote control unit appears to be identical to the ones used with Models MSS 100-1, MSS200-1 etc., but on closer inspection you will see that "RC$10^{\prime \prime}$ is printed in the bottom righthand corner of the button plate. The RC10 type handset won't operate any earlier models, and their handsets won't operate the Prima receiver. This fact isn't mentioned in the service manual for the Prima, and I became aware of it only by accident. One of my satellite installer colleagues brought me a Prima
receiver that had suffered from ingress of water via the UHF aerial socket. He didn't bring in the remote control unit or any of the leads.

After cleaning the underside of the PCB around the RF modulator, and checking the outputs from the power supply, I found that the receiver worked normally using the front control buttons but could not be operated using any of my Pace remote control units. I spent some time checking the output from the remote control sensor through to pin 12 of U700, but everything seemed to be in order. As it was saturday morning I couldn't check with Pace Technical, and it took me some time to get hold of my rigger friend. When I did, I asked him to bring along the receiver's handset. As I suspected, remote control operation was now OK. But I'd wasted twice as long as the job should have taken. J.C.P.

## Test Report

# The JBC Desoldering Station 



The problem with flatpack IC removal is avoiding damage to the PCB and adjacent components. The more advanced the technology involved, the greater the number of legs a chip is likely to have and the smaller the components that surround it.
Most such ICs are stuck down with a red compound that softens when heat is applied to the body of the IC. Some are not stuck to the PCB at all, while others - in particular microcontrollers in VCRs - seem to be bonded with a superglue which has almost to be chiselled off. But that's another story.

## Desoldering Techniques

ICs can be removed using a heated and shaped desoldering tip or a shaped tip with a vacuum plunger in the centre. Ensure that the IC's legs have all reflowed before removing it from the PCB, otherwise the print may peel away when it is lifted. There are two ways of going about this. One is to apply flux to all the IC legs to aid reflow. The other is to apply solder and flood all the legs to form a single solder blob.
Here are the disadvantages. With the former tech-

## Steve Beeching, l.Eng. examines various flatpack IC desoldering methods and the way in which the JBC JT6040 solves the problems

nique not all the legs may reflow: significant print damage can occur even if only one leg is left soldered. With the latter technique, rather too much heat may build up around the IC: although full reflow is achieved, the print can overheat and lift.
When the desoldering tool incorporates a vacuum pump, the IC will be released even if it is still attached to the print by either its $\operatorname{leg}(\mathrm{s})$ or the PCB bonding compound. In the latter case the tendency is for the operator to twist the IC with the tool in order to break the glue bonding. This can also damage the print.
An alternative approach is to use hot air to reflow the IC. Many shaped tips are also available for this, including rectangular ones with four jets, and ones for J-leg ICs. These have tilted vents to drive the hot air beneath the IC. Gentle lifting pressure ensures that all legs are reflowed before IC removal. A vacuum pen can be used for lifting.
Hot air is a disadvantage with a high-density board, where peripheral components the size of an ant's reproductive organs are mounted around the IC and adjacent to its legs. Unless they are protected, these components can go walkabouts. And as you can't see them, you can't find them. More stress! One way of getting round this is to use tape to mask off the area around the IC. But again problems arise, one of them being fire! Another is cleaning off the glue layer left by the masking tape.

## Enter the JT6040

The soldering iron market was once dominated by two or three major firms. There are now more players in the desoldering game. Last year we had the Pace system, which is expensive but good, and the Welwyn system which is not so expensive but has limited capacity for resoldering. This year the Spanish have arrived in the guise of JBC (not to be confused with JCB, which
makes very large 'solder' removers, or JVC who don't!).
The JBC JT6040 desoldering station makes real headway. Basically it consists of a hot-air blower with variable temperature and flow, and a vacuum sucker to lift the IC. The surprise is in the end pieces, which are called extractors and protectors - see Figs. 1 and 2. The extractors come in a number of large sizes: they consist of a rectangular-shaped bowl with a vacuum cup mounted above the centre.

## Operation

You place the bowl around the IC to be removed and lower the vacuum cup on to it. The cup sticks to the IC when the vacuum pump is activated. Because the cup is lightly spring-loaded, the IC will be lifted gently when its legs have been reflowed with hot air. See Fig. 3.
What about the problem of peripheral components? Well, there doesn't seem to be one. Components that are outside the bowl are protected from the hot air. Those that are inside are subjected to eddy currents rather than a sideways blast, and won't blow away easily. They might however if you go mad with the air flow.
It's a magical sight seeing an IC lift off the PCB quietly and gently - makes you want to take more off just to watch it happen again!
There's a neat accessory called the 'tripod', which consists of a vacuum extractor with three legs. You place it over a small IC that's to be removed. It can be used on its own if there are no adjacent peripheral components, or with one of the smaller protector bowls if there are.
This is the easiest IC removal unit I've come across, and is an ingenious design.
Temperature can be controlled over the range $150-$ $450^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, while the air flow is calibrated from $6-34$ $\mathrm{Lt} / \mathrm{min}$ on a scale of $1: 10$. As a starting point, the handbook recommends a temperature of $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and a flow rate of 6 . With experience, you will soon learn the best settings for a given IC size.
Two touch buttons are used to start the vacuum pump and the hot-air flow. A foot pedal controls the latter. When you take your foot off the pedal, the air flow continues for a short period to cool down the handpiece.
Protection is built into the controller, with error codes to indicate a problem such as a blocked filter or overheating. The controller cuts out if the pedal is activated for more than fifteen minutes.


Fig. 1: Use of an IC extractor.


Fig. 2: Use of the tripod and protector to remove a small IC.

## What You Get

Basically you get a control unit with an 800 W hot-air blower and three types of nozzle, controlled by a foot pedal. There's a stand for the extractors and protectors. Five large extractors from $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ to $33 \times 33 \mathrm{~mm}$, five protector bowls from $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ to $17 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$, and a tripod are provided. Spare filters for the vacuum inlet, spare rubber cups for the extractors and tripod and a length of rubber tubing are supplied with the kit.

> The basic kit is available at $£ 1,280$ plus VAT (trade discounts will apply) from Willow Vale Electronics, 11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks RG2 OLU (01189 876 444, fax 01189867
> 188).


Fig. 3: How to desolder an IC using an extractor. First position the extractor (left), apply heat until the solder melts (centre) and finally remove the desoldered IC (right).



#### Abstract

While cheap RC handsets are not worth repairing, expensive ones can repay attention. Chris Watton explains what can be done by way of economic repair




Nearly everything nowadays seems to be operated by a remote control handset. These devices can cause a number of problems that result in customer complaints. You may have sold a second-hand TV set to a customer who finds that the remote control unit is not 100 per cent reliable. In some cases this can lead to the customer being given a refund. Oooh the pain! Or, if a cheap replacement is not available, you may have to obtain the original type
Many handsets are available for only $£ 5$ - $£ 10$. Repairs are therefore not worth the time. But some of them are very expensive, for example VCR types that have a built-in clock display. One such unit we required recently was priced at around $£ 80$. This could have meant scrapping a top-of-the-range VCR. It prompted us to try to repair the unit.
We've all tried to bodge handsets at one time or another. The unit may then work all right for say a week or two. Typical bodges are to put pencil lead on the pads or scrape the contact area on the PCB. The latter course actually makes matters worse, as the abrasive used will reduce the contact area. So we mustn't do it!
The problem with the expensive unit we had was that some of the most used buttons either didn't work or needed Charles Atlas to press them in.
The first thing we did was to take the unit apart. With most units this can be done without sticking a screwdriver in the edge. It's worth taking a little time to get the unit apart, as a ruined case will make it a write-off even if you can get the electronics to work properly.

## Testing

Once we had it apart we could test the innards. This is done by putting a remote receiver/tester in front of the unit or, preferably, the machine with which it is supposed to work. Then, with the keypad removed, supply the voltage required and connect a $220 \Omega$ resistor cross each set of contacts in turn to check the various functions. We now use a stick with a remote pad glued to the end however. This is better, as it's easier to put the pad on the contacts than wire an 0.5 W resistor across them.

If the PCB is working correctly the pad is at fault, which is usually the case. You can often see that a pad is worm, but others don't look so obviously defective. In this case an ohmmeter can be used to test them. A reading of anything up to a few $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ is acceptable. Readings can be compared with those obtained from the pads that work.

## Pad Repair

A product is now available for pad repair. It recoats the pad's contact area, is flexible and has a surface resistance which is much lower than the original material. This results in a handset with a very quick response. The product is called a remote keypad repair kit and is made by Chemtronics. It consists of a two-part polymer coating: one is a silver and carbon resin, the other a hardener. Once mixed, curing takes about seventy two hours.
You simply brush the mixture on to the keypad contact area and leave it to dry. Don't be unduly surprised by the smallness of the contents. There is enough to restore about twenty handsets completely. And a pack contains two kits. The instructions in the pack must be followed to the letter, otherwise the mixture might not stick. Once the pad is dry it should cause no more trouble.

## Other Problems

Remote control unit faults that are not caused by the pad are not so easy to sort out. But it's worth carrying out a few checks before consigning the unit to the bin.
The battery running out quickly is a frequent complaint. This can be caused by the electrolytic capacitor that's connected across the supply. It usually has a value of $470-1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ with a voltage rating of 10 V . The capacitor can develop leakage or fall in value. In either

## BACK ISSUES

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

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

1995
January, April, May, June, July, August, September and December

1996
January to September inclusive, November and December

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

Copies are available at $£ 3.00$ each including postage. Send orders to:

Reed Business Information,
Television Back Issues,
Room L302,
Quadrant House,
The Quadrant,
Sutton,
Surrey SM2 5AS.
Make cheques/postal orders payable to Reed Business Information Ltd.
case the result will be premature battery failure.
Liquid in the unit will have the same effect of course. This is easily cleaned out, but remember not to damage the contacts.
The crystal or ceramic resonator often breaks away or loses a leg. Once it is refitted, a spot of glue will stop this happening again.
Poor joints often develop at the infra-red LEDs. Remember that they draw a fair amount of current, possibly over 1A (in short bursts), so the connections are critical. This emphasises the need for the high-value reservoir capacitor to be in good condition.
It can be difficult to check the IC used in a handset when you don't have the circuit diagram. A few tests can be carried out however. Check the supply voltage, whether the clock is working, and the output that drives the LEDs. There is usually a transistor or perhaps two transistors between the IC and the LEDs. So check back from the base of the driver transistor to the IC when a button is pushed. You may in this way find that there's a faulty transistor.
To scan the operation of the buttons the IC used in a handset has a key scan and key encoder, as with the control chip in a VCR or a TV set.

## In Conclusion

The keypad repair kit mentioned above is available from CPC of Preston (01772 654 455) under part no. SA00478. It costs about $£ 15$.
Those who require more detailed information on remote control operation should refer to page 488 in the May 1994 issue of Television, where Eugene Trundle explains it all. It's a good read.



## WIND GENERATORS 380 WATT

1.14 metre dia blades, carbon matrix blades, 3 year warranty, $12 v a d$ output, 24 v version available, control electronics included, brushless neodymium cubic curve alternator, only twomoving parts, maintenance ree simple roof top installation, start up speed 7 mph , max outpu (30mph) 380 w . $£ 499$ ref AIR1

## PLANS

PORTABLE X RAY MACHINE PLANS Easy to construct plans on a simple and cheap way to build a home $X$-ray machine Effective device, $X$-ray sealed assembies. can be used for experimental purposes. Not a toy or for minorsl $£ 6 /$ set. Ref $F \times X P 1$
TELEKINETIC ENHANCER PLANS Mystify and amaze your friends by creating motion with no known appatent means of cause Uses no electrical or mechanicalconnections, no special gimmicks ye produces positive motion and effect. Exceilent for science projects magic shows, party demonstrations or serious research \& development of this strange and amazing phychic phenomenon
E4/set Ref F/TKE1.
ELECTRONIC HYPNOSIS PLANS \& DATA This data shows several ways to put subjects under your control. Included is a fulf volume reference text and several construction plans that when assembled can produce highly effective stimuli. This material must be used cautiously. It is for use as entertainment at parties etc only, by hose experienced in its use. $£ 15 / \mathrm{set}$. Ref F/EH2
GRAVITY GENERATOR PLANS This unique plandemonstrates a simple electrical phenomena that produces an anti-gravity effect. You thout any WORLDS SMALLEST TESLA COIL/LIGHTENING ISPLAY GLOBE PLANS Produces up to 750,000 volis of discharge, experiment with extraordinary HV effects, 'Plasma in a jar' St Elmo's fire, Corona, excellent science project or conversation piece. E5/set Ref F/BTC1/LG5
COPPER VAPOUR LASER PLANS Produces 100 mw of visible green light. High coherency and spectral quality similar to Argon aser but easier and less costly to build yet far more efficient. This particular design was developed at the Atomic Energy Commision of NEGEV in israel. £10/set Ref F/CVLI
VOICE SCRAMBLER PLANS Minature solid state system turns speech sound into indecipherable noise that cannot be understood without a second matching unit. Use on telephone to prevent third party listening and bugging. $£ 6 /$ set Ref FNS 9
PULSED TV JOKER PLANS Little hand held device utilises putse techniques that will completely disrupt TV pieture and sound works on FM tool DISCRETION ADVISED. $£ 8 /$ set Ref F/Tj5.
BODYHEAT TELESCOPE PLANS Highly directional tong ange device uses recent technology to detect the presence of living bodies, warm and hot spots, heat leaks etc. Intended for security, law enforcement, research and development, etc. Excellent security device or very interesting science project. $£ 8 /$ set Ref FIBHT1
BURNING, CUTTING CO2 LASER PLANS Projects an invisible beam of heat capable of buming and metting materials over a considerable distance. This laser is one of the most efficient, converting $10 \%$ input power into usetul output. Not only is this device a workhorse in welding. cutting and heat processing matenials but it is also a likely missiles as an eflecte drected energy beam weapon agains missiles, aircran. ground-lo-ground, etc. Panticle beams may very well colzergy ase of nevtons or other particles. The perce is nergy strea buring and or oner particles. The device is easily applicable fo buring and elching wood, cutting, plastics, texties etc 12/set Ref FתC7
OYNAMO FLASHLIGHT Interesting concept, no batteries needed jus squeeze the trigger for instant light apparently even works under wate in an emergency atthough we haven't tried it yet! 66.99 ref SC152 ULTRASONIC BLASTER PLANS Laboratory source of sonic shock waves Blow hoies in metal, produce 'cold' steam, atomize liquides. Many cleaning uses for PC boards, jewllery, coins, small parts etc. $\mathrm{E} 6 /$ set Ref F ULB1.
ANTI DOG FORCE FIELD PLANS Highly effective circuit produces time variable puises of accoustical energy that dogs canno olerate $\mathrm{f} 6 /$ set Ref FIDOG2
LASER BOUNCE LISTENER SYSTEM PLANS Allows you ohear sounds from a premises without gainingaccess $f 12 / \mathrm{set}$ Ref $F$ LIST9
PHASOR BLAST WAVE PISTOL SERIES PLANS Handheid, has large transducel and battery capacity with extemal controls. $\mathbf{f 6} /$ set Ref F/PSP
INFINITY TRANSMITTER PLANS Telephone line grabber/ room monitor. The ultimate in home/office security and safety! simple to use! Call yout home or office phone, push a secret tone on you elephone to access either: A) On premises sound and voices or B) Existing conversationwith break-in capability for emergency messages. £ 7 Ref FITELEGRAB
BUG DETECTOR PLANS is that someone getting the goods on you? Easy to construct device locates any hidden source of radio energy! Sniffs out and finds bugs and other sources of bothersome merierence. Detects low, high and UHF frequencies. £5/set Ref Fi B1.
LECTRCIMAGNETIC GUN PLANS Projects a metal objea a considerable distance-requires adult supervision f5 ref F/EML2

ELECTRIC MAN PLANS, SHOCK PEOPLE WITH THE TOUCH OF YOUR HAND! £5/set Ref F/EMA1
PARABOLIC DISH MICROPHONE PLANS Listen to distan sounds and voices, open windows, sound sources in 'hard to get' or hostile premises. Uses satellite technology to gather distant sound and focus them to our ultra sensitive electronics. Plans also show a optional wireless link system $£ 8 /$ set ref $F / P M 5$
2 FOR 1 MULTIFUNCTIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY AND HIGH DC VOLTAGE, SOLID STATE TESLA COIL AND VARIABLE 100,000 VDC OUTPUT GENERATOR PLANS Operates on 9-12vdc, many possible experiments, f10 Re

colour cetv VIDEO CAMERAS,

BRAND NEW AND, CASED, FROM E99 Works with most modern video's, TV's, Composite monitors, video grabber cards etc

Pal, 1v P-P, composite, $750 \mathrm{hm}, 1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ CCD, 4 mm F2.8 $500 \times 582,12 \mathrm{vdc}$, mounting bracket, auto shutter, $100 \times 50 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}, 3$ months warranty, 1 off price $£ 119$ ref XEF150, 10, or more $£ 99$ ea 100+ 589


## SUPERWIDEBAND RADAR DETEGTOR 360 deg COVERAGE

Detects both radar and laser, $X, K$, superwide $K A$ bands. LED signal strength display Audio and visual aterts, Alert prionty, Rear and front facing optical waveguides, Triplecheck verification, city mode, tutoria mode. dark mode. aux jack, volume control. These may be illegat to use in certain countries.
$1.1^{1 "} \times 2.7^{\prime \prime} \times 4.6^{n}$
Superband $£ 149$ ref RD2


BULL ELECTRICAL
250 PORTLAND ROAD, HOVE, SUSSEX BN3 5QT. (ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS) MAIL ORDER TERMS: CASH, PO OR CHEQUE WITH ORDER PLUS £3.50 P\&P PLUS VAT. $\mathbf{2 4}$ HOUR SERVICE $\mathbf{£ 5 . 0 0}$ PLUS VAT.

OVERSEAS ORDERS AT COST PLUS $£ 3.50$ (ACCESS, VISA, SWITCH, AMERICAN EXPRESS) phone orders : 01273203500 FAX 01273323077
E-mail bull@pavilion.co.uk


Intended for the medium to long range observation of air and ground targets and the determina tion of their angular co-ordinates. These giant binoculars are a tribute Russian optical ingenuity, with a performance that simply has to be seen to be believed. A large exit pupi diameter of 7.33 mm provides exceptional light passing power, which when combined with its high
magnification of x15 allows the user to view over vast distances with delightfully bright, crisp, high resolution images. Robust and able in construction incorporating an uncomplicated yet thoughtfully designed mechanical layout ensuring ease of operation and quick precise targeting. These binorulars have a wide variety of applications and are suitable for use by coastguards, law enforcement organizations, cus toms, farmers etc
x15 magnification, 110 mm objective, 6 deg angle of view. Field a $100 \mathrm{~m}=105 \mathrm{~m}$, focusing 10 m -int, fully coated precision ground optics orange and neutral filters, rubber lens caps, rapid tergetting hand grips padded headrest, screw in silica gel cartridges, wooden tripod, operating temperatures -40 c to +50 c , weight 25 kg , ( 15 kg withou tripod), supplied in wooden carrying case Border guard binoculars f 1799 ref PNB2


## TRS4 INFRARED NIGHT SIGRT

One of our top most selling night sights is this Russian TZS4 . This sight enable you to see invery low light levels, or with the aid of the buith in infra red illuminator- in total darkness. In $1 / 4$ moonlight you would spo a man at 150 m , in total darkness at 75 m . Magnification 2.3 x mount $190 \mathrm{~mm}, 0.9 \mathrm{~kg}$. focusing range $1.5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{mm}$. M illuminator divergence 50 hrs continuous (no illuminator) 10 hrs with carryingcase and strap.
TZS4 Nightsight $\mathbf{£ 1 9 9}$ ref BAR6


> Mike Hancox, technical director of Satellite Scene, finds this unit simple to install, inexpensive, reliable and silent in operation


The new Satwalker $180^{\circ}$ horizon-to-horizon mount is one of the best and most underrated pieces of equipment I have ever reviewed. How can I make such a claim for a relatively new item?

## The Original Satwalker

I was one of the first to purchase from the importers a quantity of the original Satwalker units when this unique horizon-to-horizon mount initially appeared the UK. Others in the satellite business were less than enthusiastic. They felt that the mounts were difficult to obtain, too cheap, unreliable (though they had not tried them) and poorly made. The unfavourable view of the Satwalker seems to have been based on two main factors: first that the units did not span a full $180^{\circ}$, and secondly because they are not made by Jaeger, which seems to be the only name that counts when it comes to $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ mounts.
We didn't adopt this negative attitude. Instead we decided to give the units a fair try, and have been well rewarded. In fact we had struck lucky in finding a mount that runs truly silent and is, for fitting, extremely versatile. Over a period of time, my decision to use these units has been completely vindicated.
Initially we supplied a number of the mounts to customers, including hotels and language colleges, that make much use of their steerable dishes. Four years later they are all still working and we have not had a single fault that could be attributed to the mount. That's better than our record with other products.

## The $\mathbf{1 8 0}{ }^{\circ}$ Version

The latest version of the Satwalker has the one thing that the initial version lacked, a full $180^{\circ}$ swing. I was concerned about one thing when I first examined the $180^{\circ}$ Satwalker - the nylon instead of metal teeth that provide the $180^{\circ}$ arc drive. Would there be excessive wear and tear, resulting in dish 'slap' and override? As I was concerned about this I decided to delay my review for four months in order to give the unit a thorough site test.
A mount was installed at the home of a customer whom we knew would make a great deal of use of it. He is of nordic extraction, and his wife is a Greek Cypriot. The unit would continually be whizzing from the Cypriot transmissions at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ through $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and back to Astra for the kids. For four months it did just that, changing from one satellite to another at least ten times a day. This had no detrimental effect on the unit what-
soever. My initial concern about the nylon teeth was unfounded: there have been no wear and tear problems, and no slap and backlash. The unit is as tight and reliable as when it was first installed.
The nylon teeth are certainly a help when it comes to silent operation. There is nothing more annoying at two o'clock in the morning than the sound of a neighbour's dish churning around in search of those elusive porn channels. This super-quiet unit emits hardly a sound, even in the dead of night. I have in fact not come across a quieter-running unit than the new Satwalker, which should sell it to a lot of people.

## Versatile Fitting

The final plus point with this unit is the extremely versatile fitting arrangements. While other $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ mounts have to be fitted to the top of a vertical pole, the Satwalker can be fitted in several ways - at the top of a pole, at the side of a pole, on a horizontal pole such as a J pole, or to an old rightangled dish bracket for example. We have even fitted a Satwalker half way up a TV mast and on a balcony handrail.
This versatility makes life much easier for the installer. It can save a lot of time, especially as the connections are via the good old-fashioned single coaxial cable and a four-core cable for the motor and pulse reed-switch feeds. A ribbon cable is not required, and there is no need to resort to the silly new system - a unit that is

> Satwalker units can be purchased direct firom Satellite Distribution Centre, 10 Addington Road, West Wickham BR4 9BS (0181 462 4849). A $180^{\circ}$ Satwalker mount plus positioner retails at $£ 159$ including VAT. Discounts are available to trade customers. powered by the LNB supply via the coaxial cable, with consequent loss of signal and the inability to look for what is out there between the preset satellites.

## In General

The slap and backlash one gets when using an H-H mount with a dish in excess of 1 m (or 80 cm or less in some cases) is almost non-existent with Satwalker units even after four years of use.
I am left with one question. Why is the availability of the Satwalker so poor? Could it be that suppliers think only familiar-name products will sell? Some of the bet-ter-known and more expensive mounts are dreadful in comparison. Take my advice: shop around and find yourself a Satwalker $180^{\circ}$ horizon-to-horizon mount. It will give you a really easy, maintenance-free installation - and silent nights!


> The tiny surface-mounted electrolytics used in camcorders and some other equipment give rise to a lot of problems. Nick Beer explains the failure mechanisms and repair methods and provides guidance on fault-finding

The surface-mounted aluminium electrolytic capacitor is the cause of a lot of failures in certain types of equipment, in particular camcorders and also some VCRs. The capacitors fail when the equipment is a few years old, regardless of use during that period. Because these electrolytics will be used extensively throughout a particular piece of equipment, a multitude of symptoms may be present.
In this article we will look at brands, models and faults, also how to replace these troublesome devices and where to obtain them. Fig. 1 shows a typical board assembly using surface-mounted aluminium electrolytic capacitors.

## Failure Patterns

Electrolytic capacitors are chemical devices that dry out, giving us much work and keeping us in our jobs! While a surface-mounted aluminium capacitor can dry out, what almost always happens is that the device leaks its electrolyte. There is thus loss of capacitance, and the device can well go open-circuit. As with most electrolytic capacitor failures, a surface-mounted type will often reform when heated, which can provide a useful clue when fault-finding.
Unfortunately the leakage can result in some nasty PCB damage. In camcorders, where minimal size and high component density are important, multilayer PCBs have for many years been used. Through-the-board links are used to provide connections between the layers, and are the first to suffer from this leakage. It's interesting that different camcorder models suffer differently in this respect, as we shall see later.
The usual situation is that a single symptom occurs
then others soon develop. You may well find that by the time the unit reaches you for repair there are symptoms in addition to the one originally complained about. Alternatively the camcorder may have worked perfectly when it was put away the previous summer, but when it was taken out on the day the owner was due to go on holiday a couple of faults were present. Guess who's got a couple of hours in which to carry out the repair?! These devices can fail whatever their value, and in my opinion it's best to replace the lot when you come across one that has failed. But there are certain values that are guaranteed to fail before the others. Look for $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ and $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitors: these always go first. Note that renewing all the surface-mounted aluminium electrolytics in a camcorder could mean that seventy or so have to be replaced. Even the most experienced practitioner is going to take a couple of hours to do that, so don't get caught out when you provide your estimate.

## Clues

There is usually more than one symptom. They can vary with time, and may well clear. If you find that a unit which is more than a couple of years old uses sur-face-mounted electrolytics, they are probably faulty. Perhaps the most useful clue however is the smell.
Remove the covers and sniff around a board that uses the devices and is in the area where the fault has probably occurred. If there is no obviously obnoxious smell, look for a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor and heat one leg. The likelihood is that the resultant smell, best described as ammonia like, will knock you back. There will also be a gentle hissing/crackling sound as the leakage boils.

All this is welcome to the engineer on the trail of a fault.

## Repair

Let's make no pretence about it, the job is a smelly one. One of my colleagues reacts very badly to the smell, which makes him ill. With most people however the smell has a fairly neutral effect, but it is best to work in a well-ventilated area - the stuff can't be doing you any good!
Because of component density, capacitor replacement can be tricky. It is often necessary to remove several other components around a capacitor to enable the latter to be replaced. It's far better to do this than to risk damage to the PCB or other devices.
To remove a surface-mounted aluminium electrolytic capacitor, first use solder braid to mop up as much solder as possible from each of its legs. Then, to free one leg, heat it while tilting the capacitor away from the iron. Do the same to the other leg. Finally, mop the lands clean. Use miniature pliers or tweezers to manoeuvre the capacitors - if you try to use your fingers they will get burnt. A device designed for handling these capacitors was shown at the Sony Service Expo last year - it was a sort of pick-up pencil - but I am not sure about its availability. I think it was of Spanish origin. One of those small, four-pronged grab tools is also helpful.
Once the leaking capacitor has been removed, the board beneath should be cleaned thoroughly with a suitable solvent. Attend to any obvious corrosion, paying particular attention to any through-the-board links under or near the capacitor. If you are in any doubt as to whether a link may have been affected, link it out to be on the safe side. For those who are not familiar with through-the-board links, they appear as small dots or holes in the PCB, always in a print land of course. You can use an ohmmeter to check a link, by measuring the resistance between the relevant pads on each side of the board. Scrape the lacquer from the top and bottom pads if necessary.

## Who Suffers?

Apart from the engineer, that is! My first encounter with the problem came with a now pretty ancient machine, the Sanyo VMD3P, which is riddled with these capacitors. Readers of the camcorder fault column will have seen references to this on several occasions. Anyway, here's a run down on the models with which we've had the problem. Individual capacitors for particular symptoms are not specified, because I feel that replacing capacitors one at a time is a mistake, inevitably leading to recalls.

Sanyo VMD3P: Symptoms include no picture in the cue/review/pause mode(s); no EVF picture; excessive dropouts (because the DOC video path has been interrupted); and others. A slightly perplexing fault is no mode motor movement because the supply ICP has failed - it does this when the supply's reservoir capacitor leaks. Thus a wide variety of symptoms may be present. This model suffers from corroded print and through-the-board links.

Sony CCD-F330/340/350/500: These camcorders are by no means identical but suffer equally from electrolytic capacitor problems. Typical symptoms include severely distorted playback luminance; very poor record chroma with bars of alternating phases; etc. The camera head suffers, with bars visible on E-E pictures -
apparently because of the CCD timing pulses. These models seem to escape serious corrosion problems.

Ferguson FC27 (amongst others): These horriblelooking units suffer from various symptoms, especially because of faults in the system control and camera head areas. Examples are no auto-focusing or power zoom. They are also particularly prone to corrosion problems.

Canon A1/A2HiE: This range of camcorders was very popular with more serious users some years ago, having been given much praise in relevant magazines. Their rather unusual design makes them look more like stills than video cameras. The problem with servicing Canon products is that the company is not particularly helpful: Canon prefers to have its products returned for repair in its own workshops. Manuals cease to be available after a very short period of time, and are very expensive. As a result you often find that a customer has had difficulty getting his camcorder repaired - this could provide you with a business opportunity!
Once you get used to it, dismantling these units is fairly straightforward. The servo/motor drive PCB at the back of the mechanism gives rise to a lot of trouble, with drum and capstan rotation problems. There's a massive number of surface-mounted electrolytics on the audio board. Note that the mechanism has a Sony look about it and suffers from the same coaster and guide problems - and the Sony kits fit!

Canon UC10E: This odd little unit has a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic on the thick-film PCB into which the imager plugs. This electrolytic leaks, and can be quite difficult to replace - because it is on a thick-film board and the solder doesn't melt easily. While you have the machine in for repair, check the tape path for loose guides - for alignment purposes the FM envelope waveform is available at the apparently unused connector on the main PCB. The head switching waveform is also available here.

Panasonic NVFS90B: This is not a camcorder - it's an S-VHS VCR. It is quite common for the S-mode luminance to be lost with the machine's own recordings. The cause of the fault is the thick-film hybrid module IC303. It is best to replace this module, but you will notice that

Fig. 1: Typical camcorder PCB with surface-mounted aluminium electrolytic capacitors.

it contains a couple of our beloved surface-mounted electrolytics - and I bet they are leaking!
It is interesting that Panasonic camcorders do not seem to suffer from the sorts of problems we've been discussing, though surface-mounted aluminium electrolytics are used in various models. Unless, that is, someone knows better!

## Sources

It's sensible to obtain your capacitors from a wholesaler rather than a manufacturer. The reason for this is that you will be buying in bulk, especially if you repair more than one unit a month! RS Components and Farnell both have very good ranges available, at both $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rating. The devices typically cost pence when obtained in packs of ten. You could pay around $£ 1$ a capacitor when you obtain them from a manufacturer.
Make sure that the physical size is the same when a capacitor is obtained from a wholesaler. It is tempting to go for $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types in place of $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ones (they may not leak!), but make sure they will fit. Similarly some originals will be rated at 6 V , so you will need to order 6.3 V types.

