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September 1998

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# Let battle commence 

One wonders which, if any, of the broadcasters will benefit from the start of digital services. The amount of viewing is unlikely to increase: most people watch as much TV as they want to already. Neither is the amount of advertising likely to increase very much. Will people be falling over each other to pay more for TV? Experience suggests that this is unlikely: people already complain about the cost of pay-TV, whether cable or satellite.

The present ITV channels will see diminishing revenues. Cable should do rather better, if more people can be persuaded to get connected and pay more: there are the additional and useful benefits of telecommunications and internet connection. This brings us to those who are really in the front line, BDB or ONdigital as we now have to call it, and Sky Digital.

ONdigital has presented a neat, well thought-out plan. It will offer viewers an easy to receive, affordable way of getting an increased choice of channels with better picture quality. Easy to receive since a conventional TV aerial can be used and you just need either a set-top decoder box, which will come at a subsidised price of about $£ 200$, or an integrated digital receiv-er-decoder. Affordable since the subscription cost will be less than $£ 10$ a month.

The aerial will present a problem for many prospective subscribers, since the channels in some areas do not correspond with the present groupings. In these areas wideband aerials will be required. These tend to be expensive, since wider bandwidth means more aerial elements. There is no suggestion that such aerials will be subsidised. It has been estimated that some $£ 100 \mathrm{~m}$ might have to be spent on new aerials. That said, in most areas the present
aerial arrangements should suffice.
The only real disadvantage of Sky TV, apart from the cost, is the fact that a dish is required. Many people simply don't like dishes. This is strange, since there isn't nearly as much prejudice against conventional aerials, which can be just as obtrusive. And, as LNB performance has improved over the years, dishes have become smaller. In mesh form they are reasonably unobtrusive. The problem for Sky Digital is that its services will come from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ instead of $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. So you will either need to change the dish or install a second one.

Sky Digital was quick off the mark in dealing with this problem. Within a couple of days of ONdigital's public presentation of its service details and intentions, Sky Digital announced that it will provide and install digital dishes free of charge. New subscribers will pay an inclusive charge of about $£ 200$ for a subsidised set-top box and the installation of this and a dish. Existing subscribers will get the package for about $£ 160$. An effective answer to ONdigital's proposition.

The cost to Sky could be considerable. At $£ 80-£ 100$ per subscriber for the installation and dish, some $£ 320 \mathrm{~m}$ would be required simply to upgrade all current subscribers. This has, understandably, worried BSkyB's shareholders. But while the short-term costs will be high, the long-term looks a sound bet.

Things still look fairly even. Simply by installing a subsidised box, most viewers will be able to get digital TV from ONdigital. But there will be a maximum of thirty channels, including the present five, and the important movie and sports channels will be BSkyB ones. Enough channels, probably, but it doesn't look too generous compared with the 200 that satellite and
cable intend to offer. ONdigital starts with the advantage that there are 18 m households that use conventional receivers and appear to want neither cable nor satellite. But will they want ONdigital either? A lot of selling effort will be required, with no guarantee of success. Cable looks safer. It can simply expand on its present base. So who will be the winner? I have a feeling that Sky has done it once again.

In the short run there is going to be a lot of confusion amongst viewers. The huge amount of advertising promised by ONdigital and Sky Digital probably won't help the average viewer much. It is quite likely that viewers will simply put off their decisions about what, if anything, to do. This could mean a slow market at the start, with little benefit to setmakers and the retail trade. But if some 40 m analogue receivers will have to be replaced eventually, someone is going to benefit. In the short run those subsidies will not help the retail trade, since there will be little if any profit margin.

If ONdigital were to fail because it was unable to sell enough subscriptions to become profitable - it will require two million subscribers to break even - where would this leave terrestrial TV in the long term? Would the analogue transmitters be switched off in the absence of a digita alternative? An interesting question.

## COVER PRICE

We regret to announce that the cover price of Television will be $£ 2.70$ from our next issue, dated October. Increased production costs have made this necessary, but we will continue to make every effort to ensure that Television remains good value.

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# Digital TV: <br> the Semiconductor Contribution 

# How developments in microprocessor technology have contributed to reduced set-top box cost with enhanced performance. Noel Hurley of ARM Ltd explains 

Cost is probably the main factor that determines the viability of a digital TV service. In particular, without reasonably priced set-top boxes the public wouldn't be interested. The semiconductor industry has, in this respect, made a major contribution - by designing chips that can carry out the signal processing required, then by integrating and shrinking them to produce small chip sets that cost a fraction of earlier multi-chip solutions. In so doing new opportunities for further cost reduction have arisen - by rethinking the hardware/software design mix used in the set-top box.

## Shrinking the Chips

The semiconductor industry is ruled by the laws of geometry. Small changes is semiconductor geometry result in large changes in die area. The cost of the chip is thus reduced. Table 1 illustrates this, showing how the Advanced RISC Machines Ltd. (ARM) solution for a digital TV set-top box chip set has evolved and will continue to do so. Initially three chips were required for post-demodulation signal processing in the set-top box. They were produced using a $1 \mu$ semiconductor process. Theoretically it should be possible to shrink this vastly by using a single chip based on $0 \cdot 18 \mu$ semiconductor fabrication. In so doing the silicon cost would be reduced to only three hundredths of the initial three-chip, $1 \mu$ solution.
Along with the die area reduction, the speed at which the chip operates is increased - a real win-win situation! This technology relies on the use of microprocessors

## Table 1: Digital TV chip evolution.

| Fabrication, $\mu$ | 1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.18 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of chips | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Silicon area, $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | 200 | 72 | 50 | 24.5 | 12.5 | 6.5 |
| ARM7TDMI, $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | - | 4.8 | - | 2.1 | $\sim 1$ | $\sim 0.6$ |
| Speed, MHz | - | 33 | 40 | $\sim 70$ | $\sim 85$ | $?$ |
| Volume production | 1990 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2001 |
| Relative cost | 1 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.03 |

that are deeply embedded within VLSI chips rather than a stand-alone processor such as the Intel Pentium. Deeply embedded processors are smaller but not necessarily less powerful. The advantage is that they can be integrated with many other circuit requirements to create single-chip solutions.
By applying the geometric rules to embedded microprocessor technology, the performance level that could be achieved in the near future can be predicted with a degree of confidence.
The speed of the ARM ARM7TDMI processor has increased from 33 MHz with $0.6 \mu$ fabrication to 77 MHz with $0.35 \mu$ fabrication. The company predicts that 85 MHz will be achieved with $0.25 \mu$ fabrication and over 90 MHz with a further reduction to $0.18 \mu$. This is achieved without making any change to the actual design of the chip (its 'architecture').
When design changes are made as well, the speed can be further increased. ARM has recently announced the ARM9 series of microprocessors, which can use the same software and make use of the same development tools as the current ARM7 series. Design improvements enable the ARM9 series to run at approximately twice the speed of an ARM7 device when the same type of fabrication is used. The first ARM9 devices, using $0.35 \mu$ fabrication, operate at 130 MHz : with a move to 0.25 or $0 \cdot 18 \mu$, speeds in excess of 200 MHz will be achieved.

## Set-top Box Design

What can the set-top box designer do with this increased processing power? It could be used for product differentiation, for example to provide faster, whizzier graphics than other boxes or advanced search and display mechanisms for the electronic programme guide. The problem with doing only this is the customer's likely response to the value added to the product - will he pay more for the whizzier features? Probably not.
An alternative way of using the extra processing power is to reduce the cost of the box. The faster microprocessor can be used to replace other silicon hardware. ARM hopes to be able to replace the modem with a processorrun software routine. A V22 modem can be implemented by using a 14 MHz ARM processor with software, a V34 or 56 k modem by using a .50 MHz ARM processor. This would enable the designer of a box to reduce its cost by removing the need for a modem chip.
Other areas that might lend themselves to microprocessor plus software implementation are the audio decoder


Fig. 1: ARM's digital settop box "roadmap".
and, eventually, the MPEG video decoder. Once this becomes possible, it will be far easier for a set-top box manufacturer to produce a design that can be sold worldwide, further reducing costs.
When ARM10 series processors in $0.18 \mu$ form become available, in about 2000, it should be possible to integrate other digital entertainment systems, such as DVD and home theatre, in the set-top box. At last there would be only one remote control!
Fig. 1 illustrates the way in which ARM sees the processor technology developing.

## The Future

At some point in the future the ability of a company to produce ever more complex single-chip processing solutions will no longer be determined by semiconductor technology. Increasingly, the tools used and the management and technical abilities available in a company will set the limits.
In the past, semiconductor companies have had to increase the expertise of their designers as more and more technology has been incorporated on a single piece of silicon, whether the design has been based on hardware or software. It has also been necessary to increase the size of design teams. This has imposed extra demands on the skills of project managers - all this at a time when there has been much pressure to reduce design cycles.
This has given rise to a new type of company that can trade its expertise with semiconductor manufacturers. Companies such as ARM have been involved in the design and licensing of microprocessor technology since 1990. Thus semiconductor manufacturers can concentrate on developing their own expertise, outsourcing design in areas where they have limited know-how.
As ARM sees it, the computing capability of set-top boxes will continue to increase in the near future. Singlechip solutions will incorporate 200 MHz processors before 2000 , and $300-400 \mathrm{MHz}$ processors will be be used shortly afterwards. There will be a trend for hardware modules to be replaced by software routines run by these faster processors.
ARM Ltd. can be contacted on 01628427 751, or you can visit the ARM web site at:
http://www.arm.com

## Acknowledgement

The above article is an edited version of a paper presented at a Cable \& Satellite '98 seminar by Noel Hurley, business development manager, digital entertainment, Advanced RISC Machines Ltd.

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## TELETOPICS Interactive TV

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has released specifications for a Synchronised Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL). Use of the standard will make it easier to develop TV-like content for the internet by synchronising images, text and animation.

The BBC is to join trials of Web TV's internet-based interactive TV system. Access to the internet is provided by British Telecom, while Pace Micro Technology is supplying WebTV set-top boxes. The BBC is to provide broadcasting facilities and will produce information to complement its programmes. This will be made available as pages on the internet. A technology called TV crossover links, with data transmitted during the vertical blanking interval, will provide a link between these pages and the programmes. Viewers will see an on-screen icon and, by using a remote control unit, will be
able to call up and display the relevant web pages. Although the trial will be nationwide, only some two hundred households will be involved. WebTV is owned by Microsoft.

Microsoft has already been carrying out trials in conjunction with BT and Pace, but these were linked to WebTV's US service. As a further development later this year, the BBC will supply material from its digital TV services.

ONdigital (previously BDB - see elsewhere) is to offer interactive services about six months after its autumn launch. These will include information services such as weather and travel, interactive advertising and programme-based TV information. Transactional interactive services such as home shopping will be introduced later, also possibly full internet access.

Cable and Wireless Communications (CWC) is to invest $£ 13 \mathrm{~m}$ in
the interactive TV company Two Way TV, giving it a 50.1 per cent stake. As part of the deal CWC will add Two Way TV's range of services to its forthcoming 200 -channel digital cable TV package: it will also act as a distributor of Two Way TV services to other cable and DTT operators.

Two Way TV specialises in interactive entertainment, enabling viewers to compete in real-time during game shows and live sporting events, also to take part in TWTV's own channel, The Games Lounge. Viewers can compete against others in their own home or, via a cable or modem link, with others around the country. The service can be provided on a subscription basis, as part of a service package or be self-funded, with viewers 'buying' credits. TWTV has spent three years developing the system, and has already conducted extensive trials in the Midlands.

## Satellite News

The Radio Regulations Board of the International Telecommunications Union has ruled against Eutelsat's claim to the $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ orbital slot. Eutelsat had planned to use this position for its Europsat-1 craft, which could have interfered with the Astra 2 A and 2B digital TV satellites at $28 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The RRB said that Eutelsat had not made use of the $29^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ slot originally allocated to it within the allotted time period. The Board has instructed the Radiocommunications Bureau no longer to take Europsat-1 into account when considering changes to the Broadcast Satellite Service Plan. Europsat is contesting the decision, which it claims does not comply with ITU regulations, via the French Administration. Astra 2A is due for almost imminent launch. Currently Astra 1D is being used for digital TV transmissions at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

The Nordic Satellite Company NSAB has leased its Sirius-3 satellite to SES (Astra) for up to twelve months. It will be sited at $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ for use as a back-up for 2A. By October 1st 1999 it will be transferred to NASB's orbital slot at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, where it will replace Sirius-1.

## Power Saving

Thomson Multimedia has launched what it claims to be the thinnest, lightest wall-mounted IV, the Wysius. The flat display screen, which is 106 cm diagonally, 9.6 cm thick and weighs 42 kg , uses plasma fechnology. A process developed by NEC, Capsulated Colours Filters, prevents phosphor imputities reducing picture sharpness. The suggested price is £11,500, or $£ 13,500$ as part of a complete home cinema sysfem.

According to US government research, standby operation wastes at least eleven per cent of the power consumed by domestic electronic equipment such as TV sets, VCRs and PC monitors. VCRs are the worst offenders: almost ninety per cent of their power consumption is used in the standby mode, waiting for someone to issue a command.

To minimise the problem Philips Semiconductors has come up with a chopper power supply chip, called the GreenChip, that reduces the consumption of a piece of equipment in the standby mode from 5-10W to only $1-2 \mathrm{~W}$. A second GreenChip can reduce the power consumption to between $0 \cdot 1-0 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~W}$. The chips will be available with power ratings up to 200 W .

## VHS Formats

JVC has finalised the specification for its Data VHS (D-VHS) format, with technical advice from Hitachi, Matsushita and Philips. D-VHS uses a bit-stream system to record digital signals directly on tape, without compression, decompression or decoding. The basic technical format was standardised in April 1996. It includes three recording modes. A D-VHS recorder that conforms to the standard mode was launched in the States in December 1997.

The standard mode has a data input rate of $14.1 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, giving up to seven hours' recording time with newly-developed DF420 tape. The tape speed is $16.67 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$. The high-speed mode ( $33.35 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) has a data rate of $28.2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. It can be used for recording high-definition images (resolution up to 1,000 horizontal lines) or for multi-
channel recording. The low-speed mode has four selectable data rates: LS7 at $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ offers up to 49 hours of VHS-quality recording at a tape speed of $2.38 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$; LS5 at $2.8 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ offers 35 hours' recording time at a tape speed of $3.33 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$; LS3 at $4.7 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ offers 21 hours' recording time at a tape speed of $5.56 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$; while, LS2 at 7Mbits/sec offers 14 hours' recording time at a tape speed of $8.34 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$. JVC points out that this range of options assures DVHS compatibility with a wide range of future applications.

JVC, the French pay-TV company Canal Plus and a French technology company are working on the development of a D-VHS recorder with a built-in, DVB-compliant digital receiver. JVC's first European D-VHS model is expected to be released next year.

## CAI '99 Trade Fair

The dates for the Confederation of Aerial Industries' 1999 Trade Fair have been announced: 15-17th June, at The Heathrow Park Hotel, Bath Road, Longford, West Drayton, Middx. For further information phone Ann Little on 01819028998 (fax 0181903 8719).


For a short period, until December 31st 1998, Tektronix will be supplying with its TDS300 oscilloscope a connectivity interface option and WaveStar software at no extra cost. The WaveStar software is designed for use with the Windows 95/NT PC operating system. It provides easy control of scope functions and automatic data capture without the need for programming. The all-inone inferface caters for popular peripherals. Tektronix UK Ltd can be reached on 1628 403453 (fax 1628403 458). The www site is
http://www.tek.com

## Digital TV

British Digital Broadcasting has adopted the name ONdigital for its terrestrial digital TV service, which is expected to start in November with fifteen channels initially, later to be expanded to about thirty. There's to be a $£ 40 \mathrm{~m}$ launch advertising campaign, with as much again invested in marketing and subsidies. The company has collaborated with major TV manufacturers in developing an open-standard for integrated digital TV sets (idTVs) - Sony, Hitachi, Panasonic and Philips plan to launch idTV models by the end of the year. There will also be set-top boxes for reception. The first idTVs are expected to retail at about $£ 1,000$, but sets costing $£ 500-$ $£ 600$ should become available in mid-1999 as production levels increase. Pace, Sony Toshiba, Grundig, Nokia and Philips will be supplying STBs. ONdigital says its STBs will be able to receive all the BSkyB digital channels by early summer next year - ONdigital and BSkyB are discussing a Simulcrypt agreement. The STBs won't be able to receive BSkyB's interactive services or Electronic Programme Guide however.

Some parts of the UK may not be able to receive all three ONdigital multiplexes ( $B, C$ and $D$ ). Those in areas where reception of multiplex $D$ is reduced or not possible may pay less than those who can
receive all three. Information on programming and charges is expected next month

About 70 per cent of UK homes should be able to receive some sort of DTT service. Only about 55 per cent will be able to receive all the digital multiplexes however. In many areas a wideband aerial will be required to pull in extra signals. It's estimated that up to 3.5 m homes will need to install a new aerial - the cost could amount to some $£ 100 \mathrm{~m}$.

BSkyB's digital satellite TV launch in June was a low-key affair that received little public notice. This is not surprising, as there were no digital set-top boxes in the high-street stores and, during the initial period used to test the system, no advertising. Those who have managed to tune into the test transmissions report several problems, including poor picture quality and non-functioning electronic programme guides.

BSkyB has added more channels to its digital TV line-up. So far seventeen new channels have been added, following deals with Discovery, Flextech and UKTV, the joint venture between the BBC and Flextech. Flextech is providing four channels, UKTV six and Discovery seven. The latter's channels include Discovery Channel, Discovery Home and Leasure (these will have expanded hours), Animal Planet, a time-shifted version of Discovry

Channel and three special-interest channels under the Discovery Showcase banner.

According to a report by Continental Reasearch, by the year 20032.8 m UK homes will be paying for digital terrestrial TV, there will be 2.6 m digital cable TV subscribers and 2 m digital satellite TV subscribers. In contrast the government's green paper on broadcasting and communications concludes that it is "very difficult to predict with accuracy the speed and direction of change". A refreshing bit of honesty.

The BBC spent $£ 96 \mathrm{~m}$ last year on developing digital TV services, including News 24 and the BBC Online web site. The Corporation plans to spend $£ 200 \mathrm{~m}$ a year over the next five years on digital broadcasting.

The Independent Television Commission has suggested that BSkyB could use the spare digital terrestrial TV channels allocated to Channel 5. Because of the investment cost, Channel 5 is unlikely to use two of the three DTT channels allocated to it.

Screen Subtitling Systems of Ipswich has launched a new range of DVB-compliant subtitling equipment designed for DTT services. DVB subtitling is transmitted in bitmap form rather than the code-based method used for conventional teletext subtitling.

A typical page from CPC's online catalogue.


# CPC goes On-line 

## CPC's new on-line catalogue provides faster ordering and up-to-theminute information on product prices and availability

Specialist spares distributor CPC of Preston has launched a fullyintegrated, searchable on-line electronic catalogue which provides details of over 60,000 main prod ucts and 900,000 original manufacturers' spares that are available from the company.

