THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE


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Digital IV at
the ER Show
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## Economics and the Real World

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## Servicing South African Style

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Martin Pickering tries out this in-circuit electrolytic capacitor tester, which is a great help with fault diagnosis.

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Michael Maurice on the faults that arise with this chassis, which features digital signal processing, and the setting up procedures. The sets are mainly badged Finlandia or Hitachi in the UK.

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This year's show occurred at a significant time, when digital TV and other developments are about to come on the market. George Cole reports.


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## SPECIAL OFFER

Readers of Television can purchase a Capacitor Wizard (black version only) at the special price of $£ 120+$ carriage and VAT. See the Test Report on page 556. Special offer details on page 539.

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## Economics and the Real World

In
n recent months the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee has found it difficult to decide whether or not to increase interest rates. In fact on two occasions the Committee's decision, to leave rates as they are, was reached only when the Governor exercised his casting vote. The Committee doesn't, one has to admit, have an easy decision to make. Its members are drawn from those exceptionally well versed in monetary matters: if they find it difficult to reach a decision, who could claim greater prescience? The fact that the Committee has admitted to uncertainty as to how exactly monetary policy operates to achieve the intended outcome makes the problem that much more difficult.

Basically, the Bank has been set the objective of ensuring that inflation does not exceed a certain figure, 2.5 per cent. Its decision on base rates is supposed to ensure that this target is met. In the past the Chancellor of the Exchequer determined the level of base rates. Control of monetary policy was given to the Bank by the present Chancellor to try to ensure that day-to-day political considerations do not affect monetary policy decisions. In theory, this was an ideal move - which had been advocated by many authorities. But the economy is a vast and incredibly complex thing, and monetary policy/inflation is just one factor. It is also necessary to ensure that the exchange rate is not grossly out of line, that demand within the economy is kept within the bounds of what can be supplied, and that conditions are such that industry can prosper and invest to ensure future prosperity. All these factors are supposed to weigh on the deliberations of the Monetary Policy Committee.

The Committee is provided with more detailed data and analysis on the economy
than ever before. The problem of course is that the only reliable information relates to the past. You can have guesses, informed ones no doubt, but not data on the future.

While the Committee has found it difficult to arrive at its decisions, those outside the Bank have been more ready to reach conclusions. The City has tended to be hawkish, advocating on balance a tougher monetary policy. Industry, which has to pick up the pieces and make the most of the situation, has been complaining about the high level of interest rates and the resultant high exchange rate. According to the Confederation of British Industry, the pound is at a less competitive rate in real terms than for seventeen years, export optimism is at an eighteen year low and overall business optimism at a five year low. The City claims that, based on past figures, exports have not to date suffered unduly. It seems to think that making life difficult for industry is good for its soul - it encourages competitiveness. So it may, but there are limits to what is reasonable in this respect. As I have pointed out on previous occasions, the most successful exporting countries, Germany and Japan in particular, have never made the mistake of having an over-valued currency. Not only does this make exporting difficult, it means that homemarket buyers become eager to buy imported goods - which is exactly what they are doing. Hence the strong growth in consumer borrowing (a record $£ 1.4$ bn in March).

What it boils down to is that the current level of domestic demand is the most important factor in determining the economy's performance. It has to be restrained to avoid inflationary pressures; it also has to be restrained to maintain a balance between expenditure and supply, saving and invest-
ment. Interest rates influence this, but take a time to do so and can introduce distortions as when the exchange rate becomes excessive. The alternative, which has a greater effect in the short run, is to increase taxes to reduce demand - and reduce them when a loosening of economic conditions is required. VAT can for example be raised and lowered without too much trouble. But this 'fine tuning' is not at present accepted economic thinking - though economics seems to have become rather subject to fashion. In addition governments of all shades are loath to increase taxes.

Yet a better balance between monetary and fiscal control does seem desirable. It is not sensible to squeeze industry rather than consumers to control the economic balance. That way you end up with depleted industries and a poorer future. It is particularly tragic in view of the fact that UK industry has had to rely to such an extent on foreign investment in recent years. With such an over-valued pound, the Japanese and Korean firms that have invested in UK manufacturing must be wondering whether they are in the right place after all. While excessive capacity worldwide was quoted by Mitsubishi as the main reason for closing its Haddington CTV plant, the move is not a good omen for UK Ltd. - especially as, with the move to digital and widescreen TV, the industry should be at the beginning of a period of expansion.

Industry has to take a rather longer-term view than the City and, one has reluctantly to conclude, most economists do. You can't develop products and the manufacturing facilities required overnight, and the associated R\&D activity is essentially long-term. It's a pity that governments nowadays find it so difficult to act in a fiscally responsible manner.

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| 2SA872A | 6.10 | 2SD1441 | 5.98 | BC1588 | 0.12 | BD434 | 0.31 | BLW84 | 1.03 | CNX62A | 1.29 | RGP30M | 0.30 | TDA1554Q | 8.12 | TEA2260 | 2.48 |
| 2SA933 | 0.36 | 2SDI453 | 3.85 | BC168 | 0.04 | BD436 | 0.52 | BUX84 | 1.03 | CNX82A | 2.10 | S2000A | 2.57 | TDA15579 | 4.23 | TEA2261 | 3.68 |
| 2SA940 | 0.82 | 2SDI497 | 4.74 | BC182 | 0.14 | BD437 | 0.52 | BUZ71A | 1.03 | CNX83A | 2.55 | S2000A3 | 3.59 | TDA15580 | 7.69 | TEA5101A | 6.48 |
| 2SA950 | 0.18 | 2SD1541 | 4.96 | BC182L | 0.14 | BD438 | 0.38 | Buz80 | 3.52 | CNY75B | 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 | DTA114ES | 0.31 | S2055AF | 3.74 | TDA1675 | 3.85 1.63 | TIC246D | 1.54 0.60 |
| 2SA992 | 0.31 | 2SD1554 | 3.25 | BC184L | 0.06 | BD826 | 0.43 | BUZ90A | 3.40 | DTC124ES | 0.77 | SAA129302 | 10.37 | TDA1904 | 1.63 | TIPP1060 | 0.60 |
| 2SB1010 | 0.35 | 2 SD1555 | 2.65 | BC187 | 0.47 | 80839 | 0.57 | BUZ90AF | 3.30 | DTC144ES | 0.19 | SAB3035 | 1.71 | DA1908A | 5.61 | TIP110 | 0.35 |
| 2SB1066 | 0.82 | 2SD1556 | 5.11 | BC212 | 0.09 | B0901 | 0.52 | BY127 | 0.18 | FR605 | 1.90 | SG264A | 12.88 | TDA2002 | 1.12 | TPP112H | 0.77 |
| 2SB1143 | 0.71 | 2SD1651 | 2.38 | BC2128 | 0.19 | 80902 | 0.60 | BY133 | 0.08 | FXT749 | 0.43 | SGSIF344 | 10.70 | TDA2005 | 1.83 | TIP120 | 0.40 |
| 2SB1243 | 0.60 | 2SD1858 | 0.43 | BC212L | 0.18 | 80911 | 0.52 | BY206 | 0.20 | HA13001 | 3.85 | SL1430 | 1.92 | IDA20030 | 1.06 | TIP12955 | 0.40 0.89 |
| 2SB560 | 0.43 | 2 2SD1877 | 2.14 | BC237 | 0.12 | BDT64C | 1.18 | BY227 | 0.13 | HA13119 | 2.05 | SL1431 | 2.82 | TDA2030H | 1.91 1.46 | TIP2955 | 0.89 0.77 |
| 2 SB643 | 0.29 | 2SD1878 | 2.63 | ВС237B | 0.19 | BDT65C | 1.68 | BY228 | 0.26 | HA13151 | 13.20 | SN74141N | 0.17 | TDA2050 | 1.46 4.56 | TIP3055 | 0.77 1.08 |
| $2 \mathrm{SB647}$ | 0.57 | 2SD1879 | 3.16 | BC238 | 0.11 | BF194 | 0.22 | BY2291000 | 1.31 | HA51338SP3 | 7.69 | STK4132\％ | 10.00 | TDA2050 | 12．56 | TIP3051A | 1.08 0.36 |
| 2SB649A | 0.77 | 2SD1884 | 3.35 | BC238B | 0.16 | BF195 | 0.07 | BY255 | 0.14 | HM6251． | 14.32 | STK414111 | 10.23 | TDA2540 | 12.08 1.29 | TIP32C | 0.36 0.40 |
| 2SB688 | 1.61 | 2SD1887 | 3.56 | BC307 | 0.06 | BF197 | 0.18 | BY299 | 0.18 | 1 CH 281 | 0.26 | STK414211 | 9.40 | TDA2541 | 1.29 | TIP35C | 0.40 1.82 |
| 2 2B698 | 0.35 | 2SD288 | 0.85 | BC3078 | 0.15 | BF199 | 0.18 | BY397 | 0.20 | 1R9594 | 15.79 | STK4152月 | 10.95 | TDA2577A | 3.45 | TIP41C | 0.65 |
| 2 SB716 | 0.43 | 2SD350A | 1.97 | BC308 | 0.09 | BF258 | 0.04 | BY398 | 0.16 | IRFBC40 | 5.98 | STK4192月 | 14.64 | TDA2578A | 3.20 | TIP42C | 0.52 |
| 2 SB772 | 0.50 | 2 SD381 | 1.66 | BC308A | 0.09 | BF420 | 0.21 | BY399 | 0.12 | KIA6210AH | 6.15 | STK5332 | 2.82 | TDA2579A | 4.91 | TIPL 761 A | 1.85 |
| 2 SB 774 | 1.61 | 2SD400 | 0.34 | BC308C | 0.26 | BF421 | 0.24 | BY448 | 0.30 | LA4270 | 2.73 | STK5342 | 4.07 | TDA25810 | 2.57 | TIPL 791 A | 1.25 |
| 2SB891 | 0.60 | 2SD401A | 0.77 | BC3098 | 0.10 | BF422 | 0.19 | BYD14J | 0.35 | LA4280 | 3.12 | STK5372H | 6.84 | TDA2582 | 3.85 | TL072CP | 1.03 |
| 2 SB892 | 0.35 | 2SD468 | 0.28 | BC327 | 0.10 | BF423 | 0.14 | BYD33D | 0.12 | L44282 | 5.11 | STK5421 | 9.52 | TDA2593 | 1.12 | TMP47C432AP | P8189 |
| 2SC1008 | 0.24 | 2SD667 | 0.38 | BC328 | 0.14 | BF459 | 0.43 | BYD33J | 0.16 | L44445 | 3.45 | STK5481 | 8.12 | TDA2600 | 7.69 |  | 15.19 |
| 2 SCl 24 | 0.48 | 2SD669A | 0.64 | BC337 | 0.14 | BF471 | 0.37 | BYD33M | 0.26 | L44460 | 2.50 | STK7253 | 7.69 | TDA2611A | 0.64 | TMP47C434N3 | 3537 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1318}$ | 0.19 | 2SD718 | 1.90 | BC338 | 0.06 | BF487 | 0.57 | BYV1040 | 2.55 | L44700 | 4.27 | STK7308 | 6.41 | TDA2611AQ | 1.32 |  | 15.22 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1473}$ | 0.21 | 2SD756 | 0.47 | BC368 | 0.18 | BF491 | 0.41 | BY95B | 0.21 | LA6324 | 2.05 | STK7348 | 5.74 | TDA2653A | 4.70 | TMP47C434N3 | 3555 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1573}$ | 0.52 | 2SD8378 | 1.12 | BC369 | 0.18 | BF494 | 0.12 | BYY95C | 0.28 | L46510 | 2.94 | STR11006 | 7.37 | TDA3190 | 2.05 |  | 16.63 |
| 2SC1675 | 0.14 | 2SD856 | 0.79 | BC372 | 0.53 | BF759 | 0.38 | BYV96D | 0.27 | LA7830 | 1.88 | STR4211 | 9.40 | TDA3330 | 14.21 | TPU2732 | 10.05 |
| 2SC1685 | 0.21 | 2SD882 | 0.43 | BC546A | 0.11 | BF869 | 0.38 | BY96E | 0.53 | LA7832 | 2.40 | STR50020 | 9.38 | TDA3505 | 2.40 | U28298 | 3.40 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1740}$ | 0.16 | 2SD8988 | 6.41 | BC5468 | 0.12 | BF871 | 0.41 | BW56 | 0.31 | LA7835 | 2.99 | STR50103 | 4.48 | TDA3560 | 6.13 | UC3842 | 1.46 |
| 2 SCl 1815 Y | 0.11 | 2S0965 | 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 | BWW96 | 0.50 | LC7132 | 4.70 | STR54041 | 5.15 | TDA3562A | 4.62 | UC3844N | 1.91 |
| 2 SC 2023 | 3.18 | 2 SK 1117 | 3.40 | BC5478 | 0.11 | BF970 | 0.43 | BYX55600 | 0.23 | LED3G | 0.10 | STR5412 | 4.02 | TDA3565 | 2.74 | UPC1318AV | 3.85 |
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| 2SC2078 | 1.00 | 2Sk30A | 0.35 | BC548A | 0.11 | BFY51 | 0.39 | BZV85C5V1 | 0.15 | LED3Y | 0.10 | STR59041 | 8.11 | TDA35768 | 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 | 74HCO4 | 0.88 | BC548C | 0.14 | BR103 | 0.62 | BZX6111 | 0.10 | LM324N | 1.48 | STRD1816 | 7.69 | TDA3640 | 5.98 | UPC1488H | 2.99 |
| 2SC2230 | 0.55 | 7805 | 0.78 | BC5498 | 0.11 | BR×44 | 1.02 | BZX6112 | 0.13 | LM339N | 0.50 | STRD4420 | 10.64 | TDA3650 | 11.04 | UPC1498H | 2.31 |
| 2SC2235 | 0.36 | 7806 | 0.60 | BC5508 | 0.16 | BRX49 | 0.43 | 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 |
| 2SC2240 | 0.21 | 7812 | 0.52 | BC556A | 0.11 | BSX20 | 0.35 | B2X6116 | 0.19 | M54544 | 2.04 | TA7120P | 0.66 | TDA3653CQ | 2.57 | 2TK338 | 0.28 |
| 2SC2271 | 0.67 | 78L05 | 0.35 | BC556B | 0.14 | BT139600 | 1.29 | BZX6120 | 0.19 | M58655P | 4.96 | TA7280P | 2.74 | TDA3654 | 1.44 | 21X650 | 0.51 |

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## Brief specification

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## NTL's Digital Service

NTL is to launch a new digital service that will provide consumers with discount telephone calls, internet access and digital TV broadcasting. The Digital TeleNetwork is aimed at cable and telecoms companies: NTL hopes that it will be adopted by them as a standard system.

The new service is to be launched in three phases. It will start in June as a telephone and PC based internet service costing $£ 17.95$ a month. At the end of the year a telephone and TV based service will be introduced: it will use the NetChannel TV/internet service bought by

NTL earlier this year with a set-top box developed by Acorn Computers. The box will plug into an existing domestic TV set and a telephone socket, and will include a $33.6 \mathrm{~kb} / \mathrm{sec}$ modem and a proprietary browser. Users will, in early 1999, also be able to receive digital cable or digital terrestrial TV services for $£ 27.95$ a month, using the same box.

NTL hopes to attract at least 1.2 m users: the company points out that there are 18 m UK homes without a PC. It's currently talking to several set-top box manufacturers.

## Satellite Update

Eutelsat and SES are apparently close to settling their dispute over the $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ orbital position. SES plans to transmit digital TV channels from its Astra 2A and 2B satellites at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, while Eutelsat is to position its Europesat-1 craft, for which the go-ahead has just been given by Eutelsat's Board of Signatories, at $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Europesat-1 is to be built by Matra Maconi Space and will be launched by mid-2000. It will have 36 transponders that will be connected to one fixed and two steerable aerials.

According to Eutelsat an agreement with SES on frequency sharing is in the process of being finalised. As a result, owners of equipment for the reception of BSkyB's digital satellite services will also be able to receive transmissions from Eutelsat. Europesat-1's design will ensure successful co-existence between the craft at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

SES claims that at the end of 1997 70m homes in Europe were receiving transmissions from its Astra satellites. In the UK, 4.31 m homes were able to receive
the transmissions directly ( 18.1 per cent of total UK households) while a further 2.21 m ( 9.3 per cent) were able to receive them via a cable network. The UK is the largest satellite pay-TV market in Europe. There are now 62 English-language channels available via Astra, compared with just eight in 1989.

Intelsat, which is inter-government owned with 142 members, is to privatise part of its operations by setting up a new company to be called, initially, New Skies Satellites. It will have five of the Intelsat craft plus one that's under construction, and will mostly provide new services such as TV and internet access. Intelsat will own ten per cent of the new company's stock initially, with the rest distributed amongst its members. The new company will be based in the Netherlands. Once a management team has been appointed, a series of public share offerings will be made and a different home base may be selected. The new company is already seeking partners amongst existing satellite companies.


## Digital TV

BDB and BSkyB are holding discussions with the ITC in order to resolve the dispute between them over set-top box inter-operability - BDB has selected the SECA conditional access system, which BSkyB says is not fully compatible with the CA system it will be using. While the ITC does not have the power to enforce a solution, it hopes to be able to ensure that digital TV has a smooth launch in the UK. At the Audio-Visual Conference held in Birmingham in March Canal+, one of SECA's parent companies, demonstrated how a set-top box could handle different CA systems by using Simulcrypt technology.

BDB has set up a Retail Helpline to enable retailers to obtain information on digital terrestrial TV (DTT), BDB subscriptions, receiving equipment and the company's programme plans. The line will be available during the run-up to the start of its services at the end of the year. The number to call is 0870 600 5656: the lines will be open from 9 am to 8 pm Mondays-Fridays, from 9 am to 6 pm of Saturdays and from 10am to 4 pm on Sundays. Retailers who register their interest in BDB and DTT will receive regular updates from BDB as and when information becomes available, and an information pack.

## Digital Satellite Cable

Satellite Scene (PO Box 5070, Derby DE74 2ZU) has introduced what it claims to be the world's first satellite dish downlink cable designed specifically for use when picking up digital transmissions. The cable, which is available in both single and twin form, has a heavyduty copper inner conductor and is of foam-filled rather than air-spaced construction. This form of construc-
tion has been adopted to eliminate the 'kink' factor and the possibility that cable clips might flatten the cable. Free samples, with trade and retail prices, are available from Satellite Scene which can be con$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { tacted at } & 01332 & 812 & 588 & \text { or }\end{array}$ satscene@ontv.co.uk Alternatively you can check at Satellite Scene's web site
http://www.netcentral. co.uk/satscene/

## Standby Consumption

A voluntary agreement to reduce the power consumption of TV sets and VCRs in the standby mode, made by sixteen major manufacturers, has been approved by the European Commission. The aim is to reduce European electricity consumption by some 3.2 TWh (terrawatt hours) a year by 2005. The scheme required EC approval because it contravened EU competition rules that prevent companies working together.

Under the agreement the manufacturers have promised that by

January 1st 2000 their TV sets and VCRs will have a standby power consumption of no more than 10 W , and that the average standby power consumption will be less than 6 W . A survey carried out by BREMA in 1995 found that the average power consumption of a 21 in . set in the standby mode was 9 W .

UK-based manufacturers that have signed the agreement include Aiwa UK, Hitachi, JVC, Panasonic, Pioneer, Samsung, Sanyo, Sharp, Sony and Toshiba.

## Mitsubishi pulls out of the CTV Market <br> Mitsubishi has decided to withdraw from the colour TV market in the UK

 and is to close its Haddington plant on July 4th. The company blames low prices and global excess production capacity. Mitsubishi colour set production in the USA ceased earlier this year and in Canada two years ago. Production of Mitsubishi VCRs at Livingston is to continue - the range will be increased to include digital models.
## Widescreen Boost

BREMA expects the market for widescreen TVs in the UK to increase by 140 per cent this year, to some 175,000 sets. Demand is being fuelled by the World Cup and the advent of digital TV. Last year saw an almost fourfold increase in widescreen TV set sales at 73,000 , up from 18,000 in 1996. An estimated 60 per cent of the sets sold this year will be produced in the UK. Hitachi, Panasonic, Toshiba and Sony are to increase production of widescreen TVs at their UK plants.


## Gremlins:

We apologise for some printing errors in last month's issue (May). The wrong photograph appeared in fig. I on page 477 (Satellife Workshop). The correct photograph is shown on the left. There were colour errors on some pages because of a colourseparation mix up, and a couple of words were omitted from the standfirst (below the heading) on page 506.


Digital TV equipment developer Snell \& Willcox is to direct a programme to create a 'rest card' for digifal TV tronsmissions in the UK. The company will be responsible for identifying the requirements of a test pattern and creating the digifal fest sequences necessary for monitoring the quality of digital transmission paths. The project is being overseen by the DTI under the Digital Broadcast Test Bed programme, which is supported by the BBC, ITV, Channel 4 and the ITC.


Hameg Instruments, 70-78 Collingdon Street, Luton, Beds LUI IRX (01582 413 174, fax 01582 456 416) has introduced two new oscilloscopes, Models HM404 and HM407. Our picture (above) shows the HM407.
The HM404, of $£ 550$ plus VAT, is a dual-trace anologue scope with remote control via an RS232 inferface and the popular Hameg Component Tester. It has auto set, save and recall, screen readout, cursor measurement, an RS232 inferface with free Tools soffware and a delay timebose. The specification includes five set-up memories, a bandwidth of $40 \mathrm{MHz}, 1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ to $50 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ sensitivity, $0.5 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{div}$ to $10 \mathrm{nsec} / \mathrm{div}$ timebase speeds, automatic poak-fo-peak triggering to above 100 MHz , alfernate trigger and a symc separator.
The HM407, at $£ 724$ plus VAT, is a dual-frace analogue/digital scope. Its analogue specification is as above. The digital specification includes a $100 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{sec}$ sampling rofe, a 100 sec to $100 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ timebase, two $2 \mathrm{k} \times 8$ bit storage plus two reference memories, pre-trigger, refresh, roll, single, $X Y$, envelope and average modes and free Windows and Tools software.

## DVD Latest

Cirrus Logic has developed a single-chip DVD processing system for DVD-Video and DVD-ROM machines. The new chip performs tasks at present carried out by five chips, and is expected to reduce equipment costs significantly.

According to market research company Dataquest, production of DVD-Video players will increase from 4.5 million units this year to 21 m in 2001.

Polygram launched six DVD titles in the UK at the end of April.


# J. LeJeune's article on servicing microwave ovens, in our April issue, brought in much know-how on the subject from other readers. The following letters cover the main points raised 

## Radiation

J. LeJeune was incorrect in describing microwaves as ionising radiation. Microwaves are radio waves - very short ones. Ionising radiation gets its name from its ability to break chemical bonds. It includes ultra-violet, Xray and gamma radiation, as well as alpha, beta and the radiation from other more exotic particles. Ionising effects start to occur at wavelengths of about 700 nanometres downwards. Yes, visible light is ionising radiation - if it wasn't we would not have sight. Light is perceived by the bleaching of visual purple in the retina: this bleaching is most definitely a chemical action. Another biochemical process driven by visible light is photosynthesis, without which we'd have no oxygen to breathe nor anything to eat.
In sufficient quantity, ionising radiation destroys living tissue - by tearing apart, amongst other things, the strands of DNA that hold a cell's genetic information. DNA damage usually results in cell death, but sometimes damaged cells survive, and we know all too well what can happen once they start replicating...
Microwaves themselves don't cause chemical changes. The frequency used for the radiation in a microwave oven was not chosen arbitrarily: 2.4 GHz is the resonant frequency of water molecules. The use of radiation at this frequency provides optimum coupling of energy to most (water-containing) foodstuffs. The microwave energy increases the thermal agitation of the water molecules in food, thus increasing its temperature. All the chemical changes produced in the food are identical to those produced by conventional cooking processes. They result from the effect of heat, not exposure to microwaves.
Any tissue damage that occurs as a result exposure to microwave radiation is caused by localised heating. The problem is that you can't see microwaves, and that even a thin beam that emerges from a leaky seal might penetrate and parboil part of your anatomy without your knowing about it. Your eyes are at the greatest risk.
RF heating degrades protein in exactly the same way as conventional cooking - perhaps the best example is the congealing of albumin in egg white. Eye exposure to
microwaves can result in gradual, cumulative clouding of the cornea and lens, the eventual result being a cataract.
It is this cataract risk that is fuelling one of the current scares over mobile phones. I suppose that it is possible for heat-damaged cells to survive and become cancerous, but this is exceedingly unlikely - otherwise solder-ing-iron burns could lead to more than just a bit of pain. Microwaving the TV dinner is probably far less risky than sitting in front of the telly eating it - even though X-ray radiation below 30 keV is generally regarded as being insignificant medically.
Pete Roberts,
Runcorn, Cheshire.

## Leakage

While J. LeJeune was technically correct in saying that the level of leakage from a microwave oven should not exceed $5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{cm}$ at a distance of 5 cm , personally I wouldn't release an oven from the workshop with a leakage of anything over $1 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{cm}$ without first trying to minimise it. Note that the measured leakage depends on the load placed inside the oven cavity: most manufacturers have standardised on this as a glass beaker containing 275 millilitres of water, placed in the centre of the oven.
It should be relatively easy to reduce the leakage significantly by careful adjustment of the door and/or interlock switches. Although you rarely come across an oven with leakage in excess of $0.5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{cm}$ these days, there are exceptions - especially some commercial high-output ovens with up to four magnetrons. I have come across domestic ovens in which the magnetron has begun to 'mode' because of age: in extreme cases the spurious frequencies generated can result in significant leakage, and no amount of adjustment will cure this.
It is essential therefore to check every oven for leakage before servicing (for your own sake) and after servicing, before return to the customer. Do not become blasé about this: one day you may well be caught out, especially with the larger commercial ovens.
I write as someone who has been employed as a
microwave oven servicing engineer for over twelve years. If readers find microwave oven servicing a lucrative sideline, they may be interested to know about my web site. This deals with technical servicing questions and locating parts needed. The web site is at

## www.btinternet.com/~jim.bryant

don't forget the $\sim$ that BT uses. I can also be reached by e-mail, and welcome any questions from Television readers regarding microwave oven servicing. The email address is

## jim.bryant@binternet.com.

## Jim Bryant,

Portishead, Bristol.

## Monitor Switch and HV Checks

A very important safety interlock, referred to as the monitor switch, was omitted from Fig. 4 in J. LeJeune's article. It usually consists of a 15 A microswitch in series with a low-value resistor (typically $0.1 \Omega, 20 \mathrm{~W}$ ), the combination being connected across the mains input after the oven door switch, see Fig. 1(a). The monitor switch closes to place a short-circuit across the mains input, blowing the fuse, should the oven door switch become defective. Its contacts weld together.
With the oven door open the door switch should be open and the monitor switch closed. When the door is closed the monitor switch should open.
As it should open a split second before the door switch closes, the monitor switch is a common cause of intermittent fuse blowing in microwave ovens. When you have a microwave oven with a blown fuse, break the fuse open. If it's black and the wire has vapourised, this is usually an indication that the monitor switch was closed. If no other cause of the blown fuse can be found. to avoid a callback replace both the oven door switch and the monitor switch. Some Panasonic ovens incorporate a special safety monitor switch whose contacts are designed to weld together after operating, thus necessitating replacement. The door interlock system is a very important part of microwave oven safety and should be checked after a repair of any sort.
On the subject of HV measurement, this is very dangerous and should not be necessary. All the components in this area can be checked cold with a multimeter. The transformer supplies 2 kV at around 500 mA : touch this and you may not live to tell the tale. The only meter check I consider to be fairly safe is to measure the magnetron's current by disconnecting the cathode of the HV rectifier and connecting in series with it a digital meter set to 500 mA . Magnetron current gives a direct indication of output power when, with an oven not conforming to IEC705, multiplied by $2 \cdot 2$ : with an oven that conforms to IEC705, multiply by 2.2 and add 100 W . For example a magnetron current of $295 \mathrm{~mA} \times 2 \cdot 2=649 \mathrm{~W}$ or $295 \mathrm{~mA} \times 2 \cdot 2+100=749 \mathrm{~W}$. See Fig. 1 (b).
When you work on a microwave oven, open the door and place the mains plug inside the cavity. This way there is no possibility that someone else in the workshop can accidentally plug you in.
Michael Dranfield,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

## Voltage Checks

Any attempt to measure the HV voltage in a microwave oven is, in my opinion, inadvisable. All that you need to know is whether test points are 'cold' $(0 \mathrm{~V})$, 'warm'


Fig. 1: Position of the monitor switch, which is associated with the oven door switch, in a microwave oven circuit (a). Magnetron current check (b).
(240V), 'hot' ( 2 kV ) or 'very hot' ( 4 kV ). Measuring such voltages can be awkward and dangerous, and modern DMMs are inclined to go phut at the slightest overload.
For those who are really determined, the time-honoured trick of connecting meters in cascade can be used - but be sure to stand the 'hot' meters on upturned plastic buckets or something similar. If you have the time, an HV probe can be built from a plastic water pipe with a dozen or so resistors inside, but such a probe still needs metallic connections to the measurement points.
It's much faster, easier, cheaper and safer to use an electronic multi-test screwdriver such as the Technotrend Terminator 10 to make such checks, as no physical connection with live parts is required. The Terminator costs about $£ 5$ or less and will also check microwave leakage. For further details, apply to Technotrend Ltd., Unit B5 Armstrong Mall, Southwood Summit Centre, Farnborough, Hants GU14 ONR - telephone 01252373 242, fax 01252373440.
D. Benyon,

Bude. Cornwall.