Some of the capacitors used by Sony and Canon have
odd values that cannot be obtained from a wholesaler. So you must obtain these from the manufacturer. Furthermore there are some slim-gauge capacitors in use, i.e. with standard values and voltages but with a much smaller diameter. The pads and component placing mean that standard-sized equivalents can't be fitted. Try to obtain these slim-gauge capacitors from the manufacturer. Unfortunately this is not always possible. If you try to obtain them from Canon for the A2HiE for example you will be told that they are not available though a complete board can be supplied. To be fair, the PCB price is quite good - for a PCB, but not for six or so capacitors! You can get these devices from Sony however. The information in Table 1 may be helpful in this respect.

Table 1: Small-diameter (3mm) electrolytics

| Value/rating | Sony part no |
| :--- | :--- |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 112800411 |
| $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{~V}$ | 112800311 |
| $3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 112800811 |
| $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 116400591 |

Table 2: RS surface-mounted aluminium electrolytics

| $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range |  |  |  | $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range |  | Stock no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Value ( $\mu$ F) | Stock no. | Case | Voltage | Value ( $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ) |  |
| 6.3 V | 22 | 108-148 | B | 6.3 V | 22 | 108-390 |
|  | 47 | 108-154 | C |  | 33 | 108-407 |
|  | 100 | 108-160 | C |  | 47 | 108-413 |
| 10V | 33 | 108-176 | C |  | 22 | 108-457 |
|  | 47 | 108-182 | D |  | 47 | 108-463 |
| 16 V | 10 | 108-198 | B | 25 V | 4.7 | 108-479 |
|  | 22 | 108-205 | C |  | 6.8 | 108-485 |
|  | 47 | 108-211 | D |  | 10 | 108-491 |
| 25V | 4.7 | 108-227 | B |  | 22 | 108-508 |
|  | 10 | 108-233 | C | 50 V | 0.1 | 108-558 |
|  | 22 | 108-249 | D |  | 0.22 | 108-564 |
|  | 33 | 108-255 | D |  | 0.47 | 108-570 |
| 36 V | 3.3 | 108-261 | B |  | 0.68 | 108-586 |
|  | 4.7 | 108-277 | B |  | 1 | 108-592 |
|  | 10 | 108-283 | C |  | 2.2 | 108-609 |
|  | 22 | 108-299 | D |  | 4.7 | 108-615 |
| 50 V | 0.1 | 108-306 | B |  | 10 | 108-621 |
|  | 0.22 | 108-312 | B |  |  |  |
|  | 0.33 | 108-328 | B |  | ; |  |
|  | 0.47 | 108-334 | B |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 108-340 | B |  |  |  |
|  | $2 \cdot 2$ | 108-356 | B |  |  |  |
|  | 3.3 | 108-362 | B |  |  |  |
|  | 4.7 | 108-378 | C |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 108-384 | D |  |  |  |

Case dimensions (mm)

| Case | $\varnothing D$ | $L$ | A | $B$ | 1 | P | W | $\emptyset D$ is case diameter, $L$ height including legs, A width of base, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm 0.5$ | +0.1 | $\pm 0.2$ | $\pm 0.2$ | $\pm 0.2$ | $\pm 0.2$ |  |  |
|  |  | -0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | 4 | 5.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.5-0.8 | 1 length of legs, |
| C | 5 | 5.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.5-0.8 | $P$ distance between legs, |
| D | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.5-0.8 | W width of legs. |



PHILIPS PM3217 (This is a proper scope)



HC3502
Deal Trace $20 \mathrm{MHz} 5 \mathrm{mV} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~V}$ /Div; $0.2 \mu$ Secs -0.5 Sec/Div. X-X; X5 magnifier; TV Sync etc Hardly Used $£ 150$ Un-used $£ 200$








CUSSIC avos Mk5 in Case fluKe 770KM 3\% digit with with Batieries \& Leads $£ 50 \quad$ Carrying Case \& Leads $£ 60$
 SOLARTRON 7151 OMM $6 \%$ digit IEEE $£ 450$
SOLARTRON 7150 OMM $6 \%$ digit IEEE $£ 300$
True RMS

## STEWART of READING

110 WYKEHAM ROAD, READING, BERKS. RGG 1PL V/SA Telephone: (0118) 9268041. Fax: (0118) 9351696 Callers Welcome gam-5.300m Monday to friday (other times by arrangement)

L00K!
BRAND NEW OSCILLOSCOPES! NEVER USED!! LIMITED STOCKI!


## DMS 3850A Digital Storage/DMM

Handheld LCD display 2 Channel 50MS/S. Auto Range 4 digit DMM/Capacitance/frequency Counter. Battery Opration or extemal 7.5-9VDC ie. AC Adaptor (Not supplied). RS232 Comes in Black Carrying Pouch complete with 2 scope probes: DMM leads; manual. New Boxed For Onty $£ 400$


DTS 40 Digital Storage
Dual Trace 40 MHZ . 2OMSSS Storage. Cursars + On Screen Readout. Sweep Oelay; Interface etc. etc. Supplied Unused in original box complete with
Amazing Value at $£ 400$
 with At Magnification; TV Trig eic. etc. Lots of Specilication DTA20 Dual Trace 20MHZ: £225 DTA40 Dual Irace 40 MHZ - 12 KV EHT: £300 DTA60 Dual Trace 60 MHZ - 12 KVB EHT: £375 All unused \& boxed supplied with 2 probes \& Manual


DTV 1003 Channel 100MHZ Sweep Delay etc: $£ 425$ DTV 603 Channel 601 MHZ Sweep Delay etc: $£ 375$ DTV 20 Dual Irace 20 MHZ: $£ 200$ All unused, boxed with 2 probes \& manual

## NEW AND HARDLY USED



PANASONIC VP8177A FM/AM SIGNAL GENERATOR $00 \mathrm{KHz}-100 \mathrm{MHz}$ FM 0.100 KHz ; Output -19dB.99dB AM $0-60 \%$; 32 Preset Memory; Digital Display Frequency \& Used £450 Output.
PANASONIC VP7637A STERO SIGNAL GENERATOR Generates Broadcast FM-RDS/ARI. Pieset memory; GPIB Used $£ 400$

Un-used $£ 700$


KENWOOD FLI80A WOWIFLUTTER METER $0.003 \%$. $10 \%$ F Freq 3KHzZ 3 . 15 KHz RMS/AVERAGE PEAK: Weighted Filters: Digital
Display of rom: 4 digit Frea Display of 0.01 KHz .9 .999 KHz
Coutier $0.01 \mathrm{KHz} .55 \mathrm{KHz})$



POWER SUPPLY MOdel HSP3010 0-30Volts: 0-10 Amps Curen! Used El 160 Liming 2 Meters.
 CARRIAGE all units $£ 16$. VAT to be added to Total of Goods and Carriage

## DO YOU OFFER A RADIO DECODING SERVICE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS?

If not, you could be losing out on a very lucrative additional source of income - especially if you already service car audio equipment.
The Joule A-400 radio decoding system has now proven itself as the most cost effective solution to all your decoding requirements. This CE approved, easy to use computer based system is now being sold overseas to Service Departments and Police Forces. It can now be supplied with the software to decode most of the latest RDS radios that contain their security codes within the main processor chip, as well as the more familiar eeprom based models.
Purchase the Starter Kit which includes bundled software to decode over 100 models for $£ 375.00+$ vat (additional software is available separately). Or, the Index Reader version which includes ALL available software for $£ 275.00$ + vat and covering literally hundreds of models (codes are supplied by phone or fax and cost $£ 5.00$ each or $£ 10.00$ for the Blaupunkt RDS models). You may also opt for a combination of the two systems tailored to suit exactly your requirements which can lead to even more profitability.

Contact us now for a free brochure and demonstration disk (please state $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ or $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ ), or visit our Internet Web Site at http://www.elecsys.com. You can download info, price lists and demo software from this site.

## Electronic Sound Systems

Hilton Road, Aycliffe Industrial Estate<br>Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham DL5 6EN<br>United Kingdom

Tel: 44(0)1325 $\mathbf{3 0 7 4 4 2}$ Fax: +44(0)1325 300189
Email: elecsys@elecsys.demon.co.uk

# What a Life! 

## A fuse-blowing video recorder and mysterious phone calls are amongst the things that plagued Donald Bullock this month

This autumn Steven and Paul spent about ten days enlarging the workshop. Steven's girlfriend Jeanne felt sufficiently encouraged to tidy up some of their long-standing muddles. I returned from Spain to witness the result, which was so heart warming that I offered to open up next day while they went tench fishing in the lovely Walham water.

On the following day I awoke to a soft and sunny morning and later found myself humming happily as I unlocked the shop door and breathed the scent of newly-worked wood and Mansion polish. Then the phone rang.


Steven and Paul enlarging the workshop.

I picked it up. No one there. So I pulled the first job on to the bench.

## Videos

It was an Hinari VXL8 video recorder which was dead. I opened it up and soon found that the 1.25 A fuse Z601 had blown. A replacement brought the machine back to life, and I put it on soak test to see whether the fuse would blow again.

Then the phone rang. I picked it up but there was nobody there.

The next job was a JVC camcorder, Model GRA2E. On the job card it said "mine" and "dead" in Steven's scrawly writing. When it was switched on the 'on' light lit for half a second then died. So I opened it-up and made for the crop of half a dozen so-called circuit protectors that are to bē found close to the DC input socket. CP6 was opencircuit, for no apparent reason, and a new one seemed to cure the trouble. The circuit boards in this model are very thin, so I took care when removing the PCB plugs and sockets.

As I was reassembling the unit I managed to flick a screw along the bench. It rolled past the telephone and on to the floor. When I bent down to retrieve it the phone suddenly rang in my ear, which was about an inch above it. I snatched the handset and put it to my other ear, which wasn't throbbing- yet. Nobody there.

## Vivian

Next thing Vivian Dunby mooched in, looking as though she'd just been poleaxed.
"What's up, Vi?" I asked.
"Well me "usband's run off again and me daughter's gone off to Jamaica with a chap old enough to be me father. Arid me canary's died an' the cat's got the mumps. And now this sod's playin' up." She held up an Amstrad VCR6000 video
recorder. "He won't give me me tape back" she moaned.

Then the phone rang. I picked it up. Nobody there.
"Give me an hour" I said to Vi as I waved her out.

I tried to eject the tape, but the flap wouldn't open. When I dismantled the machine I found that the little lug at the flap's left side had broken off. As a result, the sweeping pin couldn't locate and raise it. I tried all ways to glue it back on, without success. So I got a bit of Perspex and succeeded in welding it in place.

This cured the flap problem but the picture was awful. All was well once the heads had been cleaned.

When Vi returned I handed her the recorder. "It's not all gloom" I said.
"Me 'usband's come back" she replied.
"Oh . . . er . . . never mind" I said.

Then the telephone rang. I picked it up. Nobody there.

## Ping

As I stood there, puzzled, I heard a ping from the soak-testing Hinari VCR. It was now dead. So I opened it up again. A lengthy examination failed to reveal anything obviously amiss, and none of the components seemed to be unduly warm. I pressed the plugs and sockets home and fancied that one was a little loose. Could that have been the cause of the trouble? I reassembled the machine and put it back on soak test.

## Spry Sydney

At this point Spry Sydney strutted in looking, as always, as if his jacket was still wearing its coathanger. A. while ago he bought a hotel and installed an Huanya 14in. colour set in every room - twenty four of them in all. Those that didn't sim-
ply walk gradually developed a loud 150 Hz note to accompany the sound.

Our remedy has been to replace the STR4211 chopper chip IC901 and the 27 V zener diode ZD907. This one was the same, and I gav e it identical treatment.
"How many of these do you still have, Syd?' I asked.
"Only five" he replied. Then a thought struck him. "Eh, could you take the handles off them?"
"Sure can Syd" I said. "You should have asked at the outset and got a quantity discount."

The phone rang and I picked it up. Nobody there.

## The Shop Steward

Who should come in next but Len Grunt. He's a local shop steward and had with him an old Matsui 1455 portable. After thumping it on the bench he stood facing me with his right index finger poised over his left hand - as though he was about to write down a speech.
"Missus put 'im on. OK. Next day I puts 'im on. OK. Yesurday wife's brother calls in. Puts 'im on. Dead!"

He put his hands aside and addressed Steven. "Always was the trouble, wife's brother. Won't join no union. Never would!"

Steven opened the set and switched it on. The chopper circuit was dormant. We didn't have the circuit diagram, but he drew my attention to the 2SD820 chopper transistor Q604. The transistor and its heatsink were quite warm.
"Can you take over?" he asked. "I'm off to see the vicar about getting married."
"Struth!" I said.
When he'd gone I decided to look for shorts on the secondary side of the power supply. The HT rectifier D607 read short-circuit both ways, so I replaced it. This made no difference. When I checked the new diode I once more obtained a short-circuit reading. At this I retested the original diode, which was all right. Further checks revealed that one of the protection capacitors in parallel with D607 was the culprit. The offending item was C613 ( $4.7 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ ). I should have checked D607 out of circuit if course. A thorough approach is essential when fault finding.

## A Reply at Last

As I was reassembling the Matsui set the phone rang again. I picked it up.
"Bullocks" I screamed.
"Ooh. I owp yoo can 'elp me"
said a voice, "or are you just the old man?"
"Never you mind that" I said, "this is the boss."
"Oh well" croaked the voice, "you'll 'ave to do. Right now I'm needing a camcorder, so I'm asking you which is the best?"
"Well, if it's any recommendation Steven's got a JVC' I said.
"Does Argos sell JVCs?" asked the cracked voice. "Do you happen to have their latest catalogue there?"
"Of course I have" I replied, oozing kindness. "I keep it specially for enquiries like yours. If I could trouble you to hang on for a second I'll look into the camcorder section. If they've got what you want I'll shut the shop and nip along and buy it for you. I think I can afford it, and they are only three miles down the road. May I ring you back?"

As I put the phone down I noticed that the Hinari VCR had failed again. Fuse Z601 was once more open-circuit, and I spent an hour trying to find out why. Eventually I resorted to resoldering every joint in the power supply. Then I boxed it up again and put it back on soak test.

The phone rang. I picked it up. No one there. I slammed it down and picked up the next job.

## Hikona Portable

It was an Hikona RM2000, which is a 14in. colour portable made in Turkey. The set was dead and groaning, and it had my sympathy. I noticed a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic C320 - and hooked it out for testing. You know my suspicion and prejudice about electrolytics. I was right - it was open-circuit. When I'd fitted a replacement a picture of a harem scene came up. As the sheikh galloped in, the set died again.

After a further bout of diagnostic effort I discovered that one end of the $47 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ wirewound resistor R505 was dry-jointed. I cleaned it off and resoldered it. When I switched the set on again I was just in time to see the sheikh galloping off into the sunset.

## The Hinari's Secret

As I boxed up the Hikona set I heard a ping from the fuse in the soak testing Hinari VXL8. This time I plugged in the bench light magnifier then studied and carefully tapped every inch of the chassis and the panels in the machine. I eventually came to the capstan drive chip IC206. When I moved it the fuse blew.

Homing in on its pins I found that one of them, while looking as if it was perfectly soldered to the blob, was ringed by a very fine crack. I resoldered it and once again put the machine on an extended soak test. This time it was all right.

## Ribby Ellis

Then Ribby Ellis, the telephone engineer, came in - grinning as usual.
"Who's that looking over your shoulder, Don?" he enquired.

I turned round and there was nobody there of course.
"Oh it's all right. It's your ears" he bawled, shaking with mirth.
"What's your trouble?" I asked, "apart from the fact that you're a prat."
"This 'un" he said, holding up a 14in. Philips portable, Model 14CT2006 (CTX chassis). "Picture gradually goes dark - sound's OK though."

I opened it up and studied the panel area beneath the line output transformer. The transformer's pins were dry-jointed. So I resoldered them, boxed the set up and gave it back to him.
"Ribby" I said, you've not inflicted any of your silly practical jokes on me of late. So I'm going to show my appreciation. Have this one on me."
"Gosh Don, that's good of you" he said. "Makes me feel guilty, about playing you up all day."

I looked at him and he pointed to the phone.
"You?" I exclaimed.
He nodded. "I'm working over the road" he said.
"Clear off" I hissed, "you ought to be birched!"

## Getting Around

Television certainly gets around. It's always a pleasure to hear from fellow sufferers in this trade. Recently I received a letter from Bill Challoner, a lad of 84, formerly of Southport but now living at 5 Erica Street, Geraldton, Western Australia.

Bill was originally a cinema projectionist. He studied TV servicing when Australian outdoor cinemas became extinct, and managed to make a living from it. Now ill, he's just undergone surgery. Bill reckons that reading in Television about the slings and arrows we suffer brightens his day. His letter certainly brightened mine. I know that he would be interested to hear directly from other readers who have tales to tell.


## Reports from

Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Stephen Leatherbarrow
Robert Marshall
Chris Watton
Brian Storm
Michael Dranfield
Mike Orr, Owen Green
Maurice Kerry
John C. Priest and Nick Beer

## Philips 25ML8300/05B

## (FL1.7AA Chassis)

There was no sync - the field and line scans could be seen slipping slowly through. A scope check at pin 5 of IC 7400 showed that the sync signal from the high-end box (where 100 Hz scanning conversion takes place) was missing, though it was present at pin 6 of ribbon cable H/S20. There was a crack in the print where the track runs along the edge of the board. When this had been bridged however the fault had hardly changed. R3228 in the highend box was misadjusted.

Incidentally your eyes are not deceiving you when you look at the circuit diagram: yes, there are two TDA2579B chips in this set! P.B.

## Grundig GT2101 (G1000 Chassis)

Loss of one colour has become a common problem with these sets lately. So far we have had two causes: either the $330 \Omega$ emitter bias resistors (R903, R908 or R913) for the RGB output transistors on the CRT base panell, or the BC847 RGB emitter-follower transistors (TR801/2/3) on the main panel. The resistors go open-circuit while the transistors develop base-emitter leakage.

There's a trap for the unwary. Because of its auto grey-scale action, the video processor chip IC800 will probably be producing a greater output in the channel affect-

## TV Fault Finding

ed than in the other two. So in the case of an open-circuit $330 \Omega$ resistor the faulty channel is the one with the largest signal on the main board! P.B.

## Sharp DV5935H (BCTV-A Chassis)

The 2SD1546 line output transistor Q600 was short-circuit in one of these sets. As I was removing it I noticed that R619 (39 , 0.5 W ) and R632 (39 , 0.5W fusible) in the line scan circuit were both burnt. The $0.56 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ line scan coupling capacitor C607 was open-circuit. Normal operation was restored when these four items had been replaced, using components obtained from Sharp. P.B.

## Philips CP90 and CP 110 Chassis

Problems in the IF department are becoming more common as these sets age. The IF/sync module is meant to be replaced rather than repaired, but the price of the module is prohibitive. Probably the most common symptoms are ringing on the picture, with herringbone patterning and loss of teletext. In this case coil L5082 is usually the culprit. I have not so far been able to find a source of replacement coils, and instead rob them from old modules. P.B.

## Hitachi C2114R

If one of these sets keeps reverting to standby, check that the 112 V HT supply is correct - measure it at the cathode of D951. If the voltage is high, suspect that R951 ( $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, $0.5 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ ) has risen in value. In one set I had in recently the high voltages had killed the TA8427K field output chip IC601. P.B.

## Child Lock

A Tatung Model TU2C52 was stuck on ch. 1 and there was no
control of the analogue functions, either via the on-board controls or by remote control. Before you suspect the microcontroller chip or an EEPROM problem, don't forget the child lock. The set proved to be in this lock-out mode. To return to normal operation, hold in the programme + button whilst switching the set on.

While on this subject, with Ferguson ICC5 series sets you use the Fastext keys to remove the child lock: press red, green and blue and hold yellow until successful (usually after a few seconds). S.L.

## Philips K40 Chassis

This set was dead with the line output stage screaming to be put out of its misery. When the supply to the line output stage was disconnected, the HT voltage returned to normal. The BU508A line output transistor T7162 turned out to be leaky. A replacement didn't alter the symptoms however.

When I disconnected the scan coils there was EHT, sound and the tube's heaters lit up. With some relief, I fitted a replacement scan yoke. Sadly, this didn't cure the basic fault.

I eventually found that someone had fitted two $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 1 W resistors in parallel in the feed to the line driver transistor. As there should be a $680 \Omega$ resistor in this position, the supply was insufficient. For those who are not aware of it, the line driver stage is actually on the power supply board which is mounted centrally beneath the neck of the CRT. S.L.

## Sony KVM1421 (BE2A Chassis)

This set, the teletext version of the KVM1420, was stuck in standby. Only the standby light could be seen, though the power supply was
working. A tap on the teletext board would sometimes get the set to start up, but resoldering the power transistors Q01-03 on this board didn't provide a lasting repair.

In desperation I removed the chip transistor Q02 and reconnected it using wires. This enabled the set to work. So did refitting Q02 slightly off the board. The transistor's mounting seemed to have been the cause of the trouble. R.M.

## Boots CTV1417R

This 14 in. portable had a burnt out resistor (R306-10 $2,0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ safety) in the supply to the field output stage. But a replacement resistor wasn't all that was required. R234 was unrecognisable (should be $39 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ ) because its neighbour D212 (12V zener diode) was shortcircuit. When I looked for a common cause of all this I found that C609 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) in the power supply was low in value and leaky. It lay between two power resistors. I fitted a $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ type as a replacement, with sleeving on the full length of its leads to keep it away from the heat. R.M.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

This set produced a strange picture - only part of it could be seen. The sound was OK. There was a pulsing white line at the top of the display, which was rolling and pulled into a contorted triangle with jagged parts at the bottom.
Thankfully replacing the TDA2579 timebase generator chip IC7470 restored normal pictures. R.M.

## Sony KVM1421 (BE2A Chassis)

This set was stuck in standby - the only thing you could watch was the standby light! The power supply was working, and as no obvious fault could be found I ordered a new ST24C02CP memory chip (IC001) from Sony. When this had been fitted all I had to do was to tune in the channels. R.M.

## Philips 25PT4101 (AA5 AB Chassis)

The LEDS were pulsing: the timing of their flashes gives an indication of the cause of the fault. On this occasion they were flashing on and off for three seconds, which means that there is an EEPROM error. But a new ST24C02A chip made no difference. I then found that the LM317T regulator had no output and replaced it. The set still didn't work, because there was a hairline
crack at pin 1 of the line output transformer.

Service manual 72720783 for the AA5 AB chassis should have attached to it 72720875 for the AA5 95.01 colour TV. This supplement is essential. R.M.

## Loewe Concept 55/63/70

This set, which had been brought into the UK from the Netherlands, was dead. I found that the BD139 line driver transistor T525 was leaky. As a result, the $3.3 \Omega$ safety resistor in the 27 V supply was open-circuit. This supply is also protected by R666, an $0.22 \Omega$ safety resistor. R.M.

## JVC AV25F1

A line across the screen with no sound is what you get when regulators IC521 and IC522 become dryjointed at the same time. R.M.

## Samsung Cl213R

These 10 in . portables seem to be more reliable than the similar Akura type. But this one was intermittently dead. The cause was eventually traced to the mains bridge rectifier going open-circuit. C.W.

## Hitachi G6P Chassis

I've had quite a few of these sets that would sometimes fail to start because the values of the $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors R902 and R903 had changed. So I now replace them without bothering to check their values. With one set recently however this failed to cure the fault. C905 ( $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was open-circuit. A replacement restored good starting every time. C.W.

## Nokia 6354

The symptoms with this Nicam set were an intermittent crackle and intermittent loss of sound, both affecting the right-hand channel. Good signals were present at pins 28 and 29 of the DACM chip NA10, but not so good at pin 9 of the TDA2615 audio output chip NA90. I found that the surfacemounted BC858B transistor VA80 was noisy. A replacement cured both faults. C.W.

## Hitachi CPT2178 (G6P Chassis)

This set didn't start up every time. Sometimes it would come on with a blank raster, and at other times it would come on with a two inch band of dots across the centre of the screen and no picture.

Occasionally it would come on all right. It took me some time to trace the cause of these symptoms. The culprit turned out to be the $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V non-polarised electrolytic capacitor C911 in the power supply. C.W.

## Nokia 5864 (Monoplus

## Chassis)

With the HT voltage set correctly, at 109 V , the raster just met the edges of the screen. Consequently the customer complained that with some pictures there was lack of width. The cause of the fault was coil LK 11, which is in series with the line scan coils. It was quite hot when the set was in operation, and I presume that it had shorted turns.

To set the HT voltage with these receivers you short-circuit test point XF01 to chassis, enter the service mode by pressing Mute, M and TV on the remote control unit, move up and down the service options then use the volume control for adjustment. Measure the HT voltage at point X003. C.W.

## Grundig CUC4635 Chassis

After replacing the tripler I found that there was no picture. Checks on the I2C bus lines showed that while the clock line pulse level was correct the data line pulse level was low. After some time I found that the cause of the problem was in the Nicam module, where a short was present in the MC144130 chip IC2250. A replacement restored all functions, but the customer was a bit shocked at the cost of the tripler and IC. C.W.

## Toshiba 2539DB

The customer said that this set was dead. In fact it was tripping very quickly and the standby LED was flashing. Transistor Q841
(2SA1015) in the power supply was faulty. C.W.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

This set took about five minutes to come on - the HT would rise slowly to about 100 V . The cause turned out to be the chopper drive coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 117(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. C.W.

## Bush 2121

The picture was shifted to the left, with a black margin on the right, slight foldover on the left and a blanked stripe about 1 cm from the right-hand edge of the raster. This stripe wriggled like a snake, in sympathy with the video content of the picture. The cause of the trou-
ble was failure of the line pulses from the output stage to reach the line oscillator chip. R419 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. C.W.

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

This digital chassis can be quite daunting when dead. But not this time: R628 (470k $\Omega$ ) which feeds pin 5 of the TDA4601 chopper control chip IC611 was open-circuit. B.S.

## Panasonic TX25ADIDP (Euro 2 Chassis)

This Dolby Pro-Logic receiver had a phosphor burn on its CRT. The cause was not immediately obvious. When it had been for some days on the soak test bench I happened to switch it to standby, using the remote control unit instead of the on/off switch. This provoked a display of lights of which Blackpool would have been proud, so I hastily unplugged the set.

It soon became apparent that when standby was selected the main power supplies remained active as the line and field scans decayed. Relay RL6101 on the front panel was sticking. A replacement (part number TSE10818) and a new CRT put matters right. Panasonic recommends replacing R668 on panel $E$ as well as RL6101. B.S.

## Panasonic TX29AD2DP (Euro 2 Chassis)

This Dolby Pro-Logic receiver produced a display with ragged verticals and picture break up. I suspected the digital video processor chip IC601. Fortunately a replacement, part number VDP3108APPA1, restored normal operation. B.S.

## Hitachi NP6C Chassis

This set produced slightly distorted sound, as if the speaker was faulty. But a new speaker made no difference. The cause of the fault was eventually traced to a dry-joint at pin 10 of the HA11485NT video/sound chip. Pin 10 is part of the feedback circuit. M.Dr.

## JVC CSS2181EKT (BYX Chassis)

This set would come on in the AV mode. When TV was selected all the channels were tuned to the same programme. This situation occurs when the -30 V supply to the memory chip on the tuning module falls below -26 V . Try replacing the 2SA1015 transistor Q956 in the active ripple filter circuit, also this transistor's base decoupling capaci-
tor C959 $(3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ and the -30 V reservoir capacitor C958 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ). In addition, replace the electrolytic capacitors C016 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 017(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ on the station selector module.
These surface-mounted electrolytics can be obtained from Farnell
Electronic Components, Leeds (01132 633 411). M.Dr.

## Tatung 190 Chassis

These sets usually come in because they are dead, the cause being failure of one or both of the $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors R802 and R803. If you fit ordinary carbon resistors, the set will be back before long. Obtain resistor pack part number 337-316 from Farnell Electronic Components (01132633 411). It contains ten 0.75 W metal-film resistors rated at 350 V . Fit a couple of these resistors and you'll never see the set again.

If the chopper transistor is shortcircuit, replace R811 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) as well. Use Farnell part number 337493. These resistors cost about 6p each. M.Dr.

## Panasonic TX25MD1 (Euro 2 Chassis)

This set had no teletext. When it was put in the text mode it displayed only P100 and the word TEXT**** appeared in the station identification box. The cause of the fault was traced to an open-circuit capacitor, C3508, which is a sur-face-mounted $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ component that feeds composite video to the teletext processor chip IC3502. M.O.

## Mitsubishi CT29A4STX (Euro 12 Chassis)

This set produced a good picture for just a few minutes. Then rows of vertical dots, about three inches apart, would appear. After that the picture would intermittently black out. I first checked the supply lines, which were all OK. I then checked the voltage at pin 21 of the colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC201. This is the blanking feed from the text board. In the picture mode the voltage here should be 0.2 V . I found that it was changing from 0.5 V to 0.8 V . Q7705
(JC501Q, R) on the text panel was at fault. M.O.

## BPL 9009KDR

This small portable is the same as the Sanyo CBP3001. There were lines superimposed on its picture: in addition and as a result the verticals were kinked and variable. The
lines were also visible when the set was displaying a blank raster in the AV mode. It seemed to be a decoupling fault. I traced the cause to C421 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which decouples IC201's supply pin 6. M.O.

## ITT CT3537

Intermittently dead was the complaint with this set. When it was first switched on it would run for about half an hour. If you then switched off and on again the set was OK for a further period. These periods between switch off/ons gradually decreased to about one minute. The cause of the problem was a 5 V regulator on the control panel, IC405. M.O.

## Finlandia C59GZ7 (Salora M Chassis)

When this set was switched on from standby the status display was left blank, with no raster or sound. The 150V HT supply was low at about 20 V . I replaced the S2000AF line output transistor TB525, as failure of this item is a common fault with these sets, but the fault was still present. Replacing DB525 (BYV95C) cured the fault - it's connected in series with TB525. O.G.

## Dynatron CTVII4 (Philips CP 110 Chassis)

The cause of an irritating "on-off" flashing picture, with misleading symptoms as though there was a dry-joint, was traced to the $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V HT reservoir capacitor C2670. I also replaced the HT smoothing capacitor C2621 (same value etc.) as its plastic insulating sleeve had shrunk. O.G.

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

At switch on the EHT came up then tripped off and the standby light kept flashing. Tests showed that the protection switch Q502/3 was being activated, cutting off the line drive. By shorting across C507 to disable the protection circuit the set was made to operate, with normal picture and sound. The voltage at the base of Q505 should be 7 V : it was $5 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$, which is low enough to activate the protection switch. The cause of the trouble was R525 ( $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) which was opencircuit. When it had been replaced the set workled perfectly. M.K.

## Hitachi C28P759 (Salora M Chassis)

This set would come on when the mains switch was operated and could then be put into the standby
mode using the remote control unit. The trouble was that the remote control unit wouldn't bring the set out of standby. A check on the voltage (SB5V) at pin 27 of the microcontroller chip IC01 showed that in the standby mode it was low at 2.7 V . When not in standby it was correct at 5 V . The SB5V supply is derived from the 10 V supply, which in the standby mode was low at 4.6 V . The relevant reservoir capacitor is $\mathrm{CB} 622(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which had gone low in value. M.K.