## Features

Features of the system include online ordering and password-protected access to account details. This significantly reduces the paperwork required and speeds order processing. The information on product prices and availability, and the technical specifications, are kept up-todate as the system's server database
is directly linked to CPC's central computer system.
The catalogue has been designed to ensure that customers can find a specific part or product quickly and easily, via several search methods. These include a comprehensive index, a key-word search and a CPC order code facility. Users can also identify original spares from leading manufacturers, including Aiwa, Amstrad, Grundig, Philips, Sony and Toshiba.
For ease of use the catalogue has clutter-free pages, high functionality levels and a full on-line help system. Access to the pages is from CPC's webb site, at http://www.cpc.co.uk
which also provides company information and news announcements.
The on-line catalogue incorporates an index of equivalent related products, and cross-reference data. This enables a component or spare part to be identified from the make and model of the equipment concerned. If an item is not available, a suitable equivalent is suggested. Where the same item is available from a number of manufacturers, the user is offered a full choice.
Further features of the catalogue include technical graphics, access to special promotional offers, and a facility that enables account holders to check estimated delivery times for items on back order.

For security reasons account holders are issued with a unique password, which is sent by e-mail. Use of this password enables a customer to $\log$ on to the catalogue and then check his/her account details and status.
Non-account holders have access to the catalogue by logging on as a guest. To place an order, they have to set up an account and apply for a personalised password. The account application form can be obtained from CPC, filled in on-line or downloaded from the CPC internet site.
As with the paper catalogue, all orders that arrive before 7 p.m. receive same-day despatch.
Technical queries can be dealt with by e-mail. This enables CPC's technical support team to provide a personalised and thorough response.

## Operation

Chris Haworth, CPC's managing director, comments that "in view of the ever increasing number of world wide web users and the growing popularity of internet-based ser-
vices, the on-line catalogue and its facilities are seen as a good opportunity for CPC to improve further its service to customers. There have been many electronic product growth predictions. It is CPC's intention to be at the forefront of this technology in the distribution industry."
The internet server system used by CPC consists of several high-performance Windows NT workstations that hold the catalogue database and have an elaborate security firewall. The server has a wide bandwidth connection to the internet and a permanent, real-time kilostream connection to CPC's IBM AS/400 computer. The data connection to the AS/400 is via a multifunction firewall, using 100Mbits/sec ethernet technology: this supplies new prices and inventory informtaion to the internet server in real time.
Internet catalogue organisation and the addition of new products are carried out by CPC using a unique internet-based administration tool. The use of this software enables CPC to make both trivial
and complex changes to the internet catalogue's database in real time.

## Conclusion

CPC has spent over a year reasearching and experimenting with this technology, with the aim of developing the most effective solution. The site is to be monitored, and what is discovered about users' habits and trends will be analysed to ensure that the catalogue continues to meet customers' needs.
CPC is one of the UK's leading specialist spares distributors to the consumer electronics, computer, education, industrial and office equipment markets. The company operates from a modern $80,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ distribution complex in Preston, Lancashire. Its full-colour catalogue, which lists details of more than 62,000 products in 2,124 pages, is mailed to almost 45,000 trade customers free of charge. There is a trade counter at the company's Preston location.
CPC can be reached by phone on 01772654 455. The fax no. is 01772654466.


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## Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIIE(elec) <br> C.J. Guy and Hugh Cocks

## Grundig GIRD2000/Pace SS9000

There were no signals, just hiss on the sound and snow on the screen. It was not possible to check the tuning and LNB settings as the menus were broken up into lines. There was an LNB supply, but the satellite tuning voltage was stuck at 29 V - measure it at the positive end of C134. The voltage didn't alter, as it should, when channels were changed.

Checks around the LM7001 tuning chip U20 showed that the reference signal from the tuner was missing. You can normally measure IV peak-to-peak with a scope at pin 11, using a $\times 10$ probe. A new satellite tuner kit was required to update the original Hitachi type. P.B.

## Pace MSS1000

Distorted sound was the complaint with this satellite receiver. The cause was $\mathrm{C} 10(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. It's the reservoir capacitor for the -21 V line. The -8 V supply used on the sound board is derived from the -21 V line. C.J.G.

## Grundig GRD150

The owner of this receiver complained that the local Band III signals that passed through the modulator were attenuated. He also wanted the modulator to be retuned to the local 5.5 MHz intercarrier sound frequency (system B/G) instead of the UK 6 MHz (system I). We don't see many of these receivers here, and those that we do see are usually connected via a scart lead. This one was used to feed several sets around the house however.

I found a modulator with the
same pin connections in a scrap Far Eastern receiver. It worked well, passing the Band III signals, and was already tuned to the 5.5 MHz sound frequency.

Fortunately the Grundig receiver doesn't radiate much interference in Band III. Some VideoCrypt receivers produce a considerable amount of interference. The result is patterning on off-air signals. Normally the cure is to ensure that all coaxial connections are of good quality. Pay particular attention to the bonding of the braid to the body of the coaxial plugs on the lead to the TV set. H.C.

## Pace DVR500

According to the customer his Dutch digital receiver produced a "flickering picture". When I visited the house I found that this was quite a good description. A basic black-and-white image was present, with flickering, displaced colours overlaid. It was the same on all channels. The receiver responded normally to menu commands.

The remedy was to disconnect the mains power for a minute then reconnect it. I told the customer to repeat this procedure if the fault recurred. So far it hasn't.

There were no obvious power point sparking problems. I wonder whether similar effects will be seen shortly with BSkyB digital receivers in the UK? H.C.

## A Cable Problem

The owner of a Pace MSS100 receiver said that it was displaying the 'pink screen' LNB short-circuit warning, which had appeared suddenly in the middle of a programme. During the phone call I
was able to establish that the blue 'no signal' message appeared when the coaxial IF downlead was disconnected.

On the only previous occasion when I've come across the pink message with an MSS100 the fault was in the receiver itself. However there was no such message when I connected the receiver to a standard LNB via a short length of coaxial cable. Only the 'no signal' message was displayed: pressing the F then store buttons removed the message and produced a normal amount of snow on the screen. This almost disappeared when the LNB was disconnected. Time to head for the dish! When the LNB's output was disconnected at the roof end, and the old cable was reconnected to the receiver, the shortcircuit message returned. The coaxial cable run to the roof was thus the cause of the fault.

It went to the roof space via a plastic tube that was burried in the wall, with an exit point very close to the fireplace. Although it didn't seem to be a tight fit, no amount of pulling would remove the old cable from the tube. The householder had had some very hot fires during the winter months, so the cable and tube must have melted where it ran cose to the fireplace. The replacement cable run was installed well away from this area. H.C.

## LNB Problems with Digital IV

A French digital receiver was being used for reception of the Canal Plus service via Astra. There was a problem with some channels. They would sometimes be all right, mainly in the evenings, but at other times they would appear "partly" -
as broken up square sections on the screen. This is the effect produced by a weak digital signal. It's something we're all going to become familiar with in the near future!

The receiver's installation signal strength indicator read between 4 and 5 , i.e. nearly maximum. Consistent pictures can normally be seen on all channels even with a reading below 4 . The branch of a tree in the garden possibly obscured part of the 1 m dish. It had been trimmed back, but this hadn't cured the problem. The dish was correctly aligned.

I decided to have a look at the analogue signal output from the LNB. The cause of the problem was evident as soon as a receiver had been connected - there were lots of sparklies on all channels, right across the band.

The cure was similar to that with a problem I'd had a few weeks previously. Remove the Cambridge LNB's outer cover and tighten up the inner one. This produced clear analogue channels and consistent digital ones. On the digital receiver's display the signal
strength was a touch higher at just below maximum.

The effect is caused by feedback within the low-noise amplifier section of the LNB. If the cover is not tightened down well, intermittent 'howl round' (to use audio terminology) can occur. The problem partially cleared at night because the LNB's case would, with the colder air, have contracted slightly. H.C.

## Pace PRD800 Decoding Problem

This receiver wouldn't decode VideoCrypt channels - reception of uncoded channels was OK. When you are presented with a fault of this type it's essential to find out what the VideoCrypt circuitry is doing. Connect test point TST2 to chassis - it's in the middle of the PCB, adjacent to U19. This will force all the video signals to pass via the VideoCrypt circuitry, whether encoded or not. The decoder circuitry is normally bypassed when the signal is clear.

When I did this there were whitewashed, over-contrasted pictures with unencoded signals. At
this point I dug out the service manual. The power supply section is well thumbed, but the VideoCrypt section had hardly been touched!

The incoming video signal is DC coupled to pin 11 of the ana-logue-to-digital converter chip U20. It should sit at a DC level of 1 V , which is critical. The voltage reading was about 3 V however. So I replaced U20, and for good measure the zener diodes D43 (4.3V) and D44 ( 2.4 V ) which are connected to pins 12 and 7. VideoCrypt reception was now OK. The receiver was left on soak test for a long time with TST2 still shorted to chassis, so that even if there was no need for decoding the VideoCrypt section would still be in circuit. Everything continued to be work correctly.

U 20 normally runs quite warm, which may have contributed to its demise. With the fault present its temperature rose. I found, by experiment, that the chip overheats violently when D43 and D44 are not connected - even for a brief period! H.C.

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## John Edwards'

 Casebook
## Grundig CUC3800 Chassis

The tripler had failed. In view of the set's size I decided to quote a price, obtain a replacement then return to fit it. Bad move. When I returned and fitted the tripler next day I found that there was EW bowing. R571 (4.7 $\mathbf{7}$ ) had burnt out. Back to the workshop for the resistor and, just in case, a replacement EW chip (IC555). Two types are used in this chassis, depending on tube size. Guess which one I had in stock?! Later that day I returned and fitted the resistor, which smoked when I switched the set on. The customer was not impressed, and accused me of ruining the tube! Two days later I fitted the chip. The set and its owner then returned to normal behaviour. Home jobs are a hiding to nothing.

## Sony KV1401U

The customer said that his set went bang when he switched it on. The mains fuse F601 was OK, and there was no short-circuit reading across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C604. When I switched the set on AC was present at the output from the mains filter coil but not at the input to the bridge rectifier.
Then I noticed a black burn mark across the print that led to the surge-limiter resistor R601. When I scraped this clean I saw that there was a thin crack across its width. I bridged the gap with a wire, then measured the resistance across the AC input to the bridge rectifier. A reading of just a few ohms was obtained. So I removed the degaussing posistor, which didn't rattle when I shook it. This cleared the short-circuit and the set worked when it was switched on. A new 180M type posistor completed the repair.

## Samsung Cl6837AN (Z68 Chassis)

I hadn't seen this symptom before, but the cure was simple. The raster had five evenly-spaced diagonal flyback lines across the lower half of the picture. I decided to replace the TDA8350Q field/EW correction output chip IC301 before worrying about capacitors and voltage readings. Fortunately this cured the fault.

## Olivetti CDU1448

The line output transistor (Q406) in this monitor was short-circuit, no doubt because of the dry-joints at every pin of the line output transformer. It had obviously been worked on before, as the transistor's heatsink had been modified. A hole had been drilled to suit a BU2508AF transistor and a mica kit. Not having the manual, I didn't know what the original transistor type was. So I fitted a new BU2508AF. It ran cool enough, and the monitor worked. So I'll have to wait and see.
To cover myself I told the customer what I'd found. He then told me that the set had been repaired by a local

TV shop two months earlier. A further repair under guarantee had been refused on the grounds that the fault was a different one. I wish I knew the secret of how to avoid under-guarantee jobs! If anything goes wrong with something I've repaired they are back on the phone laying down the law. I've had demands to do a freeby on a set three years after the repair!

## Goodmans 2875

This set appeared to be dead. But when the supply to the line output stage was disconnected and a bulb was used as a dummy load the power supply proved to be OK. Closer inspection led to the discovery of a crack around the case of $\mathrm{C} 134(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV})$ in the line output stage. To complete the repair, the short-circuit S2055AF line output transistor also had to be replaced.

## Ferguson 36K2 (TX89 Chassis)

A slight tap anywhere would produce field collapse. When I removed the back I was in no way surprised. The PCB is so thin and flimsy that great care is required when sliding it out of the cabinet for inspection. Supported at only the edges, by the cabinet channel mouldings, it was bowed downwards at the middle. Numerous dry-joints were evident over the entire board. A thorough blanket resolder cured the trouble.

## Mag DX15F Monitor

The customer complained that the colours were "all up the creek". He continued, with a superior tone of voice, "I know it's not the PC, because I've had it checked by two computer engineers - one even tried to charge me just to check it". I should have been warned, but I just wondered why he had gone to the bother - most people would get the monitor checked first, wouldn't they?
Anyway, after connecting it to my trusty old 286, which I use for basic tests such as this, I found that the symptom was actually no red in the display. When I tapped the top of the cabinet the red immediately returned. I was about to regret this move. "Charming" he pronounced, "call that a repair job?"' I now decided that I didn't like this man and tapped the cabinet again, but a perfect, rock-steady picture remained. I knew that it wouldn't last, but it would be no good telling him.
So I breathed in deeply, looked him straight in the eye and, summoning up my most authoritative manner, declared "you've got two choices, sir: put a cross on the cabinet so you know where to tap it, or pay me thirty quid and leave here with a repaired monitor". He returned my gaze and I could sense that at this stage he didn't like me either. "What you got to do to it then?" he asked.
A voice in my head told me "tell him estimates are fif-
teen pounds". But, ignoring this, I said "resolder the tube base board". I knew immediately that I'd made the most basic mistake of all. "Right" he said, "I'll get some quotes and let you know." With that he picked up his monitor and departed, no doubt pleased with himself for having got a quotation, fault diagnosis and repair information free. I hope the other engineers on his list are not as stupid as me.

## Toshiba V312 (R2000 Chassis)

The E-E picture would either drift off tune, blank out or appear overloaded, while the sound would either diminish in volume, become distorted or remain unaffected. When a different channel was selected the sound and picture would return to normal. If the original channel was selected again the fault symptom would be displayed. If the machine was switched off and left for an hour or so, then switched on again, the previously faulty channel would probably be OK and a different one would be affected.
Voltage readings and scope checks around the IF section while the fault was present and, for comparison, during normal operation (obtained by changing channel) suggested that it was OK. So it seemed logical to obtain and fit a replacement tuner/modulator block - until I discovered that the trade price with VAT is over $£ 70$ ! The customer might be persuaded to spend that much, but it wouldn't leave anything for my trouble - and what if my diagnosis was wrong? MCES couldn't, on this occasion, help.
I discussed the matter with the customer, who confirmed that a repair approaching $£ 100$ was out of the question. We then agreed that I would dismantle the unit and hopefully repair it. If I wasn't successful, a token payment of $£ 20$ would be made to go towards the cost of my time etc. I hoped to spot a dry-joint or something obvious.
I removed the module's screening cover, swung my powerful illuminated magnifying glass into position, powered up and began my inspection. While checking I discovered that the fault symptom would immediately appear when the screening walls within the module (see Fig. 1) were gently tapped with the handle of a screwdriver. The solder that bonds the screening to the PCB looked a little crusty, so I unplugged the machine and resoldered all the metal-to-PCB connections. After that the picture remained stable during further tapping tests - and I was able to charge a little over $£ 20$.

The repair was carried out several months ago and I've heard nothing since. So presumably everything is OK though it's possible that the customer, knowing the cost of the module, wouldn't bother had the problem returned.
The chassis is used in many Toshiba and Ferguson models, and apparently the drum assembly is supplied only complete, with the lower section, at a cost of some $£ 140$. So beware if you make an estimate when there are drum or tuner problems. Incidentally another item that costs far more than it should is the small, plastic capstan pulley in Mitsubishi and JVC machines. It splits and costs about $£ 8$ to buy, though I doubt whether it costs more than 10 p to produce.

## Ferguson 3V42

This machine arrived in the workshop for a routine job - renewal of the broken carriage assembly. It was quickly completed. The monitor was then connected, a tape was inserted and play was selected. My heart sank when I watched the displayed picture, which was nothing short of a mess. There were two very wide horizontal

dark bands that resembled hum bars: in between the bars there was a colourless, spotty picture without a straight vertical line anywhere. The picture was so ragged I had to look at the tape's label to find out what I was supposed to be watching.
"Don't panic" I told myself, "go for the power supply." As the E-E display was normal, a scope check on the playback switched 6 V rail, at test point TP2 on the regulator board, seemed to be a good idea. I found a 2 V squarewave riding on 4V DC. The likely culprit was the reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 23(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which measured open-circuit. When it had been replaced I had normal playback. Naturally as far as the customer was concerned everything was OK before the carriage broke!

## Grundig CUC4400 Chassis

The fault description was interesting. "There was a twangy sound, then a rattle. The set went off then came back on, with a normal picture but no sound." When I'd removed the back cover I realised that this was quite a good description. A large spring sat alongside the TDA7245 audio output chip. Its job is to hold the tube's Aquadag earthing wire tight against the body of the tube. Fortunately, although suspended away from the tube, the bare wire hadn't fallen on to the PCB below.
I refitted the spring to the cabinet moulding at the top of the tube and hooked the wire on to its end, securing it tightly with pliers to ensure that we didn't get a repeat performance.
I suspected audio IC failure, but there were no voltages at any of its pins. So a supply rail problem was more likely. As I didn't have the circuit diagram, I reached for my copy of Television IC Data Files. This told me that pin 3 is the basic supply point. Armed with this information, I turned the board upside down and followed the print from pin 3. This brought me to R376 (8.2 $\Omega$ ), which had a dark burn ring around its body. It's in series with rectifier diode D671, which is connected to pin 8 of the line output transformer. Once R376 had been replaced the sound chip had its 16 V supply and everything was back to normal.

## Sharp C3720H (14A Chassis)

At switch on the red standby light appeared, turned green briefly then returned to red again. The set produced no other sign of life. Checks showed that there was 122 V at the collector of the line output transistor Q602 but no line drive - obviously, because the set was in the standby mode. A fault in the field timebase would produce standby operation, so this seemed a good place to start. Sure enough the $3.9 \Omega$ fusible resistor R521 in the output stage's 24 V supply was open-circuit. There was no short-circuit from the cathode of the rectifier diode D502 to chassis, so a replacement resistor was fitted. This cured the fault.

Fig. 1: Screening partitions within the tuner/modulafor module in the Toshiba Model V312 (R2000 chassis).

## Earlier this year Panasonic and Technics held a series of technical seminars in Italy. They covered a number of video and audio developments, including DVD, digital video and TV technology. George Cole was there to report



# Panasonic and Technics Latest Technology 

Panasonic's seminars were held at Stressa in Northern Italy, the first covering developments in TV technology. Panasonic has 27 TV factories worldwide, two in Europe (South Wales and the Czech Republic). Quintrix picture tubes are made in Germany. Each year Panasonic sells around ten million TV sets worldwide, with Europe accounting for 15 per cent. Panasonic has five per cent of the European market, and hopes to increase this to ten per cent by the year 2000.