> Reports from Pete Gurney, LCGI Adrian Spriddell Michael Maurice and Hugh Cocks

## Pace PRD800

One of these receivers produced an intermittent whine. The cause was traced to $\mathrm{C} 278(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which was going low in value intermittently. I replaced the other electrolytic capacitors on the secondary side of the power supply circuit at the same time as they all showed signs of excessive heat damage. Make sure you use the correct type of capacitor - high temperature, low-ESR. Kits are available. P.G.

## Grundig GRD300

Apart from the fact that the display had gone out this unit was OK. The manual says that the fluorescent display panel is 'replacement only', no diagram being provided for this section of the receiver. A quick check on the voltages at the connector showed that they were correct, and a scope check on the display showed activity. The filament supply was OK, but the negative voltage at the filament itself was somewhat lower than what would be expected. A check in this area brought me to C102/3, one of which was open-circuit and the other low in value. The correct value is $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$. P.G.

## Pace PRD800-2GHz

I've had two of these receivers in during the last month with the same fault: the power supply trips because of a short across the 5 V rail. In both cases the cause was within the tuner unit. It pays to shop around a little for these units - the price seems to vary a lot. P.G.

## Pace Prima

This receiver produced a blue screen, with no signal on any chan-
nel. The LNB supply was correct and was being switched between 13 V and 17 V . Video blanking is applied when U302, which is part of the VideoCrypt section and is therefore not available as a spare part, cannot find a signal. Video should enter at pin 19: the output at pin 7 operates the blanking, high for video and low for none. A quick check showed that video was present, but there was no oscillation at the associated ceramic resonator X301. In fact the voltage at the chip side of the resonator was 0 V . Pin 5 , which is the 12 V supply, was at little more than 1.2 V .

Tracing back to the source of the supply, via various chokes, I came to the 12 V regulator U 3 which was working. The supply disappeared from the 12 V line at the first surface-mounted decoupling capacitor, which is about 5 mm away from the regulator. A small crack could just be seen with a magnifier. Fitting a small wire link cured the problem. P.G.

## Tafung Early Bird

There was unstable sound and vision because electrolytic capacitors in the power supply had dried out, in particular C807 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), C209 and C232 (both $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), C 224 and C225 (both $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C804 and C803 (both $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). Check the front ribbon cable joints to the main PCB as these tend to crack. A.S.

## Małsui OP10

The fault was failure to decode when warm. After trying to establish (and failing) exactly which capacitor was the cause of the problem, I eventually upgraded all the electrolytics on the decoder board, using high-temperature,
low-impedance types. This cleared the fault. A.S.

## Pace PRD800

There was no picture or sound via the UHF output, just a blank screen. The scart output was fine Q105 I hear you say, but it was blameless. What was noteworthy was that the blank screen output was present over a much wider tuning range than usual. A scope check showed that there was huge ripple on the modulator's UHF tuning supply. Replacing C79 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 35 V ) and $\mathrm{C} 337(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ cured the fault. M.M.

## Pace PRD900

This receiver could pick up only one channel. If you attempted to tune it, the tuning frequency would vary but not the station. I also found that the modulator tuning couldn't be varied. Again it was being changed if you believed the on-screen menu, but there was no difference on the screen. Scope checks showed that there was no PWM output from the Nicky chip U9 for either the tuner or the modulator, just a DC voltage. A replacement Nicky-3 chip cured the fault. M.M.

## Magic Switch

The owner of a Pace PRD900 satellite receiver phoned to say that some channels couldn't be viewed. When questioned about this he said that with the exception of Discovery, which was weak, the horizontally-polarised channels were non-existent. The receiver is connected to an IF distribution system that uses an 8 -outlet magic switch. No one else connected to the system had complained about this problem.

The receiver was OK. It switched between 13 V and 17 V (for vertical and horizontal polarisation), and reception of the verti-cally-polarised channels was good. But the horizontally-polarised signals were weak and suffered from vertically-polarised signal breakthrough. Time to head for the dish and the switching equipment.

On the way to the dish I called at another flat to check reception. Everything was OK here. Fortunately the coaxial cables connected to the switch were all marked, so I was able to identify the one to the poorreception flat and the one to the flat I'd just visited. The easiest thing to do was to swap over the leads then check at the flats. This proved that the magic switch was the cause of the problem, as the good- and badreception flats had now changed over. A replacement magic switch cured the fault.

Here in Portugal the horizontal-ly- and vertically-polarised signals from Astra differ quite a lot in level, the horizontal channels being weaker (with the exception of those from Astra 1C and IE, which have temporarily taken over 1D's services). Some switches, particularly those of

Far Eastern origin, do not provide sufficient isolation. If the horizontal and vertical signals are at similar levels they work all right, but when the vertical signals are stronger you get breakthrough on the horizontal channels. We certainly have to avoid these switches. H.C.

## Mains Plug

The owner of a Pace PRD800 receiver complained that coded VideoCrypt channels from Astra would disappear once or twice during an evening. The uncoded channels were not affected. Unplugging the receiver from the mains supply for thirty seconds or so, then reconnecting it, would restore the signal. There were no flickering lights when the decoder stopped working, and no other electrical equipment in the house was affected.

I called at the house as I wanted to see if the receiver was being affected by anything locally. It was naturally behaving impeccably. I noticed however that the mains plug, a two-pin Continental type, wasn't of the moulded-on variety. Time to open up the plug to check the state of the connections.

As soon as the case was removed
one of the pins fell on the floor. There had been no positive contact. The other pin wasn't quite as bad, though the screw was far from tight. It was a miracle that the receiver had worked at all, and that its power supply hadn't packed up as a result of the inevitable sparking. Once good, firm connections had been made there were no further complaints about decoding. H.C.

## Pace Prima

The customer had brought a Pace Prima here from the UK, but in the course of the move the RC10-type remote control unit had been damaged. I'd not previously come across a Prima: you don't see them in this part of the world.

I installed a dish and supplied a new remote control unit. I was able to download the latest channel listing from the Pacelink via a modified MSS 100 file - limit the number of channels in the global options menu to 125 and you have the Pace Prima! The Prima channels can be upped to 131 as an absolute limit - if you increase beyond this the channel number can be entered but not stored (because of the limited memory in the Prima). H.C.

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## Reports from <br> Ian Field

Gerry Mumford
and
Roger Burchett

## Compaq 420

Despite being old these monitors are still popular: the build quality is high, and they look good! This one had a green-flooded screen. R526 ( $2 \cdot 2 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ fusible) on the CRT panel was open-circuit. There was no obvious cause for its failure.

In a case like this the grey-scale should be set up. Before adjustment I run a monitor for 24 hours with a peak-white display - to settle the cathodes. Once the grey-scale had been balanced and the monitor had been cased up I gave it a half-day soak test to ensure that all was well. I.F.

## SAM M152PNLD

This monitor came in dead with the 2SC4531 line output transistor short-circuit. When a replacement failed to restore operation I suspected the line output transformer - I was wrong however.

This model uses the increasingly popular UC3842-based EW chopper circuit. As L401 had a ringing voltage across it I assumed that this part of the circuit was working. In most cases these circuits either work or they don't. Although I had no reason to suspect it, I decided to replace the chip (U401). This cured the fault. I.F.

## Escom EM1448LR

Line collapse because of failure of $\mathrm{C} 417(0.68 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V})$ has been reported before (October 1997, page 878 ). This was not the first thing I noticed however. As I put the monitor on its side to look for

Monitors
dry-joints etc. before powering it I saw that two soldered joints near the deflection-yoke connector had blackened flux and discoloured PCB around them. So I righted the monitor and used torchlight to take a closer look.

A generous blob of hot-melt glue secures the deflection-yoke plug. In this case there was a 'melt pool' in the middle, with a very black resistor (R448) at the centre of the pool. Its tracks led me to what was left of C417 in one direction and to pin 5 (output) of the TDA4950 EW correction chip in the other direction. C417 was opencircuit, but had obviously gone short-circuit during its demise.

Once C417 and the chip had been replaced, but not the resistor, the original fault (line collapse) had been cured. But there was instability (line tearing) at about mid-travel of the front-panel mounted width control. When I removed R448 from the pool of hot-melt glue and checked it I got a reading of $22 \Omega$. So, convinced that it had changed value, I tried various values between $4.7 \Omega$ and $33 \Omega$ (I didn't have the circuit diagram). This failed to cure the instability. In the end I fitted a new $22 \Omega$ resistor and added a $1 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ damping resistor across the lower EW modulator diode. This provided an acceptable compromise between reducing the range of the width control and the instability. As soon as another of these monitors comes in I'll check the correct value for R 448 ! I.F.

## ASTVision 5V CMC-1505X

It's common to find these monitors dead with the $0.33 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor marked as a link (J567) burnt up. The cause is the CVA2415T RGB output chip IC901, which can fortunately be replaced with the more readily available LM2419T.

For a green picture with flyback lines, fading after a few seconds, replace the MC13081XB video processor chip IC501.

If the contrast is poor and the contrast buttons don't have any
effect, check whether the $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V filter capacitor C723 is leaky. G.M.

## CTX 1565D

When one of these is tripping the first thing to do is to check the 2SC4924 line output transistor Q701. As this device isn't cheap, if you find that the original is shorted all round replace $\mathrm{C} 702(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ) in its base drive circuit as well. You will usually find that its value has fallen to about half. R.B.

## Daytec DTC1564

This is an odd story. The customer was on his third monitor. They had all eventually lost the green drive intermittently. Other makes of monitor had worked perfectly with the PCs (he had two), and the suspect monitor had misbehaved with both of them.

I checked with a test-pattern generator to provide the drive. The monitor performed as intended: nothing would disturb the green drive. I then noticed that there's an IC mounted at right-angles to the tube base PCB: so I desoldered its pins and resoldered them. After that the owner took the monitor away to try again.

He has, after prolonged use, declared the monitor to be OK. Has anyone else come across this sort of problem with this monitor, which is of Daewoo manufacture? R.B.

## AOC MM413S

Many of these popular mono VGA monitors develop dry-joints at the BU406 line output transistor Q301. The fault is usually described as "intermittent nothing on screen". The main PCB tends to develop a slight sag, which doesn't help. R.B.

## CTX 1565D

It's common to find one or more of the colours low or missing with this model. The culprits are the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V RGB input coupling capacitors, which dry up. They are on the tube base PCB - C601 (blue), C602 (red) and C603 (green). R.B.


## Servicing in South Africa presents some different problems from those we are used to in the UK. Colin Knight on his day-to-day experiences there

# Servicing 

Reading Television here in South Africa I keep coming across strange names for sets. Fidelity, Hinari and Bush for example - and what exactly is a Baby 10? Doubtless UK readers will find Tedelex, Funai, Pioneer, Barlowvision and Supersonic equally strange names.
In my opinion the servicing trade in South Africa is probably where the UK was in the Eighties, with the occasional "new-fangled monster" coming along. Take a typical day in the shop.

## Start of the Day

The shop's not been open for five minutes when in waddles a 67 cm Barlowvision attached to a rather out-of-breath customer.
"It's dead" I am told.
"What happened before it went dead?" I ask.
"Well, it hasn't been switched on for a few years. The wife used it as a coffee table. Now the kids want a TV for their games."
What we call a Barlowvision might well be referred to as a Thorn in the UK. When I open the set up I find a modular chassis with a dirty (literally) great tapped wirewound resistor on the power supply subpanel to the right, with the chroma and luminance boards facing me on the left.
This one had clearly suffered greatly before it expired, as the resistor had a scorched appearance and crumbled when touched. Age of the set? Around 1975 probably. Number of them in daily use here in Cape Town? I estimate two-three thousand.
The next set in was a Funai TV-VHS video combination from the local fire sta-
tion. It's apparently used for training videos and the complaint is about reluctance to give the tapes back. I find that a plastic latch that's used for mechanically releasing the forward and rewind brakes has a piece broken off it. No sign of the missing piece in the machine though . .
"No problem, contact the agent or a good parts supplier to order a new one!" I hear you say. What agent?

## Spares

Trying to obtain parts for the myriad of strange Korean, Japanese, Chinese and Malaysian, and even the few sets that were locally assembled in our former socalled "homelands" such as Bophutatswana, is often not just a nightmare - it's usually just plain impossible!
Yes, there are a few spare parts centres that supply the occasional bit of information such as a circuit diagram, and 'pattern parts' that often require great ingenuity (and luck) to install, but in general as a servicing technician you are on your own. The greatest aid to servicing here is a really good equivalents book such as Towers and/or Philips ECG.

## Laugh if you can

Test gear is often a source of great mirth here. Equipment is available, but its cost is prohibitive. This is because of our lousy rate of exchange with most countries. A test pattern generator that sells in the UK for about $£ 50$ would cost some R900 (£410) in South Africa.
Ask the average citizen here about teletext and they'll just look at you. It's been available since 1984 , but during my eighteen years in the trade I've yet to see a set
with a teletext decoder!
Nicam stereo is another laugh. We've had it for about a year on one of the four available channels but the cost of a set with Nicam is some R3,000. Not the sort of thing you'd buy when you can get a 'bare bones' set with on-screen displays and remote control for R1,250.
No wonder we see so many elderly sets still in daily use.

## Repairs

Much has been written about the Sony Trinitron KV191/2 and the difficulty in getting spares for it . I repair on average eight of these sets a month. They usually have GCS (gate-controlled switch) trouble. Now the Sony agents here in South Africa do still carry a large range of spares for these sets - but not the GCSs. So we have to rip them out and discard them. You should see some of the modifications used!
In wanders a typical African mamma. Weighing in at around 150 kg , she has no trouble balancing a 36 cm Tedelex colour portable on her head. It's wrapped up in a black plastic refuse bag. The problem?
"The bulb's finished Inkozi (sir)."
I put it on the bench and immediately hear the rustle. No, not EHT. Cockroaches! Once a liberal dose of bug spray has been applied the carcasses can be removed. I then find that the cause of the trouble is the line output transistor. It's a 2SC5028. Availability? Not a chance!
In goes a 2SD1555 and a load of heatsink compound. Switching, on I'm rewarded with a rustle. EHT this time.
I'll have to get a new can of bug spray tomorrow. .

## We tend to take the mains supply for granted. Plug in and that's it. But it is important to know about the system that presents 230 VAC to our mains sockets. Pete Roberts

Power gen


When you open the workshop in the morning, have you ever given a thought to why the lights come on or what's behind the socket into which you've just plugged the kettle? Or to what causes the weird mains faults that can wipe out all those switch-mode power supplies, some of which are probably waiting your attention on the jobs-in rack? As with many essential commodities, we tend to take our reliable (usually!) electricity supply for granted. Time, I think, for a peek behind the 13A socket to see how your friendly local electricity company delivers power to your home and work.

## Business End

The business end of the system is the network of power stations that feed electricity direct to the National Grid. Prior to privatisation, power stations and the grid network were both the responsibility of the Central Electricity Generating Board, which sold power to the regional electricity boards. Following privatisation the the former CEGB was split into two generating companies, National Power (the larger of the two) and Powergen.
The National Grid network was originally handed over to a consortium made up of all the previous electricity boards, now Regional Electricity Companies (RECs). The RECs sold their interests however, and the National Grid Company (Gridco) is now an independently quoted company.
Since privatisation many small undertakings, including an increasing number of wind farms, contribute to the Grid, usually via their local REC's network. There are many hydro-electric schemes in Wales and the Scottish Highlands, and cheap nuclear-generated power can be imported from France via undersea cable. But the
bulk of our power is produced by large conventional fossil-fuel fired and nuclear power stations.
In a coal-fired station steam is raised in fluidised bed boilers which burn coal that's been pulverised into flour-like dust. Oil-fired power stations are far less common and tend to be used only during periods of unusually high demand. The so-called "dash for gas". has seen the introduction of new, highly efficient combinedcycle gas-fired power stations. Nuclear power plants raise steam by passing the reactor's primary coolant -carbon-dioxide gas, pressurised water or liquid sodium, depending on the type of plant - through heat-exchang-. ers to boil water.
Ex-CEGB stations are generally equipped with threephase steam turbo-alternators, each typically delivering 500 MVA or 600 MVA (mega volt-amperes) at 11 kV per phase. Power engineers talk in terms of volt-amps rather than watts, as the load on the system is anything but purely resistive or, put another way, has a power factor (PF) of one. Real power (in watts) $=$ VA $\times$ PF: a load that has some inductance or capacitance (in real life that's just about everything) always has a PF of less than unity.
The outputs from the generators are stepped up to 275 kV or 400 kV by transformers and are then fed to the nearest Grid substation, which is usually on an adjacent site. These big generators take several hours to run up to speed and synchronise with the Grid. Accurate synchronisation is vital, as connecting an alternator to the Grid when it's more than a couple of degrees or so out of phase could result in serious damage - as well as presenting a severe risk to life and limb. Some years ago a friend of mine who worked at a power station described what happened when a generating set was switched on load while out of phase: apparently the alternator and
turbine both tore themselves from their mountings then exited via the roof. Miraculously no one was hurt, but the guy responsible got promoted to a desk job!

## Demand

Gridco is the middleman between the power stations and the Regional Electricity Companies. Its job is to provide enough power at the right voltage and frequency to meet the immediate demands of the country's RECs. Grid engineers have the unenviable task of predicting demand, then ensuring that the power stations are alerted in time so that they can bring enough capacity on line just when it's needed. Too early wastes fuel and causes unnecessary pollution, too late could lead to voltage reductions in the network or, in extreme cases, load shedding - in other words power cuts.
Industrial demand is usually fairly easy to forecast, and some industrial customers with large demands get power at heavily discounted prices on the understanding that they accept possible disconnection during any power emergency. Domestic consumption can, unfortunately, be wildly unpredictable.
There are the expected peaks at breakfast and tea time, but sudden changes in the weather can mean an equally sudden demand for extra heating. As well as weather forecasts, TV programme schedules are required reading in Grid control rooms as major sports fixtures such as the World Cup can mean millions of TV sets and VCRs on at unusual times. There's also a heavy surge in demand, equivalent to the full output of a large power station, when millions of electric kettles are switched on at the end of any of the popular soaps. Incidentally the water industry has a similar problem, when millions of toilets are flushed at the same time.
After midnight, when most of us are getting our heads down, the Grid ends up with a lot of spare capacity. As running generators up to speed and the attendant problems are a load of hassle and a waste of expensive fuel, power station managers are reluctant to shut down plant overnight.

## Generator Control

Each generating set has its own boiler, which in a coalfired station can be put on the back-burner by switching from coal to fuel oil, producing just enough steam to keep the generator spinning ready for use when required. A closed-loop feedback system controls the speed (frequency) of the alternator, whose revolutions are sensed by a Watt governor (the classic mechanical regulator with twirling balls that move outwards as the revolutions increase) or some kind of electronic sensor. The speed control system's output is transmitted via hydraulic actuators to operate continuously-variable steam valves, or water valves in a hydro-electric installation.
Generator output power is controlled by adjusting the field excitation current. When the generator is at speed, sychronised and connected, all that's needed is to bring up the steam pressure and it's ready for action. To encourage us to even out the load a bit, the industry dangles the carrot of cheap power at night with an assortment of off-peak tariffs.

## Off Peak

Unfortunately we don't have a way of storing megawatts of electrical energy in its original form storage batteries using current technology are out of the question. The nearest we've got so far is pumped-storage using an installation such as the specially-designed hydro-electric station at Dinorwic in Snowdonia, North

Wales. The alternators here are operated as motors during off-peak periods, driving their turbines to pump water from a natural lake, Llyn Padarn near Llanberis, up to a man-made reservoir. Next day, or when otherwise needed, they just let the water flow back down again, this time driving the turbines to return most of the original power to the Grid. By the way, if you are in the area I understand that the Museum of Wales at Llanberis arranges visits to the site.
You don't need water and mountains for pumped storage however. One novel idea is to use underground voids to store compressed air from compressors that run on off-peak surplus power. When required, the compressed air would drive gas turbines to recover the stored energy - a supercharged gas turbine can deliver about twice the power of a normally-aspirated unit for the same amount of fuel. Not far from where I live in Cheshire, salt is recovered by pumping hot water down into salt beds then pumping it back up again as strong brine: the huge underground voids left behind could well be suitable for pumped-air storage - possibly helping to reduce the area's chronic subsidence problems as a bonus.

## Power Transmission

The National Grid provides long-haul transmission at 400 kV or 275 kV . At Grid switching stations, which are usually sited near large centres of population and/or industry, huge transformers step the Grid voltage down to 132 kV for supply to the RECs.
The reason why such exotic voltages are used is to keep the current and associated resistive line losses down to a reasonable level while transporting terrawatts of power. Higher currents would lose more power by heating the cables, and heavier cables would need larger pylons to carry them - remember that, for a conductor of a given cross-sectional area, the resistive losses increase by the square of any current increase. As it is, as much as 100 V can be lost along each length of conductor between pylons.
The overhead cables are made of aluminium which, although much lighter than copper, is almost as good a conductor. As aluminium on its own would stretch and break, the cables have steel cores for strength. Grid cables are usually bunched in groups of two or four, because bunching reduces the likelihood of corona discharge and the accompanying risk of electromagnetic interference. Why use overhead transmission? Because underground cabling is extremely expensive at Grid

## A 132kV substation transformer with forced cooling.




Fig. 1: A very basic representation of the electricity distribution system, from the power station to local substations and "pole pigs". For clarity, the metering, isolating and protective arrangements associated with substation transformers have been omitted. Don't be confused by the transformer symbol, which is correct for electrical circuits: it's unfortunate that the symbol is similar to the current-source symbol we use in electronic circuits.
voltages - anything from ten to twenty times the cost of overhead transmission - and is lossy because of the relatively high parasitic capacitance between closely bundled conductors and the earthed outer sheath. Even modest cable capacitance can absorb a lot of power at high $A C$ voltages.

## DC Transmission

Capacitive losses can be overcome by transmitting power as direct current. DC is used for the undersea link between France and the UK. Disregarding cable losses, a cross-Channel AC link couldn't be used anyway. Synchronising a power station's generators to the Grid is difficult enough: attempting to synchronise the entire power grids of two countries would be out of the question.
The cross-Channel link is bi-directional, so the equipment at each end has to be able to rectify or 'unrectify' as required. It's done by using basic, familiar powercontrol techniques, but on a really grand scale. Each end of the link has a three-phase bridge rectifier array ingeniously designed to enable it to work as both rectifier and inverter. The rectifier devices themselves are large, forced-cooled thyratrons: mercury-vapour rectifier valves with control grids that act in the same way as the gate in their solid-state cousins. And, like thyristors, thyratrons can be switched off by capacitive commutation techniques - like those that were used in thyristor line output stages. The firing sequence for rectification is obviously different from that used for inversion: the complex pattern of grid-firing pulses is computer generated.
These thyratrons are the very big brothers of the gasfilled triode thyratrons that were used as timebase generators in the TV sets of yesteryear. They rely on a combination of air and water cooling. Power conversion on this scale is still very much a job for valves, though semiconductor rectifier stacks have proved useful at more modest power levels - one DC link in the USA is reputed to use ten thousand thyristors!

DC power transmission is now under consideration for use in new underground cable links planned for areas where overhead cables are impractical or unwelcome. DC links also allow easy interchange of power between otherwise incompatible 50 and 60 Hz AC systems.
It's ironic when you think about it. DC was the norm in the very early days of electricity, when voltage changing could be done only with very inefficient motor-generator sets. The main reason for the universal adoption of AC mains supplies was the ease of voltage changing with reliable, efficient transformers. Now that modern power electronics makes conversion from AC to DC and back to AC easy, we seem to have gone full circle! This is especially so when you consider that future power generation may involve large solarvoltaic power projects, magnetohydrodynamic generators and fuel cells, all of which are DC sources.

## Nuclear Fusion

A lot of the power industry's hopes are pinned on nuclear fusion. Present indications are that conventional turbo-generator sets, running on steam produced by reactor heat-exchangers similar to those in today's nuclear fission reactors, will be used when fusion power does eventually become practicable. The European Union's fusion programme, the Joint European Torus (JET), is based at Culham Laboratories, Abingdon, Oxford. Britain had a world first with the 1957 ZETA (Zero Energy Torus Apparatus) fusion reactor: we could well have had fusion power by now had this project not been abandoned. The Culham machine is of Russian design, known as a tokamak.

## Superconductors

The need for cheap, effective underground power transmission is the main push behind research into roomtemperature superconductors. If resistive losses could be eliminated from the electricity distribution system such high voltages would no longer be required. Transmission at low voltages would involve astronomi-
cal currents, but this wouldn't matter in superconducting circuits. In theory at least, losses would be zero and there would be no possibility of cables overheating, despite the astronomical currents.
Unfortunately room-temperature superconductivity is a long way off with the present state of the art. Scientists have been playing with all manner of exotic materials, the latest being compounds of certain metals with 'Bucky-balls' (Buckminsterfullerene - a newly discovered form of carbon with a football-shaped molecule that contains sixty atoms). There have been experiments with superconducting power cables using conventional technology, but the cryogenics required to cool them to liquid helium temperatures (under $4^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$, or $-270^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) are prohibitively expensive. So it looks as if we will have to put up with our high-voltage, overhead transmission system for the foreseeable future.

## HV Sites

High-voltage sites are a mass of insulators, thick copper conductors and some sinister-looking pipes and tanks. Routine connection and disconnection of various parts of the transmission system is done by using powerful hydraulic or pneumatic actuators to open overhead isolator sections physically. Rapid disconnection under fault conditions is undertaken by circuit breakers.
Breaking hundreds of thousands of volts at thousands of amperes results in the grandaddy of arcs that need to be quenched within milliseconds, otherwise the contacts will be destroyed. At Grid voltages ( 400 kV or 275 kV ) quenching is usually done by air-blast or with siliconfluoride gas. At 132 kV and below, oil-quenched breakers are used - the contacts are immersed in insulating oil. When a large, high-voltage arc is oil-quenched, gaseous oil-breakdown products form at the speed and intensity of an explosion. So oil-breaker tanks need to be built like the proverbial brick privy. When a heavy fault current has been disconnected, the oil may need decontamination or even renewal.

## HV Transformers

High-voltage transformers are also oil-filled: the oil serves as an insulator and coolant. It's not your average 20/50 engine oil either. Transformer oil is very highly refined and needs to be thoroughly dry. Any moisture in the oil - one part in 10,000 is enough - can lead to insulation breakdown, with a real risk of the transformer exploding. I've never seen this happen, but those who have tell me that a large, high-voltage transformer going ballistic is a spectacular sight that's best viewed from a considerable distance!
The largest transformers have cooling systems in which the oil is circulated to and from the transformer tank through large radiator arrays. These are forcecooled by thermostatically-controlled fans. Should the transformer overheat because of unusual conditions, for example heavy loading during exceptionally hot weather, it can be automatically disconnected.
Really serious faults, such as internal flashover, usually result in rapid expulsion of the oil from the transformer tank up to the conservator, the reservoir tank that's always visible above a large transformer. Special flow switches in the conservator pipe trigger immediate disconnection in the event of any rapid backflow of oil. These switches are critically adjusted to ignore the small flow in and out of the conservator caused by temperature changes - after all, that is what it's there for.
Small transformers don't usually have all this paraphernalia. Their fault protection is provided by fuse and/or circuit breaker. The oil circulates by natural con-
 tors and the high-voltage capacitors and transformers in old CRT EHT generating circuits were often filled with the stuff. Be very suspicious should any leakage have become sticky.
PCBs are highly dangerous materials. They are known as carcinogens, and are thought to be teratogenic - capable of causing birth defects by damaging both sperm and female reproductive cells. They can be absorbed through the skin, and skin contact with them can lead to chloracne, a particularly nasty, disfiguring and so far incurable skin disease. Don't try sniffing any suspect fluid, and wear rubber gloves. Never chuck anything suspected of containing PCBs in the bin - it's illegal, because of the serious risk to public health. Stick it in a strong poly bag and contact your local council's environmental health department for advice.
As far as I know, most countries have now banned the use of polychlorinated biphenyls. You may wonder why they ever came to be used in the first place. Basically, because the stuff is more resistant to breakdown under the extreme heat of an arc than ordinary mineral oil, and the breakdown products that do form are generally nonflammable and non-explosive. This heat stability also led to the use of PCBs in some hydraulic fluids. Electrolytic capacitors don't, incidentally, contain PCBs.

## Local Distribution

Back to the basic story then. The local electricity company takes its supply from the Grid at 132 kV (and pays at the check-out!), then drops the voltage to 33 kV for feeding into its primary distribution system - see Fig. 1. Major users are supplied at 33 kV , as are the various sections of the 25 kV InterCity rail network. Large industrial estates are often fed from a 33 kV substation. These substations supply the 11 kV secondary transmission system, which in urban areas is mostly underground.
The final step is down to the domestic 230 V singlephase and the 415 V three-phase supplies for commercial premises. The usual allocation is one substation/ transformer for every 300 dwellings.
As it's not feasible to run 11 kV via underground cables to outlying villages and remote farms, the 11 kV supply is carried to them by the wooden poles that are a familiar sight in the country. Each village is usually supplied

A three-phase pole transformer for rural distribufion.
by a pole transformer the Americans call them "pole pigs" - as are individual farms and isolated houses.