## Panasonic TX29ADIDPB (Euro 2 Chassis)

This set was tripping slowly with picture collapse. When plug W7002 was disconnected from the audio board the set came on with a picture but no sound. Checks in the power supply on the audio panel showed that it was dead, with the start-up resistors R 7000 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R7005 ( $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) open-circuit. The I2C bus was being loaded by the inactive chips on the sound panel - disconnecting W7002 had removed this load, allowing the I2C bus in the rest of the set to work. Replacing R7000 and R7005 restored normal operation. M.K.

## Aiko/Perdio 512

Excessive brightness with flyback lines is a common fault with these sets. The usual culprit is the reservoir capacitor for the first anode supply, C120 ( $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's as well to replace the associated rectifier as a precaution, though it rarely fails. J.C.P.

## GoldStar CI990LT

This set refused to come out of standby. The relay would click, but there was no sound or picture and the CRT's heaters remained unlit. After a few minutes a slight, warm smell would be noticed. The chopper and line output transistors both measured OK, but the HT voltage was low at 60 V instead of 115 V . C8075 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was found to be hot. Fitting a replacement cured the fault. J.C.P.

## Hitachi CPT2198 (G8Q <br> Chassis)

When this set was switched to the text mode it displayed a blank grey raster with just P100 in the top lefthand corner. There was no further response to handset commands until the set was returned to the picture mode. As we had another similar set in the workshop, we were able to check the text PCB by swapping it over. It was OK.

PCB connector CN2101 was removed, cleaned and refitted to the main PCB. Its partner on the text PCB was resoldered. The print on the underside of the main PCB in the general area of CN2101 was examined with a magnifier and any suspect points were cleaned off and resoldered. When the set was reassembled it worked perfectly after adjusting C2044 to remove character dropouts. J.C.P.

## Salora M Chassis

There was lack of height but good linearity. A check showed that the software height adjustment was at maximum. I found that the $1 \Omega$ current sensing resistor RB575 in the field output stage had gone high in value. It's in series with the field scan coils and forms part of the feedback circuit. This was a $110^{\circ}$ set - the resistor's value is $1.54 \Omega$ in $90^{\circ}$ sets. J.C.P.

## Sanyo CBP2560

The mains switch is a weak point with these sets. It's rarely a contact problem, usually a faulty latch/return spring. This means that the set will either not stay on after being switched on or won't switch off.

As a temporary measure if you don't have a replacement switch with you, withdraw the chassis, apply a small squirt of switch lubricant to the switch spring/shaft and flick the shaft in and out a couple of times. This should provide a cure but get back as soon as possible with the correct replacement. J.C.P.

## Goodmans C1401R

For intermittent loss of the picture, remove the screening cans from the IF module and look for dry-joints, especially at the miniature ceramic capacitors between transformer windings.

Faults caused by dry-jointed line output transformer pins are also common with these sets. You can get picture fade out because of loss of the CRT heater supply for example. J.C.P.

## Goodmans 3375

This monstrous set was dead. The cause was an arcing joint at the chopper transformer pin that's connected to the chopper transistor. As has been my experience with these sets, there were plenty of other dryjoints that required attention. N.B.

## Toshiba 217D9B

There was severe field distortion for the first hour or so. So there was obviously a faulty electrolytic
somewhere. It turned out to be C317 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$, which is in the linearity feedback loop. Violent field linearity variations occurred when I cooled and heated it. N.B.

## Salora 22J20

There was very intermittent but severe width contraction with attendant EW correction problems. The cause was eventually traced to a dry-joint at L508. N.B.

## Finlux 5810

This 10 in . portable was dead. It would come out of standby then go straight back again, with the 11 V supply doing the same. The cause of the trouble was failure of the 11 V supply to reach the line output stage because of a microscopic break around the leg of L652 in the feed. N.B.

## B and O LX2500/2800

For various intermittent faults related to going off then coming back on again, check for dry-joints around transistors 1TR $1 / 2 / 3$ on the microcontroller/tuner board at the bottom of the cabinet. N.B.

SPARES
PROBLEMS?
WE HAVE THE ANSWERS!
Fast friendly and efficient service backed up by a huge range of spares for:

> TV, Video, Monitor, Satellite, Audio, Microwave and CRTs plus tools, Test Equipment, Service Aids etc, etc.

Start solving your own problems now by asking for our free trade catalogue.

## WIZARD DISTRIBUTORS



## EMPRESS MILL, EMPRESS STREET, MANCHESTER M16 9EN <br> Tel: 01618725438 and 01618480060 Fax: 01618737365

Main Distributor for
otatung


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

## Camcorder Tapes

As I was experiencing occasional sound drop-out with my Sony CCD-F500E camcorder I decided that it was time I bought new tapes. So I purchased some from CPC, type 2PS-90MP. The results were now even worse, with tape judder a scraping noise from the tape transport system - and of course severe picture break up and noise bars. Thinking that there might be a fault with the camcorder, I had it serviced by an advertiser in your columns. But after a lot of toing and froing, phone calls and a bill for $£ 200$ I was told that the tapes were faulty.

CPC was very helpful and agreed to replace them. When I used the new ones however the results were exactly the same - judder, noise etc. It seemed unlikely that this was a batch problem, as four months had elapsed between the supply of the original and the replacement 2PS-90MP tapes. I decided that it was time to phone Sony Customer Services, and was told that 2PS-90MP tapes are not suitable for use in the CCD-F500E camcorder. The correct type is 2PS60SRB. The tapes I had originally used, for five years, were type P590HG.

Has anyone else had this problem? Why is type 2PS-90MP not suitable for use in the CCD-F500E? I can't get an explanation from Sony.
L.E. Swain,

Buckden, Huntingdon.
Letters

## Two Wires or Three?

The letter from C.N. Cory last month under this heading raises an important issue. For some forty years TV receivers have been of safety Class II construction (IEC 65/BS 415/EN60065). The number of electric shock incidents from aerial terminals has been very low, even with older receivers that have a live chassis. These were fitted with 'aerial isolator units' which had to meet very stringent construction and quality requirements. Modern receivers have either a double-wound mains transformer (in small sets) or a switch-mode power supply with high-frequency transformer isolation of the mains supply from any accessible parts and connectors. There is no likelihood of a return to Class I construction (protection by earthing) partly because in other countries, such as Germany, there have been reported problems of aerial leads (for example) melting because of circulating currents when a system has more than one earth connection. Aerial systems have by law to be earthed in Germany and, although German TV sets are also of Class II construction, there may be a signal connection to earthed audio equipment or something else.
C.N. Cory's experiences are astonishing. While faults such as those he mentions are not entirely unknown, to come across two cases in two days must be an event of very small probability indeed. The second case indicates why the IEE Regulations (now BS 7671) disallow Class II for extended systems outside the home - though, as is common, the wording is very confusing.

These days most consumer electronic products have very little accessible metalwork. I suspect that the "child user's whole contact area" is a slight exaggeration. But this is not to minimise the seriousness of the incident. In fact both incidents should be fully investigated to determine in detail why such unusual failures occurred. Did the aerial isolator fail in the first case? Had the insulation of the degaussing coil been interfered with, or perhaps damaged by unskillful rein-
sertion of the chassis in the cabinet, in the second case? These isolation barriers are tested in production (each single product) with 3 kV RMS or 4.25 kV DC, and the materials have to be both durable and non-hygroscopic.

An allied matter was discussed recently by the BSI committee that's responsible for BS 415/EN60065. It is this committee's duty, not that of the BEAB or the IEE, to determine such matters. In this case it was decided to retain BS 5373:1997(1988) Specification for electrical safety requirements for room aerials and to reconfirm it in due course, on the grounds that, while it is considered unnecessary for aerials used with current receivers to include a second stage of isolation, room aerials are often used with older receivers. The BS has no European equivalent however, and its requirements cannot be used to remove non-compliant products from the market.

Although I am a member of the relevant BSI committee, the opinions expressed above are all mine alone.
John Woodgate, B.Sc(Eng.), C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.A.E.S., F.Inst.S.C.E., Rayleigh, Essex.

## ITT Monoprint BNN Chassis

After reading Barry Gibbons' letter in the October issue following my suggested modification to this chassis in a fault report note
(September) I couldn't rest, thinking that I had made an unnecessary design change. The fault had not returned, even after several months, but I've now checked C722 as Barry suggested. Its value was $320 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, and its ESR was $2 \cdot 5 \Omega$. A new one produced an ESR reading of $0.5 \Omega$ and fitting it cured the fault, with R1427 restored to its original value. I also found that the supply ripple had been reduced by a factor of almost ten.

Thanks for the tip, Barry. The moral is to use a scope when DC readings don't make complete sense.
Ray Porter, M.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.E.E. Stourbridge, W. Midlands.

## TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs


K.P. HOUSE, UNIT 15, POP IN COMIMERCIAL CENTRE, SOUTHWAY, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX HA9 0HB, ENGLAND Telephone: 0181-900 2329 Fax: 0181-903 6126 E-Mail: grandata.ltd@btinternet.com

## PLEASE PHONE US FOR TYPES NOT LISTED AS WE HAVE OVER 50，000 ITEMS IN STOCK． QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

## LINEAR ICs

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Pric |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA13001 | 110 | La2800 | 350p | LA7096 | 200p | LF353 | 48p | MC3302 | 50p | SAB3029 | 525p | STK3102 II | 530p | STK5 | 380p | STR16006 | P | 1 | P |
| HA13002 | 200p | LA3120 | 200p | LA7113 | 275p | LF355 | 60p |  | 5 |  | 275 |  | 2500p | STK5 | 300p | STR17006 | 500p | TA7282 | P |
| HA13006 | 400 p | LA31 | 200 p | LA7116 | 135p | LF357 | 70 p | MC3423P | 100p | SAB3036 | 725 | STK3122 III | 725 p | STK5481 | 470p | STR20005 | 450 p | TA7210 | 200p |
| HA13007 | 300p | L43160 | 120p | LA7123 | 1300p | LF398 | 300 p | MC3488AP | 250p | SAB3037 | 700 p | STK3152 II | 900p | STK5482 | 285 | STR20012 | 450 | － | 200p |
| HA13108 HA | 280 p | LA3161 | ${ }^{40 p}$ | La7210 | 60p | LH2426S | ${ }^{\mathbf{6 0 0 p}}$ | MC34063 | 300 | SAB3042 | 825 | STK3156 | 500 p | STK5483 | 440 p | STR20015 | 450 | TA7284P | 400p |
| HA13118 | 140 p | LA3226 | $6{ }_{6}$ | L47214 | 150p | LM311 | 35p | M ${ }^{\text {M } 1226}$ | 450p | SAB3064 | 225p | STK4019 | 400p | STK5486 STK5487 | 450p | STR30110 |  | 88 | 220p |
| HA13119 | 140p | LA3246 |  | LA7220 | 125 p | LM319 | 165p | MN1228 | 450p | SAB3210 | 250 | STK4021 | 380p | STK548 | 4800 | STR30120 | 275p | TA7291P | 200p |
| HA13127 | 350p | LA3300 | 140p | La7222 | 110p | LM324 | 30p | MN1276 | 1300p | SAB6456 | 125p | STK4024 II | 550 p | STK5490 | 450p | STR30123 | 450 p | TA7292P | 325p |
| HA13128 | 400p | LA3301 | 110 p | LA7224 | 150p | LM3352 | 120p | MN1280 | 70p | SAB8048 | 225p | STK4025 | 530p | STK5632 | 450p | STR30125 | 550p | TA7294P | 450p |
| HA13130 | 450 p | LA3361 | 100 p | La7225 | 250p | LM339 | 35p | MN3004 | 600p | SAB8051AP | 700p | STK4026 | 480p | STK5720 | 400p | STR30130 | 250p | TA7299 | 200p |
| HA13135 | 500 | LA3365 | 70 p | L47292 | 275p | LM348 | 50p | M 13005 | 2000p | SDA2003 | 450 | STK4028 | 550p | STK5725 | 450p | STR40090 | 350p | TA7302P | 75p |
| HA13139 | 600p | LA3370 | 70p | LA7294 | 200p | LM358 | 45p | M 3011 | 4000p | SDA2004 | 325p | STK4032 II | 510p | STK5730 | 450p | STR40115 | 600p | TA7303 | 70p |
| HA13150A | 1150p | L43373 | P | LA7295 | 160p | LM380 | 80 p | M N 3101 | 110 p | SDA2005 | 700 p | STK4034 X | 925p | STK6316 | 300p | STR41090 | 330p | TA7307 | 100p |
| HA1315 | 875p | LA3375 | 300p | LA7297 | 120 p | LM381 | 150p | M N3102 | 110 p | SDA2007 | 300p | STK4036 | 470p | STK6324B | 500p | STR43111 | 950p | TA7310 | 100p |
| HA13403 | 400 p | L43376 | 80 p | LA7305A | 350p | LM382 | 130 p | M N 3207 | 375 | SDA2008 | 400 p | STK4038 | 680p | STK6327 | 1200p | STR44115 | 475 | TA7312 | 120p |
| HA13406W | 400p | LA33380 | 300p $\mathbf{2 5 0 p}$ | La7308 | 70p | LM386 | ${ }^{60} \mathbf{0}$ | M ${ }^{\text {M } 3208}$ | 950p | SDA2112 | 450 | STK4040 | 650 | STK6328A | 800 | STR45111 | 550 | TA7313 | 70p |
| HA13412 | 600 p | LA3400 | 250 p | La7320 | 120 | LM389N | 100p 105 | M M ${ }^{\text {M }} 616303 \mathrm{~A}$ | 350p | SDA2120 | 200p | STK4044 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 800 p | STK6431 | 850 p 400 p | STR50020 |  | TA7314 | 175p |
| HA13426 | 500p | LA340 |  | LA7323 | 325p | LM393 | 45 | MTA001 | 600 p | SDA2208 | 450 p | STK4046 | 950 | STK6722 | 725 | STR50103 | 260p | TA7315 | 200p |
| HA1343 | 400 | LA3410 | 150p | LA7330 | 350p | LM431 | 50p | NE555 | 20p | SDA4212 | 775 p | STK4048 | 1280 p | STK6732 | 1000p | STR50113 | 500p | TA7317P | 120p |
| HA13441 | 450p | LA3430 | 135p | L47331 | 250p | LM710 | 45p | NE556 | 40p | SDA5241 | 725p | STK4050 | 1600p | STK6822 | 900p | STR50115 | 500p | TA7320P | 200p |
| HA17524 | 250p | LA3600 | 60p | La7332 | 225p | LM723 | 40p | NE558 | 80p | SDA5243－2 | 450p | STK4060 | $510 p$ | STK6922 | 500p | STR51041 | 500p | TA7322 | 130p |
| KA2102 | 100p | LA3605 | 100p | L47340 | 300p | LM741DIL | 18p | NE565 | 110p | SDA5343 | 14 | 5R40 | 650p | STK6932 | 525p | STR50213 | 500p | TA7323 | 80p |
| KA2130 | 150p | LA3607 | 125 p | La7376 | 150p | LM741MET | 45p | NE567 | 115p | SDA5640 | 200 | STK4101 | 500p | STK6962 | 275p | STR53041 | 400 p | TA7234 | 75p |
| KA2131 | 110 p | LA4030 | 180 p | La7391 | 550p | LM747 | $55 p$ | NE571 | 290p | SDA5642 | 450p | STK4114 | 500p | STK6972 | 490p | STR54041 | 320p | TA7325 |  |
| KA2206 | 150p | LA4031 | 140p | La7520 | 200p | LM 1017 | 200p | NE592 | 5p | SGSF444 | 500p | STK4112 | 500p | STK69 | 600p | STR55043 | 450p | TA7326 | 200p |
| KA2209 | 125p | LA4032 | 140p | La7530 | 200 p | LM1035N | 350 p | NE5532P | 140p | SGFS465 | 500p | STK4121 | 480p | STK6982 | 600p | STR56041 | 550 p | TA7328 | 110p |
| KA2210 | 230p | L44051 | ${ }^{160 p}$ | LA7535 | 175 p | LM1040N | 650p | SAA 1000 | 350p | SLA4031 | 750 | STK4122 | 560 p | STK 6982 H | 600 p | STR58041 | 250 p | TA7330P | 80 p |
| KA2212 | 65p 130 | LA4101 | 80p | LA7545 | 160 p $\mathbf{2 7 5 p}$ | LM1203． | 225p | SAA1004 SAA 1005 | 650 325 | SLA STA3020M | 450p 2000 | STK4131 | ${ }_{600 p}^{480 p}$ | STK7216 STK7217 | 420 p | STR59041 STR60001 | 300 5250 | TA7331P | 30p |
| KA2214 | 100p | La41 | 10 | La7555 | 150p | LM1875T | 330p | SAA1006 | 300p | STA341M | 180p | STK4133 II | 750p | STK7225 | 500 p | STR80145 |  | TA7333 | 100p |
| KA2224 | 50p | La4110 | 120p | LA7620 | 500p | LM1881N | 375p | SAA1008 | 450p | STA401A | 220p | STK4141 II | 420p | STK7226 | 600 p | STR81145 | 375p | 335 | 85p |
| KA2244 | 75p | La412 | 270p | LA7680 | 675p | LM1886 | 250p | SAA1010 | 400p | STA403A | 270p | STK4142 | 530p | STK7251 | 500p | STR90120 | 425p | TA7336 | 180p |
| KA2261 | 100p | La413 | 105p | La7681 | 650p | LM1889 | 300p | SAA1024 | 250 p | STA405A | 280 p | STK4147 | 1450p | STK7253 | 450p | STRD1206 | 500p | TA7337P | 175p |
| KA2263 | 100 p | LA4140 | P | La7710 | 250p | LM1894N | 200p | SAA1025 | 250p | STA431A | 250p | STK4151 | 680p | STK7308 | 350p | STRD1406 | 600p | TA7339P | 175p |
| KA2264 | 100p | LA4142 | 65 p | La7800 | 90p | LM1895N | 275p | SAA1026 | 400p | STA432A | 220 p | STK4152 | 650p | STK7309 | 400p | STRD1706 | 360p | TA7341 | 250p |
| KA2284 KA2309 | 75 p | La4145 | $65 p$ | La7801 | 100p | LM2901N | 35 p | SAA1027 | 400p | STA434A | 270 | STK4161 | 650 p | STK7310 | 470p | STRD1806 |  | TA7342P | 70p |
| KA2309 KA2401 | 175 p | LA4160 | 100 p | La7802 |  | LM2902N | 40 P | SAA1029 | 150 p | STA435A | 270 | STK4162 | 550p | STK7348 | 400 p | STRD1816 | 350p | TA7343 | 120p |
| KA2401 | 150p | L44162 | 110p | LA7806 | 260p | LM 2903N | 40 p | SAA 1042 | 325p | STA441C | 220 p | STK4164 | 1175p | STK7356 | 425p | STRD1906 | 550p | TA7347P | 120p |
| KA2412 | 225 p |  | 150p | LA7808 | 250 p | LM3900 | 40p | SAA 1043 P | 675 p | STA451C | 2800 | STK4171 | 900p | STK7358 | 440p | STRD3035 | 300p | TA7348P |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { KA2912 } \\ & \text { KA2913A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 p \\ & 175 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA4180 } \\ & \text { LA4182 } \end{aligned}$ | 150 p <br> $\mathbf{1 8 0 p}$ <br> 100 | LA 7820 | 100 p $\mathbf{2 0 0 p}$ | LM3909 | 100p 200p | SAA1044 | 400p | STA456C STA471 | $240 p$ $210 p$ | STK4172II STK4781 | 680 | STK7402 STK7404 | 560p 400 | STRD4412 <br> STRD4420 | 500p 550 | TA7349P | 125p |
| KA2914A | 200p | L44190 | 300p | LA7824 | 130 p | LM3914 | 160p | SAA 1057 | 375p | STA901M | 280 p | STK4182 11 | 750p | STK7406 | 650p | STRD4512 | 400p | TA735 | 65p |
| KA22427 | 100p | LA4192 | P | LA7830 | P | LM3915 | 160 p | SAA1058 | 225p | STK0025 | 420 p | STK4191 | 700p | STK7408 | 675p | STRD5441 | 475p | TA7357 | 340 p |
| K1A6213S | 60p | La4200 | 130p | LA7831 | 85p | LM3916 | 270p | SAA1060 | 375p | STK0029 | 360 p | STK4192 | 700 | STK7410 | 1500p | STRD5541 | 450p | 仿 358 | 85p |
| K1A6210AH | 400p | La4201 | 120 p | La7832 | 130 p | LM8363 | 320p | SAA1061 | 250p | STK0039 | 600p | STK4211 If |  | STK7458 | 1250p | STRD6 | 575p | TA7359P | 号 |
| Kla ${ }_{\text {KlA }}$ | 250 | LA4260 | 230 p | LA7835 | 150 p | LM8560 | 175 p | SAA1062 | 250p | STK0040 | 520 p | STK4211 | 80 | STK7554 | 600 | STRD6009E | 450p | TA7361 | 125p |
|  | 150p | LA4261 | 300p | LA7837 | 150p | LM13600 | 150p | SAA1063 | 250p | STK0049 | 510 p | STK4221 | 1200 | STK7561 | 650 | STRD6018 | 450p | TA7362 | 150p |
| K1A6299\％－ | 210 p | LA4265 | 125p | La7838 | ${ }_{2}^{200 p}$ | LM13700 | 125p | SAA1064 | 275p |  | 440 p | STK4231／ | 700 | STK7562 | 1000 p | STRD6602 | 475 p | TA7364P | 175p |
| K1A7227C KıA7313 | 200 p | LA4270 | 300p | La7850 | $225 p$ 200 | LM18293 | 500p | SAA 1070 SAA 1073 | 550p | STK0059 STK0060 | 620p | STK4241 | 1050 | STK7563 | 800 p | STRD6601 | 650p | TA73 | 65 p |
| ${ }_{\text {K1A7313 }}^{\text {L149V }}$ | 45p | LA42820 | ${ }^{350 p}$ | LA7851 | ${ }^{200}$ | M4918B1 | 600p | SAA 1073 | 325 p | STK0060 | 820p | STK4241V | 1250 | STK7573 | 400 p | STRM6545 | 900p | TA7368P | 35p |
| L16 | 250 | LA4422 | 130p | LA |  | M5265P | 200 | SAA10 | 17 | STK | 58 | STK4273 |  | STK7703 | 15009 | STM6546 | 900 p | TA7373F | 150p |
| L200 | $200 p$ | LM4425 | 200 p | LA7930 | 350 p | M50115P | 320 p | SAA 108 | 325p | STK011 | 330 p | STK4301 | 50 | STK8050 | 750p | STRS5741 | 800p | TA7374 | 175p |
| L272 | 200 | La4430 | 130p | La7940 | 200p | M50117P | 500p | SAAt101 | 700p | STK015 | 440 p | STK4311 | 650 | STK8250 | 500p | STRS5941 | 750p | TA7376P | ${ }^{100 p}$ |
| L272M | 110p | La4440 | 200p | LA7953 | 300p | M50119P | 525p | SAA1124 | 200p | STK016 |  | STK4332 |  | STK8260 | 1200p |  |  | TA7378P | 60p |
| L2908 | 225p | La4445 | 200p | LA9200 | 300p | M50422P | 750p | SAA1130 | 550p | STK025 | 65 | STK4352 | 500 | STK8280 | 1850p | STRS6308 | 60 | TA7401 | 250 p |
| L291B | 300p | La4446 | 170p | LB1205 | 170p | M50461 | 350p | SAA 1250 | 280p | STK050 | 1600 | STK4362 | 450 | STK73405 II | 550p | STRS6309 | 60 | TA7402P | 200 p |
| L292 | 750 p | La4a60 | 120 p | L81216 | 150 p | M50784 | 300p | SAA1251 | 380p | STK077 | 520 | STK4372 |  | STK73410 | 350p | STRS6707 | 100 | TA7403 | 325p |
| L293B | 225 p | L44463 | 120p | L81258 | 100 p | M50786 | 500p | SAA 1271 | 400p | STK078 | 580 p | STK4392 | 500 | STK7340 11 | 500p | STRS6708 | 575 | TA7404 | 150p |
| L293C | 325p | LA4466 | 225p | LB1268 | 70p | M50790 | 600 | SAA1274 | 280p | STK08 | 550 p | STK4412 | 450 p | STK73605 | 375p | TA7054 | 190p | TA7405P | 200p |
| L293D | 225 p | L44470 | 300p | L81274 | 85 | M5 1014L | 120p | SAA1290 | 750p | STK082 | 5400 | STK4432 | 600 p | STK73907 | 700 p | TA7061 | 115p | TA741 | 150p |
| $\stackrel{L 2938}{ }$ | 250 P | L44475 | 225p | L81290 | 120 p | M5143AL | 110p | SAA1293 | 550p | STK084 | 600 | STK4773 | 820 p | STK78617 | 2400p | TA7062 | 200p | TA7415 | 350p |
| L294 | 475p | LA4476 | 225p | L81292 | ${ }^{110 p}$ | M51161 | 300 | SAA1294 | 800 | STK085 | 900 | STK4793 | 800 p | STR370 | 300 p | TA7066 |  | TA7417AP | 225 p |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 52 | － | 300p | 181407 | 70 p | M51162P | 250 | SAA1300 | 200 p | STK086 | 800 | STK4813 | 640 | STR380 | 400 p | TA7075P | 30 | 21P | 350p |
| L298 | 400 | La4495 | 250p | L81409 | 200 p | M 51164 AL | ${ }^{20 p}$ | SAA1350 | 275p | STK010011 | 1200 p | STK4833 | 850 | STR381 | 390p | TA7102P | 50 | TA7607 | 200p |
| L4 | 525 | L44496 | 250p | L81412 | 300p | M51166P | 300p | SAA1351 | 750p | STK420 | 400p | STK4843 | 720p | STR383 | 410p | TA7119 | 150p | TA7608 | 360p |
| L482 | 400p | La4498 | 275p | L81415 | 100p | M51182L | 110 p | SAA1900S | 475p | STK430 | 50 | STK48 | 730p | STR384 | 350 | TA7120 |  | TA7609 | 170p |
| L4978 | 525 p | LA4500 | 200p | LB1416 | 85 p | M511912 | 85 | SAA3004 | 400 p | STK433 | 40 | STK4863 | 700p | STR440 | 800 | TA7124 | 250p | TA7611 | 210p |
|  | 400 | La4505 | 220p | L81426 | 125 p | M51231P | 200 | SAA300 | 225p | STK43 | 37 | STK4873 | 850p | STR441 | 950 p | TA7130P | 85p | TA7612 | 300p |
| L702N | 325p | La4508 | 200p | L81450 | 110p | M51308SP | 550p | SAA3007P | 130p | STK436 | 43 | STK4893 |  | STR442 | 1600p | TA7137 | 60p | TA7613AP |  |
| ＋2720 | 150p | LA4510 | 100p | L81615 | $270 p$ | M51310AP | 900 | SAA3008P | 200p | STK437 | 600 | STK4913 | 900p | STR450A | 700p | TA7140 | 100p | TA7614 | 170p |
| L2722 L4960 | 175 | LA4520 | 170p | L81620 | 210 | M51316P | 300 | SAA3010P | 300 | STK439 | 500 | STK5314 | 475p | STR451 | 800 p | TA7141 | 825 p | TA7616 | 300p |
| L6203 | 600p | LA4555 | 120p | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{1} 163620$ | 80p | M51356P | 200p | SAA3049P | 350p | STK441 | 680 700 | STK5315 STK5322 | 500 | STR452 STR453 | ${ }_{500}^{600}$ |  |  | TA7621 | 300p |
| L6210 | 250 p | LA4557 | 150p | L81639 | 300p | M51358P | 150 | SAA4700 | 425p | STK457 | 47 | STK5323 | 600p | STR454 | 1300p | TA7172P | 150p | 22 | 420 p |
| L6221A | 300 p | LA4558 | 125p | LB1640 | 150p | M51365P | 350p | SAA5000 | 200p | STK459 | 560p | STK5324 | 450p | STR455 | 550p | TA7193 | 320 p | TA7628 | 110p |
| L65 | 300 | La4570 | 130p | L81641 | 75p | M51366P | 360p | SAA5010 | 220p | STK460 | 660p | STK5325 | 370p | STR456 | 470p | TA7200 | 200p | TA7629 | 220p |
| LA1130 | 240 p | LA4571 | 175p | L81642 | 150p | M51381P | 200p | SAA5012 | 400p | STK461 | 600 | STK532 | 750p | STR457 | 600p | TA7205 | 150p | TA7630 | 200 |
| LA1135 | 120 p | LA4581 | 175p | L81645 | 100p | M51384AP | 750p | SAA5020 | 350 p | STK463 | 950p | STK5330 | 850 p | STR470 | 400 | TA7207 | 150p | TA7632 | ${ }_{900 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| LA1145 | 200 p 150 | LA4597 LA4620 | ${ }^{125 p}$ | L81648 | ${ }^{200}{ }^{190}$ | M51387P | 600p | SAA5030 | 440p | STK465 | 720p | STK5331 | 300 | STR1096 | 275p | TA7208 | 125p | TA7640 | 90p |
|  | 90 p | La4630 | 325p | LB3500 | 125p | M51393AP | 350p | SAA5040B | 400p | STK561 | 450 p | STK5333 | 650 | STR1229 | 3259 | TA7214 | 200p | TA7644BP | 480p |
| LA1177 | 130p | L44700 | 350p | LC4966 | 65 p | M51395AP | 450p | SAA5041 | 550p | STK563 | 415 p | STK5335 | 350 p | STR2005 | 400\％ | TA7217 | 145p | TA76545P | 65p |
| LA1180 | 75p | La4705 | 400p | LC7011 | 500p | M51397AP | 425p | SAA5042 | 425p | STK583 | 500p | STK5336 | 350p | STR2012 | 400p | TA7220 | $220 p$ | TA7658 | 00p |
| LA11 | 150 p | LA5005 | 90p | LC7060 | 600 p | M51436P | 350p |  | 650 p | STK760 | 600 p | STK5337 | 500 p | STR2013 | 300 p |  |  | TA7659P | 400 p |
| LA1186 LA1201 | $35 p$ $75 p$ | LA5112 | 200p | LC7120 LC7130 | 350 p 300 p | M51496P M 5153 | 275p $\mathbf{3 0 0 p}$ | SAA5051 | 400 500 | STK770 STK772 | 400p | STK5338 STK539 | ${ }_{400}^{295}$ | STR2015 STR2024 | 550p | TA7223 | 210p | TA7660P | 325p |
| LA12 | 75 p | La5512 | 50p | LC7131 | 260p | M51544 | 150p | SAA5054 | 500p | STK772B | 480 p | STK5340 | 350 p | STR2105 | 600 p | TA7226 | 290p | TA7666P | 100p |
| LA1207 | 120 p | LA5522 | 45p | LC7132 | 400 p | M51848 | 150p | SAA5230 | 850 p | STK780 | 575p | STK5342 | 245 p | STR2124 | 675 | TA7227 | 170p | TA7668 | 100p |
| LA1210 | 140p | La5523 | 150p | LC7137 | 450p | M54523P | 200p | SAA5231 | 170p | STK795 | 450p | STK5343 | 380p | STR3105 | 525p | TA7230 | 100p | TA7672 | 400p |
| LA12 | 80 p | LA5524 | 80p | LC7181 | 350 p | M54563P | 200p | SAA5240PA | 600p | STK1039 | 460p | STK5353 | 400 p | STR3113 | 225p | TA7232 | 95p | TA7676 | 450 p |
| LA1230 | 130 p | L45527 | 150p | LC7185 | 350 p | M58484 | 500p | SAA5243PE | 360p | STK1040 | 640p | STK5361 | 375p | STR3115 | 400 p | TA7233 | 120p | TA7679 | 475p |
| LA1235 | 130p | L45530 | 65p | LC7191 | 300p | M51516 | 260p | SAA5244AP | 950p | STK1049 | 700 p | STK5362 | 400 p | STR3123 | 400 p | TA7237 | 300p | TA7680AP | 200p |
| LA1240 | 80p | La5531 | 65p | LC7207 CC7215 | 275 | M51518 | 200 | SAA5246AP | 380p | STK1050 | 650 p | STK5372 | 260p | STR3125 | 480p | TA7238 | 400p | TA7681AP | 425 p |
| LA1260 | 75 p | LA5655 | 175p | LC7217 | 350 p | M51977P | 300 p | SAA5250P | 750 p | STK1070 | 850 p | STK5391 | 375 p | STR3135 | 250 p | TA7241 | 160p | TA7687A | 100p |
| LA1261 | 75p | LA5658 | 225p | LC7218 | 250p | M52307P | 900 | SAA5351 | 375p | STK1080 | 94 | STK5392 | 500p | STR3212 | 275p | TA7242 | 190p | TA7698 | 150p |
| LA12 | 125p | LA5665 | 250p | LC7230 | 700p | M54646AP | 400p | SAA7000 | 550p | STK2025 | 620p | STK5421 | 450p | STR3214 | 275p | TA7243 | 320p |  | 600p |
| LA1266 | 130p | LA5667 | 200p | LC7267 | 550p | M 83708 | 275p | SAA7020 | 600p | STK2028 | 500p | STK5422 | 375p | STR3215 | 275 | TA7245 | $225 p$ |  |  |
| LA1267 | 150p | LA5700 | 300p | LC7351 | 200p | MB3712 | 600p | SAAT210P | 1300 p | STK2029 | 480p | STK5431 | 550p | STR3315 | 275p | TA7245BPO | 200p | TA7705 | 300 p 150 p |
| LA135 | 225p | LA6339 | 35p | LC7364 | 200p | M 83713 | 130p | SAA 7220 Pa | 550p | STK2030 | 875 | STK5434 | 570 p | STR4090A | 650p | TA7248P | 575p | ta7709P | 150p $\mathbf{2 0 0 p}$ |
| LA13 | 200p | LA63550 | 50p | LC7432 | $425 p$ $350 p$ | MB3714 M 8315 | 2250p | SAA7274P | 600p | STK2038 STK2048 | $700 p$ $950 p$ | STK5436 STK544 | 400 | STR4142 STR4211 | ${ }_{315 p}^{450 p}$ | TA72508 | $325 p$ $325 p$ | TA7727P | 125p |
| － | 120 p | LA6515 | 150p | LC7535 | 300p | MB3722 | 200p | SAA9050 | 450 p | STK20581V | 1600p | STK5443 | 575p | STR4512 | 400 p | TA7256P | 225p | TA7750 | 200p |
| LA1368 | 220p | L46520 | 175p | LC7537AN | 400 p | M83730 | 900p | SAA9057 | 475p | STK2101 | 1050p | STK5446 | 350p | STR5015 | 500p | TA7259P | 225p | TA7757 | 200p |
| LA1369 | 200 p | LA6531 | 250p | LC7537N | 450p | M83731 | 220p | SAB0600 | 600p | STK2110 | 550p | STK5451 | 390 | STR5100 | 550 | TA7262P | 400p | TA7769 | 130p |
| LA1385 LA1503 | 170p | LA7007 | 400p | LC7560 | 750p | M 83732 | 240p | SAB0501 | 525 p | STK2125 | 580p | STK5461 | 500 p | STR5214 | 475 | TA7263P | 325p | TA7772P | 150p |
| LA1503 | ${ }_{175}^{120}$ | LA7011 | ${ }^{220 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {LC7565 }}$ | 300p | MB3735 | 400p | ${ }_{\text {SAB0602 }}$ | 625 | STK2129 | 750p | STK5462 | 500p | STR5315 STR5412 | 575 | TA7265AP | 300 p | TA7784 | 250p |
| LA1810 | 130 | La701 | 100p | LC7800 | 175 p | M83759 | 200p | SAB1016 | 600p | STK2155 | 900 p | STK5466 | 500 p | STR6020 | 270p |  | 220p | TA7792P | 2508 |
| LA1851 | 300p | LA7019 | 130p | LC 7815 H | 175p | MB3771 | 110p | SAB1046P | 350p | STK2230 | 470p | STK5467 | 400 p | STR7001 | 600p | TA7269 | 260p | TA7796P | 75p |
| LA2000 | 150p | LA7033 | 400p | LC7818 | 280p | M83773 | 110p | SAB2015P | 525 p | STK220 | 740p | STK5468 | 300 | STR9005 | 400 p | TA7270 | 170p |  |  |
| LA2001 | 200 p | LA7042 | 280p | LC7820 | 325p |  | 360p |  |  |  | 650p | STK5471 |  |  |  |  |  | TA8105N | 140 p 110 p |
| LA2101 | 270p | LA7046 | 300p $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ | LC7821N | $250 p$ 160 p | MC1391 MC1455 | 120p 45 45p | SAB2022P | 525p | STK STK3047 STK | $370 p$ $375 p$ | STK5472 STK 5473 | 375 p 480 p | STR10006 | 450 p 325 p | TA 7272 TA7273 | $260 p$ $300 p$ | TA8170AP <br> TAB119P | 140p 70p |
|  | 190p | La7053 | 130p | LC7881B | 135 p | MC1488 | 35p | SAB3013 | 200 p | STK3044 | 500 | STK5474 | 500 | STR12006 |  | TA7274 | 210 p | TA8122AN | 250p |
|  | 150p | LA | 350p |  | 325p | MC | 35 p | 硣 | 320 p | STK3062 | 500 | STK | 350 | STR13006 | 500 | TA | 325p | TA8127N | 100 p |
| LA2211 | 350p | La7060 | 150p | LF347 | 110p | MC1496 | $65 p$ | SAB3021 | 450 p | STK3082 | 550 p | STK5477 | 450 p | STR15006 | 500p | TA7280 | 190p | tab132AN | 200 |