## Tube Technology

Panasonic has introduced several improvements to its Quintrix tubes, including the use of Super Pigment Technology. This involves adding middle gold pigment to the green phosphor. According to Panasonic this enhances the green colour reproduction. Use of a slightly tinted front glass reduces the ambient light reflection,

Fig. 1: In the latest Quintrex fubes the scan-velocity modulafion coil is integrated with the deflection yoke.


New SVM Coll
enabling higher brightness and contrast levels to be achieved. The contrast level improvement is, in comparison with previous tubes, 15 per cent.
A new configuration results in an oval electronic lens whose calibre is 1.7 times larger than that of a conventional lens system. This gives better edge focusing and sharper centre focusing. A new scan-velocity modulation coil varies the horizontal deflection field, again to improve the picture sharpness. The new coil has been integrated with the deflection yoke (see Fig. 1), giving more precise control of the horizontal deflection field.
With a wider and flatter screen the electron beams suffer much distortion as they pass through the deflection fields. This effect can be reduced by making the vertical diameter of the electron beams smaller. A quadruple lens system and a new, rectangular control grid are used for this purpose. The reduced spot size gives a 20 per cent increase in sharpness compared with previous tube technology.
The comma-free yoke has special comma correctors to compensate for the barrel-shaped magnetic field. As a result the RGB spots are more precise.
Finally a new shadowmask has greater curvature, deflecting much of the electron beam energy.

## Q-Link

Panasonic has developed Q-link, which is a communication protocol between a TV set and a VCR using a scart connection. It enables data to be downloaded from the TV set to the VCR. Its key features include a WYSIWYR (What You See Is What You Record) feature. When the VCR handset's record button is pressed the VCR changes to the channel being watched and record-

## ing begins.

TV Auto Power On makes the TV set switch on from standby when the VCR begins to play. VCR Auto Standby switches the VCR to standby when the TV set is switched to standby - fortunately this feature doesn't work when the VCR is playing, recording or in the timer record mode!
These features sound similar to those offered by the NexTView standard and Sony's new Smart Engine technology. I asked Panasonic whether these systems are compatible. Sadly they aren't - I'll return to the subject of standards when we come to VCR Tape Library systems.

## Widescreen Digital Plus

Panasonic's New Wide Digital Plus system offers a number of features. These include extended picture noise reduction, which uses both temporal and spatial processing to produce a 3-D noise system that's claimed to be better than frame-based only noise-reduction systems. The 3-D system is said to be very effective when the picture information contains a large amount of movement. The system also improves 100 Hz reproduction, which can suffer from colour smearing - known as the "dirty window effect".
One of the first models to feature much of this new technology is the TX-W32D5DP, a 32in. 16:9 aspect ratio set with 100 Hz signal processing and Dolby ProLogic sound. It's fitted with the new Euro-5L chassis, which has a lower component count than the Euro-3H.

## Digital TV and other Future Developments

Panasonic is involved in digital broadcasting, and Nigel Thomas from Panasonic's Welsh factory demonstrated a prototype terrestrial digital TV receiver (it was not to the same specification as BDB's digital decoder). The receiver has two PC card slots (previously known as PCMCIA) that could be used for common interface modules.
Asked about the use of a 'side-car' for the reception of satellite digital TV programming, Nigel Thomas said that although it was feasible the side car would be at least a quarter of the size of a set-top box, would probably require its own power supply and would thus be expensive.
Panasonic also showed a 42 in . plasma flat-screen TV set, a large projection screen set, a prototype TV set with a built-in DVD drive and a 28 in . widescreen TV set that incorporates internet capability. According to Panasonic it is too early to launch the latter, while the other sets are currently expensive to manufacture.
Panasonic was asked why none of its new sets offered progressive scan (as opposed to interlaced) technology or Dolby Digital surround sound. There were strong hints that these features would appear in next year's TV range.

## Digital Video Technology

If you thought that the limits camcorder compactness had been reached you were wrong. Panasonic unveiled the NV-DS77, said to be the world's smallest digital camcorder. It weighs just 590 g without battery and tape, 50 g less than its predecessor the NV-DS5. The NVDS77 has an overall volume of just 620 cubic centimetres, despite incorporating a $3 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. LCD monitor.
Size reduction has been made possible by high-density packing - the space between many of the 1,700 components is just 0.3 mm - and a new eight-layer PCB, also a new super-compact mechanism that's just 59 mm in
length (compared with the NV-DS5's 80 mm ). The upper part of the drum has been cut to reduce its height. The cassette almost touches the drum when inserted.
The NV-DS77 includes variable-speed search, edit effects such as digital wipe and mix (which can be added after the recording), and a $10 \times$ optical zoom. An optional PC kit enables images to be downloaded to a computer for manipulation and editing. The NV-DS77 will be launched this autumn - no price details are available so far.
Panasonic is also to launch its first digital VCR, Model NV-DV10000. Its features include a wireless editing controller, LP recording (up to three hours with a 120 minute cassette) and a built-in TV tuner.
The DVC format has been given a boost by the development of longer-running cassettes. There are two new DVC tapes, a 180 -minute full-size cassette for DVC recorders and a two-hour mini DV tape for camcorders.
The DVC format relies on metal-evaporated (ME) tape, which is tricky and expensive to make. The new, thinner tape is 5.5 microns thick. It uses a new type of base, a poly-ethylene-naphthalate (PEN) film that's just 4.8 microns thick.

ME tape is produced in a vacuum chamber. The base film is held on a large spool that feeds a second, collection spool. Its magnetic layer consists of column-shaped cobalt crystals. The cobalt is placed in a crucible and heated to $2,000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ by a laser beam. As a result the cobalt vapourises and is deposited on the base tape that runs past it. The film then moves around a cooling drum to protect it from excessive heat. The 0.2 microns thick cobalt layer is covered by a protective diamond-like carbon layer and a fluorine-type lubricant. Panasonic calls this process Tribology Technology.

## VHS Developments

The world may be moving towards digital technology but there's still a lot of life in the VHS format. Panasonic's new Model NV-HD680 incorporates some interesting technology. First, it can record teletext data on the tape during the vertical blanking interval. Furthermore subtitle captions can be switched on or off at will - with older teletext-recording VCRs subtitles are 'burnt' into the picture.
The NV-HD680 has a Tape Library system to help the user find programmes on tape. It can store programme data for up to 200 cassettes (an average of three entries


The Panasonic DVD110 portable DVD player which has a 5.8 in . LCD screen, virtual surround sound and built-in sound and buil
Dolby Digital/ MPEG-2 decoders.


> The Panasonic DVD-A350 is equipped with a 5.1-channel surround sound decoder for both Dolby Digital and MPEG-2 sound.
per tape). The system assigns a unique ID number to each tape, and automatically stores the data in a SRAM chip within the machine, including programme title, name of broadcaster or channel number, recording time and date, whether any subtitles are recorded and on which tape the programme can be found. The data is collected from the teletext service. Some programme titles are not broadcast, but the user can add a title (of up to 22 characters) using an on-screen menu and the remote control handset.
The user can call up his tape contents on the TV set's screen and scroll through the information pages to find the required programme and tape. When a tape has been inserted, the VCR can be instructed to find the programme from the on-screen menu. The VHS Index Search System (VISS) is used to go to the programme.
The VCR also downloads all the Tape Library data on to the last-used tape, so that if the SRAM chip is damaged the data can still be recovered.
The Tape Library system is very impressive, but there are several competing formats. Sony for example has SmartFile, which stores programme data on a super-thin memory chip that fits inside the cassette label. Hitachi's tape library system is almost identical to Panasonic's, but the two are not compatible. This means that when a user switches VCR brands or exchanges tapes with friends or relatives the benefits of the tape library system are lost.
Prior to the arrival of the VISS format in 1987 there were several incompatible tape index systems. With the introduction of the VISS standard any VISS-encoded tape can be used with any VISS-equipped VCR.
It would be nice if JVC, which handles VHS licensing,
could bring some order into the chaotic tape library market.

## DVD Video

Panasonic launched its first DVD Video player in Japan in November 1996, its first US player in the following spring and its first European player last February. At the end of April this year there were 1,435 DVD Video titles in the USA ( 76 per cent of them films) and 901 titles in Japan ( 298 films, 187 Karaoke and other titles such as music). Matsushita, Panasonic's parent company, is one of the largest DVD disc manufacturers in the world. It has two plants. The one in Japan produces 600,000 discs a month while the one in California increased its production rate to 2 m a month this summer. At the time of writing Matsushita is the only company capable of producing dual-layer DVD discs which is why they are so scarce.
There are at present four Panasonic DVD players on the market, two table-top models (DVD-A350 and DVD-A150) and two portables (DVD-L10 and DVDP10). They can all play audio CDs, Video CDs and offer NTSC playback with PAL TV sets. The DVD-A350 incorporates a Dolby Digital/MPEG-2 audio decoder. The DVD-L10 weighs just 910 g and has a built-in $5 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. TFT active-matrix LCD screen in 16:9 format
The DVD-P10 uses a second-generation LSI chip set and a new optical pickup. These are crammed into a 160 mm square chassis. There is no LCD screen: it has composite video and $S$ video outputs for connection to a TV set. Panasonic says that thanks to developments in LSI chip technology we can expect even smaller DVD portables.
Fig. 2 shows in block diagram form the first-generation LSI DVD chip arrangement, Fig. 3 the second-generation one. Panasonic is developing a third-generation "super one-chip" arrangement that should be available in 2000: everything except for the pickup preamplifier and driver, the audio DAC and the front panel processor and display/key system will be in one "super chip".
An interesting point is that the regional coding system, which prevents discs intended for one DVD region being used in another one, is not imbedded in the chip set. It will be in the form of software and firmware.

## Technics - DVD Audio

The DVD family of discs includes audio, video and


Fig. 2: First-generation DVD player chip arrangement.

recordable ones. The full specification consists of five books, A for read-only discs, B for video discs, C for audio discs, D for write-once discs and E for rewritable discs. Each book is in three parts, physical, file system and application. The file system used is UDF, which stands for Universal Disc Format. This is a common-file format for all applications, including audio and video. Thus the same file format can be used for different types of DVDs, making it easier to record discs and achieve compatibility. In comparison the CD format uses different file formats for each type of disc - for example CDROM uses the ISO 9660 standard. Technics, whose seminars were held in Genoa, devoted much time to the DVD Audio format.
Why do we need another audio format? The CD audio format launched in late 1982 samples an analogue input at a rate of 44.1 kHz , producing 16 -bit samples. It's far superior to an analogue LP in terms of frequency response, dynamic range, signal-to-noise ratio, harmonic distortion and other factors. But the CD specification was limited by the digital technology then available. It's now possible to have an audio format with a much improved specification.
This is not the only reason however. Although the $C D$ format has been one of the most successful consumer products ever (around 600 m CD players and over 10bn discs have been sold), sales are flattening out and the margins on mass-market CD hardware are thin. So enter super CD, which will provide better sound and additional features.
In the mid-Nineties several music industry organisations formed the International Standards Committee (ISC) which drew up a "wish list" of features that should be provided by any new audio format. They included sound quality, multi-channel sound, copyright protection, disc size and packaging. The ISC wanted compatibility with existing CD players and discs, in other words the new discs should also be playable by today's CD decks. This latter feature has proved to be problematical however, and the DVD Audio standard makes it optional rather than mandatory. Incidentally the music industry is not interested in a Regional Coding system that prevents discs being bought and used anywhere.

## The DVD Audio Standard

The DVD Forum set up Working Group 4 (WG4) to develop a DVD Audio standard. Current DVD Video players use Dolby Digital and/or MPEG-2 5.1 audio and
linear PCM audio (usually $96 \mathrm{kHz} / 20$-bit or $96 \mathrm{kHz} / 24-$ bit). The latter is part of the DVD Video standard, not the DVD Audio standard, which is much broader. WG4 includes 39 companies from the consumer electronics and computer industries - Matsushita, Hitachi, Sony, Philips, Intel and IBM are all members. It has held thirty meetings, and version 1.0 of the DVD Audio standard should, according to Technics, be completed by the end of September.
The basic DVD Audio specification provides a range of sampling rates, from 44.1 to 192 kHz , with 16 - to $24-$ bit samples, the 'standard' specification being $96 \mathrm{kHz} / 24$ bits. The audio can be mono, stereo or six-channel. DVD Audio discs are of the same size and thickness as CD discs ( 12 cm in diameter, 1.2 mm thick), and only one side is used. An optional dual-layer format, which could be used for a CD audio layer or additional playing time, is available. Multimedia material, such as still pictures, video and text, can be added, with display on a TV set of PC monitor.
DVD Audio discs will play on new DVD Audio decks and a new generation of so-called Universal Players that will play DVD Video and DVD Audio discs. If a DVD Audio disc contains a video clip, this could be played on a DVD Video machine.
The first DVD Audio players and discs are expected to be released in Japan next spring, but there's a fly in the ointment. Sony and Philips have developed another "Super CD" called Super Audio CD (SACD). It offers similar features to DVD Audio but is not compatible (though the audio coding method adopted by SACD could become an optional part of the DVD Audio specification). SADC is due for release in Japan early next year. One can only hope that the two parties will collaborate to produce a single standard.

## Solid-state Audio

Looking farther ahead Technics showed us a solid-state audio player that can record up to ten minutes of MPEG audio on a 10Mbyte SRAM card. But from a practical point of view Technics says that a capacity of 100 Mbytes is required. Even with the falling price of memory chips, Technics doesn't expect its microchip player to reach the market until well into the next century.

## Acknowledgement

My thanks to the various Matsushita groups for their help with this feature.

Fig. 3: Secondgeneration DVD player chip arrangement.


several articles on microwave oven servicing have appeared in Television recently. So it's likely that many readers will be thinking about adding microwave ovens to the range of products they service. The purpose of this article is to help you get started. It's based on my own repair experience over several years. The main theme is time- and money-saving tips that will help you make the work cost-effective.

## Health Warning!

Before you carry out any work on the internal circuitry of a microwave oven, ensure that the unit is disconnected from the mains supply and that the high-voltage capacitor has been discharged. With respect to capacitor discharging, the procedure recommended by Panasonic is as follows: wait for thirty seconds after switching the oven off, then use an insulated jumper lead to short the diode lead connector to earth. Hitachi advises that you wait for two minutes before attempting to discharge the capacitor.
A microwave oven's outer covers can be difficult to remove. To prevent injury from the sharp metal edges, always wear a pair of stout industrial gloves. They will also provide protection against the grease that can accumulate in a heavily-used oven.

## Fuse Blowing

A blown internal fuse is one of the most common faults encountered. The fuse may be rated at anything from 5A to 13 A . Causes of failure are many and varied, but it is usually a fairly straightforward task, with a little logical diagnosis, to decide where the cause of the trouble lies. Don't replace the fuse without making some checks - it
will invariably blow again immediately. There is always a cause for the failure, though it may not be immediately apparent.
The first item to check is the oven lamp. If this blows, it frequently takes the internal fuse with it, in which case the customer will usually say that there was a loud crack before the oven went dead. Unfortunately this fault can sometimes result in damage to components on the digital control panel.
Once you have ascertained that all is well in this department, take a look at the high-voltage rectifier. It's best to check this with one end disconnected. If you use a digital meter with a range of $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or less, the diode will normally appear to be open-circuit. Using the high range of an analogue meter you will get a diode reading. If it reads the same both ways, replace it.
Some ovens have two diodes, one of which is a back-to-back protection device that's connected in parallel with the high-voltage capacitor. Check this diode as well - you will frequently find that it's short-circuit.
Next move to the high-voltage capacitor. Disconnect all leads from the two sets of terminals. When a test meter's leads are connected to the capacitor's terminals you should see a momentary kick, after which the meter should read infinity. There should be no reading between the terminals and the outer casing, except possibly where an internal diode is used - you occasionally come across a capacitor with an integral diode: if either the capacitor or the diode is faulty, the whole thing has to be replaced.
If the above checks have failed to reveal anything amiss, take a look at the magnetron. A meter connected across its terminals should produce a reading of approx-
imately $0.4 \Omega$. There should be no reading between the terminals and the magnetron's casing. If there is, fit a replacement. In a few models the high-voltage transformer may have to be removed to enable this to be done. Do not neglect to replace all the surrounding bits and pieces, however insignificant they may appear to be.
If all is well with the magnetron, move on to the highvoltage transformer. When this item is faulty you will often find that the windings have a burnt appearance and there's a pungent smell. Again replace it if faulty.
The door and monitor interlock switches can become faulty, the result being a blown fuse. It is recommended that they are both replaced should either of them fail. When you check these switches, remove the spade connectors from the terminals to avoid misleading results.

## Repeated Fuse Blowing

More than one component can fail. The result will be repeated fuse blowing, which can be costly. To avoid this, you can use the simple but extremely useful arrangement shown in Fig. 1. It will indicate the presence of a short-circuit switch or other device without the risk of destroying your replacement fuse. In the interests of neatness and safety, use a small case to house the circuit, with a window for viewing the bulb.
Connect the unit to the mains supply then plug the oven into its 13 A mains socket. Switch on. If there's no short-circuit present the bulb will glow dully. It will glow at full power if there's a short-circuit. Whatever the result, the new fuse will remain intact. With an oven that has a mechanical timer, select the 'cook' mode. If all is well the bulb will glow with moderate brightness. If there's a fault in the high-voltage section the bulb will glow fully. Unfortunately it is usually not possible to carry out this last test with a digital touch-pad oven.

## Random Fuse Blowing

One of the most irritating problems is random destruction of the internal fuse. In my experience the two major causes of this are faulty door switches and, particularly with Sharp ovens, a damaged waveguide cover. The cover will usually be discoloured and show signs of having been burnt. The magnetron probe may also be damaged. Replacement is the only remedy.
Instead of buying individual waveguide covers you may find it more cost-effective to purchase roof-lining material in sheets. New covers can be cut out quite easily using a pair of good scissors, with the old cover as a template.
When fitting a new waveguide cover it's frequently easier to turn the oven upside-down or on to its end. This way you have the help of gravity when replacing the screws. Before fitting the cover, ensure that the waveguide port is free of debris.

## Heating Problems

It can sometimes be difficult to determine just where the fault lies when the complaint is that the oven works in every respect except that it doesn't heat up. This is where a Voltstick, available from B\&Q stores for about $\mathfrak{£ 1 0 , ~ c a n ~ b e ~ h a n d y . ~ I t ~ w i l l ~ g l o w ~ w h e n ~ p l a c e d ~ w i t h i n ~ t w o - ~}$ three inches of the magnetron's leads. This proves that the high-voltage section of the oven works. If this section is OK but the oven doesn't heat, the cause is usually poor contacts at the terminals of the magnetron or the high-voltage capacitor. Discharge the capacitor before attempting to clean any of these contacts.
Use a fibre pen or fine file, and tighten the connectors if necessary. Check that there's no corrosion, causing

poor contact, in the connection between the wire and the spade terminal. If the oven still fails to heat, suspect the magnetron or a leaky high-voltage diode or capacitor, particularly if loud buzzing accompanies the fault.
Some manufacturers fit an in-line fuse between the capacitor and the magnetron. Failure of this fuse generally means that the magnetron is faulty.
If the Voltstick fails to glow in the vicinity of the magnetron, start looking for a problem in the AC supply to the transformer, including relays and thermal cutouts, or possibly the transformer itself.