## The Phases

Most pylons carry six sets of cables. Some carry three. There's no neutral as such - the wire strung between the very tops of the pylons acts as a common earth conductor and lightning catcher. It's also used as a catenary to support the fibre-optic cables that provide Gridco's new telecoms network.
AC power is generated in three phases, i.e. the generator provides three outputs with a phase difference of $120^{\circ}$ between each of them, a system first proposed and developed by Nikola Tesla. Each group of three distribution wires comprises a single circuit, with this phase difference of exactly $120^{\circ}$ between them. Why? For a given loading, a three-phase generator is smaller and more efficient than would be the equivalent singlephase machine.
Even the humble vehicle alternator is a three-phase unit. The same goes for electric motors: a 1HP threephase induction motor is less than half the size of its sin-gle-phase equivalent - and once you get above 5 HP or so, a single-phase motor is out of the question. Threephase circuits also have the very useful ability to supply two different voltages (230/425V) from the same set of wires.

## Typical Urban Distribution System

A typical urban distribution system is depicted in Fig. 2. The incoming 33 kV or 11 kV supply is fed to the deltawound primary of a step-down transformer that's typically rated at 1.5 MVA . The secondary winding is star-
connected, with the star centre the common neutral connection that's earthed at the substation. The high-voltage side of the system has no neutral connection as such, but is earth-referenced elsewhere using an earthing transformer. By the way, when dealing with matters electrical you may come across the terms wye and mesh. Wye means star and mesh delta. In Britain the three phases are colour coded red, yellow and blue, with the sequence $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{B}$ indicating clockwise phase rotation. Black is neutral.
Domestic consumers are usually provided with a sin-gle-phase supply which, between any phase and neutral, delivers 230 V . To even out the load as far as possible, adjacent houses are connected to a different phase.
A single-phase 415 V supply is available across any two phases, but anyone needing 415 V will be supplied via the full three-wire circuit. It's not just heavy industry that uses a three-phase supply. Motor-driven equipment that needs more than 5HP will almost certainly have a three-phase induction motor. Examples are garage air compressors, laundry plant, farm machinery, bakeries and the restaurant, hotel and canteen kitchens that are full of heavy catering equipment.

## To Follow

Between the power station and your mains socket there is an awful lot of wire and gubbins. Mostly outdoors and exposed. So there is plenty of opportunity for gremlins to wreak havoc with today's often over-engineered equipment, which is stuffed to the gills with vulnerable silicon. In a following article I'll be taking a look at the things that can go bang in the night.


Fig. 2: A typical urban distribution system.

# Books to buy domestic security systems Build or improve your own intruder alarm system 

House break-ins have increased threefold in the UK over the last 20 years. Few have not been touched by the affects, even if only though the experience of family and friends who have suffered a burglary. There is a way to reduce significantly the chances of being targeted by thieves: fit an alarm. But
 isn't that expensive and complicated? Not if you build your own system. This book shows you how, with common sense and basic DIY skills, you can protect your home. Every circuit is clearly described and illustrated, and contains components that are easy to source. Advice and guidance are based on the real experience of the author who is an alarm installer, and the designs themselves have been rigorously put to use on some of the most crime-ridden streets in the world.
To illustrate the principles, Tony Brown uses two examples of houses, one a typical semi-detached home and one an average
three-bedroomed detached bungalow (for which designs would also suit an apartment). Working systems are shown in operation. Designs include all elements, including sensors, detectors, alarms, controls, lights, video and door entry systems.
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# Intruder Alarms Specification, installation and mainfenance. Gerard Honey 

## Return to Jackie Lowe, Room L333, Quadrant House, The Quadront, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS

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Top photograph: Position of the troublesome filament supply electrolytic coupling capacitor C2, viewed from the back of the fluorescent display PCB, in the Pace
Models
MSS500/1000.

## Dabblers

In every town there's a dabbler. Ours is no exception. A dabbler is someone who likes to 'fix' things but hasn't a clue. All the dabblers I know have a car registration number after their names, like "G0ZZZ".

Geoff up Castle Street had to pass an exam to get his registration number. Apparently he's now qualified: not only to practice morse code, but to repair anything remotely associated with electricity!

He told a neighbour and unfortunately she believed him, which is why Mrs Smith's Pace PRD800 was sitting on my bench looking very sad. Luckily the damage was not too severe. Initially it seemed that the tuner might be dead, because there was no sound and no picture. There was no LNB voltage either however, and it soon became obvious that none of the video circuitry was working because the 12 V supply was missing. Usually the cause of this is broken tracks at the input to REG1, but in this case the regulator's input was less than 5 V . I would normally assume that one of the silver 'via holes' had gone high-resistance, as sometimes happens, but the knowledge that someone had dabbled made me look more closely.

In fact the cause of the problem was D14. Normally this is a BYW98 or an EPG30. In this case it was neither and had failed because 'somebody' had fitted a completely wrong type. I'll never
know what the original fault had been. The power supply had had a home-made junkbox 'kit' fitted. It worked, but it wasn't safe. So I had to replace every component using the correct type.

As with most cowboy repairs, the BUT11A chopper transistor was the underrated plastic version and was mounted on 'stilts'. Why do people think it will run cooler if they mount it like this? The correct method is to push the transistor down until the shoulders of its pins touch the PCB, then bend the pins beneath the board to form a mechanical joint before soldering. If the transistor is not fixed mechanically in this way knocks and vibration can break the copper tracks.

## Parcel Farce

Now and again I receive units for repair by post. They usually arrive intact but quite often don't. People do not seem to realise that a precious receiver might travel beneath a hundred mail sacks, imposing a ton of weight on it. I always recommend packing a receiver in a box within a box.

The other day I received a package that contained a Pace SS9000 receiver in its original display box but with no other outer packing. It had stickers on it to say that it had been "resealed by" a well-known parcel carrier.

I repaired the cracked PCB and replaced the faulty tuner then found the customer's letter and cheque, which was dated 1996.
"Silly sod" I thought to myself. So I phoned the office number on the letter.
"Sorry, Mr Smith left the company eighteen months ago" said a puzzled voice.

I was puzzled too. The date on the letter was the same as that on the check. I can understand damage that occurs in transit, but surely the parcel had not been on its way here for nearly two years? I looked at the date mark on the stamps. It had!

Another dealer told me of a similar problem. A receiver he'd returned to a customer in France had gone missing. So he filled in a claims form. Two months later the parcel company contacted him to say that the package had been found and would be returned to him.
"But I don't want it returned! My customer in France is still waiting for it."
"Sorry, sir. Company policy. Lost and found parcels must be returned to sender. Oh, and there'll be an $£ 18$ charge for return carriage."

## Pace MSS1000 Pro-Logic Board

Power supply failure naturally occurs from time to time with the Pace MSS 1000 . Sometimes however I've had a power supply that appears to be dead but produces a faint ticking noise. In each case disconnecting the Dolby Pro-Logic Sound board has brought the unit back to life, and the cause of the trouble has been traced to one of
the 4280 power amplifier chips on this board.

Very occasionally replacement of the 4280 ICs has not provided a complete cure and other, surfacemounted devices have had to be replaced as well - D1 (4.7V zener diode), Q3, Q4 (both type BC848B) and Q6 (BC856B). It's also worth checking the FES8FT high-current diode D54, which is just in front of the main power supply transformer: it can go short-circuit to produce the same symptoms. In addition, as mentioned previously, I usually replace all the electrolytics as supplied in the SatCure RELKIT 10for details phone 01270753311 or check at SatCure's web site, see following section (CTU900).

If the power supply remains dead after disconnecting the sound board you'll need SATKIT 10. But don't assume that the power supply is dead just because the front panel fails to light up. There could be several different causes of this. Always check the voltages on the secondary side of the power supply.

## CTU900

This D2MAC decoder seems to be "flavour of the month". The prob-
lems stem from the fact that it's not a true D2MAC decoder: it's a cable box which produces grainy and/or flickering pictures when used with some receivers and TV sets. It also needs a modification to work with some smart cards.
I've had numerous letters and email enquiries about the CTU900. Most of the time I direct people to the free information at SatCure's web site
http://www.netcentral.co.uk/satcure/
or, if they want an upgrade done professionally, to Satfix in Swansea (01792 781673 ).

## Pace MSS1000 etc Display

Early versions of the Pace MSS500/1000, also a few MSS300 receivers, used a $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor ( C 2 ) to couple the 22 kHz filament supply to the vacuum fluorescent display. After a few years this capacitor can fail, going opencircuit: the display becomes dim and eventually winks out completely.

Pace recommends that a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$,
50 V multilayer ceramic capacitor is used as the replacedment - this


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, Sulton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two firstclass stamps.
type is better able to cope with the current. The MSS300 is easy to fix, but the expensive front panel in an MSS500/1000 is easily damaged the instructions in the service manual must be followed to the letter.

Over the months I've learnt to recognise the position of C 2 . Nowadays I simply solder the new capacitor on the back of the board, leaving the $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor in place. Done this way it's a two-minute job, as the accompanying photo (opposite page) shows.

"It won't come on - just bonks" said the voice on the phone. Pam's eyebrows shot up. In her ten years as receptionist and general factotum at Test Case Repairs Ltd. she had heard of many things, but not a bonking TV set. "Bonks and goes back to sleep" insisted the voice. So that's what Pam wrote on the job card. Doc Colin was duly despatched, with a smirk on his face and the Mitsubishi service manual file on the van seat beside him - the set was a Mitsubishi Model CT25A5STX (Euro 14SF chassis).

On arrival Doc switched the set on. Sure enough it went bonk-bonk-bonk, then shut down completely. Some sort of overload problem no doubt. But Colin could feel, on the back of his hand, the effect of EHT voltage in the picture tube. He also heard, from the speakers, a series of plonks (as opposed to bonks!). He put the service manual back in its file, flexed his muscles and, with the help of Mark - manager of the shop, which wasn't far away - got the set into the van and away to the workshop. He labelled it "rental, Smith, bonking", and Pam came to look at it out of curiosity. Finally it reached the service bay, where it was examined by TechnoCrat.

A protection circuit was clearly in operation. But why was a bit of a mystery. Some EHT voltage was certainly being generated during the half dozen or so power supply pump cycles before the set would shut down, and an oscilloscope check at the HT supply's smoothing capacitor C953 showed that the voltage here was bouncing up and down, so there was no short-circuit across this line. In fact all the power supply's outputs were pulsing in time with the pump action, eliminating the possibility of shorts in the circuitry they sup-
ply. There may however have been a heavy load or leakage across one of them, so the most likely items were disconnected: the 30 V audio amplifier chip, the switched 12 V regulator IC951 and so on. None of these actions stopped the set's bonking!

Attention was next turned to the line output stage, where various secondary circuits, including the scan coils, were disconnected from the LOPT as a test. This again had no effect on the fault. The line output transformer itself could have been the culprit, with shorted turns or something - but could a faulty LOPT produce EHT energy? Maybe. Certainly there wasn't one in stock!

TC decided to check other things. The rectifier diodes on the secondary side of the chopper transformer showed no sign of reverse leakage when tested: neither did the chopper transistor or the line output transistor. Despite this both were replaced - because they were in stock! The new devices did no better than the originals however, as the set continued to bonk and plonk.

Could it be that all these tests and trial replacements were a bit pointless in view of the basic symptoms? Might it have been better to have studied the circuit diagram and thought about the operation of the power supply section and its protection arrangements? In a word, yes! This Mitsubishi set required no major repair: in fact a couple of inexpensive components put it to rights. What were they, where were they, and what had happened to them? Was there in fact an excess-current situation at all? The solution will be found on page 595 - but don't go there until you've given some thougth to the problem!

> This is no ordinary meter: it has been designed to check the ESR of electrolytic capacitors in circuit - a basic test of the goodness of these notorious components. It can also do other things, as Martin Pickering explains

# The ICHE Capacitor 

Aweek or two ago one of my trade customers phoned me for help with a BT SVS250 satellite receiver. "I replaced all the parts included in RELKIT 17" he said, "but it still doesn't give any onscreen decoder messages."
I suggested that he used his wife's hairdryer on the main PCB, since the electrolytic capacitors in the video section are notorious as a cause of this symptom, also streaky pictures.
An hour later he phoned back: "Your hairdryer idea didn't get me anywhere" he said, "waste of time. But I found the fault right away when I used my Capacitor Wizard."
"Huh?"
"It was C232, and I found it with my Wizard."
"Ummm, sorry. What's this wizard thing?"
"It's advertised in Television. Bought one. Wonderful You should buy one."
Now I confess that although I write the occasional piece for the mag I don't often read the adverts. So this recommendation came as something of a surprise. Then there's the fact that your reviewer doesn't usually buy things. I mean, it wouldn't be right somehow to actual ly pay for something to review, would it?!
Anyway I sent an e-mail to ICHE and ordered one. It arrived next day, and I posted my cheque by return.

## First Impressions

My first impressions were that the meter was 'chunky' and maybe on the expensive side. It's housed in what what is obviously a proprietary moulded black box, with brown feet glued to the underside. The meter movement seemed to have been fitted as an afterthought: it stands a centimetre proud of the box. The unit is large in comparison with a modern multimeter. This was not going to fit in my pocket.
But first impressions can be misleading. This is an

instrument that has been designed for a specific purpose, and part of that purpose is to sit on a workbench without wandering about with every draught from the window. The chunky box makes sure of that, and the brown feet are functionally perfect!
The face of the meter is colourful and easy to read. The unit's controls are simple: an on/off switch and two recessed preset adjusters that, so far, I've not had need to touch. The bright, yellow-painted cover might be chunky, but it's the sort of Morris 1000 type chunkiness you learn to love. And the probes - I just love to hold those probes!

## Not a Capacitance Meter

"But," I hear you say, "I already have a capacitance meter."
Well this isn't a capacitance meter. What it measures is the effective series resistance (ESR) of electrolytic capacitors, and it does so with the capacitor in circuit.
You will, of course, remember Ray Porter's excellent articles on the subject of ESR back in the January and April 1993 issues of Television. To recap, with an electrolytic capacitor the ESR is a much better guide to the capacitor's state of health than its actual value. In a chopper power supply, to take one application, the electrolytics take a continual hammering from fast rise-time, high-current pulses. These can degrade a capacitor in such a way that it is no longer able to smooth the pulses. Its capacitance value might still be all right, but its effective series resistance may be far too high. This is what the Capacitor Wizard measures.

## In Use

How, I wonder, could I have managed without this instrument for so long? For years I've treated electrolytic capacitors with suspicion. I have replaced without testing them any that were discoloured or ooz-
ing, and have continually been surprised when the culprit turned out to be other than the one(s) I suspected. Then been even more surprised to find out that its capacitance value was almost correct.
Now, with the Wizard, I simply ensure that the big electrolytics are discharged, then prod each one with those wonderfully long-pointed probes. If the Wizard bleeps, the capacitor is OK: no need even to look at the meter. If it doesn't bleep, I look at the meter and make a judgement. If the meter's needle comes to rest in the 'compare' region, I do the test again with a new capacitor of the same value in order to provide a comparison. If the needle comes to rest in the 'bad' region, the capacitor goes in the bin and a replacement is fitted.
This works fine with electrolytics of value down to $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. With practice, you can make a considered judgement down to $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Above $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, the meter always bleeps unless the capacitor is bad.

## How it Works

The Capacitor Wizard generates a 100 kHz sinewave test signal of only 5 mV RMS. This is insufficient to switch on any semiconductor device present, so the meter is not affected by other components in the circuit. As it measures reactance, it will happily ignore even a $100 \Omega$ resistor across the capacitor being tested. In fact the only times when it's fooled are when the capacitor under test is short-circuit - check with an ordinary meter if in doubt - or there's a good capacitor in parallel with a bad one. You soon get to spot these.

## User Instructions

The Capacitor Wizard was designed by an American engineer who actually uses it himself. It shows! The instruction booklet is clear and concise, and even includes tables to enable you to check capacitors with values as low as $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and small-value inductors as well. There's also an explanation of how to check for leaky or short-circuit semiconductor devices. This meter is more versatile than you might think!

## Conclusion

The total price of the Capacitor Wizard, including carriage and VAT, is around $£ 169$ - but see this month's special offer (page 539).
"You thought long and hard before committing yourself of course" I hear you say. Well no, actually, I didn't! Once I realised what the Wizard would do and how much time and money it was going to save me, I ordered one straight away.
Like an Apple G3 PowerMac, it does the job faster and more efficiently than anything else available. And, like the G3 PowerMac, I simply had to have one.
You can obtain the Capacitor Wizard from ICHE, PO Box 142, Nottingham NG9 3RX. The phone number is 01159320152 , fax 01159444004 , or e-mail

## tony@iche.com

or consult the ICHE web site at
http://www.iche.com


## What a Life!

## Recollections on how we were. Customers, their problems - and their videos and TVs. Donald Bullock's world

t was a lovely Spanish day. We'd been up in the mountains for a great big meal with wine, and had lashed out over four quid each on it. Now I was lolling in the sun by the pool with a very large whiskey. Greeneyes was in the pool. It was nice to be away from TV sets and people who say silly things. I closed my eyes and slumbered.

## Recollections

What was it that fat woman said to me the other day?

Ah, yes. "It can't be the tube 'cos our Vera was eight when Grandad died . . ."

And that chap who kept turning up his nose. "It's either the valve or the condenser . . ."

Silly old fools.
How nice life was when there was only the wireless, and they never let prats near the microphones . . . Those accumulators that used to light up the valves . . . The man would get a newlycharged one every week . . . Pity accumulators never lasted the week . . . Wonder why the newer fellows don't know about the Skin Effect and Litz wire?
"This is Henry Hall speaking . . ."
"The day war broke out . .."
"Mah missus isn't a woman, she's a place . . ."
"I wouldn't say she drinks, but she came home sober last night and the dog bit her . .."
"'Hey, is that the time? They've been open two minutes . . What will Charlie Evans think?"

Hmmm. Those service calls.
"It's a heavy set, isn't it, Mr Bullock? Hold on now . . . Don't put it on the table in the corner. Perhaps over there
"Stop annoying Mr Bullock, Bonzo. Why are you jumping about like that, Bonzo?"

Nice whiskey this. I'll have another.

That chattering Mrs Blabber I ran from her house one day late for my next call and jumped into the ancient Jag Mk 10. What, no steering wheel? Nothing on the dashboard? Oh God, I'm in the back seat . . . Did they see me? What'll they think? Better crouch about, pretend to be looking for something . .

In the paper... Buckingham Palace ceiling falls in as Queen honours Weights and Measures big-wig. Should bloody well think so ...

Oh, it's gone cold. Sun's gone in. Oh, my head.

## Mrs Swarf's Video

Mrs Swarf plodded in as I was drinking a cup of Paul's Bisto tea. "My old video's gone again, Mr Bolter" she sighed. "It's the one my husband gave me out of the goodness of his heart. He's a gentleman Mr Bolter. And he'll be back, you know."
"Er . . . Right" I said. "I'll get the recorder in for you Mrs Swarf."

She had not worn well, and didn't seem to bother about her appearance. Her husband had left her for someone else, but still paid the odd bill. All very unfortunate.

Steven pulled the machine over - it was a Toshiba V204B.
"If it ticks at plug-in it'll be the capstan motor" I said.
"Or the $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic CP007" he said.

He was right of course. It was CP007 in the chopper drive circuit:
its value had fallen to about $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
As we boxed the machine up Mrs Swarf smiled wanly and searched about in her big coat for her purse.
"Can't give you any of my ten pence pieces" she said. "I keep them to phone my husband."

We waved her purse away, and Steven took the VCR out to her old car.

## John Berryman and the Sony TV

As she went John Berryman drove up in his van - the one with the painted windows. John's the local undertaker, though he looks like a big, ruddy farmer.
"How you keeping, Don?" he bawled. "OK? No aches or pains?"
"I'm perfectly OK" I said, "but thanks nevertheless for your professional interest. What have you got in the van?"
"A nice old fellow and my neighbour's Sony TV. Which shall I bring in ?"
"Better make it the Sony" I said.

It was a KV2090UB. When we switched the set on it was all right for five minutes. After that the picture became grainy, then disappeared as the set began to squeal.
"That'll be the 2SD1398 line output transistor" Steven said. "When they get a bit long in the tooth they tend to become leaky under load."
"I can vouch for that" said Berryman.
"But why does the picture go grainy?" I asked.
"Dunno" Steven replied. But a new DU508D cured the trouble.
"Want us to fix the old fellow, John?" I asked.

## A Matsui TV

Then a Matsui 1436XA 14in. portable was brought in by a an odd cove who laughed loudly.
"Dead" he declared. "Oddie's the name. It banged like the blazes. Made the missus jump out of her skin." He continued to laugh.
"Call us tomorrow" I said.
When we opened the set we found that the 4AT fuse was a fragile tube of soot. So we checked the STK7348 chopper chip which was full of shorts. R651 ( $27 \Omega, 3 \mathrm{~W}$ ) and R653 (1.5 $\Omega$, $3 \mathrm{~W})$ were both open-circuit, and C655 ( $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) was short-circuit. After replacing these items we switched the set on with some confidence. It came on in standby and wouldn't do anything else. The $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistor R652 was open-circuit.

When Oddie came back he had his wife with him. She seemed to be back in her skin. His face was full of mirth, and when we gave him the bill he laughed still more. He took the set out to the car while his wife paid the bill.
"Seems to be a very happy man" I commented.
"He's miserable as hell, dear" she said. "It's a faulty nerve makes him laugh like that. For heaven's sake don't rile him!"

Oddie called from the car. "Hurry up" he bawled, "I'm getting fed up!"

## Daewoo Portables

Greeneyes was in the shop when Mr Flighty bounced in. He fancies her, and she thinks he's quite a nice man. I can't stand him.
"Hello dear" he beamed, "you're looking very well!" Then he looked at me. "Pensioner now, I s'pose" he said.

He was carrying a modern Daewoo 14in. colour portable, Model T140 (CP330 chassis). I reached for a card and wrote down his name. "Trouble?" I asked.
"Oh no" he said, "none at all. I'm fine."

I pointed to the set.
"Oh, that. Dead."
Steven opened it up. This one also had a 4A mains fuse that had blown. The cause was obvious: the small disc posistor in the degaussing circuit, type 180A, had gone up in smoke. When he'd fitted a more substantial replacement and a new fuse all was well.
Then Mr and Mrs Trew parked their shiny new car outside and shuffled in with an identical

Daewoo colour portable.
"Sorry we've had to come here with this, Mr Buster" he said. "Costs money having sets mended, don't it?"
"Such is life" I smiled, wishing they'd gone to Snoddys.
"We're only pensioners" added Mrs Trew, "do you do cheap repairs for pensioners?"
"We've not been too well lately either" said her husband.
"Sometimes my thumb aches cruel, and my wife had toothache twice in April." He looked at the set. "Dead" he said, "I wish it was on hire purchase - we wouldn't go on having it."

I waved them off and pulled the set on to the bench. It was dead all right - and ticking. I checked the voltage across the mains bridge rectifier's $120 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ reservoir capacitor C807 and found that it was low at 180 V . So I took it out, discharged it and checked its value with a capacitance meter: $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ! The set worked when a replacement had been fitted.

But we noticed that both sets had thin, poor sound, with little bass. The speakers are very small.

When the Trews came back we handed them the set and the bill.
"Ten pounds?!" he exclaimed, looking at his wife.

She bit her lip. "Will you take eight?" she asked.

He eventually took out his wallet and paid us. It was thick with loot.

## Norman's Sony TV

Short, wide and casual Norman Glutton drew up with a Sony KV27VX1PH in his van. It took two of us to get it into the workshop. He pushed his finger out and drew a line across the air.
"Picture's like that" he said. Then he looked across at the food shop opposite. "Won't be long" he said.

As he waddled out we got his set on to the bench. It's fitted with a chassis we'd not seen before, but we soon found the field output chip and established that its supply, which is derived from pin 12 of the line output stage, was missing. We replaced the $0.47 \Omega$ safety resistor here, R854, then examined the line output transformer for dryjoints. There were several, so we resoldered them all. When we switched on an excellent picture came up.

Meanwhile Norman had returned. He stood there carving at a huge pork pie with his pocket

"Don't put it on the table in the corner . . ."
knife, eating slice after slice.
"Good bit of pie" he said, "I likes pies."

## Victor's VCR

Victor Smallpiece is a thin-faced, timid chap who hailes from the land of the leeks. He brought in a newish GoldStar GSEQ121 VCR and piped at us in his very high voice.
"This 'un is dead, can't it? Not very old either, does it?"
"Is it under guarantee anywhere?" I asked.
"No, we won it at a fête a year ago" he piped.

The VCR has a separate power board and, unusually, the output voltages are printed on it. Checks revealed that the 6 V supply was low at 3.5 V . We found that the KIA7806P 6V regulator IC101 was the cause of the trouble. A replacement restored the machine to life.

As seems to be the case with most centre-deck machines, this one is not too well made. The power supply runs hot, and had scorched the board black within the year, drying out the electrolytic capacitors. To prevent the job bouncing we replaced the lot.


Reports from
Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Maurice Kerry
Graham Colebourn
Glyn Dickinson
John Trimmer
Brian Storm
C.J. Guy

Chris Watton
Michael Dranfield and Chris Avis

## Philips G90AE Chassis

The BUT11AF chopper transistor was short-circuit. After fitting a power supply kit (part no. 4822310 20496) I found that the 95 V line was at 12 V . This is its voltage in the standby mode, but the LED didn't say that it was in standby.

Cold checks on the secondary side of the power supply revealed that R3668 ( $150 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. This would result in the HT line being high, and was probably why the BUT11AF transistor had failed. Further checks showed that the overvoltage protection diodes D6655/7/8/9 were all short-circuit. After replacing these everything was OK. But I usually give these sets nine hours in standby and nine in the picture mode before return to the customer. P.B.

## Toshiba 258T7B

If the line output transistor appears to be short-circuit, check the tuning capacitor C464 ( $2,700 \mathrm{pF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ ) first. It tends to crack and go short-circuit. The part no. is 24092037 . P.B.

## Grundig G1000 Chassis

For reduced width with a folded over picture, check that the line frequency is correct at $15,625 \mathrm{~Hz}$. If the line oscillator is running at almost twice this speed, the microcontroller chip IC500 (part no. $75990-200-63$ ) is probably faulty. You will be supplied with an updat-

## TV Fault Finding

ed type and a modification sheet that tells you to replace one capacitor and one resistor. To make these changes you will require a 1.5 nF , 63 V or 100 V capacitor and a $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ surface-mounted resistor. P.B.

## Philips 2A Chassis

Flyback lines in one colour visible on dark scenes are caused by an open-circuit resistor on the tube base PCB. Check R3447 for red, R3427 for green or R3407 for blue lines. They are all $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors. P.B.

## JVC AV21SXLEK

A high-pitched buzz could at times be heard from this set. The culprit turned out to be the line linearity coil L521. I've also known the line output transformer cause this problem. M.K.

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

 Failure of the TDA8175 field output chip IC561 was the cause of partial or complete field collapse. I replaced IC561 and fitted an MA2100 diode in place of link B51, with its cathode towards D562 and R566. Kit part no. TZ55EK001. M.K.
## Sony KVM1410U (BE2A Chassis)

There was very intermittent tuning drift - changing channels would often restore the picture and sound. After a long search the cause of the problem was traced to the VIF coil L501. A replacement cured the fault. M.K.

## Samsung CI5070AN (US60A Chassis)

There was intermittent loss ofaudio and a blank raster. We've had similar faults, sometimes very intermittent. The cause always turns out to be one or other of the 1 N 4003 diodes D801/2, which diodes sup-
ply the 12 V regulators IC801 and IC802 and go high-resistance.

When the 1N4003 diode D503 develops leakage you get no or a very dark picture. Check the output from IC802: it will probably be low.

Our policy is to replace all three diodes when one of these sets suffers from intermittent faults. M.K.

## Bush/Alba 2857NTX/A

This set came on with a blank screen and the front panel keys inoperative. A check on the 5 V supply showed that it was correct at switch-on but dropped to 3.4 V when the set was brought out of standby. The cure was to replace IC103. M.K.

## JVC C14ETI

This portable suffered from lack of height, which varied at random sometimes declining to field collapse. The $0.68 \Omega$ fusible resistor R431 in the field scan supply line was to blame: its resistance varied wildly when the leads were stressed. There was no other fault in the field scan circuit, which drew 140 mA from the restored 24 V supply.

A week later the set came back with the complaint that it had "failed again". And so it had: there was nothing on the screen and no sound, just the pilot light glowing. This time R434 in the 14 V supply had failed. G.C.

## Sony KVM1421/ KVM1621 (BE2A Chassis)

There was no picture or sound with these two teletext sets. The screens were blank except for the channel number etc. displays, so at least the power supplies and timebases were working. The only fault I could find on the main board was absence of the sync signal. With a teletext set this comes from the text board (V), so I checked here.

The 12 V supply at pin 16 of IC02 was very low because R04, a $470 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ chip resistor, was open-circuit. This was odd, because the resistor has to dissipate only 10 mW - unless the 13 V zener diode it feeds goes short-circuit, which it hadn't. New resistors in both sets restored normal operation and didn't get hot. Perhaps the wrong value had been fitted originally. G.C.

## Tatung 190 Chassis

The picture and sound both showed signs of going out of tune and pulsated for two seconds after a channel change. This happened on all channels. The fault was cured by adjusting the vision detector coil L102, which is labelled "tank" on the PCB. G.C.

## Hitachi G6P Chassis

One of these sets had a very unusual picture fault. At switch-on the picture would be normal for a minute or two. It would then shrink away from the right-hand side of the screen, leaving a black area with a waving, irregular border. As the symptoms became worse the picture would narrow, loose all colour and shift to the left until the whole screen was blank.