Please add £1 P\＆P and VAT at $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 \%}$ to all orders All brand new components


## JAPANESE TRANSISTORS



## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS



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

## VCR BELT KITS

| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, vS9800 | TX3650, VCR3000, VCR3002. | 406, 407, 4092, 410, GV411, 412, 414, 415, | N.E.C. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ N 2383 | 30, |
| 9500, VS9700, VS980 | VCR9500 75p |  | N830, N831, N832, N833 100p | 970,971,972 |
| VS $1, V S 2$, VS3 VS5, VS12, VS15, VP88 ${ }^{120 p}$ | FISHER | GV437, 440, 450, 4592, 460, 464, 470, 500, | N895 80p | VX9880 |
| VS3, VS5, VS 12, VS 15, VP88 | VES7000 245p | 501, 5050, 5095, | PVC2300, PVC2400 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ (80p | SX7121 |
| VS10 | VBS9000 120p | GV5105, 511, 530, 5395, 540, 560, 5695 | DX 1000, 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013, | SANYO <br> VTC5000, 5150, 6000. 6500, VTCM10, 11, 20, <br> 21, 30, 31, 50 <br> VTC5300, VTC5350, VTC5400, |
| VSX9, VS $105,112,115,116,120,125,126$, | FVHP520, FVHP530, FVHP420 60p | MV4005, 4105, SE4100, 4104, 4120, 5102. <br> 5104, 5106, TVR37001 | 9014, 9016. N9033, 9034, 9053, 9054, 9055 , 9056, 9066, 9096, 9110,9120 |  |
| 155, 165, 205, 220, VS $24,240,244, ~ 245, ~ 247, ~$ $248,250,512,515$, | FVHP6 15, 618, 620, 622, 710, 711, 715, 720, | 5104, 5106, TVR37001 $70 p$ <br> HINARI  | 9056, 9066, 9096, 9110, 9120, N9510, 9520, 9530, 9610 |  |
| 248, 250, 512, 515, | 721, 722, 725.730. | HINARI |  |  |
| 200p | FVHP830, 840 60p | VXL2 ${ }^{\text {d }}$, ${ }^{\text {80p }}$ | NATIONAL PANASONIC | VPR5880 |
| VS22, VS23, VS25, VS35, VS37, VS38, VS53, | FVHP905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 915, 916, | VXL7, VXL8, VXL9, VXL10, VXL11, VXL19, | NV300, NV330PX, NV332, NV333 NV3 | VTC5500 |
| VS55, VS66 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | NV366 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | VTC9100, VTC93 |
| VS4, VS6, VS8, VS9 95p | VBR330, VBS7500. VBS7600, | 200 | NV777, NV788 | VTC1100, 13 |
| VSA77 120p | VBS9900 100p | VXL4. VXL35, VTV300 70 | NV2000. NV2010. NV3000 80p |  |
| 105p | VBS3500 75p | VXL5, VXL6 | NV7000, NV200. NV7800 75p | VHR 1500, 2370 , MVR220 80p |
| ALBA | FVHD140, FVHO40, FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10, | VXL3, VXL20 90p | NV8600. NV8610. NV862 145p | VHR2100, VHR2300, VHR2500, |
| VCR40000 | FVHP20 110p | HITACHI | NV230, 250, 280, 430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 465, | VHR2700 VHR3 $300,310,3150,3300,3310,3400,3500,3700, ~$ |
| VCR5000, VCR6000 105p | FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, FVHP1100, 1200. | VT11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 33, 330, 34, 35, 350, 38, | 1000, 1050 | VHR3700, $3110,3150,3300,3310,3400,3500,3700$, |
| VCR161, VCR222 | 1250, 130, 132, | 39, 88, 165, 5030 75p | NV370, NV38 |  |
| VCR3000X, VCR4000, VCR4000X 75p | FVHP 1340, 1400, 1410, 1440, 1500, 2000, 200. | VT5000. VT5500, VT18 ${ }^{\text {VT7000 }}$ VT8000, VT8030, VT8040, VT8300 ${ }^{\text {120 }}$ | NV830, NV850 ${ }^{\text {cop }}$ | 154, 15, 16, 171, VHP194, 220, 23, 235, 240, |
| VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000, VCR8800 110 |  |  | NV600, NV688, AG6010, AG6015 85p | 244, 250, 251, 274, 297, 310, 330,VHR335, 390, |
| VTV10 105p | 310. 320, 2000, 410. 420, 430. 440, 445, 470. |  | NVG7, 9, 10, 11, 12. 14, 15, 16, 18, 30, 130. | 4100, 4105, 4150, 4200, 430, 4300, 4350, 474, |
| AMSTRAD | 475, FVSD2905 , 85p | $\text { VT9700, } 9900$ | 400, NVH70 50p | VHR4770, 5080, $5100,5200,5300,5350,5700$. |
| TVR123 | FVHP5000, 5005, 5050, 5075. 5700, 975, 980, | VT52. VT57, VT61, VT62, VT63, 64, 65, 85, |  | 6850, 7100, VHR7200 7250, 7260, 7300. 7400, 7500, 7520, 7530, 7530, VHR7540, 7700. 774. |
| VCR5200 80p |  |  | NYM 1 NVM3 NYM5 | 7500, 7520, 7530, 7530, VHR7540, 7700. 774, $7800,7810.8000,8100,8200,8250$, |
| CR7000 80p | G.E.C. |  |  | 8500, VHR8800, 8801, VHRD4400, 4410, 4500. |
| VCR 1000, 2000, 6000, 6100, 6200, 8600, 8602, | 50p | VT100, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118, 120, 125, 128, | PR6460 VR6920 | 4600. VHRD4610, 4710, 4890.6700 |
| 8603,8604 | V4004 100p | 130, 135, 138, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VR6460, } \\ & \text { VR6540, } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| VCR8700, 8704, 8714, 8800 | 80 p | VT145, 150, 168, $70,175,220,225,250,255$, | VR6442, VR6542 70 p | $V T \mathrm{1000}$ 70p |
| 9244, 9340, | ST | 258, 260, VTL30 60p | VR2025, VR2580 | VTC6010 75p |
| DD8900, DD8904, TVR4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 100p | GHV1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, | VM500 VM600 - 90p | DV186, 190, 286, 291, 292, 468, 471, 562,57, | SHARP |
| TX3650, UF20, 22 24, VCR3000, 3002, 4000, |  |  | 7 | VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386. 388, 390, 393, 838. 9100, 9300, 9500, VC9700 80p |
| 9500 75p | GHV1246, 1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, 51, 8000, | HR3300 |  |  |
| VS1004 105p |  | HR4100 130p | 535, VR200V1, 200V2, 20RW7, 210V1, 210, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | VC7300, VC7700. VC7750, VC7800. |
| BLAUPU | VCP4100, VCP4130 80p | HR7200. HR7300 50p | 21D, V3, 25801, 25802, 11, 12, 302, 303, 3 | VC8000 110p |
| RTV100 | GHV1290, 1291, 1295, 1296, VCP4000, 4200, | HR7350, HR7600, HR7610, HR7650, | 312VI, 31DV2, 310, V3, 3SB11, 3S812, 3SB13, | VC8300 |
| RTV200. RTV222, RTV224 90p | 4300.4301. | H87655 | 72SB8, VR300V2, 35802, 35B03, 635B7. | VC300, 387, 471, 473, 481, 482, 483, 486, 488, |
| RTV202, RTX200 150p | VCP4305, 4306, 4310, 4311, 4315, 4320, 4321. ${ }^{\circ}$ | HR7700 |  | [96, 8481, |
| RTV322, RTV248 100p | 4325,4326 | HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 220, 225, | 92583, VR6180, 6182 |  |
| RTV306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 328, 414, | Grana | HRO $140,141,143,150,152,157,158,160$ | 6290VR6291, VR6293, 6362, 6367, | C108, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 674, 681, 682, |
| 434, 444, 707 7 135 p | VHSH1, VHSAH3 | 190, 250, 257, 310, HRD455, 565, 566, 725 | 6570, 6581, 6670, VR6676, 6710, 6760, 6761, |  |
| RTV211, RTV214 140p | VHSVH4, VHSWH1, VHSXH1 | 755, HRP50 | 6762, 6870, 6970, 6975, VR68SB4, 86SBI, | VC700, 750, 783, VC6F3, VC6V3 70p |
| RTV324, RTV32565p | VHSYH2 | HRD170, 171, 180, 210, $211,217,230,300$, | ${ }^{92583} 3$ | VC208, 671, 772, 779, 780, 781, 782, 785, 786, |
| RTV315, RTV316, RTV319, | VHSBH1, VHSCH 1 150p | 320, 321, 330, 337. HRD350, 370, 400 | 13. |  |
| RTV317 50p | 135p | 440, $441,500,530,700,750950$. | 6843,6843, VR6943 100 |  |
| RTV301, RTV333, RTV338, RTV | VHSAN3 110p | HRS5000, 5500, 8000. 9000. BR9060, BRS60 | VR3260, 6349, 5448, 6449, 6548, 6648, | 502, 602, 5011, VCB311, 361, VCD801, 802. |
| RTV424 85p | 125p | 605, 920,925 45p | 49SB620. 644869S, 49SB6 11 | VCH851, 852, 882, VCM73, VCT72 $65 \mathbf{p}$ |
| FERGUS | VHSAY3 | HRD227, 520, $521,522,527,600,610,620$, | VKR6850, VKR68 | VCA10, 103, 105, 106, 113, 11613, 211, 234, |
| 3292, 3v00, 3V01, 3V16, 3v22, 9900, | VHSEY3 100 p |  | VR | 244, 254, 30, 33, 35, VCA36, 37, 40, 43, 454, |
| 8902, 8903, 8904, | VHSEY1, VHSEY2 70p | HRD840, HRDX20, 22, HRJ200, 205, 300, 305 |  | 48, 50, 505, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, VCA60 605 615, 67 68, 1031 VCB320. |
| 8906, 8909, 8912, 8922 | VHSCC1 ${ }^{\text {GRA }}$ |  | SE4104, VR231, 2310, 2319, 231, 232, 2329. | VCA60, 605, 615, 67, 68, 103 VCBS97. VCD805, VCD806. 8 |
| 3V23, 8923, 8924, 8929 |  | HRD840, 550, 560, 580, 590, 640, 660, 670, |  | 81, 85, 865, 910, VC51000, VCT212, 310, 410, 610, VCT1314, VCTS 312. |
| 3V29, 3V30, 8930, 8931, 8933, | VHSTJI, VHSTJ2 |  | 3329, 333. 337, 339, 3419, 342, 343, 3469, 347, |  |
| ${ }^{8940}$ 65p | VHSTJ3 65p | HRJ215, 315, 316, 318, 400, 405, 407, 470. | 3479, 35, 1, 352, 357, 358, 422, 4229, 432, 437. | 313. VC790ET 80p |
| 3V31, 3V32, 8941, 8942 60p | VHSWJ1. VHSWJ2 120p | 411, 415, 416, 507, MR, J6 10, 615, 715, 97. | 442, 4229, 432, 437, 442, 44, 5, 4469, 447, | VCC10 ${ }^{\text {P0p }}$ |
| 3V35, 3V36, 3V38. 3V39. 3V49, 894 | VHSXJ3 | HRS4700; 5800, SR3200, SRS368E 60p | 4479, 451, 452, 457, 458, 459, 512, 522, 5229, | ONY |
| 8944 60, | VHSYJ2 | HRJ600 40p | 6379, 642, 647, 722, 7229, 723, 7379, 747 | LC6, SLJ10, SLT6ME 140 p |
| 3V42, 3V43, 3V44, 3V45, 3V48, 3V53, 3V54, | VHSFJ2 140p |  | 948,9489 | LC5, SLC7. SLJ7, SLJ9, SLTJME 140p |
| 3V55, 3V57. | VHSFS1, VHSFS2 | VR955 180p | SAISHO | (8000E, SL8080E, SL8200, SLB600 175 |
| 8945, 8947, 8948 45p | VHSFG1, VHSFG2, VHS |  | VR2000, VHL3 90p |  |
| 3V58, 3V43, 3V44, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, 8950, | VHSFG4, VHSF63 180p | $V \times 600,730,735,750,755,765,850,6000$. | VR3800, 3200, 3300, 3500, 3600, 3650, VRS4400, 5000 | $\begin{array}{lll}  \\ 0,3 \\ 0,355,125, ~ 213, ~ 225, ~ 262, ~ S L V X 1, ~ & 95 p \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 8951, FV10, FV11, FV12, FV13, FV14, FV20, | GRUNDI |  |  |  |
| FV21, FV22, FV26, FV32, FV39, VC141L 45p | MVS $400.440 . \mathrm{VS} 400,410,415,435,440.44$ |  | VR3400 <br> 100p | OSHIBA |
| FV31R 110p | ${ }^{450,456,460}$, 420.5 |  | SAMSUNG |  |
| FV61L, FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72, | VS 180, 200, 220, 226, 262, 265, 267, $2 \times 40800$. |  | SV716, 717, V1616, V-621, V1626, VX616, | , |
|  |  | MITSUBISHI | V $\times 711$, | (151, V63, V65, V66, V67 |
| FV/33H, FV44L, FV46T, FV57H | 90p | HS200 200p |  |  |
|  | MVS200RC  <br> VS 150 $\mathbf{9 0 p}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 6 0 p}$  | HS $300,301,302,307,310,337,338,347,349$, | V69. V10, 52, V16, 617, 619, 620, 626, 62, | V80B, DV80D, V71. 73, 74, 75, 77, 81, 83. 85, |
| 3 F 22 55p | VS310, 311, 315, 320, 326, 340, 345, 380, 385, | 411, 412, 421, 480, HSB10, 20, 30, HSE10, 20, |  |  |
| FV41R, FV42L 100p |  | ${ }_{30,70}^{41}$ | V8900, VB910, V1900, V1910 $\quad 110$ | (108, 109, 110, 120, 130, 140, 199, 209, 210. |
|  | VS 150 75p | HS303. HS 304, HS306, HS307, HS330, HS400, | PX980, 981, 982, SE9001, SV9001, SVX307. | (11,229, 221, 411,V421, 609, 610.611, 659, |
| HAS200, VCR1000. 2000, 600, 600 | LC290N, LC295SN, SVS 180, VS 170 70p | HS700 110 p | 319, 322, vB750. $770,8220,8225, \mathrm{~V} 1770.790$. | (120, |
| 61 | VS 160. BARCELONA, FLORENZ, GV4000. | HS318, HS319, HS419 110p | 8220, 8225, vK8220, VPX31, VX750, VX770, |  |
| VCR 100 <br> VTR 1000 <br> VTR1001 |  | HSM1000, 16, HSM23, 25, 33, 34, 35, 37, 54, | 790, 8220, 8225, SE9000, 9001 90p | 703, 813 |
| VTR1000, VTR1001 | GV4002, 400, 401, 4010, 402, 403, 404, 405, | 55,57, 58, 59, 68 55p | SVX301, 303, 305, SX7301, VB710, 971, | VCPB1E 110 |

## REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS <br> Make

| Make | Models |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hitachi | VT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, |
| Order Code: IDL01 | IDL |


| Description |
| :--- |
| FF Rew Idler 6886792 |
| Price 100p | Play Idler 68614826861481 Price: 180p

Fergu
J.V.C
J.V.C. $\quad$ HR7200, 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610

Order Code: IDL23

| Shilips | VC600, $651,681,682,684,685,693,699,700,783,6 F R, 6 V 3$, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $6 F 3$ |

## Order Code: IDL88

Philips VR6843,6943,44SB9, VR44SB920, 44SB922, 6943 VC772, 780, 781, 782, 785, 786, VC787, 800, 793, 799, 7810, 7822, VCA $100,102,104$, VCA131, 140, 170, $202,203,234,501$, 7822, VCA100, 102,104, VCA131, 140, 170, 202, 203, 234, 501,
VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802, VCH851, 852, VCH882, VCM73, VCA602, 5011, VCD81

## Order Code: IDL90

| Order Code: | IDL90 |
| :--- | :--- |
| N.E.C. | N911, 915, 916, 917, 9012, 9013N9014, 9016, 9033, 9034, 9053, |
|  | N9054, 9055, 9056, 9066, 9096, N9110, 9120, 9510, 9520, 9530, | N9610, DX1000, 1600, 2000, DX3000, PX1200

Order Code: IDL245
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, 291, 292, 311, } & \text { Pressure Roller Assembly }\end{array}$ 312, 313, 3210, 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 535BO, VR486, 471, 562, PS $403-40205$ 582, 571, 761, 201, 202, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185, $6285,6290,6291,6293$, VR6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 6393, 6467, 6468, 6470, 6561, 6570, 6581VR6670, 6676, 6710, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6870,6970,6975, 86B1,63SB7,68SB4,71SB4, 715B5, 72SB8, 72SB8, 92SB31, 20DV1, 20DV2, 20RW7, 21DV1, 21DV2, 2SB01, 2SB02, 2SB11, 2SB12, 30DV2, 31DV1, 31DV2, 31DV, $33 S B 02,3 S B 03,3 S B 05,3 S B 11,3 S B 12,3 S B 13$
Toshibe V91, V95
Order Code: PR232
PS403-40205 PS403-40205

## REPLACEMENT IDLER TYRES

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Akai | M32773 |
|  | MZ366960,2 |
| Goldstar | VXP0521 |
| Hitachi | 6861471 |
|  | 6861482 |
|  | 6886971 |
| JVC | PU48697B |


| IT01 | Ferguson | PU51380 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IT02 |  | PU51402A |
| ITT7 |  | PU55373 |
| IT03 |  | PU55374 |
| IT04 | National | VXP0329 |
| IT05 | Panasonic | VXP0343 |
| IT06 |  | VXP0344 |
|  |  | VXP0401 |


| IT07 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| IT08 |  |
| IT09 |  |
| IT10 |  |
| IT11 | Sanyo |
| IT12 | Sharp |
| IT13 |  |
| IT14 |  |


| VXPO433 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VXPO463 | IT15 |  |
| VXPO521 | IT16 | Price: |
| VXP0581 | IT17 | 20p each |
| 1430662T15620 | IT18 | IT19 |
| NIDL0 each pack of 5 |  |  |
| NIDL0006GEZZ | IT20 |  |
| 13p each pack of 10 |  |  |
| NPLY0107GEZZ | IT21 |  |

Hitachi VT680, 6500, 6800, 9300, 9500VT9700, 9900
Order Code: IDL02 RTV301, 306, 307, 309, 311, 312, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 404, |
$414,424,434,444$
478,707 GHV1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, Idler MVS 400,440 , VS $400,410,440 \mathrm{~V}$ S 450,460 NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, NV430, 431, 433, 450, 460, 4655, Idler
470, 480, 630, 650, 730, 780, NV810, 830, 850, 870, 890, NVG7. $9,10,11,12,14,15,16,18,30,130,400$, AG 1000 , AG 1050,1200 , VR6460, VR6520, VR6920

## Philips Order Code: IDL08

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Amstrad } & \text { VCR7000 } \\ \text { Sharp } & \text { VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, VC388, 390, 393, 3300, 8381 }\end{array}$
Order Code: IDL10
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Philips } & \text { VR6540 } \\ \text { Sharp } & \text { VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, VC481, 482, 483, 486, 488, 496, } \\ 500,571,573,\end{array}$ 500, 571, 573,
581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 8481, 5F3, 5W20E
Order Code: IDL'11
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Akai } & \text { VS10 } \\ \text { Ferguson } & 3 V 23,3 V 29,3 V 30,3 V 31,3 V 323 V 35,8923,8924,8929,8930,\end{array}$ J.V.C. $\quad$ HR $7200,7300,7350,7600,7610,7650,7655,7700$

Order Code: IDL20

| Ferguson | $3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 353 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38,3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 49,8930$, |
| :--- | :--- |

J.V.C. HR7200, 7600, 7650, 7655, 7300, 7350, 7610, HRD110, 111, 120, Take Up Idler PU 51402A

Order Code: IDL22
Idier Arm 40340162
Price 100p
Idler NIDLOOOFGEZZ
Price: 100p
Idle
NIDL0006GEZZ

| Price: 100 |
| :--- |
| Reel Idler |

Reel Idler PU48967
Reel Idler PU48967
Price: 175

## PINCH ROLLERS




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

NV830 (VSS0091)
NV 300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778

## (VSS0060

NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)

## AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR 4600, 4600MKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCR 4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP 3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE; 1350p

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR $2000,6000,6100,8600,8602$, 8603, VCR8604, 8700, $8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER, SEQ, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, DER,
UNIVERSUM

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 atc | 875p |
| VBR0050 | NV300, NV340 etc | 875p |
| VBR0061 | NVI77 etc | $875 p$ |
| VBR0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | $625 p$ |
| VBR0125 |  | $625 p$ |

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 13p each pack of 25pcs Order Code: SP 14 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
- 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 HOOK VCR HEAD EXTRACTOR
Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p

## 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, 138-10313 1.2v 90mAH 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 100 mAH
Order Code: BB04

Price: 90p Price: 150p

CIRCLIP PLIERS

## MICRO SCREWDRIVER

$\qquad$
-


| CPBAMMESMS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 3A | FUSE33 | 100 p |
| 5A | FUSE34 | 100 p |
| 13A | FUSE35 | 100 p |
|  |  |  |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 8A | FUSE44 | 18.5p |
| 10A | FUSE4S | 185p |
| 15A | FUSE46 | '185p |
| 20A | FUSE47 | 210p |

NB. All fuses are made in the UK and fully meet BS4265 \& BSi362 safety standards and should not be compared with cheap imported types

## VOLTAGE TESTER

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

PRICE: 220p

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 6.3 A | FUSE38 | $100 p$ |
| 8A | FUSE39 | 100 p |
| 10A | FUSE40 | 100p |
| 315 A | FUSEA1 | 85p |
| 4 A | FUSE42 | $85 p$ |
| 5A | FUSE43 | 85p |

## 38mm CERAMIC TIME LAG CURRENT RATING $\quad$ ORDER CODE $\quad$ PRICE

 ** ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR PACKS OF 10 FUSES **
## 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: BOOKO5.
Price $\mathbf{£ 8 . 5 0}$ - No VAT.