## Partial Cooking

Occasionally the complaint with an oven is that it cooks the food only in parts. This can be extremely hazardous from the food poisoning point of view of course. The cause of the problem is failure of the turntable or the distribution fan to rotate. The fan is normally located in the roof of the cavity, behind the waveguide cover. In a few models it's under the cavity floor. It may be belt driven or activated by air pressure from the cooling fan.
If the oven uses a turntable, check for wear on the drive shaft that sits on top of the motor spindle. If this is OK, the motor may have seized. With a fan, the drive belt may have snapped or be slipping. A fan can also foul the waveguide cover, preventing rotation.

## Faulty Grill

The grill element can fail in an oven that has this facility. Before you go ahead with the repair it's advisable to contact the customer: replacement elements can be quite expensive.

## Control Panel Repairs

As there are few stock faults with digitally-operated control panels, repairs down to component level can be very time consuming. In such cases it may be more expedient to use the services of a company, such as QER (address below), that specialises in trade panel repairs.

## In Conclusion

Most microwave oven repairs are fairly straightforward and, with the exception of some control panel faults, can be carried out in a cost-effective manner. As ovens are being sold at ever-lower prices however, it is advisable to charge a non-returnable 'investigation fee' (deductible from the cost of the repair when completed) in order to cover lost time should the customer decide that the repair is not worthwhile.

## Useful Addresses

AWI Ltd., 29 Manners View, Dodnor Industrial Estate, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 5AF. Telephone 01983 520 121. A good source of spares.

QER, Quality House, Reedlands Road, Clay Flatts Industrial Estate, Workington CA14 3YF. Telephone 0190067913 . Panel repairs.


## Amstrad SRD510

This one came by post, very carefully packed - I was pleased that someone had taken note of my suggestions about packaging. All too often I receive parcels that rattle and have to be returned to sender unopened.

The fault report was brief but adequate. "One or two hours after a cold start a squealing noise comes from the left-hand side, the red and green LEDs flash together, the picture changes to a blank screen, then everything goes off. The receiver sometimes comes back on by itșelf."

I recognised these symptoms. The cause is a poor connection

## Satellite Scene

If you're interested in digital satellite systems you might find it useful to take a look at a new web site:
http://www.netcentral.co.uk/satscene/
It's run by Mike Hancox, who has been very helpful in the past when I've had installation problems. Mike also offers an e-mail helpline for installation, as I do for repair problems. You can contact him at:

WORKSHOP
between the power supply and the main PCB: the connector is not very well designed, and oxidation occurs. The most common problem is a high-resistance chassis connection. You can usually carry out an effective repair by soldering in a wire to bypass the chassis connection then cleaning the connector - I use WD40, but any proprietory switch cleaner will do. The problem can also prevent response to remote-control commands, which is a disaster since there are no front panel controls!

This model has been around for several years. The electrolytics tire. So, as a precaution, I installed the parts in Relkit 3 (for details check with SatCure on 01270753 311). In addition I replaced R9 (470 2 ) - it was hidden by glue that had turned black. My experience has been that this type of petrolium-based glue becomes both conductive and corrosive. R9 is just in front of the decoder video connector.

## SRD400 Sillies

Like many other receivers, the Amstrad SRD400 is prone to microcontroller lock-out. Unplug the receiver from the mains supply, plug it back in and the chip will reset itself. Everything will then work. If the complaint is "stuck in standby", the receiver could be in the parental lock mode, caused by kids' fingers or a mains surge. Press $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{v}$, audio and it will be OK. When you get four horizontal lines on the LED display, the receiver is waiting for the lock code. If you don't have this, plug the receiver into the mains supply and leave it for two days without touching any buttons. When it has been unplugged then plugged back in again, it begins a count-down that lasts for 48 hours. Provided no buttons have been pressed, it comes out of standby - this is actually explained in the User Instructions, but we know what happens to them, don't we!

If you supply an SRD400 with a new LNB and it doesn't work, though it does with an old blue cap type, what's up? With fifty per cent of SRD400s a small modification is required to make them work with a new LNB. Remove the cover and
lift up the decoder board. Underneath you'll see a brown disc capacitor that's labelled either CP527 or C527 or it may be soldered across a diode labelled DP505. Simply cut it out. Then reassemble and you'll get pictures.

## Pace Apollo 120

There was what looked like a decoder fault. But it wasn't, because German channels were also affected. The symptoms are difficult to describe. First, the picture lines appeared to be spaced too far apart, or every other line was missing. Secondly there was cogging at the edges of the picture, which would roll or jump depending on the contrast setting. And finally the decoder wouldn't decode. After some time I traced the cause to Q97. It's a BC846B buffer transistor that comes before the clamp circuit in the signal path. I've no idea why it failed.

## Pace MSS1000

I had two MSS1000 receivers to repair last week. They had both been in an oven at a moderate heat for a couple of years! Not surprisingly, they had both ceased to work. The electrolytics were so black that I couldn't even read the markings on them. I had to replace the lot - fortunately I keep Relkit 10 (phone 01270753311 for details) in stock.

The first MSS 1000 hiad come from Mrs Fu at the Chinese Chippy. When I'd replaced the capacitors and the power supply was working properly it still wouldn't work. It worked perfectly when I plugged in a new front panel assembly. So I replaced the microcontroller chip on the original front panel and reinstalled it. The receiver now worked but the front display didn't light up. I scraped off the chip fat, replaced the vacuum fluorescent tube, capacitor C2 and the transistors on the display board but it still wouldn't light up. Eventually I gave up and quoted a silly price for a new display assembly. She decided that she could manage without it.

The second MSS 1000 was the D2-MAC version (MSS1061). I got it running but D2-MAC decoding was very intermittent. It seemed
sensible to replace all the electrolytic capacitors on the D2-MAC board - note that one of them is non-polarised. When I refitted the board I found that it wouldn't work at all! Thinking that I must have shorted something out, I put the receiver to one side until I was in the mood. Three days later I looked at it and saw that I'd plugged the D2-MAC board in slightly too far to the left. Thus each of the connector pins was displaced and in the wrong hole! Fortunately this hadn't caused any damage: the receiver worked perfectly once the board had been correctly installed.

This week two more MSS 1000 series receivers arrived. An MSS1001 had been treated to a drink of coffee. This had washed over the power supply without, luckily, touching anything else. I flushed the board with soapy water, followed by Isopropanol and a blast from the hairdryer. It worked perfectly once the contents of Relkit 10 had been fitted.

The other one was an MSS501IP which, the customer said, kept displaying the message "Motor Error" and lines on the picture. These are both typical capacitor failure symptoms. So I simply fitted the complete Relkit, which did the trick.

## Thorens TSR205

A large number of Polish immigants stayed in the UK after the Second World War. The ones I know are all really nice people, and Edward is no exception. So, when he told me that the receiver he'd just brought back from Germany didn't work, I had no hesitation about agreeing to look at it despite having no service information.

Inside, this 205-channel Thorens receiver is pure Samsung. It's very nicely put together, with a mains transformer and no surface-mounted components. The problem with Edward's box was that he had shorted across the LNB connection, with the result that no LNB voltage came from the tuner.

Fortunately the LNB supply circuit was recognisable, as it's very much like that in the old Amstrad SRD400 - but with a 22 kHz toneinserter board added. There's a protection device, in the form of a posistor, but this item was intact. Instead, the 781212 V regulator U601 had died. There was 30 V at its input, $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~V}$ at the centre reference pin but nothing at its output. Unfortunately my test probe slipped and shorted 30 V to the centre pin, after which this pin also read 0 V !

Jack Armstrong is willing to try to sort out readers' satellite TV receiver problems via e-mail. You can reach him via the Internet at:
jack@netcentral.co.uk
One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first-class stamps.

I traced the damage I'd caused to a 2SA733 pnp transistor, Q303, on the 22 kHz tone board. When a BC557B transistor had been fitted in this position, and a plastic 7812 regulator rescued from a scrap SRD400 chassis had been installed, the repair was almost complete. To improve the protection, I replaced the posistor with a $1 \Omega$ fusible resistor which would simply go opencircuit in the event of a short much easier to replace than a regulator!

Edward was delighted. "Now I
can watch de Polsat channel again" he declared, "Czesc!"

## Correction:

The e-mail address given for Satellite Scene last month contained an error "onto" should have read "ontv". See box on facing page.

## Test Case 429

We know what Workshop Sage doesn't like: mid-mount VCRs and badged models made by others. So what does he like? Sony VCRs certainly: they are predictable and well-made, and there is good service back-up. Once you get to know their habits and failings, it's not hard to make a profit from servicing them. So why was Sage, a top video technician, getting so exasperated by this SLV353 on his bench? Let's see.

Shortly after a cassette was inserted, it would pop out again, accompanied by a some clicking amd whirring from the tapeloading mechanism. But this occurred only when the tape had been fully rewound. If the tape was at any other point, the machine worked perfectly - in the record, play, cue, review and fast-transport modes. Except that if the tape was rewound from one of these modes, or from the stop mode, the machine would auto-stop when the start sensor (right-hand side of the cradle) told it to do so and after this it was seldom possible to select any function. If play was selected for example the two green play arrows on the front panel would light but there would be no action from the cam (threading) motor: it didn't get a go command from the syscon chip, and after a second or two the machine would give up the attempt. The same would happen when fast forward was requested.

The problem was obviously to do with the operation of the start sensor. But Sage could find nothing wrong with it. At tape start pulses of light from the cassette LED fell on the sensor, and a good, strong pulse train appeared at pin 56 (T-sense) of the CXP80116 microcontroller chip. But pin 57 (S-sense) remained at zero volts unless and until the tape was ejected - or rewound
fully to its end. The machine's T sensor is the tape-start one at the right, the $S$ sensor being the tape-end one at the left. All this seemed to be normal enough, but why wouldn't the microcontroller play ball? If Sage slipped a piece of card in front of the start sensor the machine worked well enough.

Sage checked the supplies to the microcontroller and the sen-sor-pulse amplifier chips IC503 and IC505 carefully. They were correct at 5 V and free of hash. He also checked the supply and the pulse feed to the cassette LED (the 'lighthouse') and found that they were OK. But the microcontroller chip wouldn't do its stuff. After much careful thought, taking into account the fact that the play instruction brought light from the front-panel symbols but no tape start, Sage condemned the microcontroller chip and blew $£ 26$ odd on a replacement. On its arrival Sage fitted the 80 -pin flat-pack chip carefully then tested the machine. The fault was still present, with exactly the same symptoms. Exasperated, Sage put the machine to one side.

When he returned to it some time later, in a better and more constructive mood, Sage went through all the checks again. With the results exactly the same, he came to the same conclusion as before - that the CXP80116 chip was faulty. But it was a new one - and the fault was a very unusual one. Certainly the cause of the problem was centred on the operation of the start sensor at the right of the cassette.

At this point an idea occurred to Sage, one that might have occurred earlier had he studied the operation of a working deck of the same type, and from this he came to a correct diagnosis. What was it? For the solution, turn to page 826.

## Servicing the

# Panasonic NVJ40/42/45/47/F55 

## Brian Storm describes the innovations that were introduced with this range of VCRs, and their subsequent fault history

These machines all use the final version of the G mechanism. Their main feature is improved mechanism response time in comparison with previous models. The play and record mode response times were improved by using a new full-loading system. When a cassette is inserted, the video tape is quickly loaded and wrapped around the drum, awaiting the play command. Previously the loading arms stayed at the stop position until a key was pressed. For rewind and fast forward the tape is unloaded to the stop position: both functions also have faster spooling times.
Another update is the head cleaning mechanism which is fitted to the right of the drum. It's activated by the drum's exit guide and gives the heads a brief clean every time a cassette is inserted - and every time the mechanism returns from the rewind or fast forward position.

## Remote Control

The combined remote control/bar scanners were redesigned, with more features added. The VCR control panels have brightly-coloured buttons that are colour co-ordinated with the relevant buttons on the remote control units.

Table 1: Luminance/chrominance processor module variations.

| Model | Board | Module |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| NVJ42 | VEP03928H | VEFH14D |
| NVJ42 | VEP03928X | VEFH14G |
| NVJ47 | VEP03928M | VEFH14D |
| NVJ47 | VEP03928AB | VEFH14G |
|  |  | VEFH14D |
| NVF55 | VEP03857T | VEFH14G |
| NVF55 | VEP03928AF |  |
| NVF77 | VEP03928B | VEFH14D |
| NVF77 | VEP03928R | VEFH14G |

## NTSC Playback

Another feature that most of these models have is NTSC tape playback facilities. Although this was available with previous models such as the NVL28 and NVJ35, it had never been made a major feature before.
The system works by altering the NTSC chrominance and burst signals to provide compatibility with the PAL system. The 60 Hz field, 525 -line format remains the same: this means that the TV set must be able to switch its line and field rate automatically between the two standards. Of the models covered in this article, only the NVJ40 does not have an NTSC playback facility.

## NTSC Dub

In addition the NVJ45, NVJ47 and NVF55, also the older NVF77 editing deck, have an NTSC dub facility. This can cause some problems for the unwary. It enables NTSC tapes to be copied by allowing the record servo circuitry to lock to the NTSC 60 Hz field rate.
The problem is that most users discover this feature only when they try to record a normal PAL broadcast with the machine switched to NTSC dub (probably activated by an over-zealous duster!). The result is an unstable monochrome recording and a panic-stricken phone call for service. Obviously most people are not too happy when asked to pay a service engineer to flick a small switch over to the correct position.

## Servicing

A new service feature, designed to help the hard-pressed engineer, is a built-in error code memory. If the machine has an intermittent fault you can press eject, rewind and fast forward together (eject and shuttle forward with a jog/shuttle machine). The VCR will then display any fault code that's been stored. You can activate this feature permanently by linking together test points TPSERV and TPGND (ground).
The last two digits of the timer display show the fault code. If the machine has been unplugged from the mains supply since the fault occurred the data will unfortunately be lost. This service aid can be very useful when dealing with intermittent faults.


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the power supply used in Models NVJ42 and NVJ47. There are considerable differences in the other models.

The fault codes are as follows:
E0 No fault condition.
E1 Drum motor stopped.
E2 Reel rotation stopped.
E4 Mechanism jammed while unloading.
E5 Mechanism jammed while moving between fast forward and rewind.

E9 No serial data communication between the front panel microcontroller chip IC7501 and the system control/servo microcontroller IC6001.

Another service feature is the addition of plug-in connectors between the main PCB and all the sub-panels. The RF amplifier/tuner units have a plug added at the side for mating with the adjacent RF converter. The connecting looms were all changed to push-in card connectors. This makes it easier to disconnect and reconnect sub-panels for test purposes.

The disadvantage of these machines from the servicing point of view is the increased use of surface-mounted components, including the system control/servo chip IC6001. As this particular IC is not wholly reliable, a lot of service departments had to consider an investment in modern desoldering equipment or risk damaging main boards.

## Mechanism Faults

The G mechanism was by this stage at its most reliable, though there were some problems with the metal sector gear that drives the drum loading guides. These could ride up and slip off the top of the nylon gears. The result is disastrous gear teeth stripping as the mechanism struggles to unload.
The cause of intermittent mechanism faults, especially from cold, is usually dry-joints at the mechanism solenoid's lead-out wires.
Intermittent stopping ( E 2 fault code) usually means that the output from one or both of the reel-rotation sensors is low, sometimes because of dust and fluff buildup under the spool. The part number for the optosensors is ON2170
Intermittent powering off when a cassette is inserted often means that there's too much play around the cas-
sette housing mode switch. The best way of dealing with this is to replace the cassette housing right side, which comes as a complete unit. The part number is VXA4480.

## The Power Supply

The redesigned power supply (see Fig. 1) gives less trouble than the previous types, though you can get problems with Model NVF55 when the earthing track goes opencircuit at a soldered joint to the screening can and anode of Q1103. The result is that the output voltages rise drastically. The power supply then cuts out, going dead.
The NVJ42 and NVJ47 can suffer from high-pitched whistling should the mains voltage be slightly higher than normal. This is easy to cure: add an $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across pins 3 and 4 of Q1103.
$\mathrm{C} 1127(330 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the earlier power supply can be the cause of patterning on playback when it goes low in value, or no playback with a distorted E-E picture when it goes open-circuit.

## Video Problems

The new luminance and chrominance sub-boards use a ceramic module on stilts to carry out most of the processing. Unfortunately the electrolytic capacitors on the module can leak and corrode adjacent components. This causes numerous symptoms that are cured by replacement of the module. The symptoms include no or poor playback colour; no or poor playback luminance; no EE luminance; no record colour; no record luminance; and any intermittent version of these faults.
The module part number is VEFH14D or VEFHI4G, depending on the luminance/chrominance sub-board
type. Although the boards are interchangeable, the modules aren't! The variations are listed in Table 1.
For dark bars on the E-E picture check C318. For sound-on-vision on the E-E picture check C313. These $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytics go open-circuit.

## Faults List

Fairly common faults, especially with the NVF55, are:
Capstan motor speed excessive: L2001 open-circuit, so no 12 V supply to the stator.

## No VU display and a blank raster: IC7001 faulty.

Failure to lock on station with cable channels: Add a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor across C7680

Failure to lock on station when search tuning: D7601 (MA151K) faulty.

Low E-E gain: Tuner unit and RF amplifier faulty. Part no. ENV87837H3Y.

Low feedthrough gain: Tuner unit and RF amplifier faulty. Part no. ENV87837H3Y.

Common faults with Models NVJ40/42/45/47 are:
No E-E sound: IC7651 (AN5451N) faulty.
Rolling E-E picture: C315 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, non-polarised electrolytic) open-circuit.

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# H <br>  <br> WANT <br> ED 

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

Wanted: Cowl and graticule with filter for the Telequipment S51A or S51B scope. Phone P. Guarini on 01709371 188.

Wanted: Teletext panels for the Philips Models.28CE5594 and 21PT522A/05. Must be in good working order. Service TV, 18 Benfleet Road, Hadleigh, Essex. 01702558444 Wanted: Urgently require red tube for Pye studio video projector (circa 1981) or information on a possible source. Richard Gifford, 4 Gipsy Lane, Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8DY. 01449723009.

For disposal: Bundle of 405 -line TV service sheets and other articles from Electrical and Radio Trading from mid-50s. Also Viewmaster construction details. All free to a good home. Require any copies of Television from about 1980 to 1992 inclusive. Nicholas Arnold, c/o 17 Fairway, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2XQ. 01483 573491.