Prime suspects were the line output transformer and the colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC501, but both proved to be blameless. The cause of the trouble was one of the line output stage tuning capacitors, C782. It's one of a series-connected pair: their junction supplies a feedback pulse to the line sync circuit in IC501.

Incidentally the tuning capacitors in the set concemed had much higher values than those shown in the circuit diagram: C782 was 2.2 nF , $2 \mathrm{kV}, \mathrm{C} 78515 \mathrm{nF}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ and C 781 $7.5 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \cdot 6 \mathrm{kV}$. G.C.

## Tatung D Chassis

There was a small but perfectly formed picture. After rebuilding the entire field output stage to no avail, and seriously thinking about telling the customer that it was a widescreen set, I decided to have a word with Tatung.
"Aha" said the nice man, "check R504 ( $3.3 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) and that the 33 V line isn't low." He was quite right. The 33 V line provides, via R504, a voltage source for the field ramp generator circuit. It was at less than 10 V . Replacing the TAA550 33V stabiliser IC001 and its feed resistors R015/6 (both $6 \cdot 8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) restored full height. Pity that the customer hadn't mentioned having to retune his set! G.D.

## Philips CP110 Chassis

After fitting the power supply service kit and replacing the main reservoir and the HT electrolytics I still had a dead set. I was about to delve into the power supply again when I remembered that I'd had this fault before. The nicad back-up battery voltage had fallen to 1.7 V . A replacement restored the sound and picture. It seems that a dubious pattern part was the problem: the battery had obviously only recently been changed. G.D.

## Sony KVX2152U

The fault symptoms ranged from shimmering on-screen graphics and changes in volume level to a blank raster with a strange high-pitched noise through the speakers. After a lot of searching - the faults were very intermittent - I found dry-joints at IC604 and D612. Unfortunately they can't be seen until the plastic chassis support has been removed. J.T.

## Hitachi C2846TN

If one of these sets appears to be dead, with only the standby light showing, check for dry-joints at IC952. J.T.

## Panasonic Alpha 4 Chassis

A blank screen greeted me when I switched this set on. The on-screen graphics were still displayed, which indicated that the RGB circuitry was OK, and further checks proved that audio and video outputs were available via the scart connector. Checks around the IF processor chip IC101 revealed that the 9 V supply at pin 41 was low. This supply comes via R170 ( $56 \Omega$ ) which had increased in value. Once this item had been replaced there was a perfect picture. B.S.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

 (Stereo)Although the sound from both speakers was very distorted there was nothing wrong with them or with the TA7227P dual power amplifier IC3 on the rear PCB. The cause of the fault was associated with the TA7630P stereo analogue sound control chip IC2.

Left and right sound signals are fed into this IC at pins 2 and 15, along with a 5.8 V bias that's obtained from pin 16 . As the $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ 16 V decoupling capacitor connected to pin 16 was short-circuit there was no bias. Despite this gross DC error, some sound still emerged.

In addition to replacing this capacitor I found it necessary to increase the audio gain by adding a
$100 \Omega$ resistor across R37 (left channel) and R38 (right channel). These resistors are near IC3. G.C.

## Goodmans 2170

This six-year old set suddenly became stone dead without any prior warning. The mains rectifier system was working all right, but there were no outputs from the power supply because R108 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was opencircuit. As usual we upgraded it to a larger IW type. G.C.

## Sony KVM1440U (BE4 Chassis)

This three-year old portable produced a dark screen with faint, unsynchronised hash instead of a picture. Its owner had discovered that the picture would appear if the aerial plug was pushed in very hard. So all we had to do was "to mend the aerial socket".

In fact in the no picture condition there was still a video output at pin 19 of the scart socket, so the receiver was still working. The chroma processing chip IC301 sits half-way up the PCB: off-air video enters at pin 40 . A blue wire added on the print side also took the signal at pin 40 to a front panel socket, J1401. The cause of the fault was the fact that pin 40 was soldered to the blue wire but not to the PCB pad - the good joint obscured the bad one. G.C.

## Salora M Chassis

This set was OK in standby, but at start-up there was a horrible, rasping, tripping noise. It took me some time to trace the cause of the trouble - DB521 (1N4148) was leaky. This diode is in the standby switching circuit. You will find it next to the connector that supplies heater current to the CRT base.

The set was a Finlandia Model C66GZ7. C.J.G.

## Boots Portable (Onwa Chassis)

This portable produced a small picture because the HT was low. The cause of the problem was R608 in the set-HT potential divider network - at the earthy end. It had risen in value from $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $4.35 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

The resistor has different reference numbers (including R403, R903 and R904) in other Onwa chassis. C.J.G.

## Hitachi NP83CQ Chassis

There was no teletext operation. I found that transistor Q142 (BC548) on the remote control panel was short-circuit emitter-to-base. It
buffers the clock feed to the text panel.

The set was a GEC Model C2287. C.J.G.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

This set produced a very dull picture - but only when connected to the mains supply directly. When the set was connected via our isolated supply the picture was fine. When the chassis was removed from the cabinet the cause of the fault became obvious: the connection to the CRT's Rimband had come adrift. Reconnection cured the fault. Any ideas on why the set worked correctly with an isolated supply? C.J.G.

## Salora M Chassis

With this set in standby there was a loud whistling noise. The cause of the fault was the TDA8172 field output chip ICB570 which was short-circuit between the $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ rails but not to chassis. C.J.G.

## Panasonic Z5 Chassis

This set was dead with no power supply activity though the 300 V supply was present across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor. The cause of the trouble was the STR51424 chopper chip which had an internal short between pins 2 and 4. C.J.G.

## Philips K40 Chassis

Note that the orientation of the TDA3576B sync chip IC7200 is marked incorrectly on the component side of the PCB. Guess how I found out! Fortunately the chip wasn't damaged. C.J.G.

## Finlux 3000 Series

If the problem with one of these sets is that the EW modulator diodes Dz7 and Dz8 are faulty, the scan coupling capacitor Cz 19 (value depends on tube type) should also be checked. It tends to overheat, and you may not notice a small amount of EW correction error when the set is working. Also check the BD241A EW modulator driver transistor Tk4 which may be leaky. C.W.

## Philips 2A Chassis

Two of these sets came in together with similar symptoms. They would both go off after a while. One would come back on by itself while the other one had to be switched off then on again to restart it. The first set had an intermittently open-circuit line driver transformer winding. The second set had
a crack in the line output transistor's insulation pad. C.W.

## Finlux $\mathbf{5 0 0 0}$ Series

This set worked perfectly when switched on using the mains switch. But if it was put into standby then asked to come back on by remote control it made an odd noise and remained in standby. The 7V supply rectifier Du4 (BYS27-45) was faulty. C.W.

## Grundig TVR5504

The complaint was "intermittently dead", though the VCR section continued to operate. The latter is a separate unit in this combi model. On test the TV section worked for hours: no amount of thrashing, heating or cooling instigated the fault. When it did eventually appear, no such efforts would restore normal operation. The cause was nevertheless a dry-joint in the line output stage.

On close inspection the LOPT's joints looked perfect. But when an iron was applied to the connection to the line output transistor's collector it splattered and solder wouldn't run on to the PCB copper, though it flowed on to the pin. Cleaning the PCB track and resoldering cured this awkward fault. C.W.

## Hitachi CAP162

This very old 16 in . set had a dark picture and the CRT seemed to be very sad. A few checks were made before we condemned the set to the skip. This revealed that the first anode supply was very low at only $160 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{C} 714(2,200 \mathrm{pF}, 1 \mathrm{kV})$ was open-circuit. A replacement produced very good results. C.W.

## Toshiba 2539DB (C2DB Chassis)

This Dolby Pro-Logic set came in with the complaint "no $16: 9$ switching". My first thought was that a huge chip at a huge price would be required. But no, Q305 (2SC1815GR) in the switching circuit was short-circuit base-to-emitter. It costs only a few pennies. C.W.

## Finlux 5000 Series

One of these sets was dead but made funny noises. The mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{Cu} 34(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 385 \mathrm{~V})$ was open-circuit. C.W.

## Amstrad CTV280N

This large set had a width problem: the picture was about two inches in at each side of the screen. The pincushion control worked but the
width control had no effect. R423 ( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which is connected to one end of the width control, was opencircuit. M.Dr.

## Mitsubishi CT29A4STX (Euro 12 Chassis)

When this set came on it produced a burst of EHT then tripped out. Checks showed that the HT rose to 200 V before the trip. The culprit was C906 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) in the chopper transistor's base drive circuit: its value had dropped to about $20 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. As it is mounted next to a hot heatsink, a replacement should be rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. M.Dr.

## Matsui 2899N

When standby was requested the LED channel display went off and the sound muted but the picture was still there. The culprit was relay RY101 on the power PCB. Its contacts were welded together. M.Dr.

## Amstrad CTV1410 (Onwa 8214 Chassis)

If there's reduced height, check the voltages at R302 ( $6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ ). There should be 112 V at one end and 9 V at the other. In this particular case the 9 V supply was low at 5.98 V because R302's value had risen to $9.35 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This resistor provides the supply for pin 21 of the TA8718N colour decoder/timebase generator chip. It usually goes open-circuit - the result is then a dead set. M.Dr.

## Mitsubishi CT21A3STX

## (Euro 12 Chassis)

This set had no teletext and the picture had shifted to one side horizontally. The cause of the problem was the EEPROM (IC702).
Purchase of a service manual turned out to be a better proposition however as it's about the same price as a ready-programmed EEPROM and describes in detail EEPROM reprogramming. This is usually all that's required. M.Dr.

## Goodmans 1430R (Onwa 8214 Chassis) <br> This set was dead though the power

 supply was OK and the standby light worked. A check at pin 21 of the TA8718N colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC301 showed that the 9 V supply was missing. R302 $(6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$; 5 W$)$ in the feed was open-circuit. M.Dr.
## Tatung 195 Chassis

This set worked after the usual control membrane replacement, but the picture was very plastic and lacked contrast. The grey-scale tracking,
the RGB drive voltages and the tube's first anode supply were all correct. When the $0.33 \Omega$ resistor R903 in the heater supply on the tube base panel was checked the reading was $8 \Omega$. Problem solved. When it was removed and inspected however the marked value was $8 \cdot 2 \Omega$ - and it was the original resistor!

Presumably the tube had been underrun from new, but it was non-the-worse for that: the correct-value heater ballast resistor produced an as-new picture. The set was actually a Boots Model CTV1411R. C.A.

## Mitsubishi CT25A4STX

## (Euro 12 Chassis)

Hum in standby and no degaussing were the reported symptoms, which had an unexpected common cause. In this chassis the 24 V supply powers the audio amplifier and, unusually, provides auto-degaussing via a relay. The supply's reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 960(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ had dried up. A replacement cured both symptoms.

We also replaced the chopper transistor's base coupling capacitor C906, using a $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V}$ type rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This reduces the likeli-
hood of high HT developing, with destruction of the line and/or field timebase. C.A.

## Philips GR1-AX Chassis

This set wouldn't come on - there was just buzz. The power supply was OK, but there was no feed to the transistors in the line driver stage ( $\operatorname{Tr} 7521$ and $\operatorname{Tr} 7523$ ) because coil L5524 was open-circuit. C.A.

## Ferguson TX99 Chassis

After replacing a faulty on/off switch we found that there was excessive width and the HT was only 100 V . The line scan coil plug PL/SK23 can be fitted either way round to PL/SK4 on the main PCB: at some previous time it had been reversed. When we fitted it correctly the width was dramatically reduced. It became normal when the HT had been reset to 115 V . C.A.

## Finlandia C59HZ6 and

 similar (Salora M Chassis) Here's something to add to Michael Dranfield's useful information (page 492, May 1997) on the apparent failure of some Granada sets to memorize on channel positions 1-4 only. This particularmodel requires a special remotecontrol button sequence to store on these positions - presumably to reduce call-outs from renters playing with the search/store buttons and loosing stored channels.

To store channels on positions 1-4, find the required signal then press A/RED, 0/AV, STEP and STORE in sequence. My thanks to an unknown but helpful Granada engineer on the end of a phone in Exeter for this valuable piece of inside information. C.A.

## Alba CTV10

This almost Nikkai Baby 10 type set had an intermittent, fluctuating picture that would sometimes disappear into a faint red raster with flyback lines. The source of a voltage variation consistent with the random fault was eventually traced to the collector of Q301, which is part of the on-screen display drive circuitry.

When this 2SC1815 transistor was removed, a tiny spot of board contamination was seen underneath. We cleaned the area and, as a precaution, fitted a replacement BC546 transistor. This cleared the fault permanently. C.A.

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## Is it worthwhile?

I have recently completed my annual assessment of income against outgoings. This is a depressing ritual I put myself through each year. It has nothing to do with tax returns and suchlike but is purely for my own benefit, to help me gauge how well or otherwise I'm doing. To be honest, it's usually a time of reflection and heart-searching as to whether to continue or seek other work.

It is easy, when you are selfemployed, to lose track of how your income and thus living standard compares with engineers on PAYE or in other trades that require equivalent skills. Mind you, it's hard to think of many trades as technical as ours where so many are selfemployed and work from home. So, after being brutally honest with myself and deducting all expenses, i.e. petrol, phone, paperwork, workshop upkeep etc. and not just the obvious ones such as parts against each job, I am left with the actual in-pocket profit earned from each job, and thus a weekly wage packet figure. That's the depressing bit!

I then use this information not only to compare real profit with previous years but also to enable me to see at a glance which products, i.e. TV sets, VCRs, monitors, Hi-Fis, camcorders etc., earn the most money. Not surprisingly, as in all previous years the first two topped the list as the most common repairs and the most profitable. At the bottom of the list came $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$, which is

Letters
profitable but for which there is a much reduced demand. The reason for this is probably that $£ 99$ midi systems most often require repair, and customers consider a quote over £25 including parts to be too high. Many engineers don't touch Hi-Fi jobs because the modern, ultra-compact designs mean that they can be a pain to work on and take ages to repair. However, on the odd occasion when a quote that takes this into account is accepted the job can make a useful contribution to income.

At various times during the year I try different approaches to boost my work load. I might ádvertise free estimates, home calls etc. for a couple of months, though I do begrudge doing anything for free. I may then try altering call out/estimate charges etc. for a set period, or offer a free collection/delivery service. You name it, during the year I try it. All this jiggery-pokery with work practices is carefully assessed and analysed.

One thing whichh stuck out like a sore thumb during this year's assessment was the fact that there was a marked drop in the conversion of phone enquiries into actual jobs no matter how much the call-out charge, estimate charge, minimum charge - call it what you will - was increased or lowered: only during the 'free this and that' period did the work load increase - but so did the number of time-wasters and therefore the losses. İt seems, on balance, that offering free services in an attempt to generate work wins me popularity but doesn't increase my earnings.

Lately I've noticed an increased demand for phone quotations, which I don't give. I long ago learnt that no matter how cheap your guess (sorry, I mean quote) you still won't get the job. They just continue to phone around. There's no doubt about it: despite politicians telling us that we live in such a rich country, the people living in it are as broke as ever.

My conclusion this year, as far as the repair trade is concerned, is that profits are continuing to fall year-on-year. At the current rate, by the year 2005 I'll be paying the customer to repair his equipment. Perhaps I'm fortunate in that, over twenty five years, I've built up a large customer base. Yes, I know, there's no such thing as a loyal customer: but at least I stand a chance of quoting for the job first.

When I attended a course on digital TV recently I noticed that the age group of the trade audience was thirty-fifty. It consisted almost entirely of small-shop traders and those working from home. The course was very informative, delving into the transmission systems etc. and, in block diagram form, receiver theory. All the time the lecturer was speaking I was waiting for some indication as to how the trade was going to cope with the servicing and repair problems, what with densely-packed miniaturised components mounted on two-three layers of circuit board! After a while it became obvious that others felt the same way. During a pause while the lecturer caught his breath, the audience pounced, firing question after question at him - all relating to fault diagnosis and repair problems.

He had a stock answer - "with great difficulty" - and explained that very expensive specialised test equipment, not yet in production, will be needed. He emphasised that we would have to "throw away" our present-day theory and practical methods, then went on enthusiastically about this exciting challenge. Needless to say, this didn't go down too well - the audience seemed even more disturbed! Some mumbled amongst themselves, others out loud, questioning what the course was for: they are in the repair business and, with limited manufacturers' back-up, falling income, more expensive test gear and a whole new ball game to learn, they won't be able to fix these things. We all departed somewhat depressed. I
guess it's a sign of the times.
I always seem to have my head buried in a technical book or Television: the study time required in our trade must, I'm sure, be comparable to the highest academic professions. Shame the rewards aren't.

I've often wondered why brown goods manufacturers seem to be hell bent on shooting themselves in the foot and ruining the service industry as well. No other industry spends millions on research and development to create products known to be wanted by everyone, then sells them as cheaply as possible, occasionally even giving them away! The industry knows that sophisticated, highquality products with an assured market could sell at premium prices. But no.

Please someone tell me if I'm wrong, that it's not the beginning of the end. But do explain why.
John Edwards, Welling, Kent.

## Preparing for Digital TV

I read with interest your leader, under the above heading, in the April issue. The second half criticised manufacturers of digital prod-
ucts for not providing relevant training for the trade. I would like to set out Pace Micro Technology's record in this respect.

Pace is well known in the industry for providing first-class, free-ofcharge technical training and technical support. We try to work closely with the trade to encourage excellence in the field. We have already manufactured over a million and a quarter digital satellite receivers that have been distributed in fifteen countries throughout the world, and have conducted countless training courses for those who provide servicing facilities. We are now offering the same expertise and level of support in the UK.

In fact our UK support started as far back as 1995, when we held a surccessful series of digital seminars at venues ranging from Aberdeen to Plymouth. These were designed to explain the basics of digital technology, and 6 ver 600 delegates attended.

This year we have intensified our digital awareness campaign. We recently distributed over 3,000 copies of the latest edition of our technical newsletter, Service

Matters, which was largely devoted to digital television and in which we pledged to support dealers as comprehensively as possible through the digital era.

Now that BSkyB digital satellite transmissions will shortly be available, we've decided that it is time to announce a series of 'Product Knowledge' courses. These will be held at Saltaire, West Yorkshire in late May/early June. They will be semi-technical, the main objectives being to explain the digital satellite transmission system, familiarise those attending with the operation of a digital satellite receiver, and explore servicing issues such as equipment requirements. Full details, including dates and how to apply for places, will be published at our Web site shortly - where, incidentally, a wealth of other service information can be found. Alternatively, details are available from our service department.

Finally, as always, the members of our technical support team - all well-versed in digital technology are at the end of a phone, fax or email line and can be relied on to provide specific and on-going sup-

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## Bill Fraser,

General Manager, Service, Pace Micro Technology plc., Saltaire, West Yorkshire.

## Fraud

I think I can beat Rex Webb's experience (Letters, March, page 367). Late last year I was called out to repair a 28 in . Toshiba TV set which was dead. During the course of our conversation the owner mentioned that it had been looked at by someone else who had told her it would need major repairs and had got her to sign a form that allowed him to carry out repairs up to $£ 200$. He then took the set to his workshop. Having ascertained that the customer's household insurance included accidental damage, the repairer suggested that he should keep the set and give her a report to say that there had been liquid spillage. He said that the insurance company would then supply her with a brand new set. Fortunately the customer by now didn't trust the engineer, and after threatening to go to the police managed to get her set back. This is where I became involved. The fault was simply a blown mains fuse because the degaussing posistor had gone short-circuit. A new fuse and posistor restored the set to working order.

A couple of weeks later I received a call from another customer whose Akai TV set (ITT chassis) was dead apart from a squealing noise that came from the power supply. The same repairer had called, told the customer that the tube had failed, and said that he would provide a report to enable the customer to make an insurance claim. The customer had the good sense to throw him out and sought a second opinion, from me. The fault was in the power supply to the audio output chip. Repair cost to the customer: $£ 68$.

This engineer has been deliberately trying to obtain TV sets by deception, and is enticing his customers to make, unwittingly, fraudu-

Fig. 1: Drive belt calculation.
lent claims on their insurance. Although I contacted my insurance broker to tell him about the scam, he told me that unless a claim was made nothing could be done. If the customer had made such a claim and was found out, he/she could be blacklisted by the insurance companies and could possibly face a criminal charge for fraud.
Michael Maurice,
Wembley, Middx.

## Americanisms

I have always enjoyed reading each month's leader. Sometimes I feel that it is tongue-in-cheek, sometimes I find it informative, sometimes it's just what I would have said, and sometimes it's absolute blather - but it's always interesting enough to read right through to the end. I wonder why it doesn't bring in more comments?

The May leader touched on a subject that has annoyed me for years - Americanisms. When I was young I was employed by a large American company to repair the then latest electromechanical equipment at very great cost to the customer. This cost was almost obscene, and often included a flight to and from the repair, car hire from the airport, meals, and an overnight stay at a good hotel. Some of the repairs simply consisted of replacing a fuse (thermal overload cutout device), bending a relay lever back into position (rebias electrical relay), or even banging a nail in (fit percus-sion-driven friction fastener). When I queried the terminology, I was told that the customer would far more happily pay for something that seemed to be complicated than something that sounded as if he could have done it himself.

There are hidden languages in the UK. For example "without resiling" is a term used only by solicitors. Roughly speaking, it translates as "we are going to charge you for a call-out to the Bahamas, a two-week soak test and expenses to replace your fuse".
John Hopkins,
Felixstowe, Suffolk.
Watch this space: more blather soon - Editor.

## Service Manuals

I share Shane Humphrey's disgust (letters, April) about the so-called service manuals now being sold. A TV serviceman needs more than the original handbook supplied with the set. The minimum requirements for a manual should be: circuit diagrams
for the prototype; a list of all subsequent modifications; a parts list; and a brief description of the model. I consider it fraudulent to sell as a service manual something that doesn't contain these features.

The finest TV manual I ever came across was that for the Rank A823 series chassis.
K.J. Treeby,

Plymouth, Devon.

## Drive Belts

Drive belts are often the cause of faults and require replacement. But selecting a replacement is usually a matter of guesswork if you don't have a spare parts manual that specifies the diameter.

I thought I would try a slightly more scientific approach. Assume (see Fig. 1) that there are two pulleys. Measure the radii R1 and R2 and the distance C between the two centres. The approximate overall length of the drive belt path is then given by

$$
\pi R 1+\pi R 2+(2 \times C)
$$

This assumes that the belt goes exactly half way round each pulley, which is near enough for practical purposes though it goes more than half way round the large one and less than half way round the smaller one.

Excluding any allowance to keep the belt in tension, this path length is the circumference of the drive belt needed as a replacement. To find its diameter, divide by $\pi$. Thus the formula becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {[\pi \mathrm{R} 1+\pi \mathrm{R} 2+(2 \times \mathrm{C})] / \pi} \\
& =\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2+(2 \mathrm{C} / \pi) \\
& =\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2+(\mathrm{C} / 1 \cdot 57)
\end{aligned}
$$

For example, if R1 is 20 mm , R2 is 10 mm and C is 45 mm , the calculation is

$$
20+10+28 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}=58 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}
$$

What I don't know, and perhaps someone more knowledgeable could tell us, is how much smaller the drive belt needs to be to provide a good grip on the pulleys without straining the bearings. If a 10 per cent reduction is appropriate, the new drive belt would be 52.7 mm or say 53 mm .

All this is very rough and ready. Can anyone explain the correct way to work out the diameter?
David Martin,
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
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FVHO407, FVHD140, FVHP1, FVHP10, ${ }^{2400}$ FVHD230, FVHP1100, 1200, 130, 1340 $1410,2000,200,210,300$,
FVHP310, 410, 420, 300, 1800p
FVHD250, 270, 370, FVHP 1500, FVHP250
FVHP 132, 1400, 1440, 320,
440,445
440, 445
FVHP470S, FVHP475HV
FVHP1250, FVHP430S
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { GOIDSTAR } & \text { 4800p } \\ & \text { 1950p }\end{array}$
8000 3HSSDB, GHV121, RQ2011, 2031, 2051,
GVH51, GVH $122, ~ V C P 4000, ~ V C P 4100,1$
VCP4200 GHV 12 1245, 1246, 1266, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, GHV1295, 1296, $1891,8210,8215,1221$,
$1240,1241,1247,1248,2145$ $1240,1241,1247,1248,2145$
VCP 400, VCP4130, $4300,4301,4305$,
$4306,4310,4311,4315,4316,43$ VCP4320, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4316, 1100p C211, GHV1392P, 1393P, 1900P, 1290,
1291PQ, 129310, 1295P, GSE 1295PQ, GSE 1296, 1297, 1891, 1910, GSEC205, 211, 2301, GSEG2301,
GSE12, 204, 20 22, P411P P GSEQ12, 204, 20, 22, P416P, P500P RG20, RG2001, RO2O.
RO204HP, RQ241, VCP100P, RQ204HP, RQ241, VCP 100 P,
GSEG 10
GHV4400, 4400 , GSE-Q404P Qus
 RC405P
GQEQ121, RQ2011, RQ2031,
RQ2051 $\frac{\text { RQ2051 }}{\text { GEC }}$
$4000 \mathrm{H}, 4001 \mathrm{H}, 4002 \mathrm{H}$ V4001H, $\mathrm{V} 4004, \mathrm{~V} 4100$
V 4005 H GRANAD
CSI, DS2 GRANAD
CSI, DS2
VHSAH1
VHSAH3

1950p 1200p
1200p 1200p
1500p
1600 p
1100 p

HSAN3
HSAY3
HSBH1, VHSCH1
HSBP1,
HSBY3
HSD52,
HSEH2, VHSDH2
HSEY VHSE 2
HSFS1, VHSFS2
HSFG2, VHSFG4, VHSF63, VHFGB3, VHSFG4, VHSF63, VHSTJ1,
VHSYJ2 VHSWJI VHSXJ3
GRUNDIG
VS4i0 $415,435,450,456,460,500,505$, $510,520,521,50,546 \quad 46,50,505$,
BARCELONA, MVS $5400,440,500,600$, SE5100, 6100, 6110,9100 TVR4500, 4510, 55 10, VS400, 440, 441,
S00, 505, $510,518,600,610$,
VS5180, VS5180, VS6190, 700, 900, 901,902 ,
9091, GV200, 201, 2092, SE MADRID, SE5140, VS540, 1400p MVS550, 620, VS550, 620, 630, 640, 790,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 930,940 \\
& \text { VS120 } \\
& \text { VS580, GV280 } \\
& \text { VS160, VS740 } \\
& \text { VS170 }
\end{aligned}
$$

VS170
MVS660, SE6160, VERONA, VS66
VS6690

## M 71

MVS710, 720, 910, SE7120, 9120, VS7 10 . $7 \mathrm{~S}, 72,8200,810,910,920$,
$\mathrm{V} 922,291, \mathrm{GV} 20,211,220,2292$

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& V X L 2, \\
& V X L 5 \\
& V X L 6 \\
& V X L 7 \\
& V X L 8
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221,728, \\
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\text { V } 3000 \\
\mathrm{~V} 4000,
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { VT3000 } \\
& \text { VT4000, V } \\
& \text { VT6000 }
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VT560, $680,6500,5700$, VT5500, 1100 p
VT $8030,8040,8100,8300,8500$
$V T 8700,9000,9300,9500$,
9900
vT8, $9,56,57,570,575,576,580,585$,
588
1000p
3200p
$V T$
$V T 13$
425
$V T$
63
$V$
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8 $425,426,428,430,431,435$
VT438, 535, 536, VTL30, 301, VTM 630,
635,636,
VT52, VT60, VT61E, VT62E, VT63, VT64,
VT VT640
VT168, VT 150, VT260, VT450, VT498 2200p
VT530
2050p T522, 925
V 660 E VT570, VT575, VT580, VT585, VT588,
VTF70 VT540, 545, 546, 548, VTD660, 665,
VTM598, $640,645,646$
VTM VM598, 640, 645, 646,
VTM730, 731, 735, 736, 740, 745, 746,
48, 753, 754, 830, 831, 835, 838, 840, VTM841, 845, $930,931,935$,
VTF770, $774,775,860,861$, VT85, VT86, VT88
VTF780, VTF785 VF780, VTF785
VTF18, VTF185, VTF28

VTF350, VTF351, |  | 4800p |
| :--- | :--- |
| VTF350, VTF351, | 8500p |
| VTM220, VTM220 | $\mathbf{5 1 5 0 p}$ |
|  |  | TV.C. \& FERGUSON

HR2200, $3300,3320,3330,3350,3360$,
$3660,3750,30,30$, $3660,3750,3860,4100$,
$3292,890,890,890,893,8906,8922$, HR3660. $7600,7610,7650,7700$, HRD110 HR11, 120, 121, 220, 225,
HRS $100,8904,8923,8924,8925,8929$, $8935,8941,8943,894$,
$3 V 16,3 \vee 23 \mathrm{~V} 24,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 35,3 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \vee 38$,
$3 \vee 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 49$ BR1600, HRD $140,141,142,143,950,152$,
$156,157,158,160,510$, $156,157,158,160,5101,32,140,152$,
$H R S 10,8947,8948,3 V 42,3 V 44,3 V 45$,
$3 V 46,3 V 47,3 V 52,3 V 54$, HV40, 8947, 8948, 3V42, 3V44, 3V45,
3V46, 3V47, 3V52,3V54, 3V5
3V55, 3V56, 3V57, 1150 HRDI $54,17,171,210,211,211,310$,
$320,321,350,521,522,525,526$. $320,321,350,521,522,525,526$,
HRD527, 540, $550,560,590,770$
 3V64, $3 V 65$, FV10, FVII, FV HRD565, HRD566, $3 V 48$
HRD725, HRD $755,3 \mathrm{Z} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 53$
$8930,8931,8933,8940,3 \mathrm{~V} 29$. 8930,8
$3 V 30$
8945
$89400,8902,8903,8909,8912$,
3922,
FV31, FV41R
BR7, FV43H, HRD860
BR7000E, BR7000S, BR7030, BR7030/40H, BR7040
BR7030, HR $7200,7300,7350,2650$,
BR 6200 BR6200
HRD455
HRD520
, 400,580, 600, 620
21, FV26
1300 p
2200p
2850p
700p
2400p
1000p
1500 p
$\mathbf{3 1 0 0 p}$
2600p
700p
2000p
1400 p
2000 p FV395.
FV22
FV42