## Video Recorders Edition 51997

Over 300 pages packed with more than 5500 faults for different brands
Price $£ 15.00$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK01

| SERVICRAIDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OESCRIPTION | VOLUME | COOE | PRICE |
| VIOEO HEAD CLEANER | 75 ML | SP01 | 125p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 140p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZEIT | 170 ML | SP04 | 280p |
| FREEZE IT | 400 ML | SP16 | 570p |
| FDAM CLEANER | 400ML | SP05 | 155p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 150ML | SP06 | 155p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135 ML | SP07 | 185p |
| AERD DUSTER | 150 ML | SP08 | 290p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML | SP17 | 550p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SPO9 | 230p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 155p |
| COLOKLENE | 250 ML | SP13 | 225p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 145p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190p |
| LABEL REMDVER 130 | 200 ML | SP20 | 240p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 240p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | ITE 75ML | SP22 | 250p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | AR 75ML | SP23 | 250p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUNO | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 140p |
| ORIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 130 p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200ML | SP25 | 145p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100 p |
| All the above items are manufactured by Servisal If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as follows: 300p for 2-5 cans 500p for more than 5 cans |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## TELEVISION

 Edition 6Lists more than $\mathbf{8 , 4 5 0}$ faults with $\mathbf{4 6 0}$ 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 100 p Order Code: BOOK03

| SOLDERING <br> ACCESSORIES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| oescription | COOE PRICE |
| ANTEX SOLDERINGIROSS |  |
|  |  |
| 25 WATt spare element |  |
| 15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 450p |
| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES SOLERING STANO (MADE BY ANTEX) |  |
| SOLDE SPGNG |  |
| SOLDER |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES |  |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | $5111{ }^{\text {6550 }}$ |
| L2SWG 500 GRAMMES | St12 |
| DESOLOERING AIDS |  |
| SOLCER MOP P 1 MAM $\times 10 \mathrm{M}$ | S107 ${ }_{\text {Sli }}$ |
| SESOLOERING PUMP |  |
| SPAEE NOZZLE | (106 |



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 marketing data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all type designations Price: $£ 40.00$ only - No VAT ( $+£ 5$ Postage) Order Code: BOOKO6

## I.C. PROTECTORS

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

PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY

CASSETTE DC MOTORS

| 6V MOTOR | 170 p |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12V CW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12 V CCW MOTOR | 170 p |

### 13.2 V MOTOR

CASSETTE TAPE HEADS
MONO HEAD
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { MONO HEAD } & 90 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { STEREO HEAD } & 110 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$
MINI HEAD $\quad 150 \mathrm{p}$
AUTO REVERSE HEAD 200p

|  |  |  |  | CD | D | UPS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models \& Description |  |  |  | Order Code | Price | Models \& Description |  |  | Order Codo | Price |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AIWA } \\ & \times C 007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | SAD30, SLCH9, SLP150, SLP170, SLP200, SLP202, SLP222, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP370G, SLP400C, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPC25, SLPJ25, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSSS151A | 1900p |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600p |  |  |  | S0AAD70A | 2350p |
| CXN550G, CXN990, CXN999, CXNV20, CXSL70, DXZ9100M, FDN636, FDN6636, FDN939, |  |  |  |  |  | PHILPS |  |  |  |  |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LC $\times 70 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{LCX80}, \mathrm{M} 74$ | M75 NS | 320 NSX | SX400 NSX430 |  |  |  |  |  | $4822-691$ | 3100p |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LCX70M, LCX80, M7400, M75, NSX320, NSX360, NSX400, NSX430, |  |  |  |  |  | CD100, CD130, CD1380, CD1482, CD200, $\mathrm{CD} 204, \mathrm{CD}$ | 10. CD30 | ( $303, \mathrm{CD3304}, \mathrm{CD} 380$, |  |  |
| XC550, XC750, XC900, XC950, XCN992, X $G 320, X G 360, X G 400, X G 990, Z D 3000 \mathrm{M}, 2 \mathrm{Z} 3100 \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600p |  |  |  | 691.30209 | 5500p |
| CXAP1, CXL7, CXL8G, CXLC50P, CXZ58, DXM740, DXM75, DXM76, DXM77, LCX50, LCX7, LCX8G, LCXAP1, XC002, XC004, XC005, XC777 |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { AS } 440, ~ A S 445, ~ A S 540, ~ A S 640, ~ A 28048, ~ A Z 8640, ~ C D 070, ~ C D 080, ~ C D O 91, ~ C D 163, ~ C D 165, ~}$ CD690, CD710, CD720, CD732, CD740, CD750, CD910, C0920, CD935, FW17, FW21. |  |  | 691.30209 | 5500p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p |  |  |  |  |  |
| XP31, XP33, XP55, XP80G |  |  |  | KS220A | 2500p | FW26, FW $330, \mathrm{FW} 36, \mathrm{FW} 360, \mathrm{FW} 3801, \mathrm{FW} 40, \mathrm{FW41}, \mathrm{FW46}, \mathrm{FW56}, \mathrm{FW66}, \mathrm{FW68}$ |  |  | COM12.1 | 1800p |
| ${ }^{\text {XP6. }}$. ${ }^{\text {P7 } 7}$ |  |  |  | KSS331A | ${ }^{3400} \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  | CDM12.4 | 2200 p |
| AKAI |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { col210/40 }}{\text { AZ8006 }}$ |  |  | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| CD25, CD26, CD27, CD32, CD36, CD37, CD52, CD55, CD57, CD650, CD670, CD69, CD750, CD79, |  |  |  | KSS151A | 1900p | FW11 |  |  | OPTIMA6S | 3300p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800 | PIONEER <br> PDM400, PDM410, PDM500, PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM710, PDM730, |  |  | 相 |  |
| CDM480, CDM600, CDM670, CDEM770, CDM959, MX650, MX570, MX650, M×670, MX750, MX950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DENON DCD150011, DCD1520, DCDE3520 |  |  |  | KSS151A | 19000 | POT303, PDT403, POT503, POX940M, PDX950M. POZ560T, POZ72T, POZ73T, POZB1M, PDZ82M, PDZ83M, PDZ960M, XDZ53T, XDZ54T |  |  |  |  |
| DCD1400, DCD600, DCD800 |  |  |  | KS 552 A | 1600p |  |  |  | KSSI51A | 1900p |
| DCD1015, DCD1290, DCD2060, DCD2060G, DCD315, DCD480, DC0580, DCD615, DCD715, |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p | PD7700, PD8700, PD970, PDCP420, PDCP520M, PDCP520T, PDJ400T, PD1500T, PDJ800M, PDJ900M, PDM430, PDM450, PDM550, PDM630, PDM650, PDM750, PDM901, PDP710T, PDP720T, PDP910M. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DC0825, DC0880, 0 CD895, $\mathrm{DN2000F}$ |  |  |  | KSS240A | 1900p | PDP920M, PDS501, PDS601, PDS701, PDS 7016 , PDS901, PDT310, PDT510, PDZ, POZ2500, PD774T, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | PDZ84M, PDZ970M, PXA1349, S125CDT, S135CDT, S303CDM, S303CDT, S505DM, S505DT, S707DM, S707DTM, S90SDM, S9900T, XCP410M, XCP410T, XD254T, XD255T, XDZ64M, XDZ84T, XPP310, XRP320 |  |  |  |  |
| GOLDSTAR <br> CD952A, CD952AJ, CD952LJ, CO952SJ, FFH101KL, FFH101WL, FFH222ALL, FFH272L, FFH333L, FFH373K, FJ606, FR606L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PEA1030 | 4400p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p | PDM400, PDM410, PDM 500, PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM 710, PDM730, |  |  |  |  |
| FFH333L, FFH373K, FJ606, FR60.6L <br> CD320AL, CD630S/L. FFH212ALLFFH212E |  |  |  | KSS2108 | 2000p | POT $3033, \mathrm{PDT} 4033$, PDT503, PDX940M, PDX950M, PDO | 5607, PD | POZ73T, PDZ81M, |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  |  |  |  | PDZ82M, PDZ83M, POZ960M, XDZ53T, XDZ54T, XDZ55T, XDZ62, XDZ62M, XDZ630, XRZ82 |  |  | PWY1009 | 4800 p |
| CD0300, CDO101MCD9904, MC10, NEW ORLEANS CD |  |  |  | ноРМ3 | 2150p | SAMSUNGCD20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p |  |  |  | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| KRCD 100 , RR1900CD, RR3100CD, RR4000CD, RR610CD, RR700CD |  |  |  | KSS2108 | 2000p | CD1200, CD1310, SCM-6000, SCM6900 |  |  | KSS210A | 1800 p |
| CDP60, CDP90 |  |  |  | KSS220A | 2500p | RCD1200, RCD1300, RCD1350, RCD1600, RCD2600, RCD990, RCO995, SCM6900 |  |  | SOH90T4N | 3600p |
| $\frac{\text { CPP65 }}{\text { CO905 }}$ |  |  |  | KSS331A | 3400p | SANYO |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | OPTIMA5 | 3000p | DCFS3, DCT55, DCX502, DCX701, DCX702, DCX802, DCX891, DCX899N, MCDZ10. |  |  |  |  |
| HITACHI |  |  |  |  |  | PART No. 61421868855 |  |  | 614218 | 2300p |
| DAW560 |  |  |  | HOPM3 | 2150p | OCFS5, MCO450K, $660 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{MCDZ30L}, 60 \mathrm{~F}$. PART No. 6142205006 |  |  | 614220 | 5600 p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS2104 | 1800p | DCX1000MD, DCX $1003, \mathrm{DCX} 900 \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{DCX} 903, \mathrm{DCX} 915$ |  |  | KSS210A | 1800 p |
| AXC10 |  |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p | DCD10, DCD11U, DCO20, DCD 30, DCD30AT, DCD6, D | CD8U, DC | DCX110, OCX120, |  |  |
| 1990-1992, LATE 1987-1988 - XLE300BK, XLE31BK, XLE5IBK, XLE900BK, XLME91BK, XLVI01BK, |  |  |  |  |  | OCX210, DCX220, DCX993, DCX994, MCDMS40L, MCDMS50L, MCDMS660L, MCDZ1L, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | MCDZ2L MCDZ3L PART No. 6142391303 |  |  | 614239 | ${ }^{3300} p_{p}$ |
|  |  |  |  | OPTIMA3 | 4000p | DCO12. PART No. 64500559666 |  |  | 645005 | ${ }^{37000}$ |
| CDRADIO CASSETE, MINI SYSTEMS - MODELS 1990-1992 |  |  |  | OPTIMA4S | 5000\% | MCOZ31L, MCOZ41L, MCDZ61L, MCOZ71L |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p |
| CA-C33, CA-MX30BK, CA-MX33BK, UX-A5, UX-A6, XL-M309, XL-M403BK, XL-M408, XL-M409,XL-M504BK, XL-M505TN, XL-M508, XL-M509, XL-M705TN, XL-V131BK, XL-V151TN, XL-V221BK, XL.V241TN, XL-242BK, XL-V251TN, XL-V2528K, XL-Z1050TN, XL-Z551TN, XL-Z552BK |  |  |  |  |  | SHARP |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{CD}-111, \mathrm{CD}-301, \mathrm{CD}-302, \mathrm{CD}-304, \mathrm{CD}-310, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{CD}$ | 1700, CD | CD-U1, CD-U10, CD-×10, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | OPTIMAS | 3000p | CD-X12, CD-X15, CD-X16, CD- $117, \mathrm{CD} \times 220, \mathrm{CD} \times \mathrm{X} 9, \mathrm{C}$ | L650, C | CD, DX-150, DX-160, $\mathrm{DX} \times$-550, |  |  |
| 1994 ONWARDS -CAE48BK, CAMCG7, CAMXG9, CAS20BK, CAS30BK, VAS50, CAS60RBK, MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCX520, RCX620, RCX720, UXA4, UXA5, UXA55, UXC7, UXT1, UXT3, XLF115, XLF 116 , XLF215, XLF216, XLMC 100/M, XLMXG7, XLMXG9, XLV163TN, XLV164BK, XLV174, XLV263TN, XLV264BK, XLV274BK, XLZ463TN, XLZ464BK, XLZ574, XLZ674, XTMXG7, XTMXG9, XTS60 |  |  |  |  |  | DX-460, DX-461, DX-650, DX-660, DX-999, DX-A3, DX | N45. DX | 4, DX-R7. DX-R75, DX-R750, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | DX-R77, DX-R770, DX-R820, DX-R840, DX-Z100, DX | 21000, DX | 500, GFCD55, CT -30CD, OT.33CD |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | OT-350CD, От-37CD, ОT-38CD, от-CD20, ат-CD33, | S95, sc-7 | SC-99CD, SC-RS95, SG-A ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | SG-W1CD, SG.W2CD, SYS 302, ZCD7CD. PART No. R | TRH8122 |  | RH8122A | 5750p |
|  |  |  |  | OPTIMA6S | 33009 | OT-50CD, QT-60CD, QT80CD. PART NO. RCTRHB124A |  |  | RH8124AF | 2900p |
| KENWOOOD ${ }_{\text {DP47, DP560SG, DP8020, DP97, } 1100000}$ |  |  |  |  |  | OXA-840日. PART No. RCTTRH8130AFZZ |  |  | RH8130AF | 2900p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600p | CDS360E, $360 \mathrm{H}, 370,450 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{CMS} \mathrm{150CDH}, \mathrm{CMSR} 40$ | $\mathrm{COH}_{\text {, CP }}$ | CPR400, CPS360, 370. |  |  |
| DP1030, DP1510, DP2010, DP2030, DP3010, DP3030, DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DP5010, DP5030, |  |  |  | KSS |  | PART No. RCTRHB136AFZZ |  | , | RH8136AF | 4500p |
| ${ }^{\text {DP5040, }}$, PP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730, DP920, DP930, DP950, DPM650, DPM6630, |  |  |  |  |  | SONY |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | KSS240A |  |  | KS5240A | 1900p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800 p | KSS121A |  |  | KSS 121A | 3500p |
| DPC42, DPC72, DPC77, DPC80, DPC92 |  |  |  | KSS220A | 2500p | KSS151A |  |  | KSSI51A | 1900p |
| DP1050, DP2050, DP3060, DP501, DP5060, DP722, DP76, DPB5, DPB9, M77A, PD3060,UD502, UD70, UD701, UD90, XE5 |  |  |  |  |  | KSS210A |  |  | KSS210A | ${ }^{18000}$ |
|  |  |  |  | KSS240A | 1900p | KSS2108 |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p |
| DPC321, DPC521, DPC531, DPC631K, DPC721, DPC731 |  |  |  | KSS331A | $\stackrel{3400 \mathrm{p}}{4500 \mathrm{p}}$ | KSS220A |  |  | KSS220A |  |
|  |  |  |  | RH8136A | $4500 p$ | KSS331A |  |  | KSS331A | ${ }^{3400}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| PANASONIC |  |  |  |  |  | KSS360A |  |  | KSS360A | 2600p |
| SLP177A, SLP202A, SLP212A, SLP222A, SLP277A, SLP377A, SLP477AK, SLP477A, SLPG 100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A, |  |  |  |  |  | TECHNICS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $691 \cdot 30209$ | 5500p | SLP200, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLP777, SLPJ45, SLPS700, SLPS900 | P999,SL | SLPC20, SLPJ25, | S04070A |  |
| SLPJ27A, SLPJ28A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ37A, SLPJ38A, SLPJ464 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650p | PANASONIC |  |  |  |  |
| RC-V10A | RC876 | 650p | A514790 | RC901 | 650p | EUR51200 RC200 | 650p | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650p |
| RCV 37 B | RC899 | 650p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650 p | TC2200 RC204 | 650p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p | VSQ0357/NV730 RC202 | 650 p | RM613 | RC141 | 650p |
| Decca |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650 p | TNQ1621 RC203 | 650p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650p | C2096 | RC905 | 650 p | PHILIPS |  | TATUNG | R.iot | 600 |
| FISHER |  |  | A511940 65660 H | ${ }_{\text {RC906 }}$ | 650p | RC5002,5154 RC134 | 650p | FXA | RC877 | 650p |
| RC905B | RC879 | 650p | 655602 H | RC1920 | 650p | KT3 NON TEXT 69117032 | $650 p$ $650 p$ | RC70 | RC883 | 650p |
|  | GRANADA |  | $\operatorname{lT}_{\text {IFB13, 14, } 15}$ | RC143 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}69117032 & \text { RC178 } \\ 69117194 & \text { RC1 }\end{array}$ | $650 p$ $650 p$ | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC894 | 650p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133G | RC309 | 650p | FS4 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ (13, 14,15 | RC148 | $650 p$ 6500 | RC5991-UNIV RC300 | 550p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
|  | RC880 | 650p | RG305 | RC305 | 6500 | RC38 RC301 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S | 650p |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133G 95288 E | RC882 | 650p | RG306 | RC306 | 650 p | KT3 TEXT RC5301 | 650p | FB639 | RC639 | 650p |
| 944900 | RC884 | 650p | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 650p | RC5352 | $650 p$ | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| grundig |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RC5375 } & \text { RC53375 } \\ \text { RC5 STANDARD }\end{array}$ |  | 3V35-42 | RC342 | ${ }^{600} \mathrm{p}$ |
| TP160E | RC107 | ${ }^{650} 0$ | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RC5 STANDARD } & \text { RC300 } \\ \text { RC5903 } & \text { RC5903 }\end{array}$ | 550p $650 p$ | $3 V 31-32$ $3 V 57.58$ | RC344 | 650 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650p | RC5903 RC5903 | 650 p | 3V57-58 | RC628 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {TP400 }}$ | RC401 | ${ }^{600 p}$ | LOEWE |  |  | SALORA |  | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 6550 | OC11 | RC146 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SERIESL } & \text { RC190 } \\ 86173\end{array}$ | $650 p$ $650 p$ | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650p | matsul |  |  | ${ }_{\text {SANYO }}^{86173}$ |  | TC9-90-100 | RC740 | 600 p |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650p | 010270601 |  |  | RAC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 RC140 |  | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | ${ }^{6550}$ | VX770 | RC889 RC892 | 650p | JXGE RCO | 650p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| TP661 | RC660 | $650 p$ $650 p$ |  |  |  | JXOE RC884 | 650 p | TX100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
|  | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA SATELLITE | RC550 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VHR2300 } & \text { RC890 }\end{array}$ | 650 p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650 p |
| HITACHI <br> CLE800-CLE830 <br> A617402/655602 |  |  |  |  |  | RC628 RC865 | 650p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
|  | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  | CT937 | RC950 | 650p |
|  | RC192 |  | RC53 | RC892 | 650p | 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
- Controls 1000 s of models - Teletext functions with Fastext
- Clear (large key) layout - Code Search Facility
- Stylish and easy to operate - Replace broken or lost remotes

Order Code: 8 WAY
PRICE: 14.50 p + VAT

[^1]REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Par | Code | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094-01020/0.7 | LOT59 | 1400p | 399.303-31 | T9 | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1600p | TLF 14521 F | L0T39 | 1850p | 094-01021/0.6 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-32 | OT | p |
| 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432101 | L0779 | 1600p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1600p | TLF 14567 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-01027/0.0 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-00 | LOT9 | 550p |
| 101-214017-03 | LOT278 | 1300p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150301 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14568 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094-01038/0.7 | LOT245 | 1900p | 1-439-311-11 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-220005-03A | LOT72 | 1600p | 2432611 | LOTBO | 1800p | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 14584F | LOT41 | 2000p | 094-01052/0.8 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 550p |
| D 050/37 | LOT27 | 1450p | 2432651 | L0T80 | 1800p | 45150304 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14586 F | LOT42 | 1800p | 094-01057/1.1 | LOT285 | 1450p | 1-439-311-31 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 053/37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018.6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1-439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70012 | L0778 | 1500p | 610.018 .6637 | LOT215 | 1800p | 1-439-331-22 | LOT96 | 1550p |
| D 059/37 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70012 F | 10778 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | ${ }^{1-439-331-41}$ | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TLF 70012A | L0T78 | 1500p | RTRNF 1220 CEZZ | LOT39 | 1850p | 1-439-332-00 | LOT | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | LOT78 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT 171 | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | $1-439-332-11$ $1.439-332-21$ | LOT | 1600p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 45150314 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1600p |
| 00 D-3.508-001 | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433014 2433212 | LOT168 | 15500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70162 | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | LOT38 | 1250p | ${ }_{2433291}^{243312}$ | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 | 1600p | 1-439-332-52 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3-508.003$ | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1600p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70162B | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-00 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| ${ }_{00} 00$ D-3-515-008-001 PL1 | LOT276 | 1400p 1800p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150320 | LOT190 | 1650p | TLF 70162G | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-4-208-002 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1600p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 77001 B | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1-439-333-12 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-235-002 | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | LOT81 | 1350p | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1550p | PHILIPS |  | 1800p | RTRNF 2005 BMZZ | LOT308 | 145 | 1-439-363-11 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D-4}-235-002 \mathrm{HT}$ | LOT81 | 1350p | 2433452 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150325 | LOT22 | 1250p | 48822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 BMZZ | L0т308 | 1350p | 9-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| 00 D-4-235-00201G | LOT8 | 1350p | 453 | L0182 | 1250p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RTRNF 2007 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | -439-387 | Lotal | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-260-004 \mathrm{HTI}$ | LOT | 1250p | 24334521 | L0T85 | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 2023 BMZZ | LOT310 | 1500p | 1-439-416.11 | LOT255 | 1650p |
| $00 \mathrm{H}-0.701-2400$ | LOTT82 | 1450p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p | 482214010161 | LOT103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | 1-439-416-12 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3.083-001 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433721 | LOT83 | 1400p | 45150331 | LOT207 | 1550p | 482214010171 | LOT104 | 1500p | 3753100 | LOT275 |  | 1-439-416-2 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433751 | LOT01 | 1300p | 45150334 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010176 | LOT114 | 1150p | 1.439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1600p | -39-416-23 | LOT25 | 1600p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3.084 .001$ | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOTO9 | 1300p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-243-11 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-41 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-087-001$ | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-51 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-888-001$ | LOT8 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1.439-243-31 | LOT229 |  | 1-439-430-21 | LOT271 | 1550p |
| 06 D-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | $1-439-243-32$ $1-439-243-41$ | LOT229 |  | 154125A | LOT275 | 1500p |
| 06 D-3-095-001 06 D-3-095-002 | L0T87 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010246 482214010247 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | toshiba |  |  |
| 06 D-333-512-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433952 | LOT33 | 1000p 1400 p | 45150344 45150346 | LOT56 | 1650p | 4882140214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1-439-244-11 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37010 37011 | LOT131 LOT131 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1450p } \\ & \text { 14500 } \end{aligned}$ |
| FETX 100 90 DEG | LOT04 | 1500p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37012 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FEEX 90 WHITE | LOT06 | 1650p | 243 | L0T33 | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1350p | 1.439-244-31 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37013 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1650p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45161601 | LOT22 | 125 | 482214010274 | LOT 123 | 1450p | $1-439-256-11$ $1-439 .-256-21$ | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.008 .01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434453 | L0786 | 1600p | MITSUBISHI |  |  | 482214010282 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-439--256-21 | LOT4 |  | 37016 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014 .01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1500 p 2150 p | $1-439-256-22$ $1-439-276-21$ |  |  | 37017 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010294 482214010306 | LOT125 LOT110 | 2150p 1200 p | 1-439-276-21 $1-439-280-00$ | LOT92 | 1700p | 37018 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.017 .01 29201.048.01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1400p | 334807803 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010306 482214010325 | LOT110 | 1200p | $1-439-280-00$ $1-439-280-13$ | LOT92 | 1600p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018.01 29201.018.02 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 334 B 078030 | LOT50 | 1450p 1600p | 482214010325 482214010326 | LOT 132 | 1500p | 1-439-2806-00 | LOT46 | 1300p | 1810951 | LOT55 | 1400p |
| 29201.018.02 29201.019.01 | LOT61 | 1700p 1250p | 2435131 2435141 | LOT251 | 1450p 1300p | 3348 <br> 334 <br> 1808104 <br> 08108 | LOT74 | 1600p 1600p | 482214010326 482214010328 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-433-2866-00 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433751 | LOTOT | 1300p |
| 29201.019.02 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435301 | Lot88 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOT106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p |
| 29201.022.01 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 | LOT89 | 1600p | 334 P 18507 | LOT75 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1450p | 1-439-2866-13 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236023 23236052 | LOT281 | 1300p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | LOT0 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236098 | L0T288 |  |
| 29201.022.03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p |  | LOT288 |  |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | LOT79 | 1600p | DCF 1577 | L0т273 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236255 | LOT289 |  |
| 29201.022 .04 A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451 H | LOT81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1-439-289-00 | LOT47 | 1400p | 232336424 | LOT129 |  |
| 29201.024.01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453 H | LOT82 | 1250p | KFS 60226B | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT127 | 1550p | 1-439-289-21 | LOT47 | 1400p 1400p | 23236425 | L0T288 | 1400p |
| 29201.024.04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-1FEW08 | LOT78 | 1500p | 482214010395 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-289-22 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236428 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| Hinari |  |  | 2433892 G | LOT84 | 1450p | NIKKAI |  |  | 482214010406 482214010421 | LOT3 LOT109 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT93 | 1450p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.T.T. |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 482214017078 | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294-11 | LOT93 | 1450p | 150F6D | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 45150115 | LOT113 LOT136 | 1400p | ${ }^{\text {ORION }}$ |  |  | 4822 14017078 SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1550p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1550p |
| 51141841 CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p 1500 p | $\begin{aligned} & 45150115 \\ & 45150116 \end{aligned}$ | LOT139 | 16075p | PANASONIC | LOT02 | 1500p | 094-00020/0.9 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1-439-303-00 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT28 | 1300p |
| HM51-1411834-1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-00035/0.2 | LOT162 | ${ }^{1350} \mathrm{p}$ | 1-439-303-1 | LOT9 | 1300p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT281 | 0 op |



* NIKKAI BABY 10 REGULATOR ORDER CODE : BABY 10 PRICE: £11.00
* 



## UNIVERSAL TRIPLER PRICE: $£ 5.00$ EACH <br> PLEASE PHONE US FOR ANY TRANSFORMERS NOT LISTED, AS THIS IS JUST A SELECTION OF THE PARTS THAT WE STOCK

## INTRODUCING

The world's first TV Simulator for Diode Split Transformers diagnosis
Features \& Functionality:

- Real simulation of the low voltage horizontal deflection stage
- Deferred measurement of the HIGH VOLTAGE
- Monitor the waveform shape on any winding
- LED warns of fault condition
- Digital readout identifies actual fault condition
- Analysis of Diode Split Flyback Transformers without the TV set
- Tests transformers without having to remove it from the TV set
- Facility to release measurements without applying high voltage
- Aid for diagnostic at TV repair
- Compact, functional unit

ORDER CODE: LOTMETER
PRICE: $£ 75$ + vat POSTAGE: $£ 5$ + vat


## GRANDATA LIMITED <br> K.P. HOUSE, UNIT 15, POP IN COMMERCIAL CENTRE, SOUTHWAY, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND. HA9 0HB

Telephone: 01819002329 Fax: 01819036126 E-Mail: grandata.ltd@btinternet.com OPEN Monday to Friday 09:00-17:30 Saturday 09:00-14:00

# 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: MAB8440P-D014 microcontroller chip for the Panasonic Model TX2636, or a complete front board (M). Also require any data/circuits for the Taylor Model 94A TV waveform and alignment generator ( 405 lines). Have a working Decca dual-standard monochrome receiver free to a good home. Tony Blakemore, Fowlers Ltd., 7-9 Oxford Street, Ripley, Derbyshire DE5 3AG. 01773743124.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Advance OS2200 oscilloscope. Ian Robinson, 60 Moor Street, Spondon, Derby DE21 7EB. 01332873990. Wanted: Nicam board for the Philips Model 25PT532A/05 (GR2.2AA chassis). Will pay all costs involved. Phone Bob on 01296421070.
Wanted: TACS control board (PC1223002) for the Ferguson Model 66 H 3 (TX100 chassis). J. Southwell, Aquarius Electronics, 125 Honeysuckle Road, Bassett, Southampton, Hants SO16 3BT. $01703396567 / 346942$.
Wanted: Circuit diagram and any other information for the Mullard type E7600/3 valve tester. Peter Hill, 63 Harpur Avenue, Littleover, Derby DE23 7EL. 01332606979.

Wanted: Information on how to fit text board no. 1-610 98921 to the Sony Model KV2752UB. Also operating instructions for the Salora 5902 or Nokia 1200 satellite receiver. H. Foyne, 7 Ennerdale, Tanhouse, Skelmersdale, Lancs WN8 6AG.
Wanted: Loan of a service manual or a photocopy of it for the Ferguson Model 3857 (1691 series chassis). In particular need to know the equivalents for the field output transistors VT23 and VT24 which are both faulty. A. Watson, 2 Masefield Avenue, Padiham, Burnley, Lancs BB 12 8SK.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for a 15 in . SVGA monitor that bears the name Superview 1280 at the front and Model TE1654M on the nameplate at the back. It was made in Taiwan for Highmead Fountain. Am also looking for a working Philips V2000 type machine for transfer of existing tapes to the VHS format. Ken Clarkstone, 18 Eltham Park Gardens, London SE9 1AW. 01818502864.

Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram for the Polatech monitor type Polar E.B., which was made in Switzerland. It is used on a Polar 115 guillotine. Len E. Fleming, 72 Eastway, London E9 5JH. 01819858659.

Wanted: Service sheet (photocopy OK) for the Britannia Model B1014R television receiver. Len Orwell, 21 Chilcot Close, Poplar, London E14 6AN. 0171 9871504.

Wanted: New tapes for the V2000 VCR system, preferably VCC480 or VCC360 types. Paul Hardy, 43 Sheridan Avenue, Caversham, Reading RG4 7QB. 01189 475869.

Wanted: CD cover or complete top for the Hitachi MX-W50 Opus HiFi system. Would consider buying complete nonworking system if case is tidy. Stuart Fletcher, 131 Walsh Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol BS14 9SQ. 01275891893. Wanted: LOPT for the ITT Model CD752/P (CVC30 chassis). P.T. McKeever, 4 Castleview Park, Derry BT48 8DL. 01504353613.
Wanted: TUV-C PCB (part no. BK2001F01002A) for the Amstrad Model DD8900. Joe Thomas, JD Electronics, 35 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BL. 01227458903 (09001700 Tuesdays to Saturdays).
Wanted: Information on the following ICs: C1251 (NEC), T2333 and T2563 (both Toshiba) - or where can I obtain this information? The ICs are used in the pre-heat timer of a Diahatsu 4WD. Reg Fullerton, 5 Shilgrove Place, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry BT45 8AL. 01648468477.
For sale: Service manuals for Panasonic/Technics models covering the last eight years. All in mint condition. Includes camcorders, Hi-Fi, Walkmans, in-car equipment, microwaves, vacuum cleaners and TV sets (including the Euro, Alpha and Z chassis) but no VCRs. James Burch, 9 Groveland Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 3PU. 0410626002.
Wanted: Service manual (photocopy OK) for the Sony CCDF335E camcorder. George Stephens, 69 Oldfield Estate, Tewkesbury, Glos GL20 5QT. 01684 296216.

Wanted: VHF channel-change knob for
the Sony 9-306. Tube for the JVC CX610GB. Sony 9-90UB with front cover in good condition. C.D. EvansFleming, 3 Walton Road, Clacton-onSea, Essex CO15 6DV. 01255423551. For disposal: Satoki talking watch $£ 20$. Hilka soldering kit $£ 10$ - soldering gun, soldering iron, helping hands, solder pump, holder, solder and scraper, as new. Sanyo Sportster Walkman with anti-roll mechanism and new headphones $£ 10$. Shiva Fastpth 4 10BASE2 Ethernet/ 802.3 auto data switch with BNC/AUI and Appletalk sockets $£ 30$. Crosstalk for Windows communication software v2.0.1E rev. A $£ 27$ - includes Prestel, Minitel 2 and BTX/CEPT-1 emulations, boxed in mint condition. Julian Bohan, 30 Stanley Street, Lincoln LN5 8NG. 01522871926. Wanted: Can anyone tell me the correct 22in. tube type for the ITT Digi $3110^{\circ}$ chassis (Model TX3447)? Require scan panel assembly board 3 (index 82929) for the Rediffusion Mk. 4 chassis, 8 rotary tuner unit (55-332) for the ITT Model C20WK1/B, and a tube base for the Decca 130 chassis (A56-X540 tube). R. Bruce, 11 New Zealand Way, Rainham, Essex RM13 8JP.
Wanted: Circuit diagram/service manual or any parts for the $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Beam}$ CRT video projector Model HB250. Will accept reverse charges on 01449723009 or write to R. Gifford, 4 Gipsy Lane, Needham Market IP6 8DY.
Wanted: $£ 1$ coin-operated TV meters, any quantity, preferably working though non-workers considered, electronic or manual, free-standing or fixed, with keys. G.H. Jones, Einion Electrics, Bridge Street, Llanfair Caereinion, Welshpool, Powys SY21 0RZ. 01938810539. For disposal: Two Philips VR2020 VCRs, one with remote control. Complete but just stopped working. Twenty tapes, mostly four-hour. With instruction and service manuals. Buyer collects. A.W. Hankin, 32 Brae Court, Kingston Hill, Kingston-on-Thames KT2 7QQ. 01815463662.
Wanted: Service manual (photocopy OK) for the Telequipment type S51B serviscope, and probes if possible. B. Marsden, 25 St. Georges Road, Newquay, Cornwall TR7 1RE.


Reports from
Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Robert Marshall
Ronnie Boag
Pete Gurney, LCGI
Adrian Farnborough
Brian Storm and
Maurice Kerry

## Toshiba V423

The sound would mute and field sync would be lost when there was a lot of white in the picture being played back. A scope check at pin 1 of the mute chip showed that with the pictures concerned the video signal had no sync pulses When I traced back along the circuit to find the source of this input I came to an AN3248 luminance processing chip. To cut a long story short, I eventually found that the associated $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor CN09 had fallen in value. P.B.