Wanted: Circuit diagrams/service manuals for the Contec Model KT8135 and Bush Model 2515 T (?Indiana 100). Photocopies OK. B. Ecclestone, 10 Stone Road, Norton Bridge, Stone, Staffs ST15 ONS. 01785760315. Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Beamack tube tester which was made in the Sixties. John Haylett, 160 Hookfield, Harlow. 01279863789. Wanted/for disposal: Require the following copies of Television: Apr, Sep, Dec 1989; Feb, Jun, Sep 1990; anything from Dec 1972 to May 1976 and June 1950 to Oct 1957 (these latter Practical Television). Have for disposal about 90 copies of Television between Nov 1977 and April 1996. Vic Smith, VAST Electronics, Unit 47, James Street, Carlisle, Cumbria CA2 5BB. 01228625700 ext. 247 afternoons. Wanted: S4097 vidicon camera tube. Peter Martin, 29 Rosemary Gardens, Hampton Dene, Hereford HR1 1UW. 01432277032 after 6 p.m.
Wanted: Remote control units for the B\&O Beovision Models 3912 and 7702. Also service information for the

Canon PC12 photocopier. James Burch, 9 Groveland Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 3PU. 01814022488. Wanted: CRT base for a Grundig 22 in . Supersound set fitted with the CUC740 chassis - A56-540X $110^{\circ}$ tube. Part no. is 29304-042-02. Derek Castle, 99 Buckingham Road, Brighton, E. Sussex BN1 3RB. 01273 326194.

For disposal: Radio and Television Servicing 1969-1980, twelve books in perfect condition. Offers please. John Pawson, 20 Nerissa Close,
Waterlooville, Hants PO7 8LP. 01705 422292 evenings.
Wanted: DPU2553S IC, also a mode switch for the Hitachi Model VTM630M. B. Marsden, 25 St. George's Road, Newquay, Cornwall TR7 1RE. 01637. 876298.
Wanted: Instruction book for the GoldStar GHV1240I VCR, to buy or copy. E.J. Caines, 13 Bate's Close, Easton, Bristol BS5 0UZ. 0117939 3403.

Wanted: UHF-VHF tuning module or complete working board for the Finlux Model 3029(v) text. D. Brown, 3 Copse Hill, Filey, N. Yorks. 01723514283.
Wanted: Service information and dismantling instructions for the Ferguson FC04 video camera. Does anyone have a non-working camera for sale? E.W. Townsend, 13 Dorrit House, Henry Dickens Court, London W11 4DR. 01717272013.

Wanted/for disposal: Require good A66-540X 26in. tube and focus unit for a Ferguson TX10. Have for disposal a Philips N1702/15 VCR with tapes including some that have series 1 Star Trek. Bob Harrison, Badgers Oak, Redbrook Street, Woodchurch, Ashford, Kent TN26 3QU. 01233860 453. Or e-mail bobharri@globalnet.co.uk For disposal: Radio and Television Servicing 1970-1980; Television Oct 1976-April 1988 (complete set); approximately 200 service sheets and manuals from the $1960 \mathrm{~s}-80 \mathrm{~s}$. All at bargain prices. Peter Sinclair, The

Gables, Glebe Road, Newent, Glos GL18 IBS. 01452503662 daytime. Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Olivetti SVGA monitor Model CDU1448G/L001. Also advice on why the 3842 power supply chip is shutting down though the line output stage seems to be OK. Peter Antcliffe, 63 Chester Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 4JY. 01438359414.
Wanted: Mains/standby relay for Goodmans portable TV Model 1405R ( 5 V DC/250V AC/10A, labelled OST-S-105DM). Also a standby transformer to suit the Hinari portable TV Model HIT14R. Tony Woods, 76 Leafiel Avenue, Bradford BD2 3RU. 01274 633933.

For sale: Audio service manuals for most popular makes. Average price $£ 4$ inc. postage. Mike Orr, 21 Venus Street, Congresbury, Bristol BS49 5HA. 01934838496.
Wanted: Spares for the JVC HRD750 VCR or a complete machine to break for parts. In particular need a capstan motor and power supply. Graham Seward, 2 Orchard Close, Severn Stoke, Worcester WR8 9JJ. 01905371 504. Or e-mail grahamsew@lineone.net
Wanted: 7415 op-amp IC, also a circuit diagram/service manual for the Sony TV110UWE. R.E. Bailey, 22 Grebe Close, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 9UT. 01705783811.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the IBM SVGA monitor type 6322-002. Peter Antcliffe, 63 Chester Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 4JY. 01438359414.
For sale: Tektronix 5115 storage oscilloscope with 5A18N dual-trace amplifier and 5B10N timebase modules fitted, Polaroid freeze-frame camera, probes, on Model 3 Tek Lab Chart £300. Laptop and notebook spares and accessories: PCMCIA, batteries, PSUs, AC adaptors, boards, screens, keyboards - Zenith, Twinhead, Mitac, AST, Ambra, Compaq. For list send 55p stamp. Julian Bohan, 30 Stanley Street, Lincoln LN5 8NG. 01522871 926 or 0958771319 (mobile).

# What a Life! 

## Mainly difficulties with TV sets this month. Donald Bullock on servicing and people problems - and that wordprocessor of his

Computers leave me cold. Son James has knocked himself up a beauty entirely out of units from CPC, but I haven't even mustered up enough interest to try to work it. Everybody tells me to throw away the Amstrad PCW8512 I use for writing. Now it seems that I might have to.

Because the heat in Spain dries out the exposed part of the Amstrad machine's printer ribbon, I keep producing articles full of white patches. I thought I'd found a remedy, but it hasn't worked out. It happened like this.

In Spain we put our refuse into a big communal bin. It's common practice for people to place anything they think might be useful to someone else by the side of it.
That's where I found a mint Commodore MPS 1270 monochrome inkjet printer, in its factory packing, but minus the instruction booklet and computer-to-printer lead. James tried it on his computer and pronounced it perfect. All I needed was a simple lead to connect it to the PCW8512. That was some months ago. I've tried here, there and everywhere, but haven't managed to get one.

Now I find that when I boot up the PCW8512 the little red light on the shift-lock key sometimes comes on and the machine won't respond to the keyboard at all. I have to switch off and boot up again. Dunno why. Do you? I does it with various start-of-the-day discs.

## On the Cheap

Mr Whiner brought in his ancient Hitachi VCR the other day.
"Can you get this going for tonight?" he asked. "Only the relatives are visiting. Got to have the video working, haven't I?"
"It's essential" I said.
"Not worth spending much on it
of course". he continued, "it's so old. Say perhaps a fiver."

As I cringed away James took it to the workshop. He found that the heat had congealed the mechanism's grease. A clean up made it work all right. So we charged him a tenner.
"Hope it'll last a good while" said Mr Whiner.

It reminded me of Walt, with whom I worked many years ago. He was an excellent engineer who had been in the trade a long time, and the customers had long since got to him. Now and again, after a particularly bad experience, he would cry out "immediately isn't soon enough, free isn't cheap enough and perfection isn't good enough!"

He eventually threw in the towel and got a job repairing bicycles.

## Problem with a Mitsubishi

Steven's problems with a
Mitsubishi TV set began when Mr Bullneck pushed through the door and interrupted his conversation with the vicar.
"Can you pull me Mitsubishi outa the car, oney I've a bad back, see."

Steven stepped out and followed him to his car. It was about a hundred yards away, on the other side of the busy road, and it was raining. He staggered back carrying a black box about the size of a tea chest. It was a Mitsubishi CT2146TX (Euro 6 chassis).

Once I'd got Bullneck out I gave Steven a drink of water and before long he was able to stagger to the bench and try the set. It worked all right and continued to do so for the rest of the day. So he phoned Mr Bullneck. "Your set's all right" he said.
"Ill-ent" Bullneck rasped. "He goes dead every three days."

Steven opened the set and found a multitude of dry-joints where conductors joined the print. He spent a long time cleaning and resoldering them. Then he tried the set again. It was dead.

There are two chopper circuits in this chassis. The main one provides the HT supply and three LT supplies, at $24 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}$ and 5 V . The other one provides standby operation, with 7.5 V and -30 V outputs. The 7.5 V output feeds a 5 V regulator, IC951.

As the HT was present, Steven moved over to the standby supply and found that the 5 V line produced a hardly detectable reading. The smoothing capacitor C709 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was open-circuit.

Steven fitted a replacement and thought everything would be OK. "Not too tricky after all" he muttered. But when he switched the set on it was still dead. So it was back to the main chopper circuit, where the 12 V output was missing because the 1.6 A protector Z 901 had gone open-circuit. He fitted a replacement and switched on again. There were still no results.
"Must be loss of line drive" Steven commented. He resoldered the connections to the line driver transformer T551 and checked the line driver and output transistors, which were both all right. But there was still no line drive. Scope checks showed that everything was OK on the primary side of the line driver transformer. There were no pulses across the secondary winding however. The windings produced DC continuity readings both in and out of circuit. There was no short across the secondary winding. "I reckon I might as well give this one back and recommend Snoddies or Crubb's Foodstore" he moaned.
"Why not take the driver transformer out and check it with a mag-
nifier?" I asked.
He found that the joints to the PCB were clean, but the pins had a tarnished look. So he removed the transformer again and cleaned the pins with fine emery paper. When they were shiny bright he replaced the transformer. This time the set worked at once and proved to be reliable.
"That transformer read OK despite its tarnished pins" Steven commented, "I don't see why the waveform couldn't get through."
"Perhaps the silver-plated pins had developed a silver oxide coating from solder-flux impurities" I suggested.
"Wish I'd shone the pins up earlier" Steven said.

## Turkish Delight

Then Greeneyes came into the shop. She'd been to the market.
"I've a packet of Turkish delight for you" she cooed.
"Good" I said, rubbing my hands. "Bring her in!"

Greeneyes made a silly noise and her expression turned cold. She placed a Bush 2114T portable on the counter. "Belongs to Molly" she snapped. "It's dead. Perhaps it heard one of your silly jokes."

The set boasted its Turkish origin and was dead all right. It clicked at switch on. While Greeneyes watched I went straight to the BU508D line output transistor Q402 and found that it was short-circuit. After replacing it I checked R 811 , the $1 \Omega$ resistor in the 24 V supply. As expected it was open-circuit. I replaced this as well, and felt I was doing just fine. Show that girl who's clever. Then I switched the set on.

It emitted a curling whisp of smoke, made the same noise that Greeneyes had made over my Turkish delight joke, and looked at me just as coldly.

I checked the set again. Both the items I'd replaced had failed. So I did what I should have done before - I measured the HT voltage. It was high at 145 V instead of 110 V , and adjusting the HT preset VR801 made no difference. Time to switch off again.

The chopper power supply is of the standard TDA4601 control-chip type. I found that two electrolytic capacitors associated with the chip had fallen in value. C817 was only $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ instead of $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}(16 \mathrm{~V})$, while C 818 had fallen in value from $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ( 50 V ) to $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

I replaced them, also the two items I'd blown up, wound VR801
down to zero, switched the set on and adjusted VR801 carefully for an HT reading of 110 V . Everything worked smoothly. The preset's slider ended up dead central along its track, and the set produced an excellent picture.

## Another Mitsubishi

At this point a large TV set with a pair of skimpy trousered legs trotted in. Steven saw that it was a Mitsubishi set and disappeared, with a squeaking sound. Being made of sterner stuff, I dashed out and hoisted it on to the bench. The legs stayed where they were, and I noticed that they were part of a tiny body, with a head and arms. Then an enormously amplified voice filled the shop and half the street,"
"No picture at all Mr Bulbous" it said. Steven ran out, looking incredulous. But my attention was concentrated on the little fellow who had brought the set in.
"Just a blank screen" said the amplified voice. "Phone number is on the label there."

Steven ran back into hiding and I cringed. I waved the little chap out and tried the set. It was a modern one, and displayed a blank raster. I wanted to check whether there was any sound, but modern sets make me nasty, 'cos I can't work them. I called Steven out.
"It's only a simple fault" I said, "will you set it all up while I make the tea?"

When I returned he had an excellent picture on the screen. Then he switched the set off and back on again. A blank screen was present, as before.
"Ah" he said brightly. "The trouble will be to do with the X24C04P EEPROM chip IC702. When it fails various problems can be present. Often the one we've got now, or the teletext may be missing, there may be no Nicam sound or, with B series sets only, the rotating base. Or any combination of these faults." He was about to walk out as he spoke, and I noticed that his backside looked like a sackful of cats heading for the river.

## "Rotating base?" I asked.

"Yes, permanently or intermittently" he continued. "SEME does a kit that puts matters right, at just $£ 10.33$ plus VAT. The part number is RK216G. In addition to the EEPROM chip it includes two $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors and an $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. These are not needed in all models. It's worth ordering the kit, because it comes with a technical bulletin


He staggered back carrying a black box about the size of a tea chest.
that lists every model affected and tells you which parts each one needs for the repair. CPC does the chip on its own at $£ 6.68$ plus VAT. This set will need just the chip others need the whole kit and detailed picture geometry adjustments."

I sauntered off. Getting clever, this boy. Not a clever as me, only I just don't bother. And anyway his tea isn't a patch on mine!

## Sky TV

I've noticed that during interviews with overseas reporters in Sky TV's news broadcasts there is a noticeable delay before they seem to be able to hear and respond to the anchor man's questions.

The other day, during a conversation between the newsreader and someone in Ireland, the delays were longer - two or three seconds. The newsreader ended the interview prematurely, blaming a "slow line".

Are the delays the result of bandwidth problems I wondered? Does the transmitted picture have to be sent piecemeal and built up at the other end? At any rate the lip sync remains intact.


## Philips D16 Chassis

"Dead set" was the complaint. When it was switched on the only response was that the standby, power on, teletext and RGB lights were flashing. The table at the back of the manual tells us that this means "protection line active". A scope check at the collector of the surface-mounted transistor Tr7657 confirmed this: the voltage was at 0 V instead of 5 V .

As usual with Philips sets of this era, the protection line monitors the audio, field, EW and line output stages. It shuts the set down if a fault is sensed in any of them. To find out which section is faulty, check voltages as follows:

Audio stage: Collector of Tr7130.
EW circuit: Anode of diode D6502.
Line output stage: Collector of Tr7495.

Field output stage: Emitter of Tr7425

In a correctly working set there should be 0 V at all these points. In fact the voltage at the emitter of Tr7425 was pulsing high, indicating that there was a field timebase fault - loss of field drive in fact.

The field drive comes from the digital video board. There's no circuit diagram for this in the manual (the board is available under an

## TV Fault Finding

exchange scheme) but the circuit description book does have a circuit, so you can check for simple faults. In this case coil L5251 was open-circuit, removing the supply to the DPU2553 digital processor chip.

This was not the end of the story however: while the set was on test another fault appeared. When the set was first switched on from cold there would be no colour - the colour flickered then, after a few minutes, stayed on. A burst of freezer soon showed that the culprit was crystal XI207 on the digital video board. A new crystal cleared this final fault. P.B.

## Samsung CI5013T (P58SC Chassis)

This set was dead. The chopper transistor Q801 read short-circuit but this was a red herring: C816 $(2.2 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \mathrm{kV})$, which is in parallel with Q801, had gone short-circuit. The surge limiter resistor R801 $(5 \cdot 6 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W})$ had failed as well. C816 is part no. 31417-901-660 (Willow Vale code 79331CA); R801 is part no. 31039-687-569 (WV code 79331RA). P.B.

## Philips FLI.7AA Chassis

This set's picture would black out intermittently. The slightest pressure at the rear of the large signal panel would instigate the fault. A few seconds spent looking around with the magnifying glass revealed the cause: a dry-joint at jumper 4404, by plug L03. P.B.

## Grundig CUC7301 Chassis

When this set had been on for a few minutes line drive would be lost. The TDA8362A colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC150 produces the drive waveform, which is fed to the line driver stage via a BC858B buffer transistor (CT169). Scope checks soon
revealed that this surface-mounted transistor was the cause of the trouble.

The set was actually a Matsui Model 20VIT. P.B.

## JVC CS2180EK

Tuning drift was the problem, particularly during the first twenty minutes. IC921 and C925 in the 30 V regulator circuit were proved innocent by substitution. I then had an expensive choice: to try replacing either the tuner or the station select module, type SBX-
M904A(E). A chat with the very helpful JVC technical help team indicated that the module was the more likely cause. A replacement cured the fault, but the customer was faced with quite a large bill. Has anyone tried component-level fault-finding with this problem? It sounds like a stock fault. J.P-F.

## Hitachi CPT2250 (Salora Chassis)

There was no picture and a faint smell - the sound was OK. RB589 ( $0.68 \Omega$ safety) was found to be overheating because the TDA2653A field output chip had failed. Replacements restored normal operation. J.P-F.

## Decca 165 Chassis

There was no tuning, just a snow storm. Was it the tuner? No! This was proved by unsoldering pin 4 of the tuner and feeding it from the slider of a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ potentiometer connected across the 33 V supply. This gave perfect tuning. Since QR07 read OK, the fault seemed to lie in the M491BB1 voltage synthesis chip IR01. A replacement restored the tuning. J.P-F.

## Akai CT2115

Neither operation of the front control nor the remote control unit would bring this set out of standby,
even to trip. The supplies all seemed to be OK and no dry-joints could be seen. It seemed that the PCA84C640P microcontroller chip could be the cause, so I debated on whether to get one and try it or buy a manual. A replacement chip proved to be a good bet, restoring correct operation. J.P-F.

## Sony KVMX25TU

The picture would go off after ten minutes. Dry-joints at the line driver transformer T801 were the cause. I also resoldered some chopper transformer joints - they looked next in line to give trouble. J.P-F.

## Toshiba T284T8B

The customer complained of a dead set with a bad smell of burning. The cause was the Lorlin-type mains switch, which was now a charred mess. Fortunately the customer had fitted a 3A fuse in the plug. It had blown, preventing a possible fire. Also fortunately there was no damage to the mains input PCB or the components adjacent to the switch. M.M.

## Panasonic Euro 1 Chassis

When this set was switched on the standby light blinked for a fraction of a second then went out. Panic is the usual reaction when this sort of thing occurs, as the cause of the fault is generally in the digital section. Not this time however. Quite by accident I found that if the set was left on for some time the raster would be restored. The fault was in the power supply. Replacing all four electrolytics and the highvalue resistors produced normal operation at switch-on. M.M.

## Toshiba 2927DB

No text was the complaint with this set. When I called Toshiba's very helpful technical department I was told that memory corruption was the probable cause. I was able to clear the fault by going into the manufacturing mode and resetting the option bytes. M.M.

## Nokia MP37H1

This portable produced no picture or sound, though the graphics were OK. The video signal is routed through the text board, where there was an input but no output. The cause of the fault was a BC858 sur-face-mounted transistor VR08.
There was normal sound and vision once it had been replaced.