VCR
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## V $\times 6000$ VX900

450, 465
NVG18
NVG20,

NVH70
NV688
NV600

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VR182LV, VR202LV FV67HV, FV68TX, FV77
R2000 SERIES
FVG1L FV42L, FV62LV,
VP160L, VR172L
HR HRJ200, HRJ205
HRJ600EG, HRJ600EK, HRJ605EG
HR HRJ605UK, HRJS10EK
HRJ300, HRJ305, HRJ315, HRJ316EG,HRJ318E HRJ615, HRJ715, HRJ815
HRJ400, HRJ405, HRJ407MS, HRJ
OEK, HRA415, HRJ4 16
MATSUI

\section*{| ice | Model |
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\section*{| NVFS1 |
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| NGE.C. |} | N.E.C |
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| N9011 |
| 9016 |
| 90 | | N016, 901 A |
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| 9053, 9054, |
| 906,9077, |
| N9096, DX |
| N911A, | $\square \quad 500$


NVM1, NVM3, NVM5
AV2100, AG2200
NV 30, NV 431 , NV433, NVSD2, NVS
NVSD25, NVSD3
NV730, NV730F, NV770
4 HEAD
NV21 HQ, NV 180, NVD48
NV7881
NV810, NV8301
NV850, NV950
NV870, NV880, NV970
AG6024, NVG33, 46, NVL23, 25, 28 ,
49, 700 PX, NVSD20EE
NVG10, $11,12,14,16,120$, NV25 1460 p
NVD20, 21, 22, 25, 28, 200,
NVG50, NVG300
NVG45

AG6800, AH6810, AG6820
AG6100, AG6200, AG6300
NVG7, NVG9, NV230
NV78
NVG 15, NVG400
NVM7, NVMC20
NVF70
NVJ45, NVJ47
NVSD40
NVF75, NVF77
NVF55
NVF55
NVFS200, NVFS88,
NWS
NW8000
NVHD
NVO
AG7330, AG7350, AG7355,
AG7450
$5600, V \times 510,511,520.616, v \times 626,627$,
$71,614,619,629,710,712,720,730$,

 $750,751,770, V B 750$, VK8220, VX750,
V×7330, VK770, VK8225, VR1730, 1735,
XR20,

 S $\times 3230,3231,3260,3261$, VK30, 300 , 1230, 1260, 1261,
VK3R, 31,
32R, $321,326,336$
$\mathrm{~S} 11230,1240, \mathrm{SVX} 600, \mathrm{SX} 1230,1231$,
$1260,1261,7120,7121,7220, \mathrm{SX} 721$, $1260,1261,7120,7121,7220$, S $\times 7221$,
7230,7301
$\mathbf{7 2 0 0}$ VTC5000, 5400, 600, $6000,6010,6500$,
VPR5000, VTC 1500, VTCM 10, 11,20, VPR
VTCM25, VTC2000, $5100,5150,5300$, VTC5350, 5370, VTCNX10, VTCNX15, 20 ,
30, VPR5800 1800p
VTC5500,5550, 9100, 9300, 9350, 9355,
9455, 9500 9455,9500
VHR1110, VHR1150, VHR 1300, VHR1700 VHR2300, VHR2370
VHR3200, $3270,3100,3110,3150,3300$ p UHHR, 3310, VHRD500
VHR500, VHR2500, VHR2700
VHR7900
VHR7900
VHR5700, VHR7700E,
VHR 150E, 153, 154, 1501R, 240, 250, 25 27,350, 474, 5350 , 7500, VHRT5350,

$7540,8500 \mathrm{SP}, 8800$, VHRD5350E, 54 6550 | Model |
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Price

VHR $120,130,14,141,143 \mathrm{G}, 14 \mathrm{SP}, 151$, $15,16,171,220,23,244,244$, VHR 310,
$330,4100,4105,4200,430,4300,4400$, $330,4100,4105,4200,430,4300,4400$,
$450,500,510$, VHR5200, $5600,6850,7100,7200,7250$,
$7300,8070,81008101.8200$, VHR7800 $7300,8070,8100,8101,8200$, VHR7800,
7810,8000 SP, 880 iSP, VHRD 4400,4410, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4500, 4600, } \\ \text { VHRD } 4610,6700,4800 & \mathbf{3 1 0 0} \\ \text { TLS2000 } \\ \text { VHR5300, VHR6500, VHR7400 } & \mathbf{4 2 5 0} \\ \text { VHR3500 } & \mathbf{4 5 0 0}\end{array}$ VHR5300, VHR 6500, VHR7400
VHR3500EX VHR16, 235, $335 \mathrm{E}, 4150,4160,435$
$7250,7260,8250$
VTC 3000 SHARP
VC390, VC3
VC390, VC393, VC496
VC488
VC779
VC789, VC790
 387
3700
VC108, 208, 382, 402, 405, 408, 500, 5100 , $571,573,581,582,583, V C 5 W 20 E, 500$,
$651,674,681,684,6 V 3,750,780,781$, $651,674,681,684,6 \mathrm{~V}, 750,780,781$,
$683,684,402$,
VC500, $571,573,580,584,600,682,693$, $70,772,7810,782,7822, V \mathrm{~V} 783,8481$,
$8581, \mathrm{VCA10,100}, 102,103,1031,103$, 858, VCA 106, $100,102,103,1031,103$,
VCA, $111,113,103,141,202$, VCA111, 113, 116, 131, 140, 202, 203,
$211,234,244,264,255,30,35$, VCA
VCB31N 320 VC001 VCT212, 310,410 . VCT5 10,72 , VCT1314 VC6000,6200,6300,7300,
$7700,7750,8000,8300$ $7700,7750,8000,8300$
VC793 VC473, VC785, VC786
VC699, VCA501, VCA602 VC585, V
VC90ET
VFH815 VC800, VCH851, VCH852,
VCH882 VCH882, VCH81, VFH8 15
VCA VCA49 , VCA63

\section*{| SONY |  |
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| DSR-19R FOR SL-T 9ME | $\mathbf{3 1 0 0 p}$ |
| DSR-21R ROR SLC 8-C9 | $\mathbf{2 6 0 0 p}$ |
| SLF |  |}

DSR-35R FORC20, C30, C40, SLF 1UB,
SLFIE2 PIN, SLC24PS, SLF
SLF11, 30PF, $35,60 \mathrm{PS}$, , SLK 85 ,
SLT20ME, 30 ME St
 DSR-43R FOR SLC7 RANGE, SL5000
SL5100, SL3000 1 PIN, SLC6E, SL36ÉS,

S 375 , | SL37E |
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| SL3000, SL8000, SL8080, SLC5E, SLT7ME |
| 1300 |

## SLV201, SLV202

SLE9275, SLV373VB, SLV410,
SLV412, SLV47, SLV474
SLV4 12, SLV427, SLV4
DSR4R, SLHF100P.
DSR49R, SLHF100,
SLHF100 YB
SLV656, SLV715,
SLVF656, SLV7 15, 725, 727, 757, SLV
$\begin{aligned} & \text { SLV } \\ & \text { SLV815, SLV855 }\end{aligned}$
SLS SLV815, SLV
SLV353UB
CCDF
CCOM
CCDV5E,' CCDF5500E, CCDV90E,
CCDVV5E, CCDSP5E
SLV801, SLV802
SLV801, SLV802
SLV30, SLV315, SLV325,
SLV335
SLV335
SLV210, SLV212, SLV270, SLV273,
SLV285,' SLV 300
SLV12, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, 280
SLV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, 280,
SLV1, 20,3
SLV363, 3 SV416, $\operatorname{SLVX} 50$,
SVX55,
SLVX55
SLVX75, SLVX90, SLVX95
SLV282 SLVX30, SLVX
SLV282, SLVX30, SLVX 35
SLHF100, SLHF100UB
SLHF10P, SLHF SOOUB
SLVE, SLVE8, SLVE9
SLVE90
SLV615, SLV625, SLVE600, SLVE700
SLVE800
SLVE800
V6S
VGIBA

V63
V9680
V860
V9680
V8600, v8650, V8700
V21, V31, V32, V33, V50, V51, V52, V9600
V55, V57

V71, V73, V74, V75, V77, V80, V81, | V83, V841 V85, V86, V87, |
| :--- |
| V88, |

DV90, 96, 97, NM3, V108, 109,
199, 200, 202, 205, 207, 209, 80, 93, 94
V5470, V5480
$V 59$,

## V880MS

V700G
V500G, V509G
V300G, V301, V305, V306,
V309G
V61, V63
V110, V120, V130, V140, V210, V21
V212,

V65, V66, V6
V609, V6 10V610B, V610UK, V61
V659F, V660, V660F
V312, V403, V413G
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| VS 10, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, VS9800, VP7100, VP77 VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9, 14, VS 12, VS 15 VS $105,112,115,116,120,125$, 126, 155, 165, 205, 220, 240, 244, 245, VS247, 248, 250, 512, VS515, 516, <br> VSX9 <br> VS201, 301, 303, 304, 603, 606, 607, VSP8, <br> 140, VSP82, VP58, VP82 <br>  VS512 140 p VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, <br> VS $485,765,766,767,768,865,867,965,967$. VSA77, VSA650, <br> VSF10, 11, 12, 15, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220 , 221, 222, 230, 240, 30, 33 <br> VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP88, VSR100, VSX400, 450,470 450, 470 VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 275, 280, VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 27, $290,340,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$ VSF $441,440,450,455,480,490,497,510$, 560,580, 590, 599, 600. VSG20, 21, 23, 24, 25, $30,33,34,35,51,54$, $55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$, VSP110, VSX $560, V S \times 580$ VS $17,20,22,23,24,25,26,27,35,37,38,53$, 55, VSA77 PINCH RJLLER ASSEMBLY 775p VS422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, 485, 498, 765, 766, 767, 768, 865, <br> 867,965, 967, VSA 650 , VSF10, 11, 12, 14, 15 , 180, $790,200,210,220$, <br> 221, 222, 230, 240, 30, 300, 301, 310, 320, 33, 330, 4, 500, 510, 600, <br> VSR110, VSX100,400, 450,470 PINCH PINCH R VSS99 | FVHP6 15, 618, 620, 622, 710, 711, 715, 716, 720, 721, 722, 725, 730, <br> FVHP905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 915, 916, 918,970, $975,980,990$, FVHP 5000, 5005, 5050, 5075, 5100 <br> VBR 330, VBS $3500,7000,7100,7500,7600$, 9000, 9900 <br> FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, 2000D, FVHP3, 210. <br> 250, 300, 310, 1100, <br> FVHP 1200, 1250, 130, 132, 1340, 1340, 1400, <br> 1410, 1440, 1500, 200, <br> FVHP320410, 420, 430, 440, 445, 470, 475, <br> FVSP290S, 495, 2905 <br> FVHD140, FVHD40, FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10, <br> FVHP20 <br> FVHD 140, 40, 55, FVHP1, 10, 25, 30, 40, 4000, FVHS 10,30 1350p <br> PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> GOLDSTAR <br> GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242. <br> 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246,140p <br> GHV1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, 1290, 1291, 1295, <br> 1296, 1392, 1393, <br> GHV 1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400, 4410, <br> $51,8000,8200$, GHV8210, 8215, 8430 <br> GHVP $1240,1241,1247,1248,1290,1291$, <br> GHVP1295, 1296, VCP4000, 4100, 4130, 4200. <br> 4300, 4301, 4305, VCP4306, 4310, 4311, 4315, <br> 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4350, GSE 1290, <br> 1291, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1891, 1910, 20005, <br> $\frac{2000}{\text { HITACHI }}$ <br> VT7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 33, 34, 35, 350, 38, $39,88,330,680,4200$. <br> VT5000, 5030, 5500, 6500, 6800, 7000, 8000, <br> 8300, 8500, 8700, 930, VT $9500,9700,9900$, <br> VM600 VT8, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 88, 100p, <br> $110,111,113,115,118$. <br> VT 120, 122, 125, 128, 130, 135, 138, 145, 150, <br> $168,170,175,220,225$. <br> VT250, 255, 258, 260, 400, 405, 410, 413, 414. <br> $415,416,418,420,425$ <br> VT426, 428, 430, 431, 435, 438, 450, 498, 510 . <br> 515, 517, 518, 520, 525, <br> VT526, 530, $535,536,540,545,546,548,570$. <br> 575, 576, 580, 585, 588 <br> VT640, 830, VTF660, 665, 70, 770, 774, 775, <br> 780, 785, 860, 861, 865, <br> VTL30, 1000, 2000, VTLC50, VTM598, 620, <br> 622, 625, 626, 630, 635 <br> VTM636, 640, 645, 646, 720, 722, 725, 726, <br> 727, 728, 730, 731, 735, <br> VTM736, 740, 745, 746, 748, 753, 754, 820, <br> $821,822,825,830,831$, <br> VTM $835,838,840,841,845,920,921,922$, <br> 925, $930,931,935$, <br> VTS80, 85, 890, 895vM $200,2300,2380,3200$, <br> 3280, 500, VMS 7200 <br> VT3000 <br> VT410, 420, 428, 430, 450, 498, 518, 520, 522 . <br> 530, VTF770, 780, <br> VTM598, 622, 722, 740, 748, 753 650p <br> NCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> VTF150, 155, 180, 185, 250, 255, 260, 265, 280, <br> 285, 350, 351, 355, <br> VTF360, 365, VTM140, 141, 145, 145, 210, 211, <br> VTM $230,231,235,284$, VTS $390 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ <br> HINARI <br> V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, $8,9,10,11,19,90$, <br> H13V, VTV100, 200 <br> VXL2, VXL3 <br> VXL4, VXL20, VXL35 <br> VTV100, VXL10, VXL11, VLX9, <br> vxL90 <br> PNCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> J.v.c. <br> HR2200, 3300, 3330, 3360, 3660, 4100, <br> 7700 140p 7655 <br> HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 140, 141, 142, 143, <br> 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, <br> HRD160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, <br> 566, 725, 755, HRP50, BP5000, BR7000. <br> BRS611, 811 <br> HRD520, 540, 550, 560, 580, 600, 610, 620, <br> 637. $640,641,650,660$, <br> HRD670, 720, 730, 740, 770, 820, 830, 840. <br> 860, 870. 880, 910, 960, <br> HRD980, HRDX20, 22, 25, HRJ200, 205, 210, <br> 215, 300, 315, 316, 318 <br> HR.J400, 405, 407, 410, $411,415,416,507$. <br> $600,605,610,615,715,815$ <br> HRJ97, HRS4700, 5800, 5900, 6800, 6900, SR3200, 330, 368 <br> 140p <br> HRD170, 171, 180, 210, 211, 217, 230, 300, <br> 320, 321, 330, 337, 350, <br> HRD370, 400, 430, 440, 441, 470, 500, 530. <br> 700, 750, 950, <br> HRS $5000,5500,8000,9000, ~ B R 7030,7040$, 9060, |  |  |  |
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|  |  | HRD $140,141,142,143,150,152,157,158$, $160,565,566,725,755$, |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 362, 400, 416, 512, VH530, 532, 535, 536, 600, 630, 635, 640, 666, |  |
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|  |  | HRD230, 271, 300, 310, $350,400,430,440,441$, <br> HRD470, 500, 530, 700, 750, 950, HRS5000, <br> 5500, 9000 |  |  |
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|  |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> HRD540, HRD550, HRD580, HRD660, HRD860, <br> HRD960 <br> 700p |  |  |
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|  |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> HRJ. 600, HRJ. 605 , HRJ815, <br> HRS9200 <br> 875p |  |  |
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|  |  | MATSUI <br> VX6000, 730, 735, 750, 755, 765, 800, 850, VS888 |  |  |
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|  |  | VX1000, VX2000, VX2500, VX3000,VX6000A |  |  |
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|  |  | HSE12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82, HSM 1000, 110, 120, 15 $0,16,170,190,210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$, |  |  |
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|  |  | 4,55,555, 57, 58, 59, 68, HSM |  |  |
|  |  | 14, 15, 17, $19,25,5600,120$$\mathrm{~F} 125,150,303,85$, SV8900, 8930 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4648, V32 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 639, $6448,649,6548,140$ |  |
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|  |  |  | 6648PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PS $403-40205$ |  |
|  |  | HSE11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 52, 5300, 5424, 5600, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, |  |  |
|  |  |  | PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PS403-40205 DV186, 990, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, |  |
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|  |  | 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82, HSM1000, 110, 120, 150, HSM 16, 170, 18, 190, 210, 23, 25, 250, 27, 30, |  |  |
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|  |  |  | VR201, 202, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185, 6285, 6290. |  |
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|  |  | HSMS2, 9, HSMXI, 18, 19, 2, HSS 11, 12, 14, |  | 6, 330, 331, 336, 337, 350, 351 |
|  |  |  | VR6570, 6581 VR $6670,6676,6710,6760,6761$, |  |
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|  |  |  | 20RW7, 21DVI, 21DV2, 2SB01, 2SB02, 2SB11, |  |
|  |  |  | 20RW, 210V, 210 DV , 2SBO1, 25B02, 2SB1, | $1850$ |
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|  |  | NV100, 180, 300, 330 PX, 332, 333, 340, 366, 600, 688, 777, 788, 3321. <br> AG6010, $6015,6100,6200,6400,6800$, 7450 <br> 140p <br> NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431, 433, | VR231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229,722,  <br> 7229,723  <br> VR501 PR38 140p <br> 140p  | SLC5, 6, 7, SL $3000,8000,8080,8200$, SLJ 10,SLTGME, SLTMME |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | SANYO <br> VHR1100, 1110, 1150, 1200, 1300, 1500, 2100, 2300, 2370, 2500, |  |
|  |  |  |  | SLK88, 95, SLT20ME, SLT30ME, |
|  |  | NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431, 433, $450,460,465,470,480$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | SLK88, 95, SLT20ME, SLT30ME, |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MC500 } \quad 140 \mathrm{p} \\ & , 401,402,801, \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | NV7000, $7200,7800,8050,8150,8170,8200$ | 300, VTCM 10, 20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40, 50, |  |
|  |  |  | VPR5800 | SLV201, 202, 301, 302, 401, 402, 801, 140 p 802 |
|  |  |  |  | , |
|  |  | NV86610, 8620, NVG11, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12 $15,18,130,400$, |  |  |
|  |  |  | VHR $120,130,14,141,143,14,150,151,153$, | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SLV757, } 777 \\ \text { SLV255 } & \text { 140p } \\ \text { dep }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 6810,7500, 7510, |  |  |
|  |  | NVG9, NVG 120 <br> AG6840, 6720, 7150, 7330, 7350, <br> 7355, 7650, NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25, <br> 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 NVFS |  | SLV275, $282,315,325,353,363,373,410, ~ 415, ~$$416,474,625,656$, SLV715, $725,727,757,777$, |
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|  |  |  |  | SLV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, SLVXI, |
|  |  | 28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFSI NVFS 100, NVG 19, 20, 25, 33, 40, 50, |  | ${ }^{20,3}$ SLV215, 216EE, 275, 282, 315, 325,353, ${ }^{140}$ |
|  |  | 48000, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 $\quad 1 \begin{array}{ll}\text { 140p } \\ \text { 140p }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | NVJ7009X ${ }^{\text {N }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | , | 363EE, 373, 393, 410, 415, <br> SLV416EE, 474, 494EE, 555UC, 559, 575UC, |
|  |  | NVHD100, NVHD101, NCHD90, NVSD30. NVSD40 | 4610, 4710, 4890, 6700, VHRS700 140pVCR100140p |  |
|  |  |  |  | 16EE, 474, 494EE, 555UC, 559, 575UC 686HF 696HF 715 ,725,727,757. |
|  |  |  | VHR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350, $5200,5240,5350,7200,7250,7260,7700$, | V767B, 777, 815, 825, SLVE7, 8 , LVX30AS, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | RD4410, 4610, 4710, 4890, 5450, | SLVX65BR, SVO140, 160 1250p |
|  |  | $25,28,300,33,40,45,46$ <br> NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ30, 33, 35, 37, 40, | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY <br> VHR3100, 3200, 3300, 3310, 3400, 3700, 3800, VHRD500, 7000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ30, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 47, |  |  |
|  |  | PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY |  | 425, 427 350p |
|  |  |  | SHARP VC200, 381, $383,384,385,386,388,390,393$, 800, 2300, 3300, 6000, <br> VC6200, 6300, 7300, 7700, 7750, 7800, 8300, $838,9100,9300,9400$, <br> VC9500, 9600, 9700, 9800 <br> 140p <br> VC300, 387, 402, 471, 473, 477, 481, 482, 483, <br> 486, 488, 496, 500, 571, <br> $573,581,582,583,584,585,8481$, VC5F3, <br> VC5W20E, VCA1031 140p <br> VC108, 208, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 671, 674, |  |
|  |  | N.E.C. <br> N830, 831, 832, 833, 895 140p PVC2300, 2400, 740, 744, 746, 760, 764, 766 <br> DX $1000,1600,1800,2000,3000$, N9012, 9013, <br> 9014, 9016,9033 <br> N9034, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9066, 9096, <br> 9110, 9120, 9510, 9520, <br> N9530, 9610, PX 1200 <br> 140p <br> DS6000G, DX4000, N9077 |  |  |
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## VIDEO LAMPS



VIDEO SERVICE KITS


REPLACEMENT VIDEO CASSETTE HOUSINGS


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    MODE SWITCH
NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048)
NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300
(VSSO110)
NV830 (VSS0091)
NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778
(VSS0060
NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)
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## $£ 3.50$

## $£ 2.25$

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£2.10
\(£ 3.75\)
\(£ 2.00\)
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## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 3 p each pack of 25 pcs Order Code: SP14

VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS
Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet
Order code: TOOL 9, Price 125p Specifically designed for video maintenance

## UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR

Hand tool designed for extracting hard to remove heads without damage to either the head or the mounting assembly.
Adjustable so as to suit various heads. Order code: TOOL 8, Price 600p

## AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKII, 4700 FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO1 PRICE: 1350p

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 15313
Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602 8603, VCR8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 9005, 8244
Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO2 PRICE: 1450

Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | 875p |
| VBR0050 | NV300, NV340 etc | 875 p |
| VBR0061 | NVV77 etc | 875p |
| VBR0103A | NV250, NV450 etc | 625 p |
| VBR0125 |  | 625 p |

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

CONTAINS: SET OF 7 HEAD \& TAPE PATH ALIGNERS

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL

SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS
$0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.27 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 1.50 \mathrm{~mm}$

- RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS
- RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL
- TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL

3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS SPRING 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, 2.4v 100mAH
Order Code: BB02
$75 p$
FERGUSON
Part No: 00E6-067-001 1.2V 100mAH
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100mAH
Order Code: BB04
Price: 90p
Price: 135p
Price: 150p

SATELLITES

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 600 p |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9210, 9220 | SATPSU2 | 550 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | 600 p |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | 650 p |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | 650 p |
| PACE MSS100 | SATPSU8 | 730 p |

## SATELLITE TUNERS

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

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

## SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS <br> PACE 9000 <br> ORDER CODE: PACE9000 PRICE: 800p <br> PRD800/PRD900 <br> ORDER CODE: PRD800 PRICE: 550p

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

## SATMETER

The Satmeter is a professional portable satellite strength meter designed for the installation and maintenance of satellite TV systems. The Satmeter can be used as stand alone with powering the LNB as well as in loop.
Through operation with satellite RX powering the LNB.

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

ORDER CODE: TOOL22
PRICE: 8500p

| REPLACEMENT TV SWITCHES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRUNDIG | SONY | SONY |
| PART No: 29703, 29102 | USED ON: | USED ON: |
| USED ON: | KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056 |  |
| C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . . ETC ${ }_{\text {Price: }} 140 \mathrm{p}$ | KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC | (POWER SWITCH 21 mm +Remote) ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Price 2000 |
| Order Code: SW1 Price: 140p | Order Code: SW5 Price: 150p | Order Code: SW6 Price: 200p |
| PHILIPS | USED ON: |  |
| USED ON: <br> K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4 | KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060 (POWER SWITCH 26 mm ) | SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH |
| Order Code: SW13 Price: 95p | Order Code: SW12 Price: 125p | Order Code: SW9 Price: 35p |



| CTBAMSMPD |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 3A | FUSE33 | 100p |
| 5A | FUSE34 | 100p |
| 13A | FUSE35 | 100p |
|  |  |  |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 8A | FUSE44 | 185p |
| 10A | FUSEAS | 185p |
| 15A | FUSEA6 | 185p |
| 20A | FUSEA7 | 210p |

NB. All fuses are made in the UK and fully meet BS4265 \& BS1362 safety standards and should not be compared with cheap imported types

## VOLTAGE TESTER

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

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 6.3 A | FUSE38 | 100p |
| 8A | FUSE39 | 100p |
| 10A | FUSE40 | 100p |
| 315 A | FUSE4 1 | 85p |
| 4A | FUSE42 | 85p |
| 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: BOOK05. Price £8.50 - 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

| SERVICEAIDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTİN | VOLUME | CDDE | PRICE |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75 ML | SP01 | 145p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176ML | SP02 | 155p |
| SILICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 180p |
| FREEZE IT | 170 ML | SPO4 | 295p |
| FREEZE IT | 400ML | SP16 | 580p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 180p |
| ANTI-STATIC | 200ML | SP06 | 180p |
| AEROXLEANE | 200ML | SP07 | 200p |
| AERO DUSTER | 200ML | SP08 | 3400 |
| AERO DUSTER | 400ML | SP17 | 580p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200ML | SP09 | 250p |
| Glass ClEANER | 250ML | SP10 | 170p |
| COLOKLENE | 250ML | SP13 | 235p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250ML | SP18 | 1180p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 225p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 260p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML | SP21 | 260p |
| TUBE SILLCON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 225p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 250p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75ML | SP23 | 250p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200 ML | SP24 | 150p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200 ML | SP25 | 145p |
| COMPUTER CARE KIT | - | SP26 | 2100p |
| All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as follows: |  |  |  |
| 300p for $2-5$ cans 50 | 00p for more than 5 cans |  |  |

## TELEVISION Edition 6

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

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 4

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


SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997/8 Listing more than 31,600 Semiconductors with suitable alternative complete with descriptions and base information.
Price: $\mathbf{E 1 5 . 5 0}$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK04
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1997
The new 1997 Jaeger Semiconductor with 952 pages packed with information on over 80,000 emiconductors in much greater detail plus mar keting data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all type designations. Price: $\mathbf{£ 4 0 . 0 0}$ only - No VAT (+ £5 Postage). Order Code: B00K06

## I.C. PROTECTORS

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

PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY


CAN'T FIND WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR?