## Philips VR727

A tape would sometimes jam in this machine, with the loading motor in operation but unable to fulfil its purpose. A replacement drive belt seemed to cure the problem, but the fault recurred. With the power off, the loading cycle could be performed without any problems, but insert a cassette and there was lock up.

The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to a wonderful Philips innovation, the 'intermediate lever'. It sits under the arm mechanism, controlling the tape in the capstan and audio/control head area. You see it as a flat bit of plastic (item 32 in the Philips diagram) that goes over part of the main timing gear. Take it out and look at its underside. There's but a

## VCR C Cinic

single tooth - in this machine half a tooth. Philips, which is always "Years Ahead", is ready for you with Service Kit F. It contains parts 29 to 32. R.M.

## Sony SLV425

This machine was playing dead it couldn't be switched on. The operate switch had no LED indication, but the drum was twitching. Suspicion fell on the power supply, where C5030 had fallen in value. It should be $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ but read only $2 \mu$ F. R.M.

## Ferguson 3V43/JVC HRD725

Playback picture dropouts appeared on the screen in exaggerated form instead of being filled by the dropout compensator. IC8 in the dropout compensator circuit switches between the main (pin 12) and delayed (pin 6) signals. When a dropout is recognised, IC4 generates a switching command (at pin 15) which is sent to pin 14 of IC8. The delayed signal is produced by IC9 (type TL8704P), using charge-coupling techniques. There was an input at pin 11 of this chip but no output at pin 7 . So IC8 had been switching to nothing instead of the delayed dropout fillin signal. A new TL8704P chip from Willow Vale cured the problem. R.M.

## Samsung VIK350

When this VCR was powered the supply reel would turn for a few seconds, the lift would shuffle then the machine would go to standby. The problem was cured by replacing the lift side chassis and attending to dry-joints on the LED
tower. R.B.

## JVC HRD820

Tape spilled from the spool in the reverse search mode. There was no
further trouble once we'd replaced the mode state switch. R.B.

## Daewoo V2000

The customer complained about wow with the playback sound. A new back-tension band cured the wow. R.B

## Nikkai J2

The 800 mA fuse in the power supply had blown and there was a hum bar in the E-E mode. Normal operation was restored by replacing the fuse and the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor in the power supply. R.B.

## Philips VR2547

This machine would shut down after three seconds in play. It uses a permutation of the deck mechanics originally designed for JVC 540/560 series VCRs. In this case the cause of the trouble was a faulty take-up sensor, something that's quite common with the earlier JVC machines.

Note that in this machine the tape-end stop sensors are mounted on the deck PCB, not on the cassette lift, with two plastic light guides for coupling. To prevent the sensors operating and causing additional, misleading symptoms, shield the deck from strong light while working with the lid off. P.G.

## Mitsubishi HS621V

It was not possible to load a cassette and, under certain lighting conditions, the cassette housing (more correctly the 'bottom unit') would shuttle forwards and back reminiscent of something useful in the cotton industry a couple of hundred years ago!

After a time spent delving amongst the many optical devices used on this deck I found that D5B5 was faulty. It's a LED-type
device, part no. SLR-932C-20-ABT1. A.F.

## Mitsubishi M16

This machine would accept a cassette but the loading arms would arrive at the V blocks with the tape left behind. In addition the pinch roller didn't engage with the capstan. Feeling fairly perplexed, I replaced the mode switch. This didn't make any difference. Checks were then carried out around the M37420M6-490SP microcontroller chip IC5A0. It appeared to be at fault and a replacement cured the problem. A.F.

## Panasonic NVHS1000

Poor slow-tracking performance was the complaint with this machine: random noise bars would appear in the pause and slow jog modes. Everything else worked perfectly. Having had trouble with the capstan motor in other K mechanism machines I tried a new capstan stator (part no. VEK 5927). Fortunately this cured the fault. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD605

There was no loading motor operation. Even when the test modes were accessed the motor stubbornly refused to rotate. Checks around the loading motor drive chip IC2001 showed that there was no voltage at pin 7 , where the loading motor drive torque is controlled. The cause of this was C6002 which was short-circuit. It's an $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ surface-mounted electrolytic.

I subsequently had a similar machine with weak loading motor drive. C6002 was again the cause, but this time it had developed an unhealthy leak. B.S.

## Panasonic NVSD200

One of these VCRs permanently displayed fault code F06 at the front. On investigation I found that the main right-hand side carriage loading arm had bent away from the carriage and become jammed against a metal guard. The reason for the distortion became apparent when a new loading shaft assembly (part no. VXP1339-1L) had been installed.

When a cassette is inserted, Q7 lurks beneath the nylon loading arm. In fact it almost touches the arm - and it gets very, very hot! The replacement loading shaft assembly is an improved version, but it is still made of nylon and Q7
still gets very, very hot. I judiciously tilted Q7 away from its original position and hoped for the best. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD605

There was no display and the drum was rotating at a very high speed. The 2SD1330 transistor Q1004 in the power supply had failed. B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS 100

In the S-VHS mode this machine recorded a blank picture, though playback was perfectly good. I hooked up an oscilloscope to trace the signal through the congested luminance and chrominance pack and found that it faltered at the ceramic module IC303, where a corroded capacitor told its own sorry tale. The module is available under part no. VCR0389. A replacement restored the S-VHS recording facility. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD660

This machine's on-screen menus and tuning signal were incorrectly coloured and rolled down the screen. I suspected IC7705, which is the PAL encoder for the OSD information. But the culprit turned out to be the surface-mounted capacitor C7703 ( $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), which is connected to pin 12 of IC7705. It was badly leaky. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD605

This machine would accept a cassette then eject it almost immediately. The cause of the rejection was a problem in the capstan motor circuit. The motor rotated at high speed but failed to tell the system control circuitry that it was working: at this point the tape was ejected. C2043 ( $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), a sur-face-mounted capacitor in the FG feed circuitry, was eventually found to be short-circuit. B.S.

## Panasonic NVSD410

This VCR wouldn't complete the auto-tune operation, though stations could be tuned in by using the manual method. After much tearing of hair and grinding of teeth I eventually found that C7708 $(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which is connected to pin 7 of the teletext processor chip IC7708, was leaky. It's a sur-face-mounted capacitor. B.S.

## Panasonic NVJ35

Standard-speed recordings were played back as though they had been recorded in the long-play mode - with no colour in the trick modes and wide noise bars in cue
and review. After much chasing around in the servo circuitry I found that the surface-mounted, $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R 2302 was opencircuit. It had developed a hairline crack at one end. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD660

The E-E picture was too light and crushed while the playback picture had no colour. The TDA9725
luminance and chrominance signal processor chip IC302 was faulty. B.S.

## Daewoo V50

The customer had complained about a "poor picture". We found that the drum speed was erratic and that when it did manage to lock the picture the colour was noisy and the picture jittered from side to side. In the stop mode the drum ran but was unstable: this could be heard as a pulsating buzz on E-E sound.

A scope check on the 12 V motor supply showed that bursts of HF were superimposed on it.
Replacement of C853 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) cured the fault. It's as well to check C855 in the same area. M.K.

## Maxell VR2100 (Sanyo deck)

Tapes were being chewed because the supply brake was on in the playback mode. The brake pivot shaft had broken at its base. To repair it we inserted a thin screw from below through the base into the pivot shaft, thus securing it. This cured the fault. M.K.

## Ferguson FV7ILV (R3000 Chassis)

Two power supply faults took us a little time to track down. When the VCR first came in it had a tape stuck inside and there were no functions. Checks in the power supply showed that it was tripping. The power supply can be run outside the machine. When we tried this it was still tripping. The overcurrent sensing resistor RP18 ( $1.5 \Omega$, safety type) was eventually found to be the cause. It tested OK, but a replacement cured the fault.

The machine came back again later with the complaint that it was dead. This was not true. The display went out when the VCR was put into standby. When it was brought out of standby the display came on. The cause of this was CP41 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which supplies the display filament. It had gone low in value. M.K.

## Monitor Servicing

## The Tatung Y2/Y2V Chassis

## Monitors incorporate various features that you won't find in a TV set. Russ Phillips takes a look at the circuitry used in this popular monitor chassis and the faults that can arise.

TThe Tatung Y2 VGA/SVGA monitor chassis is basically similar to the Y chassis, and many of the notes in this article apply to the earlier chassis. The Y2 chassis is used in 3401 series monitors and in some Apricot monitors, including the XJ52178.
The Y2V chassis, used in 3401 V series monitors, incorporates changes to comply with the MPRII radiation standard. Foremost amongst these changes is a new CRT, part no. 18-1021-9.
The Y2 and Y2V chassis have five operating modes, with line frequencies of $31.5-38 \mathrm{kHz}$ and frame frequencies of $55-87 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Depending on the mode, the line and the frame sync pulse inputs may be either positive- or nega-tive-going.
We'll start by looking at the power supply circuit, which is shown in Fig. 1.

## The Power Supply

The chopper power supply used in this chassis is based on a UC3842AN controller chip (IC801) which drives the MTP3N60 chopper FET (Q801) directly. The duty cycle of the drive waveform is varied to regulate the outputs from the power supply. Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of the UC3842AN chip.
IC801 requires a start-up voltage of around 17 V at pin 7. This is supplied via R805 and D820, which charge CE813. Once the power supply is running, thyristor D821 (TICP106D) is switched on to disable the start-up circuit. This ensures that the power supply will not attempt to restart should a fault condition have shut it down. When the power supply is running the voltage at pin 7 of IC801 is maintained at 12.5 V by the rectifier circuit D810, R820, CE813.
If the monitor appears to have no start-up, disconnect D821. If the power supply keeps trying to start up with D821 disconnected there is probably a short-circuit across one of the outputs. As with most TV sets, the most likely candidates are the BU2508AF line output transistor

TR407 or the line output transformer T402.
The secondary windings on chopper transformer T801 provide outputs at pins 15, 12 and 16. Pin 15 feeds the HT rectifier D813 (BYW96D) which produces 110 V across its reservoir capacitor CE819. This supply is protected by the clamp network D822, C826 and R835. Pin 12 feeds rectifier D814 (BYW96D) which produces 21 V across its reservoir capacitor CE820. This supply is also fed to the 78 M 12 regulator IC803 which produces a regulated 12 V output. Pin 16 feeds rectifier D815 (SB140) which produces a 6 V supply across CE821 for the CRT heaters.
The regulation circuit monitors the HT voltage and is based on the TL431CLP variable-voltage zener diode IC804 and the TLP731-LF2 optocoupler IC802. The emitter of the phototransistor in IC802 produces an output across R825 to feed the error voltage pin 2 of IC801. The supply for its collector is obtained from pin 8 of IC801 - this 5V supply is also used to switch D821 on.
Excess current protection is provided by monitoring the voltage across Q801's source resistor R808. This point is linked to pin 3 (current sensing) of IC801 via R823, with C825 for filtering. The supply shuts down in the event of excess current being detected, for example because of a short across one of the outputs on the secondary side of the circuit.
To set the HT voltage (RV832), the monitor should be provided with a blank raster signal with negative-going sync pulses at 31.5 kHz and 60 Hz . Set the contrast and brightness controls at mid-point, then use RV832 to set the voltage across CE 819 to $110 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$.
R806 ( $0.33 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ flameproof) provides protection should Q801 go short-circuit. Overvoltage protection is provided by zener diode D809, which conducts when the supply provided by the rectifier circuit D812/CE803 exceeds 16 V . This fires thyristor D805 which latches on, removing the supply to IC801. CE804 is included to ensure that D805 is not triggered by spurious spikes.
If the chopper transistor Q801 has failed, D806, D807,


Fig. I: The chopper power supply circuit used in the Tatung Y2/Y2V chassis.

D808, R806 and R808 should also be checked.
Pulses from the line output transformer synchronise the operation of the power supply and the line output stage. These pulses are picked up by a single turn of wire around the transformer's core and are connected to the power supply by plug PL802. They then pass via R816, TR801 and C814 to the junction of R818 and C815 which form part of the oscillator circuit in IC801 (pin 4). This oscillator and the error amplifier connected to pin 2 provide the two inputs to the pulse-width modulator within IC801. This in turn generates the drive waveform for Q801.

## B+ Regulation

The B+ voltage which is applied to the line scan coils via the primary winding of the line output transformer varies between 84 V and 105 V depending on the line frequency: higher frequencies require higher voltages.
When the line frequency is at its lowest, i.e. 31.5 kHz , the $\mathrm{B}+$ supply is 84 V : it's derived from the 110 V HT supply via R509 with transistor TR504 in parallel (along with R508 and R514) - see Fig. 3. When a higher B+ supply is required, the forward bias applied to TR504 increases so that it conducts more heavily, reducing the voltage across R509 and the parallel network R508/R514/TR504.
Negative pulses at an amplitude of about -280 V are taken from pin 5 of the line output transformer and recti-
fied by D501/R501 and C502, providing feedback to the B+ regulator circuit to stabilise the width and the EHT supply.
To check the B+ voltage, set up the monitor as for HT voltage adjustment and measure the voltage across CE425. At the line frequency of 31.5 kHz the reading


Fig. 2: Block diagram of the UC3842AN chopper control chip. 3842 series chips are widely used in monitor power supplies.

Fig. 3: The B+ regulafor circuit.

Fig. 4: The excess
EHT voltage protec-
tion circuit. There is also protection against excess beam current TR420 monitors the voltage developed by the beam current flowing through R460.

Fig. 5: This power management circuit is incorporated in some monitors that use the Y2/Y2V chassis.

should be $84 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ ( $85 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ with the Y 2 V chassis). RV503 is provided for adjustment.
D502 provides protection should a short-circuit occur across the B+ supply. In this event it will conduct heavily , shorting the 21 V supply to chassis and thus forcing the power supply to shut down.
R501 (220』, 0.5 W flameproof) is included to provide protection in the event of failure of D501 or C502.

## Synchronisation

The incoming sync pulses vary in frequency and polarity. They are fed to the sync decoding logic section of the monitor where three 74 series logic chips are used, IC401 (74LS86) which is a quad two-input exclusive-or gate, IC402 (74LS123) which is a dual retriggable monostable and IC403 (74LS156) which is a dual two-to-four line decoder with open-collector outputs.
IC401 is used to ensure that only positive-going pulses are fed to the line and frame oscillators. IC401 is also
used, with IC402, for mode detection. IC403 uses the mode detection signals from these chips to provide automatic height adjustment in the VGA modes, with RV422 providing correction. In the SVGA mode the user sets the height with RV409.
For SVGA operation pin 13 of IC402 is held high. TR417 switches on and TR405 switches off, enabling the line phase control to adjust the line frequency between 35.5 kHz and 38 kHz . For VGA operation pin 13 of IC 402 is held low, switching TR417 off and TR 405 on. This sets the line frequency at 31.5 kHz .

## The Frame Timebase

A TDA1675 chip (IC301) is used as the field generator and output stage. Positive-going frame sync pulses from pin 11 of IC401 are fed via R301 to pin 5 of IC301. C311, C312 and TR403 ensure that the amplitude of the field output waveform at pin 1 is correct. R307 ( $0.68 \Omega$ ) in the field scan current path is the source of feedback which is fed to pin 12 of IC301.
TR301 controls the vertical centring. RV313 is provided as a user adjustment to centre the image.

## The Line Timebase

An LM1391N chip (IC404) is used as the line generator. It incorporates a phase-locked loop. The line sync pulses are fed to pin 3. In the VGA mode TR405 is switched on and the frequency is set by RV429, R428 and C410. In the SVGA mode TR405 is switched off, adding RV433 and and R493 to the circuit. This enables the oscillator to operate in the $35-38 \mathrm{kHz}$ region.
The line drive output from pin 1 of IC404 is fed to the base of a 2SD667AG transistor (TR406) which forms part of a conventional line driver stage, with transformer coupling (T401) to the base of the BU2508AF line output transistor TR407. There's a conventional EW modulator arrangement to tune the output stage, the diodes being D402 (BY328) and D403 (BYD73F) and the parallel capacitors $\mathrm{C} 420(4.7 \mathrm{nF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV})$ and $\mathrm{C} 421(15 \mathrm{nF}, 630 \mathrm{~V})$ respectively, with $\mathrm{C} 422(680 \mathrm{pF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV})$ to provide fine tuning. The voltage developed across $\mathrm{C} 423(3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the EW modulator driver stage is used for EW and width control. There's also a DC potential for horizontal shift: this is controlled by plug and socket PL/SK403.
There's a fairly straightforward beam current limiting circuit which is connected to pin 8 of the line output transformer - this is the earthy end of the diode-split EHT winding. If the beam current exceeds 0.5 mA the BC557 (pnp) transistor TR411 will switch on, reducing the voltage at the wiper of the contrast control RV211.
An excess EHT protection circuit (see Fig. 4) is connected to pin 3 of the line output transformer. If the pulses here exceed about 33V, zener diode D415 (BZX79C33) and the 1N4148 diode D414 conduct, triggering the TICP106D thyristor D418. This will short out the 21 V line and shut down the power supply.
The pulses at pin 3 are also used for line blanking and video clamping. The clamp pulses are fed via pin 6 of SK202 and plug PL202 to pin 15 of IC201 on the video panel. Mixed blanking pulses are fed to the video panel via pin 5 of this plug and socket.
Pin 9 of the line output transformer feeds the rectifier circuit D411 (BYG33G), R467 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and CE428 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 100 V ) which produces a -64 V supply for the brightness control circuit. The voltage at the slider of the control (RV469) is also fed to the video panel via pin 5 of SK202/PL202.
Pin 4 of the line output transformer feeds the rectifier circuit R472 (4.7, $0 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~W}$ ), D410 (BYD33G) and CE429 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which produces a -15 V bias supply for the

RGB output stages. This is fed to the video panel via pin 8 of SK202/PL202.

## Video Circuitry

The incoming RGB analogue video signals are terminated by $75 \Omega$ resistors and fed via $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ coupling capacitors to pins 3, 7 and 11 respectively of the M51387P chip IC201 on the video panel. This IC provides gain control, cut-off control and DC restoration.
The RGB outputs appear at pins 29,25 and 21 respectively of IC202. They are fed to the RGB output stages which are of the cascode type. Those familiar with Decca/Tatung chassis will know that this type of output stage has been favoured for many years. Each output stage has a 2SD1610C transistor (top) and a 2SD468C transistor (bottom) to which the input is fed. The output stages receive their supply from the 110 V line and use relatively low-value load resistors (two $680 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ resistors in series in each stage) with a series peaking coil. The drive to the tube's cathodes varies between 93 V (black level) and 40 V .

## Power Management Circuit

Some monitors fitted with the $\mathrm{Y} 2 / \mathrm{Y} 2 \mathrm{~V}$ chassis incorporate a power management PCB. The circuitry on this panel reduces the monitor's power consumption when either the line or the frame pulses are absent for more than about a second, enabling the monitor to take advantage of PC video boards that are compatible with the VESA display power management system (DPMS).
Fig. 5 shows the basic circuit. Line and frame sync pulses are fed to the 74 LS 123 dual retriggable monostable chip IC701. Provided both sets of sync pulses are present,
the output at pin 4 remains low. This output is fed to TR701, which is thus switched off. With TR701 off, Q701 and Q702 are biased on by the potential divider R705 and R706 and the 21V supply to the line driver stage is maintained.
If one or both sets of sync pulses is missing, pin 4 of IC701 goes high and TR701 switches on. The gates of Q701 and Q702 will thus be at chassis potential and they will switch off. There will be no 2 IV supply to the line driver stage, and the monitor's power consumption will be reduced to less than 30 W . With Q702 switched off, R707 is added in series with the tube's heater supply, which is thus reduced.
CE704 is included to prevent the circuit operating when the monitor is first switched on.

## Conclusion

From my experience these chassis have proved to be reasonably reliable. Most of the faults I've encountered have been straightforward, but one is worth special mention.
The monitor had a blank screen. When the first anode voltage was turned up (at the line output transformer) a blank raster appeared. Oscilloscope checks around IC201 showed that the inputs were healthy, but there was nothing but blanking pulses at its outputs. Naturally I fitted a new (and expensive) M51387P IC. The cause of the fault however was TR411 in the beam limiter network. This BC557 transistor was short-circuit. Since the first occasion I've had the same fault with several other monitors. A quick way to check this out is to remove plug PL204 from socket SK204 on the main panel. If the picture comes up, TR411 is probably faulty. A BC307 can be used as a replacement - it has the same pin connections.

## MARAPET ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS Tel: (01452) 532253 Fax: (01452) 549514

| Q |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THIS IS JUST A VERY SMALL SAMPLE OF OUR STOCK. We can supply spares for a vast range of Makes \& Models. Please contact us with your requirements, we'll be pleased to offer a 'PRICE \& AVAILABILITY'. Many General Components and obsolete Home Computer Spares also available. Telephone or write for a Selected Spares Guide. |  |  |  |  |  |
| MONITOR FLYBACK TRANSFORMERS This is just a sample of the types we can supply. |  | COMPUTER LEADS |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢21.85 |
| ACORN/DIGITALIBM etc | P.O.A |  |  |  |  |
| AT2090/08 (ESCOM) | E19.95 | COMMODORE AMIGA to PHILIPS CM8833 IBM KEYBOARD EXTN. (Standard DIN) |  |  |  |
| CALIBRA AT2090/48 | P.O.A. | Many other leads available - for Printers and Modems, etc |  |  |  |
| COMMODORE 1084SD1 (2 typ | P.O.A |  |  |  |  |
| COMMODORE 1084P/1084SP | ¢20. |  |  |  |  |
| COMMODORE 1084S | P.o.A | FERGUSON TX90 90 (RED SPOT) |  |  |  |
| ELONEX AT2090/33 | P.OA | FERGUSON TX100 51CM FST |  |  |  |
| GOLDSTAR/DELL 154-166A | $£ 27.91$ | We can supply many other LOPTx's, for ALBA \& BEKO ough to TOSFIIBA \& ZANUSSI. Please supply model no. |  |  |  |
| OLIVETTI TFB200A | $\underline{26.95}$ |  |  |  |  |
| OLIVETTI 1172.0018 |  | d full information from original par |  |  |  |
| Mk | $£ 20$ | ELECTED VIDEO HEADS |  |  |  |
| PHILIPS CM1 1342 (CM8833 Mk 2) | £23.9 | AMSTRAD TVR1NCR4500/5200 |  |  | £13.99 |
| CONTACT US FOR TYPES NOT SHOWN. NB: Please supply all markings from the original flyback, as some monitors utilise more than one type number. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GOLDSTAR GHV12XX series (M SHARP VC381 to VC388 |  |  | £10.99 |
|  |  | These are quality heads - Phone for models not show |  |  |  |
| SELECTED AUDIO SPARES |  |  |  | SEMICONDUCTORS |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AMSTRAD CDX Midi (Funai) MX200 | SPRING - Cassette Door |  | £1.34 | DTC144E | £1.28 |
| AMSTRAD CDX Midi (Funai) MX200 | DOOR - Cassette (R/H) |  | £3.40 | PC7 | £2.89 |
| HITACHI CX-W500E | KNOB - Operate (On/Off) |  | £1.85 | R2G | £1.29 |
| PIONEER PDX550 | MOTOR - Loading |  | $¢ 9.37$ | TA8410K | £4.59 |
| SANYO M2114L | BELT - Capstan |  | £2.78 | 14DN476G (A | c) 89.9 |
| SHARP RGF278/291/284/813K/61 | BELT - Main Drive |  | £1.33 | 27C256-200 | £3.50 |
| TOSHIBA ST-U2/U2L | TRANSFORMER - Mains |  | ¢9.99 | SED9420CAC | ¢9.99 |
| SONY CDP222/910 | CD Pickup | -KSS151A | $\underline{26.9}$ | TA8125S | £4.88 | Our range of Video Spares is now much expanded - we can supply parts for over 150 makes. Try us also for a wide range of: Remote Controls, TV On-Off Switches, Posistors, Resistors, Capacitors,

Fuses, Connectors, Cables, Tools, Domestic Electrical Accessories and much much more...

## EQUIPMENT MANUALS

Large range of Manufacturers Service \& User Information available. Original manuals supplied if possible. We only show a few examples here.

| AIWA NSX-800 | ¢9.56 | AMSTRAD PC43B6x | £16.29 | AMSTRAD PC5286 | £18.31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BINATONE 01/9771 | £8.25 | HITACHI CPT2658 | $\varepsilon 9.42$ | PIONEER XCP-410MTT | £14.53 |
| PANASONIC KXP. 1123 | £12.41 | PANASONIC TX2 | $\varepsilon 9.52$ | PHILIPS CM11342 | £10.83 |
| PH\|ILPS CM8524 | £7.42 | PHILLPS CM8833 (Mk 1) | £9.49 | TOSHIBA ST-U2 | ¢7.4 | When ordering, please add $\mathrm{E1} .50 \mathrm{P}$ \& P and then add $17.5 \%$ Vat. (N.B. Vat is due an $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{P}$ - Equipment Manuals are zero-ratec). Small

 despatched as quickly as possible, subject to clearance of payment. Al items subject to availeblify - Prices can change without notice.

Very sorry, we are unable to accept callers - Please order by PHONE or POST. We accept: VISA, ACCESS, MASTERCARD, DELTA, SWITCH, EUROCARD
M.E.C. 1 HORNBEAM MEWS, GLOUCESTER GL2 OUE

# SECOND HAND PARTS FOR VCR 

## 10 Averon Road Alness IV17 OPT

Payment by cheque with order (no credit cards) to RADCOM; prices on application plus $\mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$ for all orders.

## See us on

http://www.angelfire.com/az/radcom/index.html Email on user@wardrop.dial.netmedia.co.uk

# This time J. LeJeune describes the modulation techniques used for digital TV transmission and the reasons for employing different systems for satellite, terrestrial offair and cable broadcasting 

## Introduction to Digital <br> 

I$t$ is often said that there is nothing new under the sun, which in many cases is true. Take the transmission of digital signals for example. The first Marconi wireless transmissions were digital in nature, using on/off signalling and the Morse Code. The transmitter was manually keyed by using the Morse key, the carrier being on to signal a dot or dash.

## Forms of Modulation

This is a kind of amplitude modulation, as the carrier is made to vary between zero and 100 per cent by the code characters. The actual term given to this mode of transmission is CW (continuous wave) - which it clearly isn't because the carrier is transmitted only when the Morse dots and dashes are being sent! With the key in its up position, there is no transmission. The method is slow and requires two operators, one at each end, to encode and decode the messages ('traffic').
Message transmission was speeded up with the advent of the teleprinter, using the 7 -bit Gray Code. It could also be automated. A better method of transmitting the teleprinter signals ('RTTY') was sought: it was felt that there should be a positive indication of the off (space) as well as the on (mark) state of the code. This led to the use of Frequency Shift Keying: one or other of two closely-spaced radio frequencies is transmitted, one to indicate a mark and the other a space. In essence this is a form of frequency modulation.
Either amplitude or frequency modulation can and still is used for music and speech in analogue form. FM requires a greater bandwidth, and as a result is used in the higher broadcast bands.
A third form of modulation has come into use for both analogue and digital signal transmission - phase modulation. With an analogue signal, the phase of the carrier varies in sympathy with the modulating signal, the reference point being the unmodulated carrier phase. It is often necessary to incorporate a reference oscillator in the receiver to obtain accurate demodulation. Synchronous demodulation (as in a PAL decoder) or the phase-locked loop principle can be used.

## Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK)

Nicam sound, which is digital, uses a variant of simple
phase modulation called QPSK - Quadrature Phase Shift Keying. Two carriers at the same frequency but with a $90^{\circ}$ phase difference between them are used. The carriers are referred to as I and Q (In-phase and Quadrature). By shifting one or both carriers by $180^{\circ}$, you get four different phasors as shown in Fig. 1. These can be used to denote the four possible states $(00,01,10,11)$ of a two-bit binary code. Each state is referred to as a 'symbol'.
The three most common methods of digital TV signal delivery, terrestrial off-air, satellite and cable, will all use MPEG- 2 compression in the UK. The chief differences between them will be in the modulation method employed. This is chosen to match the characteristics of the transmission medium.

## Satellite Digital TV

Satellite digital TV is to use QPSK. The arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is the basis of what is called a "phase constellation map", in which phasor end points rather than the actual phasors are shown - see Fig. 2. Satellite transmission involves the use of low transmitter powers and high-gain aerial systems at the transmitting and receiving end to provide noise-free gain. The noise floor with a satellite transmission is not very low however, which is why QPSK was chosen. With a digital transmission noise tends to move, confusing the phase constellation points. With only four phasors, there is plenty of room to move before the decoding system fails to recognise what is being transmitted.
With QPSK the I and Q carriers are always at $90^{\circ}$ with respect to each other and their amplitude is constant. This makes it fairly easy for the demodulator to recover the original modulation, particularly in the presence of noise.
Because there is no phase reference built into the receiver, it might seem to be necessary to transmit a reference to enable the I and Q carriers to be identified. Each phase change (symbol) takes a certain time to transmit. A form of QPSK in which successive phase changes are made in relation to that of the previous symbol can be used. This system, known as 'differential coding', removes the need to transmit a reference. The transponders used for satellite transmissions are
also able to handle analogue signals sent using FM. Thus the on-board transmitters are essentially non-linear. The transmission path is noisy but is not subject to reflections (multi-path reception) and is largely free from interference. This makes QPSK the ideal choice. Down here on Earth however the situation is different.

## Cable TV - 64-GAM

It is worth considering briefly the requirements with cable TV. Traditionally CATV networks have used coaxial cable for local distribution with high-quality optical-fibre transmission for the trunk networks. The weakest link in the chain determines the overall performance of the system, and the modulation method chosen for cable has to be suited to this.
Noise is not a serious problem with a modern cable network. Low-noise amplifiers are readily available and operate linearly when within their recommended ratings. The cables pass amongst buildings of all sorts and conditions however, picking up electrical interference. This is at a low level, and need not seriously impair the service. Narrow-band amplifiers are used in places to provide automatic level control of individual channels. Because of the traffic density with a modern CATV system, the channel limits are maintained closely, both in level and bandwidth.
The digital modulation system that has been chosen for cable TV is known as 64-QAM. Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) is a variant of QPSK: it employs both amplitude and phase modulation of I and Q carriers, giving in all a total of 64 combinations of phase and amplitude. These combinations are referred to as 'symbols'. The I and Q carriers retain their quadrature relationship, but there are more phase states than the simple $180^{\circ}$ changes with QPSK.
Fig. 3 shows the phase/amplitude constellation for 64-QAM. The provision of more points in the constellation means that more data can be packed into a symbol period. But because the points in the constellation are closer together, the tolerance of 64-QAM to a noisy environment is much less than that of simple QPSK. This is not a serious consideration for cable TV. Reflections caused by impedance mismatches within the system are a problem however, and to compensate for this and for interference heavy (and expensive) coding of the signal is used. It provides comprehensive error correction.
For digital cable TV a single carrier is used for 64QAM.