The way in which this set is constructed makes it difficult to work on the text board. Its print
side is so close to the tuner that it is imposible to reach it with a probe. I removed the text module then refitted it at an angle of approximately $30^{\circ}$. After completing the repair I removed the board and refitted it correctly. M.M.

## Philips GR2.2 Chassis

This set tripped when switched on. It remained dead, with no flashing LEDs. I disconnected the line output stage and checked the HT, which was OK at 148 V . When the 32 V rail was disconnected the set fired up. The culprit was the standby thyristor Thy 6670 : a replacement restored normal operation. M.M.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

The width fluttered in and out, but only when it was set correctly. If the width was increased or decreased the picture was steady. The cause of the trouble was eventually traced to $\mathrm{C} 2619(1.5 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV})$, which is one of the tuning capacitors in the line output stage. C.W.

## Hitachi C2119TZ

If one of these sets is stuck in the standby mode it's worth checking the TA8427K field output chip, which may be short-circuit. It's a common cause of this problem. C.W.

## Ferguson TX80 Chassis

This set was stuck in standby. The cause was found in the line output stage, where DP12 (BA157) had failed. It's the rectifier for the 8.6 V supply and is connected to pin 7 of the transformer. C.W.

## Hitachi G100 Chassis

This set (Model C2564TN) was tripping. To isolate the power supply for test, disconnect plug PL702 and connect a 60 W bulb between the plug's orange lead and chassis. If the bulb lights, the power supply is OK - the HT should be 140 V . In this event a fault in the line output stage is likely. I found that D704 (BY228), which is one of the EW modulator diodes, was the cause of the trouble. A nasty dry-joint at L650 had probably led to its failure. C.W.

## Philips 2A Chassis

There was disturbance to the line and field sync - a jumping picture and line tearing, which varied with the video content. The fault was still present when a signal was fed in at the scart socket, clearing the tuner and IF sections: Our next sus-
pect, the TDA2579/N5 sync chip, was also blameless. It's video input looked good when scoped, but I noticed that the fault was not so bad when the probe was applied. This indicated that I was in the right area. The culprit turned out to be $\mathrm{C} 2550(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which was opencircuit. C.W.

## Sony BE2A Chassis

The power supply tripped loudly. No short-circuits could be found, and the tripping stopped when the feed to the line output stage was disconnected. The cause was eventually traced to T604, which had shorted turns. This transformer is connected directly across a line output transformer winding to feed pulses to the power supply for synchronisation. The part no. is 1-424-078-11. G.P.

## Ferguson TX91 Chassis

The sound was permanently at maximum. I traced the cause to the BC858B transistor TV02 which was leaky. Note that in this chassis the volume control voltage comes from the jungle chip IV01, not the microcontroller chip. G.P.

## Sanyo EDI Chassis

There was no picture, just a bright glow at the top of the screen. This indicated a field fault. The cause turned out to be the DPU2553 deflection processor chip IC508 on the digital PCB. Its part no. is 409 21187 01. G.P.

## Ferguson TIOR (Thomson TX90 Chassis)

If there's no or low sound with inability to produce the tuning menu, the hotel mode needs to be released. To do this proceed as follows:
(1) Use the remote control unit to put the set into standby.
(2) Switch off using the mains switch. Wait thirty seconds.
(3) Switch back on at the mains while simultaneously pressing the remote control unit's standby button.
(4) A menu will be displayed. The hotel mode can be switched on/off by using the volume $+/-$ keys. Press the TV button to clear the menu. G.P.

## JVC MXII Chassis

There was intermittent field collapse with one of these sets. The
cause was traced to zener diode D441, type RD3.0ES(B2), which went leaky when warm. It's connected to pin 13 of the TA8859P vertical distortion compensator chip IC461. This provides the field drive at pin 8. G.P.

## JVC Cl4ETIEK (Onwa Chassis)

In addition to the usual high HT problem caused by C911 and C909 in the power supply this set had no teletext. The cause was C 020 ( $3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which was open-circuit. G.P.

## Matsui 1450

This set wouldn't come out of standby from cold. I found that the 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip was low because C611 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had dried up. For reliability C609 and C607 should also be replaced. G.P.

## GoldStar CTI2190F

The complaint with one of these sets was intermittent teletext operation. The cause was traced to a dryjoint at the emitter of Q1 on the text PCB. G.P.

## Sony AEIC Chassis

We've had many Sony sets that have suffered from progressive cramping at the bottom of the screen with associated width reduction. The cause of the fault is the field scan coupling capacitor, which falls in value. We recently had one of these sets with this fault and also no sound. The customer told us that the two faults had appeared on the same day, and cleared slowly as the set warmed up. He felt that there had to be a common cause.

A new scan coupling capacitor (C531, 680 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ) corrected the field scan problem, but not the sound fault. The cause of this second problem was ripple on the 15.5 V line - it activated the turn-on mute circuit. Normal sound was restored when C615 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had been replaced - it's the reservoir capacitor for the 15.5 V supply. G.C.

## JVC AV21F1EK (JX Chassis)

If there's no picture, just a blank screen, check for a cracked solder joint at pin 2 of the line output transformer. G.C.

Philips 14TVCR240
This TV-video combination could manage only a rude, blurting noise. The power supply was tripping
because the line output transformer had failed, so no surprises here. Charles Hyde can supply the transformer under stock code P81397.

The front panel buttons also needed repair. G.C.

## Goodmans Compact 110

These handy 10 in . sets have an Onwa-type power supply on a separate board. It generates a single 13 V output at about 3A. There's no mains switch - a label on the back of the set advises the viewer to disconnect it from the mains supply when not in use. So the chopper circuit runs continuously, and eventually does its Onwa special thing and blows up. To repair it, you will need Philip Blundell's article (February issue page 236) and an Onwa kit. You may also need a new output reservoir capacitor (CP12). This is a $6,800 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ type, but its ripple rating is what really matters, and it shouldn't be over 35 mm tall. I fitted a low-ESR, $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 3,300 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor rated at 3.15A (RS 394-850).

In addition to most of the parts in the kit, RP24 ( $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and the three small control transistors had to be replaced. RP24 had burnt out. The supply will operate when QP02 (the third small transistor) is shortcircuit emitter-to-base, but the regulation is awful - the output is 50 per cent high with normal mains input and loading. I prefer to fit higher-rated transistors in these positions, such as the 100 V -rated BC639 (npn) and BC640 (pnp). They are much less likely to fail when the electrolytics wear out and the supply produces an excessive output again. G.C.

## Toshiba 2500tBT

Cramping at the top of the picture gradually cleared after about an hour. The cause was C317 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which was low in value when cold. It's situated at the back of a heatsink near a $3,300 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, in the field circuit area. M.K.

## Sony KV14M1U

At switch on the EHT could be heard to rustle up then die. The standby LED then started to flash six times on/off, pause then repeat. This is an over-voltage or excesscurrent indication. The line output transformer proved to be faulty. We have found that this is the usual cause of the trouble. M.K.

## Panasonic TX29AD2DP

If line pairing develops at two-three inches from the bottom of the
screen when the set is hot, try replacing D508 in the field circuit. It's an MA723TA5 diode and must be this type. We've had this fault more than once. M.K.

## Hitachi C1414T

This dead teletext portable had a short-circuit line output transistor (Q702) which, I was surprised to find, is not mounted on a heatsink. I thought it was type BU508DF, but a closer look showed that it was type BU2508DF. The only difference appears to be that the BU2508DF is rated at $0.4 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ while the BU508DF is rated at $0.7 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Anyway a new BU2508DF restored the set to life Although the transistor seemed to run quite warm it battled on, and the owner tells me that the set is still well several months later. D.A.C.

## Rediffusion Mk 4 Chassis

This teletext set produced a good picture when it was first switched on, but after a few seconds the picture turned to a very bright green raster with flyback lines. As I couldn't find any circuit fault I tried tapping the neck of the tube. There was a click and a flash and the picture returned. I explained to the owner that the tube was faulty and was liable to short again at any time. D.A.C.

## Hitachi CPT1491 (NP84CZ Chassis)

At switch on this portable produced a whistling noise from its chopper transformer with no sound or picture. The power supply would shut down after a few seconds. When the feed to the line output stage was disconnected the power supply worked all right. As no other faults could be found, I ordered a new line output transformer. When this had been fitted the sound and picture came up, though the tube had seen better days! D.A.C.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

This set did nothing though the HT. supply was present and correct. There was a 19 V input at pin 1 of the MC7812CT regulator IC105, but very little emerged at pin 3. A new 12 V regulator brought the set back to life. D.A.C.

## GEC C1656H

This 16 in . colour portable is fitted with the ITT CVC1100 chassis. At switch on there was only a squawking noise from the chopper transformer. Very often this is because
line output transformer has failed. I checked the line output transistor first and found that it was short-circuit all round. A secondhand BU208D restored normal operation, but why had the previous one failed?

There were no dry-joints in the chopper and line output sections, and all likely resistors, capacitors, diodes etc. checked out OK. I then opened the mains plug and found that the live and neutral terminal screws were very loose. After putting this right I replaced the sec-ond-hand line output transistor with a new one and gave the set a long soak test. D.A.C.

## Ferguson 14M1 (TX86 Chassis)

Repeated failure of the TIPL791 line output transistor is common with these sets. The cause is dryjoints, usually in the power supply, the line driver stage or at the pins of the 12 V regulator.

In a couple of cases the set would fail when the back cover was replaced, but no amount of tapping
would reveal the whereabouts of the poor connection when it was removed again. The dry-joint was found to be at R61, which is in the extreme corner of the power supply. The plastic extension between the panel and the back cover presses on it. The easiest way of replacing this item is to fix it to the back cover with hot melt before fitting. G.D.

## Mitsubishi CT2023B

The set was dead though there was HT at the line output stage. This usually means dry-joints at the line driver transformer. Not this time however. The line oscillator wasn't working because its start-up supply was low. The start-up isolation diode D501 had a slight leak. G.D.

## Philips 25MN1550 (GR2.2 Mono Chassis)

This set had been elsewhere. It produced a snowy raster with the words "ERR TUNER" on the screen. There were no remote control functions. This points to a fault on the tuner's data lines. I was
about to change the tuner when I realised that this is a mono set that doesn't have data lines!

As the microcontroller chip had been replaced I decided to try a new EEPROM. This made no difference. The previous repairer had replaced the microcontroller chip IC7708 with a Nicam type (suffix 1637) instead of the standard version (suffix 1237). When the correct chip had been fitted the set could be tuned in. G.D.

## Matsui 1455

This set reverted to standby very occasionally. Whenever the board was touched it came back on again! After a long battle (and a lot of solder) I found that the 2SD1426 line output transistor was intermittent. G.D.

## Thomson TX90 Chassis

There were no signals though some variation in the snow could be seen when trying to tune. The 33 V tuning supply was missing because RH04 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) by the line output transformer was open-circuit. G.D.

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## Cancer

In a recent letter (July) Brian Milne asked about the incidence of cancer in the TV servicing trade. Several factors need to be considered.

The root of the recent scares about a connection between exposure to power-frequency EM fields and cancer was an American study that discovered a sharp increase in the incidence of leukaemia in homes situated under power cables. But further studies found that the true cause was the motor car. In the USA power lines frequently run alongside highways, and the cause of the cancer clusters was subsequently found to be exposure to benzene from car exhaust gas. Benzene is an extremely dangerous carcinogen: so dangerous that there's no safe minimum level of exposure. Its signature cancer is leukaemia. Benzene can enter the body by inhalation and through the skin.

Two factors, an initiator and a promoter, are required to cause cancer in an otherwise healthy organism. Initiators actually start the cancer, by causing genetic damage that leads to abnormal cell multiplication. Typical initiators are carcinogens like benzene, cigarette smoke and ionising radiation. Promoters speed the rate of growth of the cancer. Electromagnetic fields are known growth promoters, and as such can be used to aid bone and tissue healing after an accident or surgery. Unfortunately EM fields can also increase the rate of tumour growth. At present there is no evidence whatsoever that power-

## Letters

frequency EM fields can initiate cancer.

There are several cancer risks associated with consumer electronics servicing. Many bench engineers smoke, exposing themselves and their non-smoking colleagues to significant risk. Dioxins, isocyanates and other nasties can be found in the smoke produced by burning plastics, and the colophony resin used in soldering fluxes isn't particularly good for you. British petrol contains high levels of benzene, significant amounts of which remain unburnt, to be pumped out of the exhaust pipe. Even a catalyst-equipped vehicle emits substantial amounts of benzene. Vehicle drivers are at greatest risk from benzene, and the TV trade can involve a lot of driving. Benezene's close relatives xylene and toluene are found in paints and adhesives. Living where he does, Brian Milne may face an additional risk factor: Aberdeen is based on granite, and will thus tend to have a higher level of radon gas in its atmosophere.

While working in close proximity to CRTs may expose a TV serviceman to higher levels of soft X-rays than the average viewer, it has been established that soft X-ray radiation below 30 keV presents no significant risk. I have a Geiger counter that can detect X-rays, and have found no discernable increase in radiation above the background level from either my TV set or my computer monitor.

Apart from the environmental risks, cancer is one of the diseases of old age. It appears to be on the increase becasue we are all living longer. Statistically we all have a one-in-three chance of contracting some sort of cancer, although most cancers are now curable if caught in time.

A group of nutrients known as antioxidants are known to reduce your chances of developing cancer. They include vitamins C and E and beta-carotene. If, probably like most of us, your diet doesn't exactly fall into the 'healthy' class, you can buy antioxidants in capsule form. Vitamin

C is the major player, but the recommended daily allowance of 75 mg is just the absolute minimum needed to prevent scurvy. Research has shown that large doses of vitamin C, typically the $1,000 \mathrm{mg}$ I take daily, appear to be effective in reducing the incidence of cancer. Smokers in particular need a good intake of vitamin C. I find the Asda and Superdrug own brands best value.
Pete Roberts,
Runcorn, Cheshire.

## Digital Problem

A couple of weeks ago a customer who had a problem with his Pace PRD800 satellite receiver called. During the course of the day the picture would disappear at random. The sound was still present, though noisy. I replaced transistor Q105 and all the usual power supply electrolytics and the unit behaved perfectly. But when I plugged it in at the customer's house the picture had disappeared! While fiddling with the connections etc. I discovered that the picture reappeared when the UHF input was disconnected. The incoming signals were found to be at about $80 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ we're about two miles from the Black Hill transmitter. Signal attenuation only made matters worse.

My spectrum analyser showed that signal levels in about a 30 dB range were present. There was nothing obvious at the same frequency and about the same level however. But when the sensitivity of the meter was increased definite noise at about $45 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ was detected. I checked with the BBC, and was told that digital tests on several channels had been carried out during the past few weeks. The customer said that the picture would always reappear at 5.30 p.m., and never went during the weekend.

The test transmissions seem to be pretty much full-time now, and I've had about six other customers with the same problems. Our local transmitters are Black Hill (chs. 37-50) and Craigkelly (chs. $21-31+48$ ). I