RING US...AS THIS IS ONLY A SELECTION OF THE ITEMS THAT WE STOCK

CASSETTE DC MOTORS

| 6 V MOTOR | $170 p$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 V MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12 V CW MOTOR | 170 p |
| 12V CCW MOTOR | $170 p$ |
| 13.2 V MOTOR | 290 p |

CASSETTE TAPE HEADS

| MONO HEAD | 90 p |
| :--- | ---: |
| STEREO HEAD | 110 p |
| MINI HEAD | 150 p |
| AUTO REVERSE HEAD | 200 p |


|  |  |  |  | $C D$ | D | UDS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models \& Description |  |  |  | Onder Code | Price | Models \& Dosacription |  |  | Order Code | Prico |
| ${ }^{\text {A ANWA }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | SAD30, SLCH9, SLP150, SLP170, SLP200, SLP202, SL | P222, SL | SLP250, SLP333, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSSS151A | 190 | SLP370G, SLP400C, SLP555, SLPTM, SLP999, SLPA10 | 0, SLPC2 | PC25, SLPJ25, |  |  |
| DX-990A, DX-DIA |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600p | SLPJ26, SLPJ27, SLPJ37, SLPJ45, SLPK25, SLPK26, S | LPS50, S | , SLPST00, SLPS840, SLPS900 | SOAAD70A | 2350p |
| CXL60, CXL66G, CXL80, CXN3100, CXN320, CXN3300, CXN360, CXN400, CXN430, CXN540, CXN550G, CXN990, CXN999, CXNV20, CXSL70, DXZ9100M, FON636, FDN6636. FON939. |  |  |  |  |  | PHILIPS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A $28304, \mathrm{CO} 070, \mathrm{CDO80}, 690,910,920$. PART NO. 482 | -691-207 |  | 4822-691 | 3100 p |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LCX70M, LCX80, M7400, M75, NSX320, NSX360, NSX400, NSX430, |  |  |  |  |  | CO100, CD130, CD1380, CD 1482, CD200, CD204, CD2 | 10, CO 30 | 303, CD304, C0380, | 220 |  |
| NXS990, NSX992, NSX999, NSXD636, NSXD939, NSXV20, SXFN550.SXFN520, XC300, <br>  |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600 |  | C0610, | 20, C0630, CD780, |  |  |
| CXAP1, CXL7, CXLPG, CXLC50P, CXZ58, OXM740, DXM75, DXM76, DXMT7, LCX50, LCX7, LCX8G, LCXAP1, XC002, XC004, XC005, XC777 |  |  |  |  |  | CD781, C0782, CD840, CD883, CD960, CDF 104, COM | /19, FCD |  | 691 | 500 p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS2108 | 2000p | AS440, AS445, AS540, AS640, AZ8048, AZ8540, CDO CD690. CD710. CD720, CD732, CD740, CD750, CD910 | COP9280 | 091, CD163. CD165, FW17. FW21 |  |  |
| XP31, XP33, XP55, XP80G |  |  |  | KS220A | 2500p | FW26, FW330, FW 36, FW360, FW3801, FW 40 , FW41, | FW46, | FW66, F W68 | COM12.1 | 1800p |
| XP6, XP7 |  |  |  | KSS331A | 3400p | C012, $10 / 40$, | , |  | COM12.4 | 22000 |
| AKAI |  |  |  |  |  | AZ8006 |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p |
| CO73, DC93 |  |  |  | KSS151A | 1900p | FW11 |  |  | OPTMA6S | 33000 |
| CO25, CO26, C027, CO32, CD36, C037, C052, C055, C057, CD650, C0670, CO59, C0750, C079, СОМ480, СОМ600, СОМ570, СОЕМ 770, CDM959, MX550, MX570, MX650, MX670, MX750, MX950 |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p | P1ONEER |  |  |  |  |
| DENON |  |  |  |  |  |  | 610, PD | POM 710, POM730, |  |  |
| DCD150001, DCD1520, DCOE35520 |  |  |  | KSS151A | ${ }^{1900}{ }_{P}$ | POZ82M, PDZ83M, PDZ960M, XOZ53T, X0754T |  |  | KSS151A | 1900p |
|  |  |  |  | KS152A | $1600 p$ | N32, N50M, PD101, PD201, PD32, P041, PD4500, PD470 | O, P552P | . PD65, PD6500, P06700, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 18009 | PD7700, P08700, PD970, PDCP420, PDCP520M, PDCP520, | T, PD, 1400 | 15007, POD800M, P01900M, |  |  |
| DCD1015, DCD1290, DCD2060. DCD2060G, DC0315, DCD480, DCD580, DCD615. DCD715, |  |  |  |  |  | POM470, PDM450, PDM550, PDME30, PDM650, PDM750, | PPM901 | 7107, PDP720T, PDP910M. |  |  |
| DCD825, DC0890, DCD895, ON2000F |  |  |  | KSS240A | 3000p | PDP920M, PDS501, PDS601, PDS701, PDS 701 G , PDS 901 | PDT310, | 10, PDZ, POZ570T, POZ74T. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POZ844M, POZ770M, PXA1349, S125COT, S 1355 COT, S303 | CDM, S30 | T, S505DM, S505DT, 5707DM. |  |  |
| CD952A, CD952AJ, CD952LI, CD952SJ, FFH101KL, FFH101WL, FFH222AL, FFH272L FFH333L, FFH373K, FJ606, FR606L |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p |  | XD2351, C | M, XO278ST, XAP310, XRP30 | PEA1030 | 4400p |
| CD320A/, CD630S/, FFH212A/LFFH212E |  |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p | PDT303, PDT403, PDT503, PDX940M, PDX950M, PDZ | 560T, PD | PDZ73T, PDZ81M, |  |  |
| Grundig |  |  |  |  |  | PDZ82M, PDZ83M, PDZ960M, XD253T, XDZ54T, XDZ | 55T, XDZ | DZ62M, XDZ630, XRZ82 | PWY1009 | 4800. |
| CCD300, CDIO1MCDS04, MC10, NEW ORLEANS CD |  |  |  | HоРМЗ | 2150p | SAMSUNG |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p | CO20 |  |  | HOPM3 | 2150 p |
| KRCD100, RR1900CD, RR3100CO, RR4000CD, RR610CD, RR700CD |  |  |  | KSS2108 | $2000 p$ | CD1200, CD1310, SCM $60000, \mathrm{SCM6900}$ |  |  | KSS210A | ${ }^{18000}$ |
| COP60, CDP90 |  |  |  | KSS220A | 2500p | RCO1200, RCO1300, RCD1350, RCD1600, RCD2600, | C0990, R | 5, SCM6900 | SOHPOT4N | 3600p |
| COP65 |  |  |  | KSS331A | 3400 p | SANYO |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {CO905 }}$ |  |  |  | OPTIMA5 | 3000p | DCF53, DCT55, DCX502, DCX701, DCX702, DCX802, | DCX891, | S91N, MCOZ10. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | PART No. 6142186855 |  |  | 614218 | 2300p |
| CAW560 |  |  |  | HOPM3 | 2150p | DCFS5, MCD450K, 660K, MCDZ30L, 60F. PART No. 61 | 42205006 |  | 614220 | ${ }_{5600 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| FX. 10 |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p |
| AXC10 |  |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p | ${ }^{\text {DCO }} 10$, DCO11U, DCO20, DCO30, DCO30AT, DCOE6, D | CDBU, DC | , DCX110, DCX120, |  |  |
| J.V.C. <br> 1990-1992, LATE 1987.1988-XLE300BK, XLE31BK, XLE51BK, XLE900BK, XLME91BK, XLV101BK, XLV211BK, XLV222BK, XLY311BK, XLV3338K, X:Z1010TN, XIZ411BK, XLZ44ABK, XLZ555BK, XLZ611BK |  |  |  |  |  | DCX210, DCX220, DCX993, DCX994, MCOMS40L, MCD MCD721 MCOZ31 PART No 6142391303 | CDM50L | DMS650L, MCDZ 1 L. | 614239 | ${ }^{3300} 9$ |
|  |  |  |  | OPTMA3 | 4000p | MCO12. PART No. 6450055966 |  |  | 645005 | 3300p |
| CORADIO CASSEIIE, MINI SYSTEMS - MOOELS 1999-1992 |  |  |  | OPTIMAAS | 5000p | MCOZ31L, MCOZ44L, MCOZ61L, MCOZ71L |  |  | KSS2108 | 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, |  |  |  |  |  | SHARP |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | CD-111, CO-301, $\mathrm{CD}-302, \mathrm{CD}-304, \mathrm{CD}-310, \mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{C3}, \mathrm{CO}$ | L700, CD | CD-U1, CD U10. CD. 10 , |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { XL-V241TN, XL-242BK, XL-V251TN, XL-V252BK, XL-Z1050TN, XL-Z551TN, XL-2552BK }}{1994 \text { ONWARDS }- \text { CAE48BK }}$ CAMCG7, CAMX 69, CAS20BK, CAS30BK, VAS50, CAS60RBK |  |  |  | OPTIMAS | 3000p | CD-X12, $\mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{X15}$, CD-X16, $\mathrm{CO}-\times 17, \mathrm{CD}-\times 20, \mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{X} 9, \mathrm{C}$ | KL650, C | C0, DX-150, OX-150, DX-450, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | DX-450, OX-461, DX $650, \mathrm{DX}$-660, DX-999, DX-A3, DX | - 45 , OX | 4, DX-R7, DX-R75, OX-R750, |  |  |
| MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX 130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCX520, RCX620, |  |  |  |  |  | DX-977, DX-8770, DX-R820, DX-9840, DX-Z100, DX-2 | 21000,0 | 500, GFCO55, at-30CO, at-33CD, |  |  |
| XLMC100M, XLMXG7, XLMXG9, XLVIL63TN, XLV164BK XIVI74, XIV263TN, XLV264BK, |  |  |  |  |  | ат. 350 CD, ат-37CD, от-38CD, ат-CD20, ат-CD33, R | S95, SC-7 | SC-99CD, SC-AS95, SG-A1. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | SG-W1CD, SG-W2CO, SYS 302, ZCD7CD. PART No. R | CTRH812 |  | RH8122A | 5750p |
|  |  |  |  | OPTMA6S | 3300p | OT.50CD, OT-50CD, OT80CO. PART No. RCTRH8124A |  |  | RH8124AF | 2900p |
| kenwood DP47, OP660SG, DP8020 OP87, L10000 |  |  |  |  |  | OXR-SA00. PAAT No. RCTIRHB130AFZL |  |  | RH8130AF | 2900p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS152A | 1600p | COS360E, $360 \mathrm{H}, 370,450 \mathrm{HF}$ E, CMS $150 \mathrm{CDH}, \mathrm{CMSR} 40$ | COH, CP | CPR400, CPS360, 370. |  |  |
| OP1030, OP1510, OP2010, DP2030, DP3010, OP3030, DP3050, OP4030, DP491, DP5010, OP5030, OP5040, OP520, OP7030, OP7040, DP7050, OP730, OP920, OP930, OP950, DPM650,OPM6630, |  |  |  |  |  | PART No. RCTRHE136AFIZ |  |  | RH8136AF | 4500 p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | SONY |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | KSS240A |  |  | KSS240A | 3000 p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p | KSS121A |  |  | KSS 121A | 3500p |
| OPC42, OPC72, OPC7, DPC80, DPC92 |  |  |  | KSS220A | 2500p | KSS151A |  |  | KSS151A | 1900p |
| DP 1050, DP2050, DP3060, DP507, DP5060, OP722, OP76, DPB5, DPE9, M77A, PD3060,UD502, UD70, UD701, UD90, XE5 |  |  |  |  |  | KSS210A |  |  | KSS210A | 1800p |
|  |  |  |  | KSS240A | 3000p | KSS2108 |  |  | KSS210B | 2000p |
| OPC321, DPC521, DPC531, DPC631K, DPC721, OPC731 |  |  |  | KSS331A | 3400p | KS5220A |  |  | KSS220A | 2500p |
| OP1060, DP2060. PART No: RCTRH8136A | ZZ |  |  | RH8136A | 4500p | KS5331A |  |  | KSSS331A | 34000 |
| PANASONIC |  |  |  |  |  | KSS360A |  |  | KSS360A | 2600, |
| SLP177A, SLP202A, SLP212A, SLP222A, SLP277A, SLP377A, SLP477AK, SLP477A, SLPG100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A. |  |  |  |  |  | TECHNICS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 691-30209 | 5500P | SLP200, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLP777, SLPJ45, SLPS700, SLPS 900 | LP999,SI | , SLPC20, SLPJ25, | SOAD70A | 2350p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650p | PANASONIC |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC-VI0A | RC876 | 650p | A514790 | RC901 | 650p | EUR51200 RC200 | 650p | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650p |
| RCV 37 B | RC891 | 650p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650p | TC2200 RC204 | 650 p | 32 CHANNEL | RCi40 | 650p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p | VSc0357/NV730 RC202 | 650 p | RM613 | RC141 | 650 p |
| decca |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650p | TNQ1621 RC203 | 650p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650p | C2096 | RC905 | 650 p | PHILIPS |  | TATUNG |  |  |
| ASHER |  |  | A511940 655602 H | RC906 | 650p | RC5002,5154 | 650 p | FXA | RC87 | 650p |
| RC905B | RC879 | 650p | ${ }^{655602 H}$ | RC1920 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { KT3 NON TEXT } & \text { RC139 } \\ 69117032\end{array}$ | 650 p 650 p | RC70 | RC883 | 650p |
| granada |  |  | $\prod_{\text {\|FP13, 14, } 15}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}69117032 & \text { RC178 } \\ 6917194 & \text { RC180 }\end{array}$ | 650 p 650 p | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC894 | 650p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 650p | FS4 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | RC148 | 650p | RC5991-UNIV RC300 | 550p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 701556, 701156, 70133G | RC880 | 650 p | RG305 | RC305 | 650p | RC38 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S | 650p |
| 95288 E | RC882 | 650 p | RG306 | RC306 | 650p | KT3 TEXT RC5301 | 650 p | FB639 | RC639 | 650p |
| 944900 | RC884 | 650p | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 650 p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RC5352 } & \text { RC5352 } \\ \text { RC5375 }\end{array}$ | 650 p | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 650 p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RC5375 } \\ \text { RC5 STANDARD } & \text { RC5375 }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{550}^{650}$ | 3V35-42 | RC342 | 600p |
| TPI60E | RC107 | 650 p | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RC5 STANDARD } \\ \text { RC5903 } & \text { RC300 } \\ \text { RC5903 }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{650 p}$ | 3V31-32 | RC344 | 650p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650 p | RC5903 RC5903 | 650p | 3V57-58 | RC628 | 650p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 600 p |  |  |  | SALORA |  | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 650 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LOEWE } \\ & \text { DC11 } \end{aligned}$ | RC146 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SERIES L } & \text { RC190 } \\ 86173\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{650 p}$ | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650p |  | RC140 | 650p | ${ }_{\text {SANYO }} 86173$ RC882 | 650p | TC9.90-100 | RC740 | 600p |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650p | MATSUI |  |  | SANY18, RC272, RC228, RC238 RC140 |  | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | 650p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 650 p | 010270601 VX770 | RC889 RC892 | 650 p 650 p | RC218, JXGE | 650 p 650 p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650 p | VX770 | RC892 | 650p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { JJGE } & \text { RC878 } \\ \text { RC884 }\end{array}$ | 650p | TX100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | VHR2300 RC890 | 650p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650p |
| HITACHI |  |  | SATELLITE | RC550 | 650p | RC628 RC865 | 650p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  | CT937 | RC950 | 650p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | 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
- Original remote not required

Order Code: $\mathbf{8}$ WAY

## 2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

```
- Replaces up to 2 remotes (TV/Satellite)
* Replaces up to 2 remotes
Order Code: 2 WAY
```

PRICE: 925p

| REPLACEMENTM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part No. | Codo | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094010200.7 | L0T59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-31 | LOT94 | p |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT 137 | 1800p | TLF 14521 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 09401021/0.6 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-32 | LOT | 1300p |
| 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432101 | LOT79 | 1600p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1600p | TLF 14567 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 09401027\%.0 | LOT 186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-00 | LOT9 | 1550p |
| 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 | L0T80 | 1800p | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 14584 F | LOT41 | 2000p | 094-01052/0.8 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 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 | LOT 168 | 1550p | TLF 70012 | LOT78 | 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 | L0T98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT 178 | 1500p | TEF 70012A | LOT78 | 1500p | RTRNF 1220 CEZZ | LO | 18 | 1-439-332-00 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | LOT78 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p | TFF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 OMZ | LOT |  | 1-439-332-11 | LOT9 | 1600p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-21 | L0t99 | 1600p |
| 00 D-3-508-001 | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT 100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT 168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70162 | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| 00 D-3-508-003 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 45150319 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 |  | 1-439-332-52 | LOT 100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-515-001 PLI | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1600p 1900p | 45150319 45150320 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70162 B TLF 701626 | LOT72 | 1600p $1600 p$ | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ RTRNF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 | 1450p $1450 p$ | $1-439-333-00$ $1-439-33-11$ | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-208-001 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433441 | LOT 191 | 1900p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 7001 B | LOT274 | 1550p | RTANF 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | - $1-439-333-11$ | LOT270 | 1550p |
| D-4-208-002 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433451 | LOT81 | 1350p | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1550p | PHILIPS |  |  | RTRNF 2004 BMZZ | L0т307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-12 | LOT268 | 1650p 1400p |
| 00 D-4-235-002 | LOT240 | 1250 | 2433452 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150325 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010142 | LOT142 | 1800p | RTRNF 2005 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1-439-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4.235-002 \mathrm{HTIT}$ | Lor81 | 1350p 1350p | 2433453 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150326 | LOT 198 | 1550p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350 | 1-439-387-11 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| 00 D-4-260-004 HTIT | Lot38 | 1250p | 2433455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RTANF 2007 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| 00 H-0.701-2400 | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433521 | LOT85 | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 2023 BMZZ | LOT310 | 1500p | 1-439-416-11 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-001 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p | 482214010161 | LOT 103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | 1-439-416-12 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 1250p | 2433721 2433751 | LOT83 | 1300p | 45150331 | L0T56 | 1650p | 4882114010176 | LOT114 | 11500p | 1-439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-21 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-684-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT01 | 1300p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-243-11 | LOT91 | 1800p | 1-439-416 |  |  |
| 06 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 D-3-088-001 | LOT84 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-243-31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-430-21 | LOT271 | 1600p 1550p |
| 06 D-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | L0156 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1-439-243-32 | LOT229 | 1700p | 154125A | LOT275 |  |
| 060-3-095-001 | L0T87 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010246 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | TOSHIBA | Lot275 | 1500p |
| 06 D-3-095-002 | L0T87 | 1000p | 2433952 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-244.00 | LOT48 | 1800p | 37010 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 06 D-333-512.001 | LOT204 |  | 2434002 | - LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1-439-244.11 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOTO4 LOTOS |  | 2434141 | L0133 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37012 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FETX 90 WHITE | LOTOS | 1650p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1350p | 1-439-244-31 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37013 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FETX 100100 OEG GRUNDIG | Lor34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 45161601 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 482214010274 | LOT208 | 1650p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT4 |  | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| ${ }^{\text {GRO201.008.01 }}$ | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434274 2434453 | L0T44 | 1050p | 45161601 MITSUBISHI | LOT22 | 125 | 482214010274 482214010282 | LOT123 | 1450p | 1-439-256-21 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014.01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-256-22 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37016 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015.01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010294 | LOT125 | 2150p | 1-439-276-21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.017.01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1400p | 334807803 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | 1-439-280-00 | LOT92 | 1600p | 18 | LOT131 | Op |
| 29201.018.01 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 334 8 078030 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1500p | 1-439-280-13 | LOT92 | 1600p | 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018.02 | LOT61 | 1700p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1450p | 334 B 08104 | LOT74 | 1600p | 482214010326 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-439-286-00 | LOT46 | 1300p | 1810951 | LOT55 | 1400p |
| 29201.019.01 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435141 | LOT282 | 1300p | 334 B 08108 | LOT295 | 1600p | 482214010328 | LOT124 | 1450p | 1-439-286-11 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433751 | LOT01 | 1300p |
| 29201.019.02 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435301 | L0T88 | 1450p | 334 P 88506 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOT106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | $1300 p$ | ${ }_{23335023}^{243752}$ | LOT281 | 1350p 1300p |
| 29201.022.01 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 | LOT89 | 1600p | 334 P 88507 | LOT75 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1450p | 1-439-286-13 | LOT46 | $1300 p$ | 23236023 2336052 | Lot281 | 1300p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | LOT70 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236052 |  |  |
| 29201.022 .03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p |  |  |  |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | LOT79 | 1600p | DCF1577 | LOT273 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 23236255 | LOT288 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1400p } \\ & 1500 p \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451H | LOT81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1-439-289-00 | LOT47 LOT47 | 1400p | 23236255 23236424 | LOT289 | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \mathrm{p} \\ & \text { 1400p } \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.024 .01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453 H | LOT82 | 1250p | KFS 602268 | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT127 | 1650p | $1-439-289-21$ $1-439-289-22$ | LOT47 LOT47 | 1400p 1400p | 23336424 23236425 | LOT129 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1400p } \\ & \text { 1400p } \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.024 .04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891 H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-iFBW08 | LOT78 | 1500p | 482214010395 482214010406 | LOT116 | 1600p 1150 p | $1-439-289-22$ $1-439-289-31$ | LOT47 LOT47 | 1400p $1400 p$ | 23336425 23236428 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| HINARI 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | 2433892G I.T.T. | LOT84 | 1450p | NIKKAI BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010406 482214010421 | LOT73 LOT109 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23326428 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294-11 | L0T93 | 1450p | 150F6D | LOT13 | 1450p |
| 51141841 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOT02 | 1500p | SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1550p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 550p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1675p | PANASONIC |  |  | 09400020/0.9 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1-439-303-00 | LOT94 | ${ }^{1300}$ p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT281 | 00p |
| HM51-1411834-1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 4515017 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-00035/0. 2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1-439-303-11 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFE 4048 BD | LOT281 | 30 op |




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| BRAND | CODE | BRAND | CODE |
| Panasonic | RCUNI01 | Nokia | RCUNI06 |
| Sony | RCUNI02 | Samsung | RCUNI07 |
| Philips | RCUNI03 | Toshiba | RCUNI08 |
| Hitachi | RCUNI04 | Ferguson | RCUNI09 |
| Mitsubishi | RCUNI05 | Grundig | RCUNI10 |



## GRANDATA LIMITED

K.P. HOUSE, UNIT 15, POP IN COMMERCIAL CENTRE, SOUTHWAY, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND. HA9 0HB

# HELP WANTED 


#### Abstract

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/for disposal: Require a satellite dish alignment meter. Have for disposal a Promax MC160B TV/FM aerial alignment/field strength meter with digital frequency readout. Covers FM radio/TV bands/PMR frequencies. Trevor Wiltshire, Tora Technology, Pelican Road, Pamber Heath, Tadley, Hants RG26 3EL. 01189701163.
For disposal: About 20 colour sets, mostly older 'brown' ones in need of service, some scrappers. $£ 5$ each ONO or $£ 75$ the lot ONO. Also lots of spares free, too many to list.
Would consider swapping the sets for an old Beta eccentricity guage or other non-VHS alignment tools, or jigs etc. M. Stephens, 01706223 347 (East Lancashire).
Wanted: Circuit diagrams or complete manuals for the BBC Master and BBC B computers. Also an operators handbook for the Morley Electronics teletext adaptor as used with BBC computers. Loan of this information for photocopying would be appreciated if it's not available for sale. R.W. Goad, 7 Chipstead House, Chipstead Road, Cosham, Hants PO6 3JJ. 01705382918.
Wanted: On/off switch with solenoid for the Fidelity Model F14. Arthur Griffiths, 01626864486.
Wanted: Service manual or circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Canon Model E60E camcorder. M. Floyer, 17 Kedleston Close, Northampton NN4 0WF. 01604761 420.

Wanted: Details of supplier of spares for the Kneissel 14in. colour portable Model KN1432, from Spain but made in Poland. We need a PAL system I IF module. An old system B/G module would help, provided we had a service sheet. Please phone Mike Adye on 01816702303 9am-7pm. For sale: Service manual for the Tektronix 455/A2/B2 portable oscilloscope, with operating instructions, £20. Essential Electronics: an A-Z

Guide by George Loveday, 257 pages, $£ 3$. Gemstar Videoplus+ automatic video programmer: works with any VCR, includes instructions; has LCD fault, hence $£ 4$. Getting the Max from your Graphics Computer by Lisa Walker and Steve Blount, 160 pages, £3. Julian Bohan, 30 Stanley Street, Lincoln LN5 8NG. 01522871 926, mobile 0958771 319.

Wanted: Circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Hitachi VT9900EM multistandard VCR. Would also welcome a scrap machine. Jim Littler, 363 Atherton Road, Hindley, Wigan, Lancs WN2 3XD. 01942258794.
Wanted/for disposal: Require remote control unit for the Ferguson TV Model 51P7, also a LOPT for the Audiosonic Model KT8355TX and a tuner unit for the Huanyu Model 37C. Have several 14in. CRTs for disposal. H.S. Downing, 16 Mayfield Crescent, Lower Stondon, Henlow, Beds SG16 6LF. 01462850244.

Wanted: Lopt part no. FM0520 for the Finlandia Model C59JZ5E (Salora N2 chassis). Duncan Allender, 9 Chester Drive, Ashton-In-Makerfield, Wigan WN4 9JB. 01942723969 (evenings).
Wanted: Aerial anaylser or any aerial test/tuning equipment, dip meter etc. John Porter, 4 Cromore Gardens, Creggan Estate, Londonderry, N. Ireland BT48 9TF. 01504266794.

Thanks: To those who sent me information and a spare CZ1 thermistor for a vintage Eddystone 840C communications receiver. Trevor Wiltshire, Tora Technology, Tadley, Hants.
Wanted: Service information (photocopy OK) for the Philips LaserVision stereo Model VP600/05. W.A. Young, Foxgloves, Church Lane, Redmire, Leyburn, N. Yorks DL8 4EQ. 01969622598.

Wanted: Panasonic VCR control/audio head part no. VEH0138 for the NV7200 (or NV7000 will do). 01813433008. Wanted/for disposal: Require LOPT for the Sanyo Model CTP7131 (Series 80P chassis). Also sweep tuning/memory storage PCB with backup battery for the Ferguson TX10 chassis with text, plus any circuit information on the electronic tuning section. Have for disposal some EPROM-based $£ 1$ coin meters of Alberice manufacture and several asorted Eighties CRTs too good to throw away. John Fox, 291 Convamore Road, Grimsby, N.E. Lincs DN32 9HY. 01472319926 (phone/fax).
Wanted: Remote control unit for the Goodmans TX3650 VCR (Amstrad deck). Hugh Johnson, 3 Latimer Close, Maybury, Woking, Surrey GU22 8HD. 01483851158 or 0956845862.
Wanted: LOPT for the Philips TX 12in. monochrome chassis, part no. 4822140 10172. Bill Harris, 13 Bridle Drive, Clapham, Bedford MK41 6BB. 01234363813. For disposal: Three Gould scopes, different models, for scrap. One partly working. Reader to collect or pay for $\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{p}$. T. Korai, 272 Barking Road, East Ham, London E6. 0181 5910572.

Wanted: Station select module no. SBX-M904A for the JVC TV Model C210EK. Working module from scrap PCB would be OK. Dave Johnson, 159 Grove Road, London E17 9BZ. 01815210618.
Wanted: Ferguson VCR Model FV30B, a scrap machine or just the lower drum assembly. A. Muktar, 34 Hackworth Point, Rainhill Way, Bow, London E3 3ET. 0181983 6183.

For disposal: Copies of Television 1976-1987. P. Gohil, 137 Reynolds Drive, Edgware, Middx HA8 5BX. 01819334963.


Reports from
Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE
Eugene Trundle
D. Evans

Michael Dranfield
Chris Watton
Pete Gurney, LCGI
Gerald Smith
Michael Maurice and
Ronnie Boag

## Philips Turbo Decks

Stuck tapes have been a common problem recently. You find that the tape is still laced around the drum, and that a grinding noise comes from the mechanism when it tries to unlace. The cause is that either the gear on the threading shaft or the gear on the worm shaft has moved out of alignment. The two shafts are available as a pair, part no. 4822310 10657. To prevent a bounce, replace them both.

The problem is that the cassette covers the deck retaining screws and the tape is still threaded around the capstan. If you are careful, the tape can be removed from the capstan without the need to cut it. When the spring on the top of the pinch roller arm has been disconnected you should find it possible to remove the pinch roller and its arm. The tape can then be eased over the guides and, by turning the reel-belt pulley, wound back into the cassette.

If you are lucky, you will now be able to turn the gears on the side of the lift and eject the cassette. If this is not possible, disconnect the red plastic strap that holds the lift gears together and remove the lift by undoing the four screws underneath the deck. P.B.

## Mitsubishi HSM58V

This machine would play for just a few seconds then return to the stop mode. Suspecting a reel tacho prob-

## VCR Clinic

lem, I scoped the tacho pulses at the collectors of transistors Q5A0 and Q5A4 on the main PCB. The pulses at the collector of Q5A4 were of low amplitude. As cleaning the window on the sensor had no effect, a new take-up reel sensor (part no. 268P044010) had to be fitted to cure the fault. P.B.

## Ferguson FV77H

We've had three of these machines in recently with the same complaint: no response to the remotecontrol unit. In each case the microcontroller chip (IK01) on the front panel was responsible. Take care when you replace it - the device seems to be very vulnerable to attack by electrostatic charges. E.T.

## Akai VSG740/760/770 <br> Series

If you have to remove and replace the deck or front-loading parts for service, you may then find that the machine won't load a cassette fully or that the spools are scraping. If so, it's likely that you have bent the pressed-steel plate that runs across the bottom of the cassette cradle. It synchronises the two sides of the cassette loading mechanism and is very fragile. E.T.

## Toshiba V411

Playback was marred by sparklies the effect you get with a satellite receiver and a weak signal. This is usually caused by poor drum shaft earthing. When I phoned Toshiba I was told to replace the lower drum unit, which is expensive. I got round the problem by fitting an external earthing brush.

It's easiest to fit one underneath the tape deck. If you look at the underside of the drum you will see a hole in the chassis, to the rear, already tapped. I used a brush from a scrap Sharp VC381. The arm had
to be rebent and a small piece sawn off the end of its cranked arm as this was in the way of fitting it to the chassis. I used the original Sharp screw. The modification was a complete success. D.E.

## Matsui VX1000Y

The usual cause of tape damage, with the tape looping out on eject sometimes intermittently - is a split capstan motor rotor. Superglue or Araldite provide a lasting solution. M.Dr.

## Goodmans GRV3450

There were four dashes in the display but the machine wouldn't power up. In addition the tape was fully laced and the loading motor was twitching backwards and forwards. Voltage checks showed that the 5 V supply at the emitter of Q801 was pulsing up and down. I initially suspected a heavy load on this supply. Wrong! F803 (1.25AT) on the power PCB was open-circuit. A replacement restored normal operation. M.Dr.

## Sharp VCA63HM

This machine had a very interesting fault. There were tracking errors and the capstan speed was slightly slow, with poor colour. Checks in the capstan circuit failed to reveal anything amiss, then I found that if the pause button was pressed the machine went into fast forward search and locked up. The only way to stop the machine was to unplug it from the mains supply.