## Terrestrial Digital TV - COFDM

64-QAM also forms the basis of digital terrestrial offair TV transmissions. But the environment is much less benign than with cable. Terrestrial reception is subject to flat fading, frequency-selective fading, reflections and interference of various kinds. Frequency-selective fading is often caused by multipath effects. If the main and the reflected signals have a phase difference of $180^{\circ}$ they will tend to cancel out.
All these problems affect an analogue signal transmission and cause some degradation of the picture and sound quality, but the nature of the analogue system is such that a picture of some sort can be obtained. Careful aerial alignment can be used to minimise the effects. With digital transmissions data loss is a more serious problem.
Although $64-\mathrm{QAM}$ is the basis of terrestrial digital TV, it is not - as with cable TV - used with a single carrier. Instead, a modulation system called Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing


Fig. 1 (left): The QPSK modulation technique. Two carriers at the same frequency but with a $90^{\circ}$ phase difference between them can each be shifted through $180^{\circ}$, giving four possible phasors each able to convey a two-digit combination (known as a symbol). Fig. 2 (centre): This way of depicting the conditions shown in Fig. 1 is called a constellation map. Fig. 3 (right): Constellation map for 64 QAM, which has 64 possible phase/amplitude states.


Fig. 4 (leff): spectrum of the $2 K$ COFDM signal to be used for terrestrial off-air digital TV transmissions in the UK.


Fig. 5: For comparison, the RF energy distribution in an analogue TV channel.
(COFDM) is used. The frequency division multiplex implies a multi-carrier system; orthogonal means at right angles, so the carriers are in quadrature; coded means that some frequency interleaving and other error avoidance measures are employed to ensure a rugged transmission.
In the UK, the modulation will be split amongst 1,705 carriers. This is referred to as the 2 K option: continental European broadcasters may adopt the 8 K option, which uses 6,817 carriers. With the 2 K option each carrier has to transport about two-thousandth the symbol rate with 64-QAM. The coding interleaves the data in time and frequency to provide enhanced error correction possibilities.
Fig. 4 shows the spectrum with 2 K COFDM. The arrangement enables the 8 MHz channel bandwidth to be fully used - contrast this with the analogue channel signal spectrum shown in Fig. 5. You can see that the system makes more efficient use of spectrum space.

Fig. 6: Carriers with orthogonal frequency spacing - the carriers are $90^{\circ}$ apart and don't interfere with each other.



Fig. 7: Three-dimensional representation of a COFDM signal. 1-4 interleaved data.

Because of their orthogonal frequency spacing, the COFDM carriers do not interfere with each other - see Fig. 6.
Since each carrier's data rate is low, the symbol rate per carrier is much longer than with QPSK and QAM. This provides tolerance to multi-path effects. To enhance this tolerance, a guard band is added to each symbol period to lengthen it. Echoes that occur within the symbol period cause a flat signal fade. Those that occur outside it, in the guard interval, produce the effect of a phase sum and difference: the result is fre-quency-selective fading. The guard interval also prevents inter-symbol interference, which could present two symbols to the demodulator simultaneously - one of which would be the correct one!
Fig. 7 shows a three-dimensional representation of a COFDM signal, in time, frequency and amplitude. It also shows the interleaved data. In the event of a stróng frequency-selective fade some carriers will be boosted while others are attenuated. An efficient coding system is used to identify and retrieve data lost as a result of such conditions. The coding cross-references data bits, enabling bits mutilated by fading or interference to be recovered. It is a very intricate process that's called convolutional coding - an apt description! In fact it actually makes use of echoes to improve the signal-tonoise ratio of the received signal.

## Advantages of COFDM

Because of its coding and the guard interval which is added to each symbol, COFDM is very tolerant of multi-path reception. This would make it possible to use a single-frequency network (SFN) for a national broadcast service. With the same channel in use by all the transmitters that broadcast the same service, signals from distant transmitters would appear as long-delay echoes. The actual minimum separation between transmitters would be somewhere in the region of 45 miles. Because there is not a free frequency for the purpose, it is not an option in the UK at present.
The power-filled COFDM spectrum enables much lower transmitter ERPs to be used. Typically, a 5 kW station in south London could cover the area from Basildon to Bracknell and Hitchin to Reigate. Much of the reception in this area would be possible using a simple set-top Yagi aerial.
Any fill-in stations required with an SFN system would again use the same frequency, making life simpler for the aerial industry and for installers. Thus the change to digital transmission could make life easier for everybody.
Analogue and digital services will have to coexist for a number of years however. It could be that the analogue services will close down as the transmitters show signs of becoming unserviceable: by that time the majority of viewers could be expected to have obtained digital receivers.

## Obtaining Signals

Signal seeking and aerial alignment will call for techniques different from those used for analogue transmissions. If you recall the early days of satellite TV, colour or even VHF radio, you will appreciate that we will have to go through the same learning process with digital TV.
Some digital satellite receivers have a menu page that shows a signal-strength bar graph. This assists with dish alignment, and enables the viewer to judge whether the signal has deteriorated since the dish was installed. The system works by reading the Bit Error Rate (BER), which is checked in the receiver by the error-correction circuitry. The higher the BER, the shorter the bar-graph column.
Ideally a spectrum analyser should be used for dish or terrestrial aerial alignment, as it enables optimum signal-to-noise ratios to be determined visually and accurately. To rely on the BER for aerial alignment will not always result in the best reception conditions. COFDM is capable of producing excellent pictures using a set-top aerial, but there will still be black spots - as there are with analogue services. Despite this, the digital network should provide excellent coverage throughout the country.

## Summary

The coming of digital TV will change things for ever. For the viewer it will mean vastly improved facilities, with an electronic programme guide and superior quality pictures. For the service engineer it will mean a change of thinking because of the com-puter-like processing of the image and sound. Things will never be the same - they could even be better!
In the concluding instalment next month we'll take a look at satellite digital receiver servicing techniques.

Is looking for
ICs TRANSISTORs SEMIs an up hill struggle？
A phone call to us could get a result．We stock a very wide range ．．．and with a World－wide database at our fingertips we are able to source even more．We specialise in devices with the following prefix（to name but a few）： 2N 2SA 2SB 2SC 2SD 2P－2s，2SK 3N 3SK 4N 6N 1740 AD ADC AN AM AM BA berb BMIRDV BDW BDX BF
 BSS BSV BSV B 高 BTBTA BTB BRy BURUK BUT BUV BUW BUX WYY BUZ CA CD CX，XXA DA DG DM DS DTA DTC ${ }^{\prime}$ GM HA HCF HD H́fF ICL ICM IRF J KA KIA L LA LBLC LD LF LM M M：M MA MAB MAX MB MC MDA J MPE MSK．MM MN MPSTMPSA MPSH MPSU MRF NJM NE CM OP PAPAL PIC PN RC S SAA SAB SAD SAJ SAS SDA SG GI SL SN 80 STA STK SVR STRD STRM STRS SVI T TA TAA FACTBA TC，TCA TOA TDB TEA TIC TIP TIPL TEA TL TLCYMRTMS TPU U UA UAA UC UDN ULN UM UPA UPC UPD VN X XR Z ZN ZTX＋others． We can also offer equivalents（at customers＇risk）．We also stock a full range of other electonic components．
Mail，Phone，Fax，Credit Card orders \＆callers welcome


Cricklewood Electronics Ltd 40－42 CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY LONDON NW2 3ET TEL $01814520161 \& 4500995$

FAX 01812081441

## P．V．TUBES

104 ABBEY STREET，ACCRINGTON，LANCS．BB5 1EE Tel： 01254 390936／236521 Fax： 01254395361
TRADE COUNTER OPEN MON－FRI 9－5，SAT 9．30－12 NOON．CLOSED ALL DAY WED． Please add VAT $17.5 \%$ lo all prices．We accept payment by cheque，Cash．Access．Visn．Add $£ 2$ pp for orders up


CROWN TV／YIDEOS 10．ACDCCTV $£ 163.00$ 14＂RCCTV UHFNHF $£ 12200$ $14^{\prime \prime}$ RC UHF／VHF text $\quad$ f145．00 21＂RC 21＂RC text 21＂RC Nicam Itext 28＂RC Nicam tex1 33＂RC Nicam text Twin speed VCR with videor
$£ 184.00$
£199．00
£225．00
$£ 375.00$
5749.00
£150．00
SATELLITE NEWS
60 cm dish，wall mtd，boxed
$£ 21.95$
80 cm dish，wall mtd，boxed
$\underset{\text { E39．95 }}{ }$
E24．95 £24．95 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Digital universal } 0.7 \mathrm{db} & £ 35.95\end{array}$ Twin enhanced LNB Multi LNB holder Astral ID converter

| 545.95 |
| :--- |
| 15.95 | Astra ID converer 19.95 D2 MAC decoder £19．95

$£ 130.00$ Pace MSS 100 rec．only $£ 120.00$ Pace MSS 300 rec．only $£ 170.00$

## CHANNEL5

JBX HIGH GAIN AERIAL WIDE BAND
OR GROUPA／B／CD $£ 22.95+$ VAT
 it began．In a continuing effori to maintain the industries requirements it is our intention to make available an inćreasing range of specialised sctwicc aids and
skills． The PVI multi－purpose degaussing coil is an example of our commitment to supply quality product at competitive prices．The PV1 degaussing coil is intended fo usc with a 240 v mains supply available upon request．This compact and cost effective unit will have major interest to TV Service Deparments．TV manufacturers．TV Sales and
manufacturers．TV Sales and Broadcasting Authorities Broadcasting Authorities， Universities and Colleges．The Armed Forecs，Aviation and Computer Companies Specialised degaussing sysiems can be designed and manufactured to suit specific applications with in many engineering environments． As part of the strategy in supplying specialised skills within the electronics industry．we are able to offer design．consultancy，and manufacture of electronic products． specific to those larger customer requirements．

SPECLALBUXS Qty（10） UK MOULDED 13A computer main lead－mir． 0.9

13A Fig 8 mains lead 2 mtr .0 .99 cach WEALSO STOCK TIDEOS SATELLITE SYSTEMS LNB／DISHES REMOTE CONTROLS VIDEO HEADS SEMICONDUCTORS VALVES SCANNERS AERIALS FUSES RESISTORS CAPACITORS LEADS CABLES SECURITY SYSTEMS VIDEO TAPE WALL BRACKETS MULTI METERS PLUG／SOCKETS

## IS YOUR

 RENTAL BUSINESS EXPANDING？
## Broughfame Ltd．

can help to expand your television／video rental business and increase your profitability． Our rental Finance Plan offers you financial facilities from £1，500 upwards．
Block Discounting finance also available．
For further details ring or write to：
Broughfame Ltd．
115A St John＇s Hill， Sevenoaks，Kent TN13 3PE

Tel：（01732） 743400
Fax：（01732） 743335
E－Mail：R＠Broughfame．Tel Me．com

# Long-distance Television 

## Terrestrial DX conditions and reception, satellite TV sightings and news, and the saga of planning permission for a second dish. Roger Bunney reports

## During the

 recent successful land speed record attempt in Colorado the camera panned over to this SNG uplink truck, which was feeding Intelsat 601 af $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.September means the start of autumn, when the nights become colder and longer. It should also mean improved tropospheric reception. September 29-30th probably produced the best opening so far this year. At the time of writing it's too early for any reports to have come in, but I can report on the situation here at Romsey, Hants and nearby
Band III and the UHF spectrum were both full of French stations. As a result, reception from local UHF transmitters was covered with line pairing. Very strong Belgian signals swamped the UHF bands in Dorset. I have been told that at times the local UHF police repeaters became unusable, with French police capturing the inputs! The cause of all this was a lingering high-pressure system over the UK. It extended across into central Europe. I hope to be able to provide more news of this opening next month.
The Sporadic E situation was very poor. The Italian station TVA

(ch. IA) was received on the 2nd; a minor opening on the 25 th produced signals from ARD (Germany) on ch. E2 and LTV (Lithuania) on ch. R2; and SVT-1 (Sweden) ch. E4 was received on the following day. That was it!
Taking a longer-term viewpoint, as the new century approaches we must consider the progress of the present sunspot cycle - number 23 . During the summer months there was a rapid increase in sunspot numbers. This suggests that the year 2000 could coincide with the cycle's peak. When solar activity is very high, the MUF (maximum usable frequency) rises. It's then possible for low VHF signals to be propagated over many thousands of miles via F2 layer reflection. Signals have been received in the UK from Australia, New Zealand, China, the USA and the Gulf during past openings. On a more sombre note, with the advent of terrestrial digital TV cycle 23 could be the last opportunity we shall get for F2-layer DX-TV.

## Satellite Sightings

James Broughton (Yateley) and Tim McClellan (Christchurch) have both been monitoring the French Telecom satellites at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. At $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ La Chaine Info has recently been replaced with promotional material for Canal Satellite - unusually, PAL not SECAM.
PAS-3R ( $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) has been very active with analogue signals recently: Ryder Cup golf in particular including split feeds for Sky Sports. One source I couldn't identify was "JWRC NEWS FD"
on September 24th - any ideas? The successful land speed record attempt in the Colorado desert was rather more dramatic. It was carried live from the 22nd onwards via Intelsat $601\left(27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ using Starbird capacity - at 11.497 GHz horizontal. It was interesting to see the uplink truck in sandy isolation with its dish focused on to a lowelevation satellite for the first hop.
As of September 15th the dispute between Astra and Eutelsat over the orbital slot at $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ continues. Hot Bird 3 has been carrying out "evaluation tests" here (at $12 \cdot 383 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical), with promotional videos etc. In effect this was Eutelsat's way of confirming its claim to the slot prior to the launch of the Astra series 2 digital satellites at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
Paulo Raymundo (Bahia, Brazil) uses a 1.5 m dish on the balcony of his eighth floor flat. The azimuth range is restricted but he does have access to Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, giving him several Ku-band Reuters/ABC news feeds that use either NTSC or PAL-G. He's hoping for access to Sky digital soon - not the Isleworth offerings but signals from the recently launched PAS-6, which may carry up to 140 channels. Currently DirecTV transmits twenty pay-perview and 33 music channels. Prices of receiver systems have dropped from $\$ 995$ to $\$ 700$. Incidentally many of the vertical Reuters feeds via K seem to have ceased.
John Rogers (Liverpool) reports receiving analogue ITN news feeds for News at Ten via Eutelsat II F3 in the $10.95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz}$ band on the 12th, during the Scottish Assembly
voting period. John uses a Pace MSS500IP receiver with a 1 m Lenson dish and an Echostar LNB.
Land-Rover Business Television is a new one on me. It's a corporate affair via Orion 1 $\left(37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$. I first saw the transmissions on the evening of September 9th, from the Frankfurt Motor Show - when the new Freelander four-wheel drive vehicle was launched. I was surprised to see a complete breakdown of all Land-Rover sales for the past six months, with sales trends and forthcoming strategies for the period under review. Maybe Land-Rover sales executives across Europe were huddled over their screens, with notebooks to take down the detailed information. Odd that the transmission was an analogue one in the clear - many regular corporate transmissions, e.g. Safeways, Sainsburys and General Motors, are now encrypted. I can recall when I was at TVS some eight years ago working on a Digital Computer's corporate satellite hookup across Europe using encrypted B-MAC: at the end of the transmission all the studio scripts were collected and shredded! But many of the newer computer companies seem happy nowadays to transmit their corporate satellite feeds in the clear. BMC Software for example broadcast an analogue presentation from the USA via Intelsat K on the 9th, at 1600 hours.
Julian Redwood (Christchurch) received a BBC Last Night of the Proms transmission via Telecom 2 C (at 12.696 GHz ) on the 13th in 16:9 format. The programme, from 1930 hours onwards, included an earlier recording of Proms in the Park and various promotional trailers.
There were several SNG uplinks following the rail crash at Southall on the 19th. Orion 1 also carried a UKI 116 BBC feed from the Swansea depot.

## Terrestrial News

Germany: The future of several local/regional TV stations is in doubt. FAB-TV, Berlin, has lost nearly $\$ 3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ since its start-up in 1991. Another Berlin station, PLUS-TV on ch. E5, went into liquidation and was subsequently taken over by Kirch. Other local stations in Nuremberg, Hamburg, Munich and Berlin have failed to break even. Only Hamburg-1, with a regional audience of 3.5 m , seems to be a success. Elsewhere in

Germany the NTV transmissions from Bremerhaven (ch. E5) and Bremen (ch. E57) have been closed down. Even satellite broadcaster SAT-1 reported making a loss last year.

Russia: A new non-commercial national cultural channel is to be established. It will absorb the St. Petersburg Channel 5 which is at present independent.

Hungary: DMG Radio of the UK has made a bid for Radio Danubius, a state-operated VHFFM network that has a coverage of nearly 70 per cent of the population. There are three rival bids for Danubius, the franchise period running up to the year 2004. An additional non-established network has 80 per cent coverage.

## The Netherlands: More

transmitter news. The ERP of the ROF Irnsum (Friesland) ch. E28 transmitter is now 150 kW (omnidirectional). TV Drenthe's omnidirectional aerial is at 200 m on the Smilde mast. TV Flevoland and Omroep Zeeland are now on air. TV Noords (Groningen) will use ch. E36 with an ERP of 150 kW via a 100 m mast at Hoogezand. TV Gelderland is to open a fourth transmitter at Apeldoorn, using ch. E32 at 10kW ERP: a ch. E40, 50 kW ERP transmitter is to be opened shortly at Ruurlo, with a new 130 m mast; a ch. E24, 50 kW ERP transmitter is to open next year at Tiel.

UK: Alan Gale of the SkyWave TV/FM group has provided a list, as follows, of the Band I channels used for radio OB links, e.g. RSL transmissions:
$48.4125,48.4375,48.4625$ and 48.4875 MHz all with a 25 kHz bandwidth; 48.4250 and 48.4750 MHz with a 50 kHz bandwidth; and 48.5 MHz with 100 kHz bandwidth. With all these channels the maximum ERP is 25 W , using FM.
$52.8265,52.8626$ and $52 \cdot 8867 \mathrm{MHz}$ all with a 25 kHz bandwidth; 52.875 and 52.925 MHz with a 50 kHz bandwidth; 52.9 MHz with 100 kHz bandwidth. For these channels the maximum ERP is 5 W , using FM.

## Satellite News

It's forty years since the world's first satellite, the Russian Sputnik-


1, was put into orbit - on October 4th 1957. It used a crude CW type radio downlink at 20 MHz . We've come a long way since then, and the next forty years will see even more dramatic development.
The US Iridium group, which is setting up a world-wide communications network using

## A beautiful PM5544 test pattern received via Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

## ACNA ColMOMES =



## A Planning Saga

Ican now recount the full saga of my recent, successful efforts to gain planning permission for a second dish. Some lessons may be of help to others facing a similar problem.
Most people don't understand aerials, particularly the "different-looking" ones used by enthusiasts. Such aerials tend to be regarded with suspicion, and may be blamed for various problems.
After a recent move to a new estate, I erected various aerials. One neighbour, whose house overlooked my garden, noted these activites with some displeasure. In addition to the domestic TV aerial and Astra black dish, both mounted on the rear wall, the only aerials that projected above the roof ridge were a two-element Band I array and a discone, neither of which was higher than my domestic TV aerial.

My original 1.5 m dish was mounted, unused, on a short stand in the garden, backing on to a garage wall. It was held down with breeze blocks, and was below the 6 ft fence level. A new, dark green 1.2 m dish on a concreted in steel post projected some 15 in . above the fence (see photograph alongside).

On June 19th I received a visit from the local council planning enforcement officer. He pointed out that I had two dishes in use, though only one dish per dwelling is permitted under the February 1992 DOE guidelines. I would need to apply for retrospective planning permission to retain the green dish in use.
Five copies of my planning application, with area maps, other papers and various photographs supporting my application, also a cheque for $£ 90$, were delivered to the local planning office on July 22nd. In exchange, I received a planning notice to display prominently for passers-by to read, and the council would write to those nearby to ask for any objections or comments. I had already written to my neighbours to tell them about the application and invite any queries/concerns about the dish - there weren't any.
During August the ward councillor

see it from his garden or ground floor rooms. I had previously outlined my activities and needs. Several copies of my application brief were distributed to the committee prior to the meeting. I had also sought and obtained applicant's right to speak to the committee (for an allowed three minutes).
My homework effort paid off. Once the application had been read and the details outlined, the committee moved to approve the application without discussion. In forty seconds permission had been granted - but it had taken three months and four days in total!
What are the lessons? It seems that aerials erected on a house and dish(es) mounted on temporary foundations in the
(planning) called to see the dish. A demonstration of satellite reception impressed him, and he departed with the comment that the application would have the town council's approval, the decision being passed to the borough council planning department.
At an officer-level meeting the planning department wouldn't make a decision (but recommended approval) because an objection had been received. The application was deferred to the area planning committee, on September 23rd, for consideration and a decision. I was told about the objection - a neighbour to the rear "comments on the number of aerials and satellite dishes at the property and queries the need for them, their effect on property values and health and the effect on the appearance of the area". Only the last point was material to consideration of the application. The council noted the number of aerials and dishes at the premises.
Warned about the objection, I prepared a brief with numerous photographs showing the 15 in. dish segment that projected above the fence and the general background. The objecting neighbour, who had a 2 m high panel fence and another garden between himself and the dish, couldn't
garden, i.e. not concreted in as a permanent fixture, are exempt from planning requirements. The "array of aerials" complained about is not the concern of planning legislation. Had I lived in a conservation area however, or an area of outstanding natural beauty, I would have had to apply for permission to retain them.
It's wise to supply information in a simple, concise way. Planners are generally not familiar with RF technology, and appreciate guidance. They are also reasonable and helpful when you seek their advice.
I minimised any objections by approaching neighbours at an early stage to explain my activities and point out that the aerials would be used for reception only and would be insured etc. Clearly we need to live in harmony with our neighbours, and a degree of restraint and consideration is necessary - unless the Lottery coughs up and you can buy your own hill estate!
New DOE regulations allow a single 90 cm dish at a domestic property without the need for planning permission - unless it's a conservation area/one of natural beauty.
I had to spend three months getting permission. But it worked for me. It should for you!
over sixty low-orbit satellites, has lost one of a recently-launched cluster of five. Fifty or so remain to be launched. The service is expected to start next autumn (1998). Sixteen satellites are in orbit, testing, and beltpack pagers have already received signals.
The Spanish Via Digital service has signed up BBC Prime and BBC World as part of a package via the Hispasat craft at $30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, using MPEG digital compression. Seventy channels will eventually be available via this satellite. Both Simulcrypt and Multicrypt are to be used for Spanish services, ending a recent standards controversy.
Altair-2, which has replaced Cosmos 2054 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, may provide MIR downlink signals at times. Check at around 10.825 GHz (circular) - at least a 1 m dish is required.
Intelsat 802 is now at $174^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, replacing 701 which has moved to $180^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to replace the elderly and very tired 511 . These moves have provided greatly improved C band signal quality across the Pacific Rim. Intelsat 803 is to take up position at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, replacing 515 :
it will provide C band signals at $42 \cdot 5 \mathrm{dBW}$ and Ku band signals at $52 \cdot 25 \mathrm{dBW} .605$ at $24.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ lost telemetry during a recent orbital shuffle. A new series 8 satellite is to be positioned at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, when 601 will move to $34.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}, 603$ to $24.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and 605 to a parking slot pending a decision on its future. 901 is to be built by LockheedKhrunichev Energia and will be launched via a Protom $M$ rocket some time around April/May 2000.

At the Amsterdam IBC SNG operator SISLink uplinked pictures from its show stand camera via a succession of four PanAmSat craft, circling the globe, and received them back for display on a nearby monitor. Also at IBC, Intelsat announced that over 330 hours of transponder time have already been booked for the 1998 Winter


This NY stock exchange report was received via Intelsat $K$ at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$

Olympics at Nagano, Japan. Much of it consists of short-term leases, using digital transmission.

## Obituary

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of a New Zealand radio DXer, Arthur Cushen. His monitoring skills during the Vietnam conflict gave hope and relief to many families who learnt that their relatives were in captivity rather than "presumed missing" Despite impaired sight, Arthur contributed to several international broadcasts over the years and gave an authoritative and respected face to the hobby of short-wave listening. He will be missed.


## TELEVISION INDEX/DIRECTORY AND FAULTS DISCS PLUS REPRINTS SERVICE

## INDEX DISC

Version 5 of the computerised index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 46 (1988-1996). It has thousands of references to TVNCR fault reports and articles, with synopses. A TV/NCR spares guide, an advertisers list and a directory of trade and professional organisations are included. The software is easy to use and very quick. It runs on any IBM or compatible PC with 512 K RAM and a hard disc. Price $£ 30\left(3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}\right.$, alternatively 3.5 DD" or $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ if required) Those with previous versions can obtain an upgraded version for $£ 15$. Please quote the serial number of the original disc.

## FAULT REPORT DISCS

Each disc contains the full text for TV, VCR, camcorder, satellite TV and CD fault reports published in individual volumes of TELEVISION, giving you easy access to this vital information. Note that the discs cannot be used on their own, only in conjunction with the Index disc: you load the contents of the Fault Report disc on to your computer's hard disc then access it via the Index disc. Fault Report discs are now available for Volume 38 (November 1987 - October 1988); Volume 39 (November 1988 - October 1989); Volume 40 (November 1989 - October 1990); Volume 41 (November 1990 - October 1991); Volume 42 (November 1991 - October 1992); Volume 43 (November 1992-October 1993); Volume 44 (November 1993 - October 1994); Volume 45 (November 1994 - October 1995); Volume 46 (November 1995 - October 1996). Price £15 each ( $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}$, alternatively $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{DD}$ or $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ if required).

## REPRINTS

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available: ordering information is provided with the index, or can be obtained from the address below. Hard copy indexes of TELEVISION are available for Volumes 38 to 46 at $£ 3.50$ each.
All the above prices include UK postage and VAT where applicable. Add an extra $£ 1$ postage for overseas EC orders, or $£ 5$ for non-EC overseas orders. Cheques should be made payable to SoftCopy Ltd. Allow 28 days for delivery (UK).
SoftCopy Limited, 1 Vineries Close, Cheltenham GL53 ONU, UK. Telephone 01242241455

## Answer to Test Case 420 - see page 89 -

Two problems this month - in real life they very often come more than two at a time! The initial trouble, patterning with terrestrial TV reception whenever the satellite receiver was powered, is not that uncommon. It's caused by radiation from the satellite receiver being picked up by the UHF interconnection lead. The cure was to fit a replacement lead made from double-screened CT100 satellite cable, with metal coaxial plugs at each end. Cheap UHF interconnection leads have very poor screening. For MSS200/300/500/1000 series receivers there is also an official Pace power supply modification to reduce radiation - see page 5 of the Winter 1996 Service Matters bulletin from Pace.
What about the other business? The surprise that Doc Colin got when he returned with the sat-box was that Mr Greig had been having similar problems with the loan set. He had overcome them by repeating Colin's actions - he'd watched carefully - and by consulting the instruction book. If only he'd told us this! He said that he didn't want to cause any more trouble . .
There was nothing wrong with either Pace receiver of course, apart from the vulnerability of all such receivers when the mains supply is 'rough'. Surges, glitches and 'outages' play havoc with satellite receiver operation. In this case the cure (touch wood!) was to fit a mains-cleaner plug.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing Panasonic NVL20/25/28 VCRs

Brian Storm provides a quick guide to servicing these popular but now middle-aged VCRs. They use the G deck and have super-still video heads, bar-code scanning for the clock and timer and an integrated bar-code scanner in the remote control unit.

## TV Sound Systems

For many years manufacturers paid little attention to the audio side of TV. Then Nicam stereo came along, offering true hi-fi with the pictures. Since then we've had Dolby sound with various speaker arrangements and the spatial stereo system. Alan J. Roberts takes a look at the various systems available.

## Digital Satellite Receiver Servicing

It's early days yet of course, but digital satellite receivers are around and it is possible to consider what servicing them will involve. The guidance presented by J. LeJeune in the concluding article in his present series relates mainly to Pace's digital satellite receivers, which have been available on the continent for some time now.

## Dish Alignment by the Null Method

There are several advantages to the use of the null method instead of a meter for dish alignment. John Pitt-Francis explains the technique and provides details of a modified receiver that can be used for the purpose.

[^2]
## STARVISION

## SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY EX RENTAL - EX DISPLAY TV \& VIDEO

ALL SETS ARE FULLY SERVICED WITH REMOTE CONTROLS AND ARE READY FOR RETAIL SALE

MOST POPULAR MAKES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT PRICES THAT WON'T SHOCK

ALL PRICES INCLUDE V.A.T. NO MINIMUM QUANTITY

RING TODAY FOR LATEST PRICES TELEPHONE
0121502 3016-0121505 1033

## STARVISION

UNIT A, BRUNSWICK PARK ROAD WEDNESBURY, WEST MIDLANDS WS10 9QR


Largest selection of

MAJOR MANUFACTURERS NEW "B"
GRADE PRODUCTS
T.V. VIDEO AUDIO MICROWAVE OVENS

Contact Fred Bean
BSMART (CRAWLEY) LTD.
10/11 LLOYDS COURT, MANOR ROYAL, CRAWLEY, SUSSEX RH10 2QX Tel (01293) 618000 Fax (01293) 400133

## TUBES

## 1,000s of C.R.T.s

 in stockWe stock a huge range of Ex-EQUIPMENT TUBES
reclaimed from new or used sets

We offer a wide range of guaranteed re-gunned tubes, also manufacturers ' B ' Grade

Scan Coils - Hundreds in stock - Ring with Type Number

If you need advice on tube types, tube compatibility, prices or availability -
RING Irene or Jane


Carriage and VAT extra
EXPRESS TV
The Mill, Mill Lane,
RUGELEY, Staffs WS15 2JW
Tel: 0889-577600 Fax: 0889-575600

## TV \& VIDEO WHOLESALERS

## PENTIUM COMPUTER SYSTEMS MORE STOCK AVAILABLE

Top Quality Graded Televisions SONY KV25F1U KV25F2U KV29F1U KV29F2U TOSHIBA 2557DB 2857DB PANASONIC TX25AD2DP TX29AD2DP ALSO WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BRANDS IN STOCK SHARP • SANYO • MITSUBISHI • JVC • HITACHI - FERGUSON • TATUNG•SAMSUNG

## Premium Brand Video Recorders

 AKAI • AIWA • FERGUSON • JVC • MITSUBISHI • PANASONIC - SANYO • SONY
## Save Money on Branded Audio Systems AIWA NX858 AKAI 500 PIONEER 240 SONY MHC 70 ALSO WE HAVE TECHNICS • JVC•MITSUBISHI • SANYO • PHILIPS

## Long Play Videos $£ 60$ Video Plus Videos $£ 85$ Nicam Stereo Videos £120

Special Offers on Branded Videos. Contact your nearest Branch. All prices based on a quantity of 5 or more and subject to VAT.
-HEAD OFFICEBIRMINGHAM
208 BROMFORD LANE ERDINGTON
BIRMINGHAM B24 8DL
TEL: 0121-327 3273
FAX: 0121-322 2011


| LONDON | PRESTON |
| :---: | :---: |
| UNIT/2 | UNIT 439 |
| THE ROYAL LONDON EST. | OAKSHOTT PLACE |
| 29/35 NORTH ACTON ROAD | WALTON SUMMIT IND EST |
| LONDON NW10 6PE | PRESTON PR5 8AU |
| TEL: 0181-961 5005 | TEL: 01772 312101 |

##  WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION LTD

AIWA PRODUCTS


NSX-VHS ...PRO-LOGIC MIINI HIFI REMOTE NSXV70.MINI HIFI 3 CD SURROUND SOUND Z2300 .......PRO-LOGIC MIDI HIFI REMOTE L/CX100 .....................CD MICRO SYSTEM NSXV750 ..................MINI HIFI CD PLAYER NSX640..MIINI HIFI 3CD SURROUND SOUND

EX-RENTAL TVS \& VIDEOS ALWAYS AVAILABLE PHONE NOW FOR BEST PRICES

PHILIPS, PANASONIC, SHARP, SANYO, FINLANDIA ETC...

| WRTMMMES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSTA153 | 3 HSTA223 | HSTA253 |
| HSTA353 | 3 HSTA423 | HSTX356 |
|  | HSTX646 | HSTX446 |
| HSGS242 | 2 HSGS252 | HSGS352 |
| HSPX257 | 1 HSPX347 | HSPX357 |
| SSPX447 | 7 HSPX547 | HSPX |

PHONE FOR BEST PRICE ON THESE 'A' GRADED STOCK PLUS MANY MORE MODELS AVAILABLE

## AMSTRAD SRX 100 AT ONLY £2.00 A PIECE AMSTRAD SRX 200 AT ONLY £ 10.00 A PIECE BT 250 AT ONLY £7.00 A PIECE (QUANTITIES OF 10 + ONLY) PLUS VIDEO CRYPT DECODERS NOW AVAILABLE

## J. KAYS

MAJOR PARCEL OF MANUFACTURERS RETURNED GOODS
ALL STOCK IN 'A GRADE' MANUFACTURERS ORIGINAL BOXES LIKE NEW
JAPANESE BRANDED
ALL CURRENT MODELS
21", 25", 28" TELEVISIONS, TO INCLUDE NICAMS, FST TEXTS, VCRS, LONG PLAY, VIDĖOPLUS, NICAMS.
HI-FI, 3 CD MIDI SYSTEMS, 3 CD MICRO SYSTEMS, ALL REMOTE AND HIGH POWER PORTABLE AUDIO, CD GHETTO BLASTERS, REMOTES CDS ETC CAMCORDERS, PALMCORDERS.