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JAPANESE TRANSISTORS


REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS

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| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model |
| AKAI <br> VP7 100, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, VS9800 | TX3650, VCR3000, VCR3002, 75p VCR9500 | 406, 407, 4092, 410, GV411, 412, 414, 415, $416,417,4192,4200,420,430,434,435$. GV437, 440, 450, 4592, 460, 464, 470, 500, 501, 5050, 5095, <br> GV5105, 511, 530, 5395, 540, 560, 5695, MV 4005,4105, SE4 $100,4104,4120,5102$ 5104, 5106, TVR37001 |  |  |
| VP7100, VS9300, VS9500, VS9700, V $\$ 9800$ $120$ |  |  | N831, N832, N833 | $970,971,972$ |
| $1, \mathrm{VS2}$, VS3, VS5, VS $12, \mathrm{VS} 15, \mathrm{VP88}$ | VBS70 |  | N895 | VX9880 SX7121 |
|  | VBS9000 ${ }^{\text {245p }}$ |  | OX1000. 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013 , 9014, 9016, N9033, 9034, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9066, 9096, $9110,9120$. N95 10, 9520, 9530, 9610 |  |
| vsx9, | FVHP520, FVHP530, FVHP420 60p |  |  | SANYO <br> VTC5000, 5150, 6000, 6500, VTCM10, 11, 20 , <br> 21, 30, 31, 50 <br> VTC5300, VTC5350 VTC5400 |
| $155,165,205,220, V S 24,240,244,245,247$ $248,250,512,515$. | FVHP615, $618,620,622,710,711,715,720$. |  |  |  |
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| VS22, VS23, VS25, VS35, VS37, VS38, VS53 |  | VXL7, VXL8, VXL9, VXL10, VXL11, VXL19, |  | VTC5500VTC9100, VTC9300VT0p |
| VS55, VS66 |  | VX190, VCR34 VTV 100 , |  |  |
| VS4, VS6, VS8, VS9 | VBR 330, VBS7500, VBS7600. | 200 100p | NV777, NV788 | VTC9100, VTC9300 VTC1100, 1300, 1500, VHR1100, 1110. 1150, 140p |
| VSA77 | , | VXL4. VXL35, | NV2000, NV2010, NV3000 80 | 1200, 1300, |
| VSS99 105p | VBS3500 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | VXL5, VXL6 | NV7000, NV7200, NV7800 |  |
|  | FVHD140, FVHD40, FVHC55, FVHP1, FVHP10, | VXL3, VxL20 90p | NV230, $250,280,4380,431,433,450,460,465$, ${ }^{\text {145p }}$ | VHR2700, VHR2300, VHR2500, <br> VHR2700 <br> 100p |
| VCL |  |  |  |  |
| VCR5000, VCR60 | FVHD230, | VT11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 33, 330, 34, 35, 350, 38, 75 p , | 470, 650, 730, NV770, 810, 870, 890, 970, AG |  |
| VCR161, VCR222 |  |  |  |  |
| VCR3000X, VCR 4000. VCR | FVHP1340, 1400, 1410, 1440, 1500, 2000, 200, |  | NV370, NV380, NV480, NV630, NV780, |  |
| VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000, VCR8800 110 |  |  | NV600, NV688, AG6010, AG6015 B | 154, 15, 16, 171, VHA194, 220, 23, 235, 240, $244,250,251,274,297,310,330$ VHR 335,390 |
| VTV10 $\quad 105 \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  | 244, 250, 251, 274, 297, 310, 330, VHR335, 390. $4100,4105,4150.4200,430,4300,4350,474$ |
| Ams |  | VT680, VT6500, VT6800, VT9300, vT9500, VT9700, 9900 | NVG7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 30, 130, 400, NVH70 <br> 50p |  |
| TVR123 |  | VT52, VT57, VT61, VT62, VT63, 64, 65, 85, 86, | NVFV1, NVM10, 3000, 3300, 40, 7, 9000, 9900,NVMS 1,4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6850,7100 ., ~ V H R 7200,7250,7260,7300,7400, \\ & 7500,7520,7530,7530, ~ V H R ~\end{aligned} 540,7700,774$, |
| VC |  |  |  |  |
| VCR7000 | G. | VT3000 | NVM 1, NVM | $7800,7810,8000,8100,8200,8250$, 8500, VHR8800, 8801, VHRD $4400,4410,4500$, |
| VCR1000, 200 |  | VT100, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118, 120, 125, 128,130, 135, 138, | PHILIPS ${ }_{\text {V6460, VR6920 }}$ |  |
| 8603, 8604 | 100p |  |  | 4600, VHRD4610, 4710, 4890, 6700 VMD66, VMD68 |
| VCR8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, | 80p | VT145, 150, 160, i70, 175, 220, 225, 250, 255, | VR6540VR642,VR6542 |  |
| 9244.9340 | GOLDSTAA | 258, 260, VTL 30 , 60p |  | $V T R 1000$ 70p <br> VTC6010 75 p |
| OD | GHV1221, 1232, 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, | VM500 VM600 | VR2025, VR2580OV186, 190, 286, 291, 292, 468, 471, 562, 571, |  |
| TX3650, UF20, 22 24, VCR | 1244, 1245. | J.V.C. <br> HR3300, HR3330, HR3360, HR3660, <br> HR4100 <br> 130p |  | SHARP |
| 9500 75p | GHV1246, 1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, 51, 8000, $8200,8210,8215$, |  | 761, VR201, 202, 203, 211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, | VC200, 381, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393, 838. $9100,9300,9500$, VC9700 80p |
| VS1004 105p |  |  | 311, 312, 313, 3210, 3219, 322, 32, 29, 323, 535, VR200V1, 200V2, 20RW7, 210V1, 210V2 |  |
| BLAUP | VCP4100, VCP4130GHV1290, 1291, 1295, 1296, VCP 4000, 4200.80p |  |  |  |
| RTV100 |  | HR7350, HR7600, HR7610, HR7650, 50pHR7765 |  | VC8000  <br> VC8300 110 p <br> $115 p$ |
| RTV200, RTV222, RTV224 | GHV1290, 1291, 1295, 1296, VCP 4000, 4200. $4300,4301$. |  | 310V1, 310V2, 310, V3, 3S811, 33812,35813, |  |
| RTV202, RTX200 | VCP 4305, 4306. 4310, 4311, 4315, 4320, 4321. 4325, 4326 | HR7700 $H$ SO110, 111, 120, 121, 220, 225, | 71584, $715 \mathrm{SE} 5,715 \mathrm{BE}, \mathrm{VR} 86582,91582$,92583, VR6180, $6182,6185,6285$, | 496, 8481$\mathrm{VC402,500}, 571,573,581,582,583,584,585$BCP |
| RTV322, RTV248 |  |  |  |  |
| RTV306, 307, 309, 310 | Granada |  | 6290VR6291, VR6293, 6362, 6367. VR6390, 6391, 6393, 6467, 6469, 6470,6561, | VCSF3, VC8581 ${ }^{\text {V }}$, $513,581,582,583,584,585$, |
| 434, 444, 7071 135p | VHSH1, VHSAH3 ${ }^{\text {V }}$, 100p | HRD 140, 141, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158, 160. 190, 250, 257, 310, HRD455, 565, 566, 725, |  | VC108, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 674, 681, 682 . 682, 684, 685, 693 |
| RTV211, RTV21 | VHSVH4, VHSWH1, VHSXH1 |  | $6570,6581,6670$, VR6676, $8710,6760,6761$. <br> 6570, 6581, 6670, VR6676, 6710, 6760, 6761, |  |
| RTV324, RTV32565p RTV315, RTV316, RTV | VHSYH2 50 |  | 6762, 6870, 6970, 6975, VR68SB4, 86SBI, | VC700, 750, $783, \mathrm{VC6F3}, \mathrm{VC6V3} 37008$ |
| RTV317 | VHSBP1 | 320, 321, 330, 337, HRD $350,370,400,430$, | VR445B9, VR445B920, VR445B922, VR6443, 6843, 6843, VR6943 | 787, 793, 800, VC7810, 7822, VCA100, 102, |
| RTV301, RTV333, RTV33 | VHSAN3 110p | 440, 44 1, 500, 530, 700, 750.950, <br> HRS $5000,5500,8000,9000$, BR9060, BRS 600, |  | 502, 602, 5011, VCB311, 361, VCD801, 802, |
| RTV424 | VHSDS2 |  | VR3260, 6349, 6448, 6449, 6548, 6648. |  |
| FERGUSON <br> 3292, 3V00, 3V01, 3V16, 3v22, 8900, 8901 | VHSAY3 125p | HRO227, 520, 52 1, 522, 527, $600,610,620$, | VKR6850, VKR6855 70p | VCA10, 103, 105, 106, 113, 11613, 211, 234, ${ }^{65 p}$ |
|  | VHSBY3 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 637,641, 650, 830, | VR501 110p | 244, 254, 30, 33, 35, VCA $36,37,40,43,454$, |
| 8902, 8903, 8904, | VHSEY1, VHSEY2 70 | HRD840, HRD $\times 20,22$, HRJ200, 205, 300, 305.SR330, HRS | VKR6800, VKR6810, VKR6820SE4 404, VR231, 2310, 2319, 237, 232, 2329 |  |
| 8906, 8909, 8912, 8922 1 | VHSCC1 |  |  |  |
| 3V23, 8923, 8924, 8929 |  | SR330, HRS 10 HRD840, $550,560,580,590,540,660,670$, | SE4104, VR231, 2310, 2319, 231, 232, 2329, | VCBS97, VCO805, VCD806, 810, 815, VCH80. |
| $3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{3} 30,8930,8931,89$ | VHSDP1, VHSFV22 | 720, 730, 740, 770, HRD820, 860, 870, | 247, 2479, 251, 252. 256, 257, 258, 33, 19, 332. | $81,85,865,910, ~ V C 51000$, VCT212, 310, 410,610, VCT $1314, ~ V C T S 312$. |
| 8940 |  |  | 3329, 333, 337, 339, 3419, 342, 343, 3469, 347, 3479, 35, 1, 352, 357, 358, 422, 4229, 432, 437, |  |
| 3V31, 3V32, 8941, 9942 | VHSWJ1, VHSWJ2 | HR.J215, 315, 316, 318, 400, 405, 407, 41 | 442, 4229, 432, 437, 442, 44, 5, 4469, 447, | $\mathrm{VCC10}$ $\mathbf{7 0 p}$ <br> $-\quad 140$  |
| 3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V39. 3V49, 8943, | VHSXJ3 85p | HRS4700, 5800, SR 3200, <br> HRS SR 368 E |  |  |
|  | VH |  | 4479, 451, 452, 457, 458, 459, 512, 522, 5229, 6379, 642, 647, 722, 7229, 723, 7379, 747. B389, 948, 9489 | SONY |
| 3V55, 3V57. |  | LOGIK  <br> VR955 180 p | SAISHO | SLCg, SL8000, SL8080, SLT50 1405 p |
| 8945, 8947, 8948 | VHSFG1, VHSFG2, VHSFG3, |  |  |  |
| 3V58, 3V43, 3V44, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, 8950. | VHSFG4, VHSF63 |  | VR3800, $3200,3300,3500,3600,3650$, 90p <br> VRS4400, 5000 75 p <br> VR3400  | SL8000, SL8080E, SL8200, SLB600 175 p <br> SLL255, 125, 213, 225, 262, SLVX1, $\mathbf{9 5 p}$ <br> 20,3  |
| 51, VV, FVI. | GRUNDI |  |  |  |
| 21, FV22, FV26, FV32, FV39, VC141L 45p | MVS 400,440 , VS $400,410,415,435,440,441$, 450, 456, 460 VS 180, 200, 220, 226, 262, 265, 267, 2 $\times 40800$, 0850, 0880, |  |  | V55, V5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | V33, V31, V32, V51, V52, V53, V9600, |
| FV43H, FV44L, FV46T, FV57H | 1600, 2000, 2080, 2200, 2280, MVS200RC | MITSUBISHI <br> HS200 | VX617, VX619, X626, VX627, VX629, <br> vX714 | V6680 ${ }_{\text {V61, V63, V65, V66, V67 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 V 2 | VS ${ }_{\text {V }}$ | HS300, 301, 302, 307, 310, 337, 338, 347, 349, 411, 412, 421, 480, HSB10, 20, 30, HSE1O, 20, | 629, V1510, $520, \mathrm{~V} 1611,616,621,626, \mathrm{~V} \times 510$, |  |
| FV4 4 R, FV |  |  | 511,520, VT320, 5600 80p |  |
| FIDELITY |  |  | VB900, VB970, V1900, V1910 | $211,220,221,411, V 421,609,610,611,659$, |
| Hos |  | HS700  <br> HS $318, ~ H S 319, ~ H S 410 ~$ 110 p | $319,322, \mathrm{VB} 750,770,8220,8225, \mathrm{~V} 1770,790$, |  |
| 6100 180p | , |  |  | V91 G, V95G 115 |
| 100 | 4000, 4001,GV4002, 400, 401, 4010, 402, 403, 404, 405, | HSM 1000,16 , HSM $23,25,33,34,35,37,54$, 55, 57, 58, 59, 68 | $8220,8225, \mathrm{VK} 8220, \mathrm{VPX} 31, \mathrm{~V} 750, \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~V} 770$, 790, 8220, 8225, SE9000, 9001 90p SVX301, 303, 305, SX7301, VB710, 971 , | V212, 213, 22-2, 3i2, 322, 403, 412, 413, 610. <br> 703, 813 |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |
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## PINCH ROLLERS

## Model

AKAI
VS $\$ 10$, vS9300, VS $9500, ~ V S 9700, ~ v S 980 ~$ VS1, VS2, V
VS12, VS 15 /S105, 112, 115, 116, 120, 125 126, 155, 165, 2055, 220, 240, 244, 245, S247, 248, 250, 512, VS515, 516.

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V VS512
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67, 965, 967, VSA650, VSF 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,
$180,190,200,210,220$,
$221,222,230,240,30,300,301,310,320,33$, $330,4,500,510,600$,
VSR110, VSX $100,400,450,470 \quad 800 \mathrm{p}$
PINCH PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

## VSS99

VCR3000X, VCR4000
VCR5000. VCR600
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000. VCR8800
VTV10

## AMSTRAD

VCR $1000,2000,4500,4600,4700,5200,6000$, $6100,6200,8600$ VCR8602, 8603, 8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, VCR9244, 9340 , DD8900, 8904, TVR1, 2, 3, 4
VCR7000
DD8900 D08 8602, 8603, 8604, VCR8700, 8800, $900>9,9140,9244$
${ }^{9340}$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 15314 p TX3650, UF20. VCR3000, VCR3002, VCR4000. VCR9500
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: ${ }^{\mathbf{3 0 0}}$ 2554966
VCP3000, 9904, TX3650. UF20, 22, 24 VS 1004 VS 1104 $\qquad$ FERGUSON
3V00, 3V01, 3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24, 3292 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8909 8912, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8929 140 $3 \vee 29,3 V 30,3 \vee 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 52,8930,8931$, $3 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 \vee 38,3 \vee 39,3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 V 44$, $3 \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 \vee 49,3 V 53,3 \vee 54,3 \vee 55,3 \vee 56$, 3V57, $3 \vee 58,3 \mathrm{~V} 59,3 \mathrm{~V} 65, \mathrm{FV} 10, \mathrm{FVII}, \mathrm{FV} 12$, FV14, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8947, 8948
$3 V 52$ $3 V 52$
8950
8950, 8951, FV10B, 11R, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, 22L. 26D, $31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$, $51 R, 52 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{VC144L}$
FV37H, FV44L, FV46T, FV43H,
FV7, FV57H
$3 V 35,3 V 36,3 V 38,3 V 39,3 V 49,8943$,

## PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

PNCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $3 V 42,3 V 43,3 V 44,3 V 45,3 V 48,3 V 53,3 V 54$ $3 V 55,3 \vee 56,3 \vee 57, ~ 8945, ~ 8947, ~ 8948, ~ 1350 p ~$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV37, FV57, FV58
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## HITACHI

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845,920,921,922
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| AMSTRAD |  |  | HITACHI |  |
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| TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL | TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL |  |  |  |
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| ContantsBELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | Economy Kit Contants |  | NV332 |  |
|  | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. |  | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| IDLER. GEAR IDLER UNIT. | IDLER TYRE |  | belt set, pinch roller, | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |
| TENSION BAND |  |  | PLAY IDLER. FF/REW IDLER. | PLAY IDLER TYRE. FF/REW |
| Order Code: SK57 E13.00 | Order Code: SK58 | ¢5.00 | TENSION BAND. FF/REW TYRE | IDLER TYRE |
| FVHP615/618/620/622 $10 / 711 / 15 / 5 / 16 / 20 / 21 / 722 / 725 /$ |  |  | Ordes Code: SK29 ¢12.00 | Order Code: Sk30 |
|  |  |  | Nremer |  |
| 730/830/840 <br> Contents Economy Kit Contents |  |  | NV230/250/260/280/430/450/460/470/650/810/890/ AG1200PK/AG1500PK |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH RDLLER. |  | Contents | Economy Kit Coments |
| IDLER. GEAR IOLER UNIT. | IDLER TYRE |  | BELI SEI, PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |
| TENSION BAND |  |  | IDLER. TENSIDN BANO | IDLER TYRE |
| Order Code: SK6B $\quad$ ¢11.00 | Drder Code: SK69 | 5300 | Order Code: SK23 f6.00 | Order Code: SK24 |


| 55.00 | NV600/NV688 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contents | Fconomy Kit Contents |  |
|  | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET, PINCH RDLLER |  |
|  | PLAY IDLER. FFFREW IDLER. | PLAY IDLER TYRE. FF/REW |  |
|  | tension band | IDLER TYRE |  |
|  | Order Code: SK25 $\quad$ 12.00 | Drder Code: SK26 | 66.00 |
| NV730/NV770 |  |  |  |
| E3.75 | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |  |
|  | SLotin belt. Loading belt |  |  |
|  | PINCH ROLLER IDLER UNIT. | SLOT IN BELT: LOADING BELT PINCH ROLLER. IDLER TYRE |  |
|  | tension band |  |  |
|  | Order Code: SK19 55.50 | Order Code: SKzo | E3.00 |
|  | NV370/NV380/480/630/780/830/850/AG2100PK/AG2200PK |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Coments |  |
|  | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |  |
|  | IDLER. TENSION BAND | IDLER TYRE |  |
|  | Order Code: SK21 55.00 | Order Code: SK22 | 5275 |
| 53.00 |  |  |  |
|  | NV777/NV788 |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |  |
|  | BELI SET, PINCH ROLLER, | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER |  |
|  | IDLER UNIT. TENSION BAND | IDLER TYRE |  |
|  | Drder Code: SK17 E6.00 | Drder Code: SK18 | 54.00 |
| 69.75 | SHARP |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |  |
|  | BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SEI. PINCH ROLLER |  |
|  | REEL IDLER. TENSION BAND. | REEL IDLER TYRE |  |
|  | VIdeo lamp |  |  |
|  | Order Code: SK47 E8.00 | Order Code: SK48 | 53.25 |
| 514.00 | VC500NC571NC581/NC582NC583NC584NC5F3 |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |  |
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|  | reel idler. tensidn band | REEL IDLER |  |
|  | Order Code: SK60 69.50 | Order Code: Sk61 | 55.00 |
| 65,00 | VC781/NC7810NC7822NC785/NC786NC793/NC800/ |  |  |
|  | vCA100/VCA 102NCA104NCA202 |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Contonts |  |
|  | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER |  |
|  | REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION | REEL ORIVE UNIT TYRE |  |
| 65.00 | band |  |  |
|  | Order Code: SK64 $\quad \mathbf{1 1 3 . 5 0}$ | Order Code: SK65 | 63.75 |
| 53.50 | VC681NC682NC684/NC685NC693NC699NC6F3NC700 |  |  |
|  | Contents | Economy Kit Contents |  |
|  | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER |  |
|  | REEL DRIVE UNIT. TENSION | REEL DRIVE UNIT TYRE |  |
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| D 053/37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 15606F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018 .6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1-439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70012 | L0778 | 1500p | 610.018 .6637 | LOT215 | 1800 | 1-439-331-22 | LOT96 | 1550p |
| D 059/37 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70012 F | LOT78 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1-439-331-41 | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TLF 70012A | LOT78 | 1500p | RTRNF 1220 CEZZ | LOT3 | 1850p | 1-439-332-00 | LOT99 | 1800p |
| FCM 2015 AL | 10778 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1550p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-11 | LOT9 | 1800p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-21 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3.508-001$ | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1650p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMzZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1.439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} \cdot 3 \cdot 508-002$ | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70162 | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3-508-003$ | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1350p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 | 1800p | 1-439-332-52 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3-515-601 \mathrm{PL} 1$ | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1600p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70162B | LOT72 | ${ }^{1600 p}$ | RTRNF 2002 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-333-00 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4.208-001$ | 10779 | 1600p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1900p 1600 p | 45150320 | LOT190 | 1850p 1550p | TLF 70162G | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2002 CEZZ RTRNF 2003 BMzZ | LOT307 | $1450 p$ 1350 p | 1-439-333-11 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-208-002 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1600p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 71007 B | LOT274 |  | RTNNF 2003 BMZ2 | - |  | 1-439-333-12 | LOT27 | 1550p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} \cdot 4 \cdot 235-002$ | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | LOT81 | 50 | 45 | LOT194 | 1650p | PHILIPS | LOT142 | 1800p | RTRNF 2004 BMZ2 | LOT307 | 1450p | 1-439-363-1 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} \cdot 4 \cdot 235-002 \mathrm{HTI}$ | LOT8 | 1350p | 52 | L0T82 | 1250p | 45150325 | LOT198 | 1550p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 |  |  |  | 1350p | 39-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-235-00201 \mathrm{G}$ | LOT81 | 1350p | 2433453 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150326 45150328 | LOT27 | 1550p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 8MEZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1.439-387-11 | LOT3 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} \cdot 4 \cdot 260-004 \mathrm{HTI}$ | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433455 | LOT25 | 1600 p 1600 p | 45150328 | Lot193 | 1450p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 2023 BMZZ | LOT310 | 1500p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{H}-0-701-2400$ | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1550p | 482214010161 | LOT103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | 1.439-416-11 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-001 | LOT | 1250p | 2433721 | LOT83 | 1400p | 45150331 | LOT207 | 1550p | 482214010171 | LOT104 | 1500p | 3753100 | LOT275 | 1500p | 1-439-46-12 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 12 | 2433751 | LOT01 | 1300p | 45150334 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010176 | LOT114 | 1150p | 1-439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-46-21 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3.084-001 | LOT23 | 140 | 2433752 | LOT01 | 1300p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-243-11 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-46-23 | LOT25 |  |
| 06 D-3-087-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1600p |  |  |  |
| 06 D-3.088-001 | LOT84 | 1450p | 433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-243-31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-46-430-21 | LOT271 | 1600p 1550 p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-093-001$ | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1-439-243-32 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-430-21 | LOT27 |  |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | LOT87 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010246 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | 154125A | LOT275 | 1500p |
| 06 D-3-095-002 | L0187 | 1000p | 2433952 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-244-00 | LOT48 | 1600p |  |  |  |
| 06 D.333-512-001 | LOT204 | 1600 p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1-439-244-11 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37011 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOTO4 | 1500p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37012 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 90 WHITE | LOT06 | 1650p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1350p | 1-439-244-31 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37013 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1650p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37013 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p 1450p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45161601 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010274 | LOT123 | 1450p | 1-439-256-11 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37014 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.008.01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434453 | LOT86 | 1600p | MITSUBISHI |  |  | 482214010282 | LOT122 | 1300p | 1-439-256-21 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014.01 | LOT 140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-256-22 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37016 | LOT131 | 1450p 1450 p |
| 29201.015.01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010294 | LOT125 | 2150p | 1-439-276-21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 | LOT131 |  |
| 29201.017.01 | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1400p | 334807803 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | 1.439-280-00 | LOT92 | 1600p | 37018 37019 | LOT131 |  |
| 29201.018.01 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 334 В 078030 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1500p | 1-439-280-13 | LOT92 | 1800p | ${ }_{1810951}$ | LOT131 |  |
| 29201.018.02 | LOT61 | 1700p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1450p | 334 B 08104 | LOT74 | 1600p | 482214010326 | LOT122 | 1300p | 7-439-286-00 | 10746 | 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 | LOT88 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOT106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p |
| 29201.022.01 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 | L0789 | 1600p | 334 P 18507 | LOT75 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1450p | 1-439-286-13 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236023 | LOT281 | 1300p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1800p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | 10770 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1300p |  |  |  |
| 29201.022.03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT296 | 1400p | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236098 23236198 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | LOT79 | 1600p | DCF1577 | LOT273 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT 109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 23236255 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451H | LOT81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT 128 | 1300p | $1-439-289-00$ $1-439-289-21$ | LOT47 10T47 | 1400p 1400p | 23236255 23236424 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 29201.024.01 | LOT65 | 1500p | ${ }^{2433453} \mathrm{H}$ | LOT82 | 1250p | KFS 60226B | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT 127 | 1550p 1600p | $1-439-289-21$ $1.439-289-22$ | LOT47 LOT47 | 1400p | 23236424 23236425 | LOT129 | 1400p 1400p |
| 29201.024 .04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-1FBW08 | LOT78 | 1500p | 482214010395 482214010406 | LOT116 | 1600p 1150 p | 1-439-289-22 | LOT47 LOT47 | 1400p | 23236425 23236428 | LOT289 | 1400p |
| HINARI |  |  | 2433892G | LOT84 | 1450p | NIKKAI |  |  | 482214010406 | LOT73 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT93 | 1450p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.t.t. |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 482214017078 | LOT109 | 1250p | 1-439-294-00 | Lot93 | 1450p | 150F6D | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 51139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 SANYO | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294-11 | LOT939 | 1450p 1550 p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1450p 1550p |
| 51141841 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOT02 | 1500p | SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1300p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT281 | 1550p 1300p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1675p | PANASONIC TLF 14512 F |  |  | 094-00020/0.9 |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 1-439-303-303-11\end{aligned}$ | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT281 | 1300p |
| HM51-1411834-1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094-00035/0.2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1-439-303.11 | Lor94 |  |  | , |  |