A very useful feature is that if a prerecorded tape (no safety tab) is inserted the machine can be operated with the front panel, which contains the timer microcontroller chip and memory, completely disconnected. This enabled the front panel to be eliminated. When I made further checks in the servo section I
found that the drum PG signal at pin 52 of IC801 was missing. The drum PG amplifier is within IC702, but this chip had no input at pin 28 from the sensor on the head drum motor. As the sensor is part of the drum motor I decided to try resoldering it. This provided a complete cure. The PG sensor's DC resistance is about 200 2 . M.Dr.

## Sharp VCM271

There were two problems with this newish machine: the capstan motor ran in reverse intermittently, and the fluorescent display was out. It must have received a bang at some time. Socket P702, where the capstan motor is plugged in, was dry-jointed. The display had no filament supply because of a cracked print land at the chopper transformer. M.Dr.

## Amstrad VC9140

Intermittent loss of the record colour was the complaint - always a tricky fault. Fortunately I noticed that the E-E picture was lost when the tape was ejected, which suggested a fault in the power supply. When some checks were carried out while the tape was being loaded and ejected I noticed that the 'P.ON50V' supply fluctuated quite a lot - in fact it varied when there was any deck mode change. The cause was traced to R06 ( $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ).

Having cured this fault I put the VCR on soak test to wait for the intermittent record colour problem to show up. It didn't. I assume that the power supply fault had also been the cause of this symptom. The tuning voltage is derived from the 50 V supply, so it's likely that the machine drifted off tune to the extent that the colour was lost. C.W.

## Ferguson FV32L

The power supply had blown up. I fitted the SP3881 kit, which is a bag full of bits - loads of diodes, transistors etc. Once this job had been completed I tried the machine and found that it was still dead. But at least it didn't blow the mains fuse, and there was 320 V across the bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor. Checks on the secondary side of the chopper transformer then revealed that DP48 (BA158) was short-circuit. A replacement restored normal operation. C.W.

## Mitsubishi MXI

Playback was OK but there was no E-E video - the sound was not affected. There was video at pin 16 of the IF processor chip IC 101 but
not at the video output from Q102. The cause of the fault was traced to coil L108, which was open-circuit. It's in parallel with CF101, which is part of the filter network just after the signal for the sound detector is extracted. P.G.

## Daewoo DVF502P

There were no functions and no display. The cause of the problem was C703, which had changed value. It's linked to IC701's reset line. G.S.

## Samsung VIK310

The complaints were picture flicker and wow on sound. I found that the back-tension arm was oscillating and the take-up reel was jerky. After a thorough tape path clean and fitting a replacement back-tension band the back-tension arm had stabilised but the take-up reel remained jerky, producing wow on sound. A replacement clutch assembly cleared up the wow. I then replaced the worn audio head and pinch roller, and as a precaution the now infamous C1 10 in the power supply. G.S.

## Sharp VCM27

This machine failed to erase in the record mode. Tests showed that the erase bias oscillator wasn't running. After checking for shorts etc. I found that the microcontroller chip IC701 didn't switch the bias on. All was well when the microcontroller chip had been replaced. G.S.

## Nokia VR3615

The faults with this machine were intermittent loss of the E-E picture and intermittent going to standby. Both were caused by dry-joints at Q853. G.S.

## Samsung VIK310

This machine would sometimes damage a tape: at the end of rewind it would eject too quickly, leaving tape out. It would also intermittently eject the tape when stop was pressed. The cause of these problems was a faulty mode switch. G.S.

## Aiwa FX55S

This machine would accept a tape. But when any mode was selected it would operate for a fraction of a second then eject the tape and shut down. It seemed to be a reel sensor problem. The PCB on which this item is mounted is connected to another PCB via an exposed fourway connector, which appeared to be incorrectly located. I loosened the fastening screw and moved the
reel-sensor PCB slightly so that the connector was centrally aligned.
This cured the fault. M.M.

## Philips VR6291

After running for about one and a half hours this machine would start to behave erratically and then shut down. A quick glance in the power supply section revealed that R247 ( $270 \Omega$ ) had cooked. It's in the optocoupler circuit. So I replaced R247, using an 0.25W type, T246 (BC547) and the CNX83A optocoupler. After a prolonged test I decided that the machine was now OK. M.M.

## Matsui VP9501

This machine didn't wind the tape into the cassette during eject. When the mechanism had been removed it was clear that the take-up clutch had disintegrated. The cause of this was the plastic circlip, which couldn't take the force of the clutch spring. I first reassembled the clutch using the original circlip: as it sprang open two seconds later I used a metal E circlip. This solved the problem, which I understand is quite common. M.M.

## Nokia VR3785

The rather unusual symptom was that the characters in the on-screen display wouldn't remain stationary. It occurred when the machine had been on for some time.
Application of freezer to the LC74760 on-screen control chip IC162 stopped the characters moving and a replacement cured the fault. R.B.

## Sanyo VHR287

This machine would cut out intermittently in the play/record modes. The fault was cured by replacing protector PR512. R.B.

## Hitachi VTF150

There were noise bars in the E-E mode. The capstan was noisy in play and tended to cut out in the record mode. Checks in the power supply revealed that there was a lot of ripple across C12. A replacement cleared all the symptoms. R.B.

## Nokia VR3716

There was intermittent loss of the E-E picture. The cause turned out to be dry-joints at filter FL2401. R.B.

## Samsung VIK326

The guides wouldn't load up around the drum assembly. The cure was to replace the mode-state switch and the slide main assembly. R.B.

## Servicing

# The Nokia N Chassis 

## This chassis uses digital processing in the signals sections but is otherwise fairly conventional. Michael Maurice on the main things to bear in mind when servicing these sets

The Nokia N chassis, successor to the Salora M chassis (see Television August/September 1997), uses a number of custom-made digital chips in the signal processing sections. Unlike the M chassis, it has fairly conventional power supply and line output stage circuits. The chassis is designed to drive 21,25 and 28 in . CRTs, with some line output stage component value variations depending on tube size.
The chassis can be described as truly international, catering for PAL, Secam and NTSC signals. Some sets have facilities to cater for the various sound systems. The user can even select the menu language - more on this later. You will find the chassis in Nokia, Salora, Finlandia, De Graaf and Hitachi receivers released around 1991-3. In the UK the chassis was mainly sold by Nokia on an OEM basis to Granada (Finlandia) and Hitachi.
The chassis consists of a large mother board with plugin modules for the IF, Fastext and Nicam circuitry. A front operation PCB carries the four switches and the programme display. There's another board for the CRT base, with the RGB output stages on it.
When you look at the chassis you will see a number of copper heatsinks. One at the left-hand side, viewed from the rear, carries the line output and EW modulator driver transistors and the line driver chip. Another heatsink, towards the centre of the chassis, carries the field output and voltage regulator chips.

## Dismantling

How a set has to be taken apart depends on the model of course. Hitachi and Finlandia sets have separate speaker boxes which are screwed to the cabinet back. You'll have to remove them before taking the back cover off. Take care not to short-circuit the speaker leads, as this can damage the output amplifiers. When refitting the cabinet boxes, ensure that the speakers are wired correctly and in phase. Don't overtighten the screws doing this could break the fragile plastic.
De Graaf models have the speakers fitted to the front of the set, so you can remove the back in the normal way.
Once the back is off the complete chassis can be slid out. With Hitachi and Finlandia sets the mains switch, display, IR receiver and headphone sockets are on a small panel at the front of the chassis. You will have to disconnect them to slide the main PCB out of its runners. In De Graaf models these items are at the top righthand side of the set.

Take care not to damage the front flap. Apart from the flap itself the side panels could be damaged.

## Power Supply

This chassis represented a departure from the wellknown Nokia/Salora Ipsalo circuit, with its single transformer for the chopper and line output stages. In the $\mathbf{N}$ chassis there are separate chopper power supply and line output stages.
The power supply circuit is shown in Fig. 1. It's based on a TDA4605 chopper control chip (IN01) which drives a 2SK1118 field-effect chopper transistor (TN01). When operating normally (this includes the standby mode) the circuit produces an HT supply of 155 V across reservoir capacitor CN12.
To check whether there's a fault in the power supply or the line output stage, disconnect the latter and connect a 60 W bulb as a dummy load in its place. If the fault is in the line output stage, the power supply will now work.
The power supply is generally reliable (but see fault notes later). Normal operation can usually be restored by replacing the TDA4605 chip and the 2SK1118 transistor. Before fitting these items, it's best to check all the high-value resistors associated with IN01.

## Line Output Stage

The only unconventional thing here is that the drive for the base of the S2000AF line output transistor TH02 comes from pin 1 of the TDA8140 line driver chip IH01, i.e. there's no discrete component driver stage with transformer.
If the line output transistor has died, the tuning capacitors CH07/08/09 should be checked. It's best to replace CH 07 whenever there has been line output stage failure. The value is 9.1 nF ( 11 nF in 21 in . sets) and the rating 1.6 kV . In the larger-screen models you can use the blue Philips type that does the job in the 2A chassis. CH09 ( $150 \mathrm{nF}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) should also be replaced. In some sets this capacitor is rated at 250 V : uprate it to 400 V . I use the RS Components polypropylene type (stock code 1691821). CH08 ( 27 nF ) can be responsible for some weird and wonderful EW faults when faulty. Check the two EW modulator diodes DH02 (BY228) and DH03 (RGP15J). Replace them if in any doubt.
The line output transformer seems to be reliable, which is more than can be said for the focus/A1 control module that's fitted to it. This item can arc and burn up, usually affecting the focus lead that comes out of the


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the FET chopper power supply circuit used in the Nokia $\mathbf{N}$ chassis. TNO2 provides on/standby switching, controlled by IDOI. The line driver chip IHO1 is also switched. When the 12V supply U5 is present TN03 switches on to enable the U6 supply (5V) and TNO4 switches on to provide the supply for IHOI.
transformer. If this has been badly damaged you will need a new transformer.
Check the whole area for dry-joints, especially around CH07/08/09.
In addition to the items so far mentioned, EW correction involves transistors TH03 (BD241D) and TH04 (BC639) and the loading coil LH06. The drive comes from pin 8 of the XC/MC44000 digital chip IF01 in the signals part of the main board. Most problems are caused by the tuning capacitors, as mentioned above, but the loading coil can fail with shorted turns. Check it by substitution.

## Line Driver Stage

The line driver stage is certainly different, see Fig. 2. It's based on a TDA8140 chip (IH01) which only rarely fails. This is just as well, because removing it is difficult. The chip can be responsible for loss of line drive and for repeated failure of the line output transistor.
IH 01 is mounted on the same large copper heatsink that carries the line output transistor. The problem is that pins 9-16, which are connected to chassis, are soldered
to both the PCB and the heatsink. It's not easy to unsolder these pins because the heat is absorbed by the heatsink. This is how I do it - others may have different ideas. First unsolder the eight pins that are not soldered to the heatsink, then lift the IC so that the eight unsoldered pins are out of the board. Apply heat to the remaining eight pins and remove as much solder as possible with desoldering braid. Next apply a generous amount of flux. Heat the pins and at the same time use thick pliers to pull the IC out. You may break several of its pins or the lot. Once the chip is out, any remaining pins can be removed. Be prepared to have to repair some of the print in this area afterwards.

## Field Output Stage

A TDA8170 chip, IV01, is used in the field output stage. Should this chip fail it will load the line output stage, from which its 24 V supply (U8) is derived. The microcontroller chip ID01 will detect that a fault is present and switch the set to standby.
Unfortunately you can't remove or unsolder IV01 to prove that it is responsible for the reversion to standby,
as the microcontroller chip needs to know that it's there! Replace the flyback boost capacitor CV01 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ as well as the IC.

## The Signal Circuits

The signals circuits are on the right-hand side of the main PCB. They are separated from the power stages by the metal heatsink that carries the regulator and field output chips.
UK sets have a UHF-only tuner. The IF strip is a plugin module fitted with UK standard 6 MHz crystals. I have come across modules with crystals for 5.5 MHz sound as well: if you have such a module, the tuning menu (see later) can be used to select the sound.
There are two types of stereo sound module, a large one that incorporates a standard Nicam decoder and another that has two digital ICs, one of which is an MSP2400 multisound processor. The former is generally found in De Graaf and Hitachi models, the latter in Finlandia sets. I understand that it will process the German Zweiton sound signal as well as Nicam. The modules are not interchangeable, and I am not sure whether an MSP2400 chip obtained from another manufacturer will work - I am told that there are different versions of this chip. Perhaps someone can clarify this for us? A peculiar fault occurs when this chip fails: the set will not come on, though the front LEDs flicker at switch on. To check, remove the Nicam module and switch on. If the set now works normally (with mono sound) it's likely that the MSP2400 chip has failed.
The text module also plugs in. It uses SAA5231 and SAA5243 text processing chips.
Video and sync processing and video input switching is carried out by the XC44000 chip IF01 (or its equivalent, type MC44000). It's a sort of digital jungle chip that's controlled by ID01 via an I2C bus. IF01 carries out PAL, Secam and NTSC decoding; grey-scale adjustment; generation of line, EW and field drive signals; geometry adjustments; and beam limiting. Note that there are several versions of this IC. Although they are interchangeable, realignment for geometry and grey scale may be required if a different version is fitted. Details are given in the electronic screwdriver section.
Audio processing at baseband frequencies is carried out by IL01 (MC44130). It's essentially an input/output switcher together with tone, balance and volume controls. Overall control is again by ID01 via the I2C bus.
The microcontroller chip ID01 is the heart of the set. It works in conjunction with an SDA2526/MCM2814 EPROM, ID03, controlling everything from the comprehensive user settings to the equally comprehensive electronic screwdriver system.

## Tube Base PCB

A single TEA5101A chip, IT01, on the CRT base panel provides the RGB drive signals. The chip can be responsible for the loss of one or more colours. If it goes shortcircuit, RT05 ( $10 \Omega$ ) will go open-circuit. The result will be a bright raster with flyback lines.
If the picture appears washed out, bright and with flyback lines, check the 200 V line. If the voltage is low, replace $\mathrm{CH} 17(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the main PCB.

## Common Faults Summary

Dead set: Check the fuse in the power supply and the one on the mains input panel. If the latter (FN51, 2AT) has blown, suspect the BY133 mains bridge rectifiers DN03-6 or the degaussing posistor RN10. If the DC fuse FN02 (1-25A) has blown, the 2SK1118 chopper FET TN01 is probably short-circuit. The FET and its

TDA4605 control chip IN01 should be replaced as a pair. Check the associated resistors and capacitors.

Power supply tripping: The most likely cause is a short-circuit S2000AF line output transistor (TH02). Check the tuning capacitors in the line output stage, also the EW modulator diodes DH02-3, before replacing the transistor (see earlier comments).

Set goes to standby: Check the TDA8170 field output chip IV01 by substitution. Alternatively there could be data line corruption: check the text and Nicam boards by unplugging them, and the tuner.

Very wide picture with no EW correction: Suspect that the BD241D EW modulator driver transistor TH03 is short-circuit and/or the RGP15J diode DH03. Check the tuning capacitors in the line output stage.

Narrow picture with no EW correction and transistor TH03 getting very hot: Suspect the tuning capacitors in the line output stage and the EW loading coil LH06.

Picture size varies horizontally and vertically with changes in picture brightness: Suspect CH08 ( 27 nF , 400 V ) in the line output stage. You can use a 33 nF , 400 V capacitor if a 27 nF one is not available.

Set sometimes goes to standby when changing channels, poor sync and/or poor picture regulation: Suspect the XC44000/MC44000 digital jungle chip IF01.

Low contrast: Suspect the BC857B video buffer transistor TF03.

Others may be able to add to this list, which is a short guide to some of the faults that I and my colleagues have had.

## Programming and Menus

With the exception of power on/off, volume and programme up/down, the remote control unit has to be used to operate the set. The user can set and store all tuning information, including standards settings, and operate and store contrast, brightness, colour, volume, base, treble, balance and headphone levels (the latter is independent of the volume level). This is all done by using the menu button and the Fastext colour buttons. To access these settings, press menu on the remote control unit. You will then see the following:
colour balance
contrast
h.phone
volume

> bass
mono
with the top line highlighted in colour. All programming is carried out in this section.
Select the programme number you want to set then press menu repeatedly until the bottom line comes up in colour. Press the blue button. You will now see:

$$
\text { TV satellite } \quad \text { radio }
$$

in which only TV will be highlighted in red - unless you have a receiver with a built-in satellite and/or radio system (the chances of seeing one of these is small). When you have selected TV, the menu will change to:

## PR MHz Ch A system store

A indicates the tuner - it can be switched to B , but you will then get no signal as the set doesn't have a second tuner.
If you know the direct channel number, press the green button and enter it. Otherwise you can search by pressing the red button. If you decide to tune by channel numbers you can still fine tune by pressing the red button then using step $+/$-.
Store by pressing the blue button. You can then select the next programme by pressing a number.
If you want to change the language, press the yellow then store buttons on the handset. You will see a list of languages. Press the relevant number for the language required. The menu will then come up in the selected language.
If, instead of selecting language, you just press yellow you can select the system, which is for sound only. For UK use set to system 1. If you set to another system you may not receive Nicam sound. Note that the system setting is individual for each channel. If for example the reported fault is no Nicam sound on one channel, check the system setting on that channel.
If, when in the system, you press the remote control unit button with the swung arrows that point in a circular manner, you will find that the yellow button will change to Auto or PAL or Secam or NTSC. Use the step button to store the required system, which will again be individual to the particular channel. Press the blue button to store the new settings.
The sound and picture settings should be self-explanatory. If you wish to store new settings as a personal preference then, after selecting what you want, press the menu button till the bottom line is coloured then press the yellow button. The Norm will flash to show that the new settings are stored.
The mono setting is also self-explanatory. The wide setting is for a spatially wide sound effect - not for widescreen or $16: 9$ pictures.
You may wonder why I have gone into the above in such detail. Three examples will explain why.
(1) If, with one set, you tuned any channel in on programme 3 it was in black and white. If you tuned the same channel in on say number 5 it would be in colour. The reason for this was that programme 3 had been set to Secam colour. By going through the menu I reset programme 3 to PAL. It then came up in colour.
(2) After playing about with the remote control unit a customer had managed to set the brightness, colour and contrast very low - and had changed the language to Spanish! Press a few buttons and all was well. I advised the customer not to change the settings.
(3) Another customer complained about not getting stereo sound with BBC-1, BBC-2 and ITV. The cure was to go through the menu and reset to system 1.

## The Electronic Screwdriver

The only preset potentiometer in the chassis is PN01 in the power supply, for setting up the HT voltage. There are also first anode and focus controls on the line output transformer. All other control operations have to be set by using the remote control unit and storing information in the EPROM.
To enter the service mode, press buttons -/- -, menu and TV/N in quick succession (within 1.5 seconds).
The following commands are available via the remote


Fig. 2: The line driver sfage, which is based on a TDA8140 chip.
control unit:
Step prog+/-: Steps from one adjustment to another.
Number buttons 0-9: These give direct access to adjustments 0-9, i.e. height, vertical linearity, vertical $S$ correction, vertical position, horizontal position, width, parabola tilt, parabola amplitude, parabola corner, colour green. Always do the first four first.

Volume +/-: To increase/decrease adjustment.
Number buttons 0-7: To set or reset option bits and special codes.

Prog. button $\mathrm{P} /$ store: To store parameter values.
Standby: To exit from the service mode.
The adjustments appear in a small black box in the centre of the screen, e.g. V.AMP 18 where V.AMP is the height and 18 the value. Use volume $+/$ - to change settings and step $+/$ - to go to the next parameter.
Before you carry out any adjustments I suggest you run through them all and note the settings. You can then return to them if you get into trouble.
Adjustments shouldn't be necessary unless a repair has been carried out in the deflection circuitry. Even then adjustment should be minimal. If you find it necessary to make a large adjustment you might well be masking a fault.
You can also set up the grey scale. Set the A1 voltage first: display a normal picture and set up the control (on the back of the LOPT) so that the two dots on the front display are extinguished.
I suggest you leave the option bytes well alone. You could find that you have selected an 'illegal' setting: the receiver will then go to standby and won't come out again. Unfortunately the only way out of this is to replace the EPROM. The option byte settings vary depending on the microcontroller chip fitted.

## Spares

Part numbers have been omitted since they depend on the brand. In compiling this article I've relied mainly on the service data for the Finlandia C/D59JZ5E and the Hitachi C2562TN/C2862TN.
Spares are available from Chas Hyde and Son, Willow Vale Electronics and Granada. Pattern remote control handsets are available from CPC under order code HSRCl370.

# Electrical Retailing <br> showreport 

This year's Show occurred at a significant time, when digital TV and other developments are about to reach us. George Cole was there to report on the new equipment


The Electrical Retailing Show '98 was held at the NEC, Birmingham during March 29-31st. It provided a showcase for many new television, video and audio products. The event has replaced the old Brown Goods Show, enabling retailers (and the press!) to get to see ranges of products from many manufacturers under one roof. This year's show was dominated by digital TV, but there were other interesting developments. These included DVD, Data-VHS, flat-screen TV and recordable CDs.

## DTT and the Digital Network

There was no escaping digital TV, with many exhibitors demonstrating digital TV products, programmes and services. The Digital Network group has been set up recently by the broadcasters planning to start digital terrestrial television (DTT) in the UK later this year: members include the BBC, ITV, Channel 4, Channel 5, S4C, SDN, British Digital Broadcasting (the joint Carlton/Granada group) and Teletext Ltd. The only major broadcaster not represented on the Digital Network is BSkyB, which does however have programming links with BDB.
Anthony Sethill, BDB's executive director and chairman of Digital Network's marketing group, explained that the name was chosen because DTT was considered to be too much like "techno-jargon", Digital Network
being considered to have greater appeal to consumers. Hmmm. Anyway, to save space we'll stick to DTT in this report. The Digital Network group has devised its own logo, but there are no plans at present to use it on DTT receivers or set-top boxes.
Members of the Digital Network will co-operate in a number of areas, including receiver and set-top box specification, broadcast standards, technical specifications/interfaces for DTT equipment, conditional access technology, frequency allocations and the roll-out of transmissions.
The slogan "no dish, no cable, simply plug-and-play" is being used to promote DTT, the message being that viewers can use their existing aerials to receive DTT broadcasts. This needs a bit of qualification. In some areas the existing aerial group will have to be widened to provide for all the DTT multiplexes, i.e. some people will have to switch to wideband aerials if they want all the DTT transmissions. It's estimated that when DTT is launched in the fourth quarter of 1998 some 65-70 per cent of homes will be able to receive the signals using their existing roof-top aerials - a similar proportion to when Channel 5 started. Anthony Sethill claims that the number will rise to 90 per cent by the end of 1999, with an eventual maximum reach of 95 per cent of homes.
The DTT promoters are pushing its theoretically improved picture and sound quality (Nicam already provides excellent digital sound with analogue services however), increased widescreen programming and interactive viewing (see below), also the fact that digital is inevitable - the government will eventually announce an analogue switch-off date, as it did with 405 lines, though the announcement is unlikely to be made for several years.
Preliminary specifications for the DTT box were agreed in November 1997, but at the time of writing (April 1998) they have yet to be finalised. The companies selected to produce DTT boxes are known however: Grundig, Nokia, Pace, Philips, Sony and Toshiba. The box will sell at a subsidised price of $£ 200$ when purchasers take out a year's subscription to BDB ( $£ 120$ ). Without the subsidy, the boxes are expected to cost £350-£400.
BDB's service will offer twelve basic channels plus three premium channels - Sky Screen One, Sky Screen 2
and Sky Sports. The BBC will provide much of its programming in widescreen format and introduce two new channels, BBC Choice and BBC News 24. The ITV companies' plans have not yet been released, though Channel 4 intends to offer a premium film channel. Viewers will be able to receive free-to-air DTT programmes, such as the BBC channels, without the need to purchase a card for the set-top box's conditional access system.
The DTT box is to use the SECA conditional access system rather than BSkyB's News Datacom system. There's some dispute between BDB and BSkyB as to whether this will be a threat to compatibility between terrestrial and satellite digital services. Both sides say they are willing to discuss this, but neither side has made the first move. It's unlikely that the proposed digital satellite 'sidecar', which will plug into a DTT box to enable viewers to receive satellite digital services as well, will be available until well into 1999.
The DTT box will have a wide range of audio and video connections, including a UHF input (for the aerial), an RF output, twin scart connectors and an RJ11 modem connector for a telephone link. The box will have a basic built-in modem (speed $2,400 \mathrm{bits} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) which is intended for pay-per-view services, definitely not for exploring the internet. There will also be an RS 232 socket for an external modem, a smart card slot and a DVB common interface adaptor for a satellite TV sidecar, audio description channel module and an IEEE 1394 interface. Incidentally the satellite TV sidecar will require an external power supply.
The DTT box may include software for interactive services. BDB says that it is talking to a number of interac-tive-TV companies including British Interactive Broadcasting (BIB), Microsoft's WebTV and Network Computers Inc. (NCI).
The Digital Network group provided the first public demonstration of live DTT broadcasting: a 100 W signal from the Sutton Coldfield transmitter, supplied by Castle Transmission International, was picked up by a miniature receiver/transmitter inside the hall.

## BSkyB

BSkyB had a large stand at which its prototype Electronic Programme Guide (EPG) and some of the programming that could be available via its digital satellite service (still due for a June launch) was shown. There will be some 200 channels - 150 video and 50 audio. BSkyB's new 52 cm elliptical dish for the digital transmissions was on display. The EPG will help viewers to find their way about amongst the multitude channels and services, and enable them to plan their viewing for up to seven days in advance. It uses a remote control handset, on-screen menus and icons.
The TV Guide tells viewers what is available on the various channels up to a week in advance, and may include extra information such as a cast biography or programme synopsis. There's a personal planner which is like an electronic diary. The viewer can select programmes of interest and note them in the planner: at the relevant time an on-screen message announces that a selected programme is about to start - future digital

receivers will presumably actually switch to the programme.
Box Office is used to select pay-per-view films, which will be broadcast on various channels at staggered start times (about 15-30 minutes apart). These near video-ondemand services are expected to prove popular and could be a challenge to the high street video rental store. Box Office may offer short clips for film previewing.
The EPG will incorporate a parental control system that uses a PIN code. Parents will be able to block programmes and channels, and also put a spending limit on PPV events - they will not however be able to limit how much is spent per week or per month.
Sky Mail will be a one-way e-mail system that enables the broadcaster to send advertisements and messages to a viewer. An EPG may for example discover that you enjoy watching football: it could then send you information about a forthcoming live soccer broadcast. It will be interesting to see what the civil liberties people make of this feature!

## Astra

Astra Marketing demonstrated live digital test transmissions from Astra 1D at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. They included programming from the BBC, BSkyB and SES, the owner of the Astra satellites. There were also digital transmissions from $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, provided by CanalSatellite Numeriqué (France), DF1 (Germany) and Canal Satellite Digital (Spain). Visitors to the Astra stand could not only see digital services in operation: they could also use the various EPGs.
Astra says that there will be three ways of receiving its digital satellite services from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : by purchasing a new digital system with a 50 cm dish; by fitting a universal LNB to an existing dish and pointing it at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$; or by adding a second, universal LNB to an existing dish and pointing it at $28 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, enabling the viewer to receive both analogue and digital services.
Astra Marketing's trade support manager Tony Buszka said that retailers were very interested in digital satellite TV, and commented that the ability to try out an EPG gave them a better understanding of what digital TV has to offer.

## BBC

The BBC had its own stand which was being used to promote digital TV, enhanced Ceefax - the pages have improved graphics and fonts, plus pictures - and Digital Radio. The latter is now available to sixty per cent of the UK's population. The BBC envisages that TV programmes will have links to the internet, and plans to offer services with this feature.

The Sony DVPS315 DVD player which offers high-quality pictures and sound, full software compatibility and digital outputs for connection to a separate audio decoder. Available at about £500.

The Grundig 42in. Planatron display.


## Digital TV Equipment

The stands were awash with digital set-top boxes and digital receivers. Nokia showed its prototype Model 9850 T DTT set-top box, which can handle data rates up to $15 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ and incorporates a high-speed RISC processor, 2Mbytes of RAM and 4Mbytes of flash memory. It can provide both 4:3 and 16:9 pictures plus letterbox and pan-and-scan. The audio and video connectors include an RF connector and twin scarts (each with RGB, composite video and audio outputs). There are two phono audio sockets for connecting the 9850T to a stereo system - audio phono sockets are an option listed in the DTT box specification.
The power consumption of the DTT set-top boxes on show was quite high (6W) when in the standby mode. Graham North, Nokia's sales and marketing director, said that this may be reduced when production models appear.
Owners will be able to switch off their DTT set-top boxes for two-three weeks, perhaps when they go on holiday, without having to worry about the update and authorisation signals periodically sent by the SECA conditional-access system being missed. A Digital Network spokesman said that the DTT CA system has been designed so that reception breaks of several weeks will not affect a decoder's ability to receive the digital signals.
Nokia demonstrated its DTT box with a 40in. Pioneer flat-screen set. The picture was fine, although some material produced an occasional 'blocky' effect. The remote-control handset is well designed.
Nokia also demonstrated its digital satellite receivers: the Mediamaster Model 9600S is the world's first with a common interface; the Mediamaster 9200S is a free-toair digital satellite receiver that was launched last year.
The Pace stand had a row of digital TV set-top boxes, including those being developed for BSkyB and BDB. The BSkyB box handles the $4: 3$ and 16:9 formats and includes a built-in modem. It has a twin smart-card slot, Macrovision decoding of all composite video and RGB signals, an IEEE 1394 module interface, a modem phone connection, an RS232 interface, a stereo audio output and two RF outputs - the second one is for an IR acces-
sory, so that programmes can be viewed and controlled at a second location in the home. There are 4MBytes of flash RAM, 4Mbytes of SDRAM and $2 \times 16 \mathrm{Kbytes}$ of EEPROM. Other features include a BSkyB EPG, off-air software downloads, parental lock, World Teletext decoding and display and 22 kHz LNB control with DiSEqC.
Philips had on show a prototype DTT set-top box and an IDTV (Integrated Digital TV). The latter was a 32in. 16:9 set with a built-in DTT tuner. Philips plans to launch 28 and 32in. IDTVs later this year.
Grundig and Toshiba also demonstrated digital TV settop boxes. Hitachi showed the IDTV Model C32W40DTN, a 32 in . 16:9 set with a DTT tuner, a Dolby Pro-Logic decoder and a built-in centre amplifier and speaker. A 28 in . version, Model C28W40DTN, is to follow. Hitachi also had one of the nicest looking DTT set-top boxes, the silver DV-K2.