## MICROWAVES

STOCK IDEAL FOR EXPORT

> 151-153 SOHO RD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM B21 9SU TEL. 0121-551 1404, 0121554 2637. FAX. 01215541408

## vista electronics



TV/VCR COMPUTER
SPARES AND ACCESSORIES


FREE 1.5M ROLL OF SOLDER BRAID WITH ALL COMPONENT ORDERS ABOVE $£ 25.00$

We are committed to providing the best service possible to our customers

## TUBES

THOUSANDS OF NEW, b GRADE, AND REGUNS IN STOCK

## SPECIAL OFFERS

A51-EAL £55.00

A51-JAR £55.00
A51-EFS £50.00
A59-EAK £69.50
A66-EAK £72.00
A59-ECY £69.50
A66-ECY £72.00
A51-AEZ £45.00
A68-EGD £78.00
A66-EGW £72.00
A34-EFU £25.50
A33-LPE £25.50
A34-EAC £25.50
ALL NEW TUBES
Carriage Extra
12 MONTHS GUARANTEE
Enquire for types not listed

| telephone COMPONENTS 01429838057 | FAX |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TUBES | 01429837100 | 01429837101 |

# DARTEL ELECTRONICS 

8 Heather Park Drive, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex HAO 1SL
Tel: 01817951735 Fax: 01817951736

## SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY AUDIO VIDEO/TV EQUIPMENT - GRADE A STOCK WITH WARRANTY

Popular brand names at competitive prices, eg: Video Recorder, LP/SP, from...................£85.00 Video Recorder, LP/SP, VideoPlus from £95.00 Twin Deck Video Recorders.................£145.00 20in TVNideo Combi ............................ $£ 235.00$ 14in TVNideo Combi ........................... $£ 180.00$ Microwaves, Digitouch, from .................£47.00 Camcorders, from.................................£165.00 Triple Disc HiFi Systems from...............£120.00

Televisions, all sizes including Prologics, Nicam, VCRs etc
PHONE OR FAX FOR FULL LIST
We Are Not Ex-Rental Dealers ALL PRODUCTS SUPPLIED ARE CURRENT LINES all PRICES SUBJECT TO VAT PLUS CARRIAGE AND AVAILABILITY


PHONE FOR DELNERY DAYS ON D787- BD3 DEDE


UNT EN3, HAABEETROAD, (Of Annel Road), STONEHLL BUSNESS PARK, LEAVALEY TRONGESTAE, LONDON. NB83LD
DELIVERY SERVICE AVAILABLE

IN NORTH EAST - W. TREE TRADE WAREHOUSE UNIT 9A/9B CARRMERE RD, LEACHMERE IND ESTATE, SUNDERLAND SR2 NTE TEL. 01915211500 GRADED STOCK ALL BOXED TESTED + WORKING

## WANTED - BULK BUYERS OF 'B' GRADE STOCK

TVs, Videos, Camcorders, $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ also Microwave EXAMPLE: 14" A/C £55 L/P Videos £60 All boxed, but untested
Mixed loads of various sizes Camcorders also available in large quantities
THORN FSTS - Working from $£ 35$ F/C VIDEOS - Untested

Lots of $10-\mathbf{~} 150$
14" Colour Tubes .................................£15
20" Colour Tubes $£ 29$
21" Colour Tubes £35
SPECIAL OFFER - 'B' GRADE
Boxed Fully Tested L/P Videos $\mathbf{\Sigma 8 0}$
With Instructions VideoPlus £90
W. TREE TRADE WAREHOUSE Unit 1, Sunshine Mills, Wortley Rd, Leeds
Tel: (0113) 2638804 Fax: 2310275



# Universal 

The Amstrad Service Centre

## Audio Television Video Telecommunication

The 'Amstrad Service Centre' is the exclusive returns centre for all standard customer returns on behalf of Amstrad and Betacom. For the first time we are offering to supply genuine Standard Customer Returns direct at market competitive prices. All of the products we offer for sale are supplied in original manufacturer cartons, both picture print and full colour gift type. All product is 'virgin' and has not been serviced by the Amstrad Service Centre or any other outside service agent. If you would like to receive a colour product catalogue and an up to date stock and price list please fax your full company details through to the facsimile number listed below.

Currently we have over 90 lines throughout the consumer electronics range starting with walkmans, clock radios, portable stereos, portable CD stereos, personal CD players, micro systems, CD micro systems, mini hi-fi, midi hi-fi, $14^{\prime \prime}$ television, $20^{\prime \prime}$ television, $28^{\prime \prime}$ television, non videoplus VCR, videoplus VCR and fans and, approximately 40 different telecom products.

There are no restrictions on the sale of these products but if any are exported it is your legal responsibility to check the goods meet all electrical requirements and relevant regulations for the country of export. Export enquiries welcome.

Please mark all references from this advertisement for the attention of Mr T James, Operations Manager.

> Switchboard 01630655797 Facsimile 01630655683
> Amstrad Service Centre, Universel Consumer Products. Universel House, Tern Valler Business Park. Markel DrenYon, Shropshire TFY 3SO.

## EX RENTAL TV STOCK

(Ex Radio Rentals)

## Cheapies to Nicam.

Working or unchecked.
Good stock - Fair prices.
Collect or delivery arranged.
Phone Bob at T.H.V. TV

Nuneaton, Warwickshire 01547.530711 or 01203387904


Available from most wholesale distributors across the UK or direct from

## COASTAL AERIAL SUPPLIES

Unit X2, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel BN18 OBD Telephone: 01903723726 Fax: 01903725322 Mobile: 0976241505

## We have moved to bigger premises

## NEW 'B' GRADE

Major Brands ONLY. TV's - Video - Audio. Microwaves, Satellite Receivers, Decoders. Camcorders - Phones/Fax COMPLETE BOXED - WITH STAND - HANDSET - BOOK ETC MINT LATEST NICAM FASTEXT F.S.T.
EXPORT AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING
TV, VIDEO, HI-FI, CAMCORDERS, SATELLITE
WHITE GOODS, HEATING EQPT., VACUUM CLEANERS, KITCHEN
APPLIANCES, GARDEN EQUIPMENT, POWER TOOLS


## FERGUSON - DECCA - TATUNG - AMSTRAD

FULL RANGE - ALL CURRENT MODELS OF TV-VIDEO IN STOCK No minimum quantity
NATION-WIDE NEXT DAY DELIVERY SERVICE - VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
 FAX 0121-359 6344
BESCO LT
yOUR PREMIER SUPPLIER FOR OVER 30 YEARS NEW STOCKS ARRIVING DAILY
 100s OF UNITS IN STOCK!! - STOCK UP NOW FOR CHRISTMAS
Large stocks available A and B grade:
makes include: Kenwood, Aiwa, JVC, Sanyo, Akai, Pioneer, Panasonic, Goodmans, Alba etc. CHRISTMAS SELLERS
Alba/Bush Ghetto Blasters, CD, Radio, Tape boxed $£ 25$
Alba/Bush CD Micro Systems boxed $£ 35$ - Alba/Bush CD Midi Systems boxed $£ 40$ most goods under half price
VIDEOS/TV's: A and B Grade
Bush/Alba long play boxed $£ 60$ - Roadstar long play boxed $£ 50$
Akai, Sanyo, JVC, Toshiba, Aiwa less than half price
21" Remote Control Crown/Bush, Alba boxed £60
EX-RENTAL TV/VIDEO ALL TESTED, SEEN WORKING
Philips complete with remote $£ 45$
Salora all models with remote $£ 65$, Grundig from $£ 65$ many other makes/models in stock
Cheaper Video/front loading from £25
ALL MAKES, MODELS \& SIZES OF TV IN STOCK
Brown cabinet working TVs from $£ 12$ - Videos off the pile from $£ 10$
We stock Camcorders, Car Stereo, portable radio/CD kettles, irons, toasters etc, etc.
ALL PRICES INCL. VAT. TERMS - CASH ONLY

* DISCOUNT ON BULK PURCHASES *
Send S/A Envelope for price list or call 01274308186
Walker House, 16 Bottomley Street, Manchester Road, Bradford BD5 7LJ Tel: (01274) 308186 Fax: (01274) 722229

No other consumer magazine in the country can reach so effectively those readers who are wholly engaged in the television and affiliated electronics industries. They have a need to know of your products and services.

# CLASSIFIED 

## PHONE 0181-652 8339

FAX 0181-652 8931
The prepaid rate for semi display setting is $£ 13.50$ per single column centimetre (minimum 4 cm ). Classified advertisements $£ 2.00$ per word (minimum 20 words), box number $£ 22.00$ extra. All prices plus $17 \% \%$ VAT. All cheques, postal orders etc., to be made payable to Reed Business Information. Advertisements, together with remittance, should be sent to Television Classified, IIth Floor, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS

## SERVICE MANUALS AND CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

Thousands of different models available For most U.K. European, Far East \& USA makes

|  | Service Manual | Circuits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/W TV | $£ 6.00$ | $£ 3.00$ |
| CTV/VCP | $£ 10.00$ | $£ 5.00$ |
| VCR | $£ 14.00$ | $£ 7.00$ |

Audio/Satellite/Microwave also available - P.O.A. Cheque/PO with order only please.

Add $£ 2.00$ P/P etc. to order total. Do not add any VAT

## D-TEC

PO BOX 1171, FERNDOWN, DORSET BH22 9YG Tel: 01202870656


SERVICE INFORMATION CIRCUITS and SERVCE MANUALS from 1930s-1990s:
Radios, amps radiograms, tuners. CDs. TVs, videos. ARGE OUANTTT USED TV and. BACK COPIES PW and TV MAG.

DAVE WILLIAMS 16 Church Street, Owston Ferr Doncmster, S.Yorks DNQ iRG Tel and Fax: 01427728046
Nasil order only. No callers

## CLASSIFIED

Tel: 0181-652 8339
Fax: 0181-652 8931

## 8 BMicinc <br> Television Servicing Books <br> 1989/90 ... Now £59 <br> 1991/92 ... Now £69

Satellite Servicing Books 1991/92 \& 1993/94... £39 each Video Servicing Books

1989:90 £49 (to clear) 1991/92 £195... Now £97.50 1993/94 £220... Now £175
*NEW EDITION* Satellite Servicing Book Four £79

Professionally Produced with the Manutacturers Full Co-operation

Covers over 320 models


## All Boaks Avaitable

Satellite Servicing 1991-92 £39.00 Covers 251 Modets. Satelilte Servicing 1993-94 £39.00 Covers 316 Modets. Satellite Servicing Book $4 \quad \mathbf{£ 7 9 . 0 0}$ Covers 320 Models. Television Servicing 1989-90 £59.00 Covers 307 Models. Television Servicing 1991-92 $£ 69.00$ Covers 307 Models. Television Servicing 1993-94 $£ 95.00$ Covers 629 Modets. Television Servicing 1995-96 £99.00 Covers 400 Models. Video Servicing 1989-90 £49.00 Covers 247 Models. Video Servicing 1991-92 £97.50 Three Volume Set. Video Servicing 1993-94

All prices include UK postage, packing \& insurance Interest Free Credit Available - Phone for Details

ISBN: 0951389785 ISBN: 0898598053 ISBN: 1898598126 ISBN: 0951389718 ISBN: 0951389777 ISBN: 1898598037 ISBN: 1898598118 ISBN: 0898598045 ISBN: 0951389793 ISBN: $089859807 \times$

To qualify for thrs offer please quoie T\&D12 when ordering Offer is limited to one book per customer. Olfer ends 301297 All Books Contain: Circuit Diagrams, Scope Readings, Voltage Tables, Part No's, Alignments \& Adjustnents, Trouble Shooting Guides. Send for brochure with full model list.

U-View Technical Publishers
4 South Parade. Bawtry, Doncaster. Yorkshire. DN10 6JH. Tel: 01302719997 Fax: 01302719995

## RIPAIR DATABASES \& INDEXES

NEW FAULT GUIDES NOW AVAILABLE FOR 98 NEW II Kwik tips on disk V1.0
First fime release: KWIK TIPS on DISK now availàble. Based on the forthcoming 2nd Edition Kwik Tips publications the program also includes current 1 st edition repair information. Altogether a vast fault \& remedy database of TV \& VIDEO repar information for an extensive range of makes \& models

Kwik Tips V1.0 Excellent value at only $£ 27.95$
New Editions Fault Indexes in book format
Just released - Edition 19 of the Television Magazine Index, Covers over 14,000 Television, Video, Satellite, Camcorder \& Compact Disc faults, Large easy to read A4 format, The newest addition to a highly acclaimed series. In daily use in workshops across the UK (And beyond). ISBN 1898394229 Edition 19: Complete set $\mathbf{8} 14.75$
New version fault indexes on disk - V1.5
Our largest ever fault index database on disk, Covering a massive 18,300 !! Television, Video, Camcorder, Satellite, CD \& Monitor faults listed in 17 years of Television.

Version 1.5: Indexes on Disk (price held) $\$ 17.50$ Low cost updates arc available for all fautt indexcs.
LATEST RELEASE - Equivalents quides - 2nd Edifion.
The long awaited 2nd Edition of our equivalents guides now available, Over 6,300 entries - Equivalents covering Video, TV, Camcorder \& satellites plus TV model-chassis guide. This single comprehensive book contains all FIVE guides. Edition 2: Equivalents guides $£ 5.95$
All disks require PC or compatible (Supplied on $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HDs}$ )

316, Upton Road, Noctorum, Wirral, Merseyside. L43 9RW. Tel / Fax 01515220053

## Technical Information Services

76 Church St, Larkhall, Lanark ML9 1HE N.B.: There is a $£ 2.50$ Post/Handling Charge on all orders Send an SAE For Your Free Quote \& Catalogue

We have the world's Largest Selection of


VCR CIRCUITS $£ 8.00$ CTV CIRCUITS $£ 6.00$
CTV CIRCUIT COLLECTIONS
Ferguson from 1980's till present @ $£ 45.00$ • Bush $£ 22$
Hitachi $£ 45$ - Mitsubishi $£ 38$ • Panasonic $£ 30$...etc...
Call for full list \& prices of all 27 collections
Tel: 01698 883334/884585 - Fax: 01698884825

## TOP SELLING BOOKS

PRACT' VCR or TV REPAIRS
$£ 16.95$ each (or $£ 30$ for Both) MICROWAVES: ENERGY \& OVENS $£ 12.95$
Data Reference Guide (Chassis/X-Ref) $£ 9.95$
KUXO' SCRAMB' SYS' (New 5th Edn. $£ 35.00$
Buy, Sell \& Service Used CTV/VCR/CD £9.95 each
IC DATA BOOKS - Various Titles £12.95 each
With 100's of Titles, send SAE for Full List

## SERVICE MANUAL LIBRARY

BUY $\underline{A N Y}$ MANUAL FOR $\underline{£ 10.00}$ or Swap at $£ 5.00$ Each (plus p\&p) Initial Joining Fee $£ 65.00$
( $£ 20 /$ annum, thereafter)
$\qquad$
NEW RELEASES:
3.5" Disk Drives
(Installation \& Circs):
$£ 9.50$
Data Ref' on $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ Disk: $\quad £ 5.00$

# SERVICE MANUALS \& TECHNICAL, BOOKS 

## BRES CBMS

On our CD-ROM's
Due to the success of our CD-ROM compilations we can now offer them at a new reduced price of just $£ 24.95$ each (plus VAT). Now there is even more reason for you to change to this method of data purchase. Why spend $£ £ £$ 's on individual manuals when you can get dozens on just 1 CD-ROM and save a fortune.

We now have 8 Monitor CD-ROM's
Coming soon - TV Manuals on CD-ROM

## DON'T DELAY - ORDER TODAY

Full details on the contents of each CD-ROM shown on our web site and our free PC Disc

All orders plus post/packing $£ 2.94$

We have the largest range of Service Information and Technical Data obtainable anywhere.
For Televisions, Video Recorders, Test Equipment, Computer Monitors, Vintage Wireless, Domestic Equipment etc etc. In fact practically anything electronic. Originals or Photostats as available.
Also available. Our catalogues on PC Discs detailing Hundreds of Technical Books and Rapair Guides. Return coupon for your FREE Discs. The antire index of manuals we have is available on PC disc for just $£ 5.00$ inclusive with FREE updates.

## MAURITRON TECHNICAL SERVICES (TV) <br> 8 Cherry Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire, 0X9 4QY

 Tel:- 01844-351694. Fax:- 01844352554.Bmail:- sales mauritron.co.uk Our catalogue is now on the Web at http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/manitron/
Please forward your PC Discs catalogues of CD-ROM'S and Technical Books for which I enclose $4 \times 1$ st Class Stamps.
Please supply Index of manuals on PC Disc for $\mathbf{£ 5 . 0 0}$ inclusive.
NAME
Cliselo itoms rapulrod
ADDRESS


EXPIRES


## TV LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

PHONE: 0181-948 3702 FAX: 0181-332 0583
ALBA • AMSTRAD • BUSH • DECCA • DORIC • BLAUPUNKT FERGUSON • FIDELITY • GEC • GRUNDIG • GRANADA HITACHI • HINARI • INDESIT • ITT • KÍMARA • NIKKAI • MATSUI • MURPHY - OSAKI • NORDMENDE - LOEWE-OPTA PANASONIC • PYE • PHILIPS • SANYO • SAISHO SHARP. SONY • SOLOVOX • SUSUMU • TANDBERG • TELEFUNKEN • THORN • TRIUMPH • THOMSON • GOLDSTAR - BINATONE •

## FULL RANGE OF KONIG: VIDEO HEADS, BELT KITS, IDLERS, PINCH ROLLERS, TENSION BANDS. <br> LARGE RANGE OF REMOTE CONTROLS IN STOCK

TIDMAN MAIL ORDER LTD $\cdot \mathbf{2 3 6}$ SANDYCOMBE ROAD • RICHMOND • SURREY • TW9 2EQ

Approx. 1 mile from Kew Bridge.
Mon-Fri 9 am to 12.30 pm \&
Ask for free catalogue
S.E.M.E. Ltd., Melton Mowbray, Leicester S.E.M.E. Ltd., Melton Mowbray, Lei
Phone 016 64) 65392 , Fax 63976 Phone (0 1664 ) 65392 , Fax 63976 IRL: Dठnberg Electronics,
Phone $(075) 48275$, Fax 71031 Germany: U. Müter, Fax 0049236857017

## REPAIRS

WANTED

BILLINGTON ${ }_{\substack{\text { Billingshurst, } \\ \text { Sussex } \\ \text { RH14 }}}^{\substack{\text { West }}}$ ELPORT LINTTED Sussex RH14 9EZ

T
VALVES WANTED FOR CASH (KT88, PX4, PX25, DA100, EL34, EL37, CV4004, ECC83)
Valves must be Mullard/GECNest European to achieve top prices
Ask for our free Wanted List. WE SUPPLY VALVES, C.R.T., VIDICONS ETC Visitors, please phone for an appointment, we're a very busy export warehouse. Tel: (01403) 784961 Fax: (01403) 783519

## FOR SALE

TELE/VIDEO/HI FI SALES/REPAIR WITH WORKSHOP (WINDSOR, BERKS) Leasehold lockup shop till 2002. Rent $\mathbf{5 6 k}$ per annum.
Excellent position with parking.
Approx 45k T/O per annum.
Price £20k fully inclusive, with parts $\&$ as seen, workshop equipment and spares.
Tel: 01753-831608
Fax: 01753-733003

Trade Only

## Televisions

 from $£ 5.00$Teletext from $£ 20.00$
Videos from $£ 20.00$
Twin Speed Stereo from $£ 25.00$
Minimum quantity - 10 units
Bournemouth Wholesalers 01202470443

## accént

## TECHNIC

CAMCORDER REPAIRS
Collection and delivery anywhere in the UK. All makes, fast service. Phone free for details.

Fax: 01905796385
E (0800) $281009 \quad$ vas
PROPERTY

For sale due to ill health
Freehold TV, Video,
Satellite, Computer
Sales and Repair Shop

> Near Blackpool

Two bed accommodation
Main Road Location Long established Offers + SAV
Box 2739, 12th Fl. Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 SAS

## SPARES



## SPARES \& COMPONENTS




DECODER TO COMPUTER interface card with smart card connectors and diagram: f9. E.M.O., 62 Bridge Street, Ramsbottom, Lancs BLO 9AG. Tel: 01706823036.

## LINAGE

AVO MULTIMETER Model 8, f45.00. 500 volt megers $£ 30.00$. Prices plus VAT and $p$ \& p. Send SAE for lists of Surplus Instru\& p. Send SAE for lists of Surplus ments \& Scopes etc. A. C. Electronics, 17 Apleton
496048.
A
OCHRE MILL Technical Services, Grundig TV spares for most models to 1985, fast, friendly, helpful, sensible prices. Gt Lype Farm, Charlton, Nr. Malmesbury, Wilts SN16 9DR. Tel: 0666823228. PRIVATE RETAILER has excellent part exchange colour televisions and videos to clear. Tel: 01494814317.

Channel One Television provides local news, 24 hours a day exclusively on cable television. Channel One offers a unique opportunity to work in a rapidly evolving multiskilled environment.

## The following opportunities are available -

 <br> \section*{\title{Electronic Maintenance Engineers (Job ref: EME8)
}} <br> \section*{\title{
Electronic Maintenance Engineers (Job ref: EME8)
}}

Cameras, edit suites, linear and non-linear transmission, studios and graphics to keep running. Get involved in their maintenance and development. Some experience of electronic maintenance essential. The ideal candidate will be enthusiastic, keen to learn and have an interest in computing. Shift work involved. Salary will be dependent on experience.

Applications in writing only. PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE. Enclose a full CV and mark the envelope with the job reference to: Paula Haywood, Human Resources Manager, Channel One TV Limited, 60 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2AX.

TELEVISION

## DUE TO FURTHER EXPANSION SERVICESPEED SLOUGH

Require
FIELD/BENCH TECHNICIAN
and technical installers
For the repair and installation of CTV/VCR/Audio and Camcorder products

Top rates of pay
Tel: 01753692408
For further details

## TV SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

You're an experienced TV repair engineer or service manager. You know most makes of TV and VCR. You're on top of the job and looking for a way to use your skills in a different direction. Taylor Nelson AGB is the answer. We're one of the world's leading research organisations, and we are seeking two engineers to join our team. One will work in the Reading/Slough area, fitting specialist electronic devices to TV's and VCR's in homes throughout the region. The other will work from our Head Office in West London, leading a small team providing logistical and field support services.

If you've the right experience - possibly including some knowledge of telecommunications - switch channels to Taylor Nelson AGB.

To apply, please send a curriculum vitae together with current salary details, to Diane Meyler, Personnel Executive, Taylor Nelson AGB Plc, Westgate, London W5 1UA.

Haylosi A CB MORE THAN IUSTINFORMATION

## Matiol

Technical Services
Field/Bench \& Outsourced Engineers
Central London \& Anglia Attractive packages
The Metro Group, part of the WPP Group plc and Europe's largest specialist communications company, is developing and expanding its operations in London and Cambridge.
Do you have a high level of technical expertise on audio visual equipment coupled with relevant practical experience? Are you from an Engineering background with a technical qualification (HNC/HND or equivalent preferred)?
We are looking for people to fill vacancies in two areas.

- Field/Bench Engineers - based from our premises in either Central London or Cambridge, you will be servicing a range of domestic and commercial equipment, either in our own workshops, or on client's sites.
- Outsourced Engineers - based permanently on our client's premises in Central London, with the backup and support of the Technical Services team at Metro, you will be responsible for maintaining a range of equipment, and managing the use of the client's audio visual facilities. You could be involved in supervising other members of the Outsourced Team, in some positions.
We are looking for people with good customer liaison skills, confidence, a professional approach, an excellent telephone manner and the ability to cope under pressure. We are able to offer an excellent salary package, if you have the right level of skills and experience.
Interested? Then forward your CV with a covering letter and details of your current salary to: Carolyn Rodgers at Metro, 53 Great Suffolk Street, London, SE1 ODB.
Tel: 01719282088
Fax: 01712610685

Workshop Serulee Engineers indrome Customer Service Engincers
Nationw e Opportunities

## In-Store Service Desk Engineers

Portsmout © Guldford, Solihum, Chelmsford, Orpington, Evfera. Croydon, Brigiton $\&$ Southampton
EExcellent $\uparrow$ Benefits
The Brofit sparis ts the engincer that made a name with Comet Weve put more resources thto quility afterstales semvice thend any other ti our sectors Which means of you ethit your skills desarve full decognition end ceward- there's only onte nlace togos
 expentence o tcleally eamed ion simiter enviromment - are what you'll


Ongoing treiting is provided to enebro vou to achicve your full potantial We elso dfter excellent rewards andibenefits - wichiontofree medicell visurences pension and Ehare save schemes - plus discountes throughout ole kingisher Group thelioditg Woolworthss BEQ) end superativa

Mave aspant of genius wite stating cleary the position and foccation voufe interested th and enclosmge abrief carker listory to:
ROD Perter Mr Advisor comel Group pre Afteriste semice Depto

witervens will be hela locally
comitr


## Maintenance Engineers

Creative Technology, leaders in the field of broadcast hire and video production services have two engineering vacancies.
The Engineers' duties, based in London, SW18 will include the maintenance and repair to component level of the widest range of broadcast video equipment. Reporting to the Chief Engineer, each Engineer will be able to work on his/her own initiative and will have a formal background, by qualification and/or experience, in electronic maintenance.
We offer excellent remuneration including pension and health care insurance.
Applicants are invited to send or fax their CV to Greg French:
Unit 6, 307-309 Merton Road, London SW18 5JS
Fax: 0181-877 1980

> DNH CAMCORDER SERVICE CENTRE SONY - PANASONIC - JVC - FERGUSON - AKAI - JVC APPROVED REQUIRES
> CAMCORDER ENGINEERS
> £18,000 PLUS DEPENDENT ON EXPERIENCE IN CAMCORDER/VCR REPAIRS
> (FURTHER TRAINING WILL BE PROVIDED) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT DUNCAN ON 01812950568

## ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Aerial Techniques............. 135
Alban Electonics. .. 85
Besco ..... 146
BSMART. ..... 139
Broughframe ..... 133
Bull Electrical ..... 98
Campion Wholesale TV ..... 133
Central TV Wholesale ..... 141
Coastal Aerial Supplies. ..... 145
Colour Trade ..... 146
C PC. .....  .87
Cricklewood Electronics. ..... 133
Dartel. ..... 143
East London Components.. .....  91
Economic Devices. ..... 80-81
Electronic Sound Systems... 10Express TV. 139
Grandata Ltd. ..... 111-122
HCTV. ..... 140
HST Distributors London ..... 143
J.J. Components. ..... 91
Kays J. ..... 141
Manor Supplies. ..... 86
Marapet. ..... 129
Muter, Ulrich. ..... 149
OZAN. ..... 97
Philex. ..... IFC
PV Tubes. ..... 133
Radcom UK ..... 129
Satellite Solutions. ..... BC
Sendz Components ..... IBC
Star Vision. ..... 139
Stewart of Reading ..... 103
Swift TV Publications. ..... 137
THV TV. ..... 145
Tree W. ..... 143
U.C.P.. ..... 145
Vista Elecronics ..... 142
West Midlands tv. ..... 143
Willow Vale Ltd.. .....  78
Wiltsgrove Ltd. ..... 144
Wizard ..... 109


# ＇ 

Meter Repair Service In or out of warranty Free Collection 4 Free Delivery Available 0800－801978

# シリリリリ 




」 」 」 」 」










的う」うもう


## TEL－ 01604787888

Fax－ 01604787999
E－mail－sales＠satsol．co．uk E－mail－support＠satsol．co．uk Internet Site－www．satsol．co．uk

 ，



SATELLITE SOLUTIONS


[^0]:    'It uses a transformer. It's not a chopper power supply."
    "Right, a transformer. How much?"
    "Well, I've got one in the workshop. You can have it for ten pounds. It's heavy, you see."
    "Ten pounds?!"
    "Includes carriage. Heavy you see. Long way to Plymouth."
    "But I can get a second-hand receiver up the road for fifteen!"

    I put the receiver down abruptly, and returned to my dinner. He probably thought that very rude of me. What I was about to suggest would have been more rude.

[^1]:    2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

    - Replaces up to 2 remotes (TV/Satellite)
    - Simple key arrangement
    - Set-up by library review

    Order Code: 2 WAY
    PRICE: 925p

[^2]:    Published on the third Wednesday of each month by Reed Business Information Ltd., Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Filmsetting by Marlin Imaging Ltd., 2-4 Powerscroft Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 5DT. Printed in England by BPC Magazines (Carlisle) Ltd., Newtown Trading Estate, Carlisle, Cumbria CA2 7NR. Distributed by MarketForce (UK) Ltd., 247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0AU (0171 261 7704). Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd.; South Africa, Central News Agency Ltd. Television is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not, without the written consent of the Publishers first having been given, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise disposed by way of Trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover, excluding Eire where the selling price is subject to currency exchange fluctuations and VAT, and that it shall not be lent, resold, hired or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.