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feel that we'll be getting a lot more calls.

The BBC didn't believe that its transmissions would cause any problems of this nature. There seems to be no obligation, as Ch .5 had, to sort out viewers' problems. Has anyone else had this difficulty?
Niel Jorgensen, Easter Satellites,
Eastersat@zetnet.co.uk

## The Internet

In his article on the internet in the August issue Peter Marlow failed to mention newsgroups. Basically these are enormous bulletin boards, covering everything you might ever want to know/talk about/exchange information on - also, it has to be said, some you wouldn't! Most are in text format, though some are for binaries.

Readers may in particular like to be aware of a newsgroup sci.electronics.repair. Although the input to it is largely North American, there is an increasing number of UK contributions. The scope of this newsgroup is very wide, but TV sets, VCRs and computer monitors form the staple diet, and many technicians/repairmen share their information/experience here. I have repaired several monitors quickly after posting a question, the information often coming back within hours. As with all newsgroups, you have to tolerate a certain amount of nonsense, but this is a minor irritation.

Anyone who posts to this newsgroup will sooner or later be aware of the ESR and low-ohms meter kit available by mail order from Dick Smith Co. in Australia. Orders can be faxed. This high-quality kit costs about $£ 24$ including postage and arrives in about ten days. I have one and it's quite simply fantastic value. Incidentally the chap who designed the meter, Bob Parker, often posts to this forum himself. Anyone wanting more information can get it by aiming their browser at either http://www.flippers.com/esrktmtr.htm or
http://www.nlc.net.au/~bobp/ or go to
http://www.dejanews.com
and do a search for "esr meter".
Chris Laudan,
Horsford, Norwich.

## Mains Plug Screws

My thanks to Martin Pickering and Ray Porter for their replies (July issue) to my earlier letter on loose neutral mains plug screws.

In my early days we had a bedroom light switch that dangled from *
the ceiling just above the headboard. The thing would start to buzz when I turned out the light. Tightening its terminals cured this.

It would be interesting to see what would happen if the screw threads were in the opposite direction. Would using a tighter thread and a finer pitch improve retention?

In many applications the earth terminal is not used: I've come across plugs in which the earth screw has fallen out and been left to rattle about inside the plug.

Although the live wire is held by a screw, it isn't buffered against mechanical shock by the spring clips. This suggests that vibration may have a part to play.
David Smith,
Leigh, Lancs.

## Drive Belts

Our thanks to several readers who provided detailed calculations for working out the diameter of a drive belt (Letters, June). The correct figure for the example given by David Martin in June is 59.36 mm , which is not greatly different from the figure ( 58.6 mm ) produced by his simplified calculation.

With regard to the reduction factor to provide the necessary grip and prevent slipping on the pulleys, R.C. Oaksford points out that the harder the flexing properties the smaller the reduction factor, which approaches zero with say leather or similar nonstretch materials.
P.J. Ratcliffe says that the stiffness of a new rubber belt being deformed around the pulleys should be adequate to provide slip-free drive for light-duty applications: to avoid damage to the drive bearings, no additional tensioning is required. He goes on to say that the drive belt dimensions have to be fairly precise in the absence of a third pulley adjustment to take up the slack. For heavy duty examples (e.g. a car alternator/fan belt) it's necessary to calculate the maximum loading torque before slippage occurs for a given tensioning force. Refer to standard texts (A-level physics). In practice if the drive belt slips it produces a characteristic squeal. The tensioning criterion should be set out in the owner's manual.

Ray Porter mentions that the "belt shortness" required depends on its stiffness, which in turn depends on the rubber, its width and its thickness. The torque required to transmit from a drive pulley depends on the application: for example loading motors have to deliver more torque than a tape-counter mechanism, so the
amount of pre-load will differ and the "shortness" will be different given the same belt cross-section. Ray suspects that a practical rule of thumb could be applied, and wonders whether a survey of say three examples of each of the common applications might produce the information sought. Do any other readers have such data?

John Hopkins wonders why it should be necessary to work out the diameter, since suppliers can provide belts for almost anything for about $£ 1$.

Many thanks to all those who contributed information on this subject.
Editor.

## How to stay in business

Here's a comment or two from a TV dealer - with the emphasis on dealer. (1) I agree with the abolition of all manufacturers' recommended prices. We know that they are a con, so that the impression of a bargain can be given by cutting $£ 50-£ 100$ off an inflated price.
(2) There's a lot of moaning in the telly business at the moment about $£ 99$ portables, videos etc. The trade will not collapse as a result of this. Deal a bit harder. Get a better price on what you buy. You will be surprised by what can be saved.
(3) The freeby merchants. This is one field in which I've failed. In the post recently I had bills for the rates, electricity, the phone, spares, $£ 800$ for a recent car repair - nowhere did the word free appear in any of them. What's this all about I hear you say?

Well, in recent TV ads (not mine) I've noticed free call out to any area, free estimates, no VAT and discounts for OAPs. Think about this. A fifteen mile trip to pick up say a 29 in. Sony set, then back to the workshop, then bench time (say two hours) while checking the set and preparing an estimate. Estimate refused. Take TV set back to customer. No charge. How do you envisage paying the above bills when engaged in this type of farce?

I would never have been able to get into the TV game if the established TV dealers in my area had been on their toes. I knew nothing about electronics - could hardly change a fuse. At the time I worked in a scrap yard. But I knew how to sell. Not bragging either. If I can still manage it at 71 years, anyone can.

Life will certainly be interesting in the near future.
Rex Webb, Proprietor,
KTV Warehouse Sales/Service Centre, Camborne, Cornwall.


## Reports from

Nick Beer
Terry Lamoon
Michael Dranfield
Philip Blundell, AMIIE
Chris Watton
Ronnie Boag and
Christopher D. Nunn

## JVC HRJ225

Drive for the front loading mechanism was not present because the lever (part no. PQ4635A-2) behind the reels was not being countersprung into position: the lever's lug, to which the counter spring is attached, had broken off. A new lever cured the fault. But, looking at the size of the lug and considering the tension on the spring, I feel that it's likely to break again. N.B.

## Philips VR6547

This machine did nothing. The dealer who sent it to me had discovered that the ICP for the 5 V supply was open-circuit. A replacement made no difference, but at least it didn't fail. When the power supply was run without load the outputs seemed to be OK, though the voltages across the $12 \mathrm{~V}, 6 \mathrm{~V}$ and -30 V rails were slightly low. On load, every output fell to about half the correct level.

The biasing of the optocoupler PC 1 was excessive because the 2SC1740S error detector transistor Q31 was leaky. N.B.

## Panasonic NVL28B

This machine was dead. No, it was not C9 this time! Tests on the secondary side of the power supply revealed that the 20 V over-voltage protection zener diode D1113 was short-circuit. It had clearly been replaced before, apparently quite recently. When I removed it and ran the power supply without load I dis-

# VCR Clinic 

covered why - the 20 V line was at 35 V . All the other voltages on the secondary side of the circuit were proportionately high. The cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 1114(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ in the feedback network on the primary side of the circuit. N.B.

## Matsui Vp9601

Intermittent tape chewing was the complaint. So I took the top off the machine and put it on test. It worked happily all day. What to do? I decided to make it work harder by putting it into rewind then stopping it half way through. As the brakes didn't act immediately, the tape looped. The cure was a new mode switch - it's a common cause of problems with this model. T.L.

## Philips Turbo Deck

If the problem with a machine fitted with this deck is failure to load or intrmittent failure to do so, check whether the loading motor's pulley shaft is damaged or split. If it is, order the kit from Philips part no. 4822310 10657. T.L.

## Sony SLVE7

Tape damage is a common problem with these machines. Always check that the load arm moves freely. If it doesn't, take it off, clean it thoroughly, lubricate the contact points and replace it in the correct position. The machine should then be OK. T.L.

## Matsui VP9405

The complaints were that this machine didn't always eject, loaded badly or the tape jammed. I went straight for the mode switch, but it had already been changed. Time to put the machine through its paces. Loading was very slow, but manual load with no cassette was perfectly free. When I inserted another cassette for loading I put the slightest
pressure on the loading belt, which stopped. It started again when gently pushed. The laoding motor was faulty and was unable to take much resistance. A replacement cured the problems. T.L.

## Toshiba V254

Looping on rewind was the problem, because the capstan didn't stop quickly enough. I spoke to the Toshiba boffins about this. They suggested adding a $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor across the Cap +5 V supply, positive lead to the cathode of DT107 and the negative lead to jumper wire JT035. It worked. T.L.

## Sanyo VHR390

This machine played all right but shut off in rewind. Fast forward was OK. I was suspicious of the reel sensor which, when I checked it, was full of dirt and hair. This was removed and the area was thoroughly cleaned. The machine then worked perfectly. T.L.

## Matsui VXAl100

This relatively new machine was dead. The cause was simply that R534 ( $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the primary side of the power supply had gone opencircuit. M.Dr.

## Akai VSF410

This machine had gone off after a power surge during an electrical storm. The clock lit up and, when the power button was pressed, the machine powered up. But it immediately powered down again. The 13 V zener diode D13 had gone short-circuit, leaving $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ without base bias. M.Dr.

## Tatung TVR912

There were several symptoms with this Sharp clone. Play stopped after about one second; the counter read six minutes when an E180 tape had
been fully rewound; and if the ACE head was unplugged during a rewind the tape counter continued to count. Very strange! The cause of these symptoms was about 0.8 V of ripple at pin 22 of the microcontroller chip.

A check in the power supply showed that there was about 4 V peak-to-peak of 50 Hz ripple on the UR 6.5 V line. The $0.27 \Omega$ safety resistor R904 in the feed to the bridge rectifier was open-circuit, hence the 50 Hz ripple. A replacement failed at switch on: D907 ( 1 N 4003 ) in the bridge was shortcircuit. Replacing these two items restored normal operation. M.Dr.

## Grundig VS520/540

We've had a number of these machines with a dead power supply: once the mains feed has been disconnected the power supply won't restart. If the mains fuse is intact, replacing C407 ( $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $25 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{C} 420(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 443(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ usually solves the problem. P.B.

## Philips VR258/05

If there's no front keyboard or remote control operation (the machine will accept a tape but won't eject or play it), check whether the Wickman fuse F1403 $(315 \mathrm{~mA})$ is open-circuit. P.B.

## Ferguson FV62 (R2000 Cat 1 Chassis)

This machine was dead with a blown mains fuse and a short-circuit chopper transistor (TP08). After fitting a Thomson repair kit I found that the power supply worked but the output voltage was high - check for 14.2 V across test points BP04 and BP05, with a 220 V AC mains input. The correct voltage was obtained when CP10 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) had been replaced.

One component that's not included in the kit is the ZPD3.9V zener diode DP15 - it's not shown on the circuit diagram, but is connected in parallel with RP33 ( $1.5 \Omega$ ). It can go short-circuit when TP08 fails. The result is low output voltages. P.B.

## Baird 8945

The customer said that this twospeed machine kept jumping to LP. After testing it for several days we returned it as the fault hadn't put in an appearance. It came back a few days later with a post-it note that pointed to the LP LED and the comment that this would light when the fault occurred.

We plugged it in and left it. After a while we heard a faint relay ticking sound every thirty seconds or so. Sure enough the LP LED was coming on. This was in the EE mode, with no tape inserted. A check at the active pin of the switch produced a DC reading that wavered between $2 \cdot 5-5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$. The reading should be 0 V for LP and 8.5 V for SP. Dismantling and cleaning out the switch cured the fault.

This Model was also sold as the Ferguson 3V42 and the JVC HRD455EK. C.W.

## Saisho VR2500/Matsui VX990

There was a warble on the sound and poor playback chroma lock. The cause was traced to C08 in the power supply. It's near the STK 5332 multi-voltage regulator chip. C.W.

## Ferguson FV22L

There's a modification to deal with various timer faults such as ignoring the stop time or stopping prematurely in the OTR mode: fit an $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor between pins 3 and 8 of connector CN603, on the print side of the PCB. A kit is available, part no. 01P1-500-001 or Willow Vale 20122MT. C.W.

## GoldStar RQ5041

The customer complained that this machine sometimes failed to start. The buttons worked and the display symbols lit, but the machine didn't respond. On test we found that the drum didn't rotate because its supply was missing. There was a 12 V output at the power supply, but it didn't reach the motor because $\mathrm{L} 202(100 \mu \mathrm{H})$ was open-circuit. C.W.

## Daewoo V435

The symptoms were cutting out in play and record, and noisy in play, fast forward and record. The solution was to replace the reel gear total assembly, part no. 97SB382410. R.B.

## Samsung P130R

IC702 (KA8301) had blown in half because the outputs from the power supply were twice what they should be! The culprit was C104 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 35 V ), whose value had decreased by about a half. Obvious enough, but don't leave the power supply connected for any length of time while testing or C 017 will be sent into orbit (yes, it happened!). It's rated at 25 V and, under the fault
condition, receives some 50 V .
As there are only a few electrolytics in the power supply I replaced them all. The machine then worked very well. C.D.N.

## Amstrad DD8900

This monster's lower deck had a fault: intermittent eject. I decided to remove the bottom plate rather than the top deck. After about a million attempts to get the deck to refuse to eject, the fault suddenly appeared. The cassette housing drive spindle was being overdriven, and thus jamming, because the down switch was dirty. C.D.N.

## Toshiba V703B

This VCR's display had become dim. The machine then died completely. Heating the power supply brought it back to life, and with the aid of a can of freezer I found that $\mathrm{C} 813(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power control circuit was the cause of the trouble. C.D.N.

## Sanyo VHR3100

When a cassette was inserted the carriage would move backwards and forwards then the machine would switch off. If a tape was loaded manually, fast forward and rewind were OK but in the play mode the capstan motor ran very fast while the drum motor sometimes wouldn't rotate at all. The cure was to replace IC4001 (LC7412-8017). Shop around, because the price tends to vary quite a lot. C.D.N.

## Aiwa HVG75K

The playback sound disappeared when this machine had been working for one to two hours. It came back when IC701 (BA7767AS) was frozen, but a replacement failed to cure the fault. After more heating and freezing I found that C732 $(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was the culprit. It sits just under IC701. C.D.N.

## Ferguson 3V32/JVC HR 7655 EK

This machine sometimes failed to unload and eject, though the stop light flashed - as if it was waiting for the mechanism to unwind.

The loading belt and timing were OK. When I disconnected the motor I found that 12 V was present in the unload mode. The voltage dropped to $3-6 \mathrm{~V}$ when the loading motor was reconnected. But a new loading motor made no difference! Q5 was OK but D19 produced a high reading. Thankfully a replacement cured the fault. C.D.N.

# The S-VHS ET Specification 

## The latest VHS system development is S-VHS ET. Peter Brough describes the evolution of the system and the characteristics of the new version

During the twenty or so years since the basic VHS VCR format was first introduced, a number of other versions have appeared. These include VHS HQ, VHS Hi-Fi, S-VHS, W-VHS and D-VHS. A new system, SVHS ET (for Expanded Technology), has just been released in Japan. It's main feature is that it enables SVHS recordings to be made using standard VHS tape, the main penalty being a lower signal-to-noise ratio than with S-VHS tape.

## Background

Earlier versions of the VHS system have been covered by articles in previous issues of Television. Here's a brief background to S-VHS.
S-VHS was launched in 1987. Prior to that a number of small improvements had been made to VHS picture quality, most notably with VHS HQ which arrived