## TV Sets

There were plenty of large-screen TV sets at the show. Toshiba displayed the 3787 DB , a 37 in . CRT model with a built-in Dolby Digital 5.1 decoder. This is a 4:3 aspect ratio set which also includes Fastext with a 500 -page memory, a 100 -channel tuner, and three scart sockets. The suggested price is $£ 2,000$. Toshiba also had a new 28in. widescreen set, Model 28W8DB, with Dolby ProLogic sound at a suggested price of $£ 850$.
Sony plans to launch fifteen new sets this year, including Model KV29FX11. This is a 29 in . FD Trinitron set with a 4:3 aspect ratio flat screen. Suggested price is $£ 800$. Model KP41S4 is a 41 in . projection set with autoconvergence technology. Suggested price is $£ 1,800$. Sony is to announce its plans for IDTVs later in the year. Grundig showed a 37in. CRT set, Model M95-411/9, which has a VGA socket for displaying computer graphics and 100 Hz scanning technology. Suggested price is $£ 2,300$. The LG Electronics range included a 16:9 Nicam set, Model WF32A14T, at $£ 900$.
Flat-screen TV sets were displayed on a number of stands. The Philips Model 42PW9982C has a 42in. plasma display and is just 10 cm deep. Due for release this summer, it will include a 13 -speaker Dolby Pro-Logic sound system. It's expected to sell at about $£ 12,000$. Grundig's Planatron is also a 42in. 16:9 plasma-screen set at $£ 12,000$.
The Mitsubishi stand was dominated by a prototype 46in. 16:9 plasma TV set. There was also the XP4015C, a 40 in . $4: 3$ plasma display model with a $160^{\circ}$ viewing angle. It is 11.3 cm deep, weighs 42.5 kg and is expected to sell at about $£ 10,000$ plus VAT. The pictures displayed by both these sets looked good, though the 46in. prototype had a defect which produced a vertical line down the screen.
Hitachi also showed a set with a 42in. plasma display: no marketing plans were announced. Hitachi displayed sets with progressive scanning, including a 17 in . PCTV which was described as a PC monitor with a built-in tuner.

## DVD

I was surprised by how low-key.DVD was at this year's show. Although a number of companies, including Grundig, Hitachi, Sony and Toshiba, had players on display the format was overshadowed by digital TV.
The Toshiba SD3107B has a scart lead and an optical lead for connection to a Dolby digital TV or decoder. Sony's DVP715 at $£ 600$ and DVPS 315 at $£ 500$ can also play Video CDs. Grundig showed Model GDV100D. Hitachi had a silver-look player.

## VCRs

DVD may have arrived, but there were still plenty of VCR developments. The Hitachi Model VTFX770E at about $£ 380$ includes MovieText, which is better known as Closed Captioning - an integrated decoder enables viewers who are deaf or hard-of-hearing to see the captions now encoded with many prerecorded tapes. This model also has a Tape Navigation system. Each tape is automatically given its own ID number, and information relating to it is stored in a memory chip. An on-screen display lists the contents, with recording details that include the date, channel number and length. By moving an on-screen cursor and pressing play the machine goes to a particular recording. The system tells you how much blank space is left on a tape, and whether you have already watched a recording.
I was surprised that Sony didn't show its new SmartFile VCRs, which use a super-thin microchip inside a cassette label to store recording information. The company was pushing its SmartLink system however. This enables suit-ably-equipped TV sets and VCRs to communicate with each other via a scart link. The Sony Smart Engine system has an aluminium diecast drum base, a thicker lower drum and an artificial-intelligence control chip: the system provides improved head tracking and tape transport. It will be introduced with Model SLVF900UX, which is due for release in July at a suggested price of $£ 480$.
Mitsubishi displayed many new VCRs on its stand. The company is proud of its auto set-up and 1-2-3 Menu systems. They make it easier to use a VCR, in particular by providing lots of on-screen help.
The Philips Model 21PV688, a combined 21 in. Nicam TV and VCR, is due for a July release at a suggested price of $£ 630$. Hitachi and Philips also had D-VHS (D for data) VCRs on show: Philips plans to introduce a DVHS model at $£ 800$ later this year.

## Satellite Systems

Analogue satellite transmissions will be around for a long time yet. As if to emphasise the point, a number of companies introduced new analogue receiving systems.
Nokia's range included the SAT1800 SatScan, which has 600 preset channels and a 31 -satellite location memory. A 60 cm version costs $£ 280$. The Nokia SAT780 is a budget system that costs $£ 100$ when bought with a BSkyB multichannel package.
Grundig introduced three new analogue systems, the GRS2, STR3200 and STR300T. Modified software in the GSR2 and STR3200S makes installation easier and controls the DiSEqC switching. Features include a 200channel tuner, preset Astra $1 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{D}$ channels and 22 kHz tone switching. These models cost $£ 100$ with a 60 cm dish when bought as part of a BSkyB package. The STR300T with its 300 -channel tuner, twin LNB inputs, VideoCrypt decoder and Wegener Panda stereo sound costs $£ 200$.

## Camcorders

The Sony DCR-TRV9 at $£ 1,600$ includes the company's NightShot technology, which uses infra-red light to enable a camcorder to record images in complete darkness.
Canon showed its new DMV100 MiniDV camcorder, which is very compact. It includes an 11x optical zoom, $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. LCD screen and an electronic image stabiliser. Canon also launched four new 8 mm and $\mathrm{Hi}-8$ models: it clearly feels that the analogue formats still have much to offer.

## Audio

Philips had four home CD recorders on display, includ-

ing the CDR765. This is a twin CD player and CD tecorder: you can pop a CD in one slot, a blank CD-R disc in the other and start copying. It also has synchrostart recording and double-speed copying. It's due in the shops later this year at around $£ 450$.
Sony is still pushing its MiniDisc format. The latest Sony range includes the playback Model MZE25 at £199 and Model MZE35, which is only slightly larger than the

Sony's DCRTRV9 Digital Handcam which, at about $£ 1,600$, incorporates the NightShot feature. disc it plays, at $£ 280$.

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# DX and Satellite Reception 

## Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception and news. Possible aerial problems with DTT. A strange mode of FM DX reception. Roger Bunney reports

The first DX-TV column appeared within the pages of Practical Television, as this magazine was then known, back in 1963. It was written by Charles Rafarel, who had carried out a lot of research on the subject. After his death in 1971, I was asked to take over. The column was renamed Long-distance Television to make its purpose quite clear.

Until fairly recently the emphasis has been on the reception of terrestrial signals, though there was a lot of excitement in 1975/6 when the first regular satellite TV broadcasts started - via the ATS-6 satellite to India from $35^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, at 860 MHz . Pioneering DX-TV enthusiasts were able, using home-made receivers and dishes, to receive pictures of varying quality from the satellite. Most of us had a go.

From the mid-Eighties an ever larger number of enthusiasts turned to scanning the Clarke Belt in their search for unusual signals. This


Return of an old favourite (EBU NY), this time via PAS-3R ( $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) at 12.606GHz vertical.
change of emphasis has increased during the present decade. At the same time TV broadcasters have moved away from the VHF bands. Their departure has left the spectrum free for other uses, which has meant a dramatic increase in interference.

To reflect the change of emphasis, the name of this column has been changed to DX and Satellite Reception. I will continue to report on terrestrial TV-DXing, but will give greater attention to satellite signals, both analogue and digital. There will be more on the latter when a reasonably priced and, hopefully, user-friendly receiver becomes available.

## Terrestrial DX

There was an unusual event in midMarch: an intense and unexpected meteor shower occurred on the 15th. So no one was prepared! The evening sky was lit up with meteor burns, the display being spectacular enough to attract the attention of local radio and the newspapers.

The Virginids 1998 MS was listed as being active during MarchApril, peaking on April 7-18th with a maximum on the 10th. The activity produced by this shower is usually insignificant. Perhaps we should pay greater attention to it next year.

Jean-Louis Dubler reports that all Swiss channels other than SF1 now use Viaccess.

## Satellite Reception

First, a personal note. My polarisation adjustment, by mearis of an outboard knob, gradually changed. When I examined the prime-focus dish I discovered that the LNB's central support clamp and the feed
tube cap, which were both plastic, had melted as a result of the dish focusing solar heat on them. Odd that a dark green dish in the UK could produce such a problem, but it did. Unicorn Satellite has now supplied an aluminum LNB clamp, so hopefully there will be no more frying tonight!

A lot of excitement has been created by the on-going satellite dispute between SES/Astra and Eutelsat over the $28 / 29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ orbital location. Eutelsat claims the $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ position and plans to establish its Europesat-1 project there. But Hot Bird-4's departure from $29^{\circ} E$ to its permanent orbital position at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ has left Astra 1D in occupation, at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, with a solitary Sky analogue test pattern. SES claims that its occupation of the $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ slot is perfectly legal. On March 30th I noticed that Sky digital activity was present aboard Astra 1D. Presumably BSkyB is now digging in, with no opposition likely from Eutelsat until its next satellite launch and test period. Eutelsat's Hot Bird-4 appeared at $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on about March 12th, with tests proclaiming "Transmission via Europesat of the Eutelsat Network". The frequency was 12.305 GHz (horizontal). Astra 1D put in an appearance at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ some days later. The dispute could delay BSkyB's digital opening.

March was otherwise fairly uneventful. The merging of the Amex and Nasdaq financial institutions on Wall Street produced some interest around the 19th: several news feeds were seen via Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, with the German NTV feeds providing some extensive, indepth coverage. An 'exotic' signal via the North Atlantic path arrived
from PAS-3R $\left(43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ on the 16 th.
There was a test pattern with "TLD de Puerto Rico" while a second caption read "B M S" with a long phone number - on colour bars with a 1 kHz tone.

The Louise Woodward appeal hearings in Massachussets on March 8th were given extensive coverage. Sky's Garry Cotterill led several live reports via Intelsat K for Sky News, preceded by the WBZ Boston TV test pattern. My thanks to David Gilroy (St. Albans) who gave me the nod that there's a very strong signal at 11.558 GHz vertical from PAS-5R at $58^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. When I checked this out I was able to confirm the very strong signals despite the fact that nearly half my dish was obscured by a panel fence!

John Womersley (Bradford) has corrected my comments on the January Satfest via Sirius. The Radio Caroline video visit was not aboard the Mebo 2 but the Ross Revenge boat. In the late Seventies Mebo ended up as El Fatah in Libyan government use for transmitting English/Arabic broadcasts while land-based AM stations were being built. When it became redundant it was towed out into the Mediterranean, used for bombing practice and sunk. Thus ended a colourful career in 20th century broadcasting!

Alex Smith (Chonburi, Thailand), who is currently working in South Africa, recently visited old friends in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. They use a 1.2 m dish for reception from PAS-4 at $68.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The SABC-1, 2 and 3 services are available, along with BopTV. This signal package is intended for the South African backwoods, beyond the reach of the terrestrial network. Zimbabwe is at the edge of the satellite's footprint, but the 1.2 m dish is just sufficient for these Ku-band signals. A reception package that consists of a dish, receiver, TV set, battery and solar panel is available in South Africa - to ensure that Neighbours can be received in even the most remote parts!

Alex Baxendale (Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire) wrote to us asking for help in identifying his reception during the afternoon of February 22nd. Crowds of people were seen lining the decorated, dirt street of a Mediterranean-looking town. There was a band, and two fellows with horns, dressed in bright Caribbean-style cloths, were attempting to thrust rapiers through
a hole in a suspended metal star while on horseback. There was a carnival atmosphere, and the logo "Stampa Services" was seen.

We normally require more information than this to identify a signal - the satellite, time and frequency at least. But Roy Carmen (Sandown, Isle of Wight) also saw the programme, via Intelsat K at 11.590 GHz vertical, live from Sardinia! Alex uses a Pace MSS508IP receiver, a 1.25 m Channel Master dish and a universal LNB.

Peter Polland (Rugby) also uses a Pace MSS508IP receiver, with an 0.7 dB Grundig LNB and an 80 cm Lenson Heath mesh dish. They enable him to receive many programmes/feeds from Turksat round to Thor. The dish is driven by a Jaegar Silent Gold 99 H-to-H mount.

## Terrestrial News

Hungary: The 120 kW ERP ch. R1 transmitter at Budapest, used for MTV-1, is to close by the end of next year. A UHF replacement is already in operation on ch. R41.
Pecs ch. R2 now transmits the RTL Klub programme.
Austria: ORF is to terminate cross-boarder transmissions to Germany (Bavaria and BadenWürttemberg). There have been programme clashes between ORF TV1 and commercial German channels, leading to pressure from the latter.
Scotland: Channel 6 Broadcasting, the new RSL (Restricted Service Licence) network, is to operate in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh,
Perth and Stirling for two years and will be on-air by the end of 1998. There will be common programming for part of the day. At other times each region will produce its own content for a potential 300,000 or so viewers. Daytime is to be mainly for music, with local programmes in the evening.
South Africa: The IBA will shortly award an eight-year TV licence for a second commercial free-to-air service. It has only just given the green light for the first such network. The new stations are to come on-air next year.
Bophutatswana: Mmabatho-TV closed down at the end of January and Bop-TV has been merged with SABC. The government is at an advanced stage with preparations to start up a national TV service.

## Aerials for DTT

The first digital terrestrial transmit-

ter listing I've come across has arrived, courtesy of Antiference Ltd. It makes curious reading. Normally the channels used by a transmitter are kept within a specific aerial group - A, B and C/D, with $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{E}$ and W for the wider band requirements.

Naturally the first check I made was on my local Rowridge. Isle of

## Aerial Iechniques



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## SPECIFICATIONS

| Inpmit TV ayteas | NTSC 3.5S, PAL [B, $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{I}]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Oteferif TV rystomi | NTSC 3.58, PAL (B, D, G, I) |
| Connection tamaiash | Video inpun:1 S.Video hpun:2 Video Output: 1 S. Video Output: 2 |
| Pieturs resolation | 500 lines for both dymamic and static picture |
| Dipital Cord Bat | $\begin{aligned} & Y: 8 \text { Bits } \\ & \text { R-Y: B Bits } \\ & B-Y: B \text { Bits } \end{aligned}$ |
| Memory siza | BM Bin |
| Une converitom | $525 \leftrightarrow 623$ lines |
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A transmission from Hot Bird-4 while if was at $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.


PAS-5 (58 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) is now providing a strong Euro spot beam in the UK.

Wight transmitter, whose channels are in group A (21-37). It is proposed that multiplex 1 (BBC) will use ch. 67, multiplex 2 (ITV +Ch .
4) will use ch. 52 while multiplexes $3-6$ will be in the group A spectrum. Thus the aerial group for Rowridge becomes W rather than A. The powers used for the digital transmissions will be about -20 dB down relative to the analogue transmissions, i.e. 10 kW .

Rowridge isn't unique: other main transmitters have gone to K (21-48) or W (21-68). Fremont Point, Jersey is one that has gone to W , with channels ranging over 38 68.

Unless a stacked bowtie array is used, with its flattish wideband UHF gain chapracteristic, those in former group A areas now W might well find that their reception suffers. Low group A channels could be 3-6dB down with respect to C/D channels when a wideband Yagi aerial is used. This of course assumes that the customer is going to be willing to pay for a new and perhaps more elaborate aerial system. Shock horror may prevail if a Channel 5 aerial has just been installed.

It will need a tempting and perhaps subsidised carrot to persuade viewers to invest in a new aerial system for digital TV. With BSkyB about to offer 150 video channels via a small dish, I am wondering whether DTT is on. I recall BSB and Squarials!

The Analogue and Digital UK Television Transmitting Sites station list has just been published by Antiference Ltd. (phone no. 01295 482 511).

## FM DX

I recently received Smile FM 93.9 MHz , a Manila, Philippines
radio station, here in Romsey, Hants! Commercials for Marlborough Country fags, music and the news were heard, although reception was rather hissy. Hugh Cocks in the Algarve, Portugal alerted me to this reception possibility - he has received the signal using just a half-wave dipole.

There's a catch here. It's definitely Smile FM, but received in a curious fashion. Check
269.650 MHz with your scanner. I did and, although I have an elderly AR2002 coupled to an Icom discone aerial, the signal appeared. Hugh recommends a bandwidth of about 30 kHz . I can only select either narrow at 5 kHz or mega wide, so there's distortion, particularly with speech.

How is this propagation phenomenon taking place? The signals arrive courtesy of a US Fleetsatcom bird at around $40^{\circ}$ E. Hugh thinks that the satellite is picking up the STL (studio-to-transmitter) radio link and reradiating it in error. An internet printout from Christian Maas suggests that the satellite reradiates third harmonics of errant terrestrial FM transmitters. He mentions other, South American transmitters that are downlinked within this general band. Again it's three times the fundamental plus the difference between the US Fleetsatcom uplink and downlink at 53.7 MHz .

I've checked other frequencies, but although the carriers are there the audio is too low to be understood. Signals should be much better using a dedicated Yagi or helical aerial. So it's worth checking the $240-270 \mathrm{MHz}$ band (Radio Aurora, Chile 249.083 MHz ; Super Radio, Bogota $254 \cdot 100 \mathrm{MHz}$; Blue Danube Radio, Austria
$260 \cdot 125 \mathrm{MHz}$ ). Let us know if you have any luck, with details of the aerial/equipment used.

## The SpE Season

The coming Sporadic E season should be an improvement on last year. As ever, check the ch. E2-4 band not forgetting ch. R1 at 49.75 MHz - if it's not swamped with local 49MHz pollution. SpE openings can occur at any time of the day or evening. You often find that during a particular season reception from certain directions is predominant. The usual distance is $500-1,400$ miles, though signals from the Middle East and down into Africa can be received should double-hop reflection occur.

Late June to mid-July is the best
time for double/triple-hop reception from North America, where the lowest TV channel is A2 ( 55.25 MHz , with 525 lines and 60 Hz fields - so you might have to adjust the set's line and field hold controls slightly). If you are lucky enough to see an American signal on ch. A2, check chs. A3 and A4 where the signal is often of better quality. A scanner is very helpful: you can listen for the AM video buzz produced by a weak incoming signal. Hot, thundery weather is often a good omen for SpE.

An SpE opening can last from five minutes to five hours, with signals ranging from weak to very strong. The skip distance can change rapidly, and you can expect multiple images. SpE is unpredictable, but those with experience have a feel for when to look. Good hunting!

## Satellite News

The digital Television par Satellite (TPS) operation is to carry a new regional service, Chaine Regionale. This is due to start in May, financed by the France- 3 public TV service. TPS carries the France- 2 and -3 services, which are not carried by its main rival Canal Satellite. The latter now has over 800,000 subscribers, TPS 400,000 . Both are making considerable losises.

The Swedish TV6 channel is to be revamped and relaunched as a subscription channel.

Satellite technology is advancing into ever higher-frequency regions. New allocations have recently been announced by the FCC in the States and are already being snapped up. Reaching beyond the Ka band at $20-30 \mathrm{GHz}$, the FCC has defined Q band as $33-50 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{U}$ band as $40-$ $60 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{V}$ band as $50-75 \mathrm{GHz}$ and W band as $75-110 \mathrm{GHz}$ ( $F C C$ Bulletin no. 70, July 1997). Some overlapping will be noticed. So the following subdivisions have been proposed: Q band $30-40 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{U}$ band $40-50 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{V}$ band $50-60 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $W$ band $60-70 \mathrm{GHz}$. Rather confusing, but there you have it. Hughes, Lockheed, PanAmSat and Loral are amongst those who have applied to the FCC for allocations.

Astra 1 K will be a future replacement for the present $B$ sat at $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It will provide additional capacity, with 52 Ku -band and two Ka-band transponders, while higher powers will enable 60 cm dishes to be used from Portugal through to the Ural Mountains. Two steerable spot beams will provide simultaneous frequency downlinking across different areas. Service Briefs

## The following modifications/service updates have been announced by Pace Micro Technology plc

## Models MSS100/MSS228/Prima

Intermittent loss of audio on channel change: Solder an 8.2 V , $5 \%$ surface-mounted zener diode (part no. 9250082511 ) across C506, on the underside of the PCB, with the cathode (bar end) of the diode connected to the capacitor's positive terminal and the anode to its negative terminal. Do the same with C517. Don't add these diodes if they have already been fitted. C506 and C517 are connected to pins 38 and 49 of U500 respectively. The fault may affect either the left or the right channel.

Audio buzz when the white level of the on-screen graphics is too high: Change R604 (SMD) to $680 \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ (part no. 940-6810501).

Tighter power supply output tolerance: Reduce the value of R3 (SMD) to $10 \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ RES 0805 (part no. $940-$ 1000501).

## Models MSS228/Prima

Patterning on the picture: This can be caused by an excessive load on the power supply, possibly because a damaged BSkyB card takes too much current, the result being power supply instability. The instability can be cured by reducing the value of C 7 to $220 \mathrm{pF}, 10 \%$ ( 5 mm ceramic capacitor, part no. 159-2219651).

## Models MSS100/Prima

The UHF qutput is marred by faint horizontal lines when the RC handset keys are pressed: Adjust the angle of L201 in the UHF modulator so that it leans towards the front of the PCB at approximately $45^{\circ}$. This minimises interaction between the data bus and the UHF oscillator circuit.

Hum bars with terrestrial channels when the UHF loop-through is being used: Add an inductor and diode in the UHF modulator section. For details refer to Satellite Workshop, pages 476/7, May 1998; also correction on page 541.

## Prima

Loss of video/audio: This can occur when the amplitude of the 4 MHz clock signal at U500 is low. To cure the problem, change R706 (SMD) to $220 \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ (part no. $940-2210501$ ); change R208 (SMD) to $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ (part no. 940-2220501); and C219 (SMD) to $1 \cdot 8 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \mathrm{~V} 5 \%$ (ceramic capacitor, part no. 940-0185301.

## Models MS5500/MSS1000

Failure of C216: For improved reliability this power supply capacitor has been changed to a high-temperature, long-life type. It should be replaced whenever one of these receivers comes in for service. The new specification for C216 is $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V} 20 \% 7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ RD/EL LXF (part no. 857-1086760).

## Models MSS200/MSS300/Apollo

Loss of video because of failure of transistor Q40: To prevent failure of Q40, which provides chroma and luminance phase compensation, its dissipation should be reduced. Increase the values of its collector and emitter load resistors (R261/R263) to $270 \Omega$. The full specification of these SMD resistors is $270 \Omega, 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ (part no. $940-2710501$ ). The fault has occurred with only a small number of receivers.

## Model MSS100

The handset was changed to the RC-10 type used with the Prima model in March 1997. It can be recognised by the marking "RC-10" at the bottom, right-hand side of the keypad. There can be difficulties with Video Plus Deluxe equipment if the wrong handset is used. Receivers with serial numbers beginning PCAAA or NBIOO, or which contain letters later in the alphabet (e.g. PCAAB), use the RC-10 handset. If the serial number starts PBAAA etc. the old handset is required. This may need clarification - if necessary check with Pace on 01274532000.


Reports from
David C. Woodnott and Adrian Spriddell

## Sony CCDTRV70E

This modern unit had been dropped. As a result there were no viewfinder pictures. The LCD and all other functions worked. A broken EVF CRT was, I thought, the most likely cause, but on opening the EVF case I found that inductor L903 was damaged and had been 'uprooted' from the PCB. As it couldn't be repaired a replacement had to be obtained and fitted. When this had been done the viewfinder worked but there was a severe line linearity problem.
A small magnet is glued to the top end of the inductor, placed offcentre. If fitted incorrectly, as I had done, the magnet will be too close to the CRT, causing geometry errors. The problen was resolved by reversing the position of the magnet. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR60E

No viewfinder picture was the complaint, which was cured by replacing C924 ( $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) on the EVF PCB. This is becoming quite a common fault. The usual symptom is a bright, blank raster with flyback lines. D.C.W.

## Canon UC100E

The customer told us that new heads were required, that he had been phoning around for the best (lowest) price, and that we were "best on this score" (not intentionally!). So the unit was brought in for inspection. The customer was pleased to learn that new heads were not required, merely refitting

Camcorner
the head drum connector. We have found this to be a problem with other models: poor connection can give the impression that one head has failed. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR750E

Intermittent failure to accept a tape was the complaint with this camcorder. A check, using the Lanclink interface, showed that there was a head drum error during loading. The connections to the drum (CN500) were checked, cleaned and treated with Sony Floid grease. A long soak test then proved that all was well. We have found it advisable to remove all such deck connectors, especially those associated with the various sensors, and service them in the manner described above. D.C.W.

## JVC GRAX7

There was a tape stuck in this machine. An accompanying note said that the problem had occurred before, and that the unit had been 'fixed' by an undisclosed repairer. It's not uncommon for the mechanism to fail because of wear or broken plastic guides, cams etc. The mechanism has been generally reliable, but these units are now about seven years old.
I removed the tape and checked the mechanism for signs of wear or damage, but couldn't see any. The take-up and supply guides were out of sync however. So the drum was removed to gain access to the loading rings, which needed resetting. When the Sony mode box was used to power the loading motor, the loading and unloading cycles seemed to be OK, with no unusual noises or drive sticking. So the PCBs were reconnected and the machine was powered.
Tape loading was OK up to the point at which the pinch arm starts to move. A click was then heard, after which loading ceased and the emergency unload mode was entered. On investigation I found that the mechanism was again out of alignment. So the unit was dismantled, but no reason for the failure was immediately obvious. I did
however notice that the loading rings had perhaps more play than is normal.

The fault was cured by replacing the three sets of loading guides and the washers that control the amount of free play (items 7 and 12). The guide slackness had allowed the upper loading ring to ride up and 'hop a tooth' at the point of failure, because of the increased stress required to operate the pinch roller assembly. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF375E

One of these camcorders arrived with a note to say that it wouldn't accept a tape but was otherwise OK. On test we found that the drum didn't rotate: it just twitched instead. Failure and leakage of capacitors C502 and C904 on the main syscon PCB was the cause of the trouble.
The fault has become quite common with models that use this PCB layout, i.e. the F450 etc. Other capacitors in the same area can fail, causing this or other symptoms. They are wire-ended components. D.C.W.

## JVC TK885E

Hot-air rework facilities and a scalpel are useful when the fault is intermittent luminance and/or chrominance. Remove the encoder card and carefully desolder the CX20053 chip IC1. Scrape off all the glue that secures the 'flying' electrolytics to the PCB. You will find that this glue has trickled beneath the flatpack IC, hardened and forced the IC's legs off the pads.
Clean the tracks and pads, coat with reflow flux and resolder the platethroughs beneath the IC. Clean the IC's legs, then refit it. Check the encoder and leadout wires for dryjoints. Finally clean off and refit the card. Fingers crossed! But it should be OK now. A.S.

## Sony CCDF555E

The customer complained that the viewfinder picture was streaky. C909 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on the EVF PCB was the cause. D.C.W.

## Answer to Test Case 426 - see page 555 -

Chopper power supplies in TV sets are fitted with protection arrangements which are designed to prevent fire, damage or danger when something goes wrong. Sometimes however protection occurs when the safety circuit itself has a problem and there's no external (to the power supply) fault at all. So it was in this case.
This Mitsubishi power supply is based on a TEA2261 chopper control chip (IC901). The excess-current protection system uses a couple of resistors, the parallel combination of R908 (0.33 $)$ and R909 (0.27 $)$, to monitor the current passed by the chopper transistor Q901. In normal operation the voltage developed across these resistors is relatively low, and thus has no effect on the operation of IC901 when applied to pin 3 via R905. When Q901, in a fault condition, draws excess current however enough voltage is developed across R908/9 to trigger the protection circuit within IC901, removing the chopper drive momentarily. The IC samples the current a few times more before the charge across C909 at pin 8 reaches the level at which the chip shuts down permanently - until the set is switched off and on again.
In this case the sampling resistors R908/9 were telling fibs! One was dry-jointed while the other one had gone high in value. Replacements restored normal operation and stopped the set bonking once and for all.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Mitsubishi Euro 12 Chassis

John Coombes on how to fault-find with this chassis, whose features include a master-slave chip control system in the chopper circuit. Models that use the chassis include the CT21A2STX, CT21A3STX, CT25A2STX and CT25A3STX.

## Sony Chassis Guide

A listing of models fitted with the various Sony CTV chassis released over the past ten years. Particularly helpful when the service manual for a particular model is not available.

## The IEEE 1394/FireWire Bus

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## Panasonic K Mechanism Fault Guide

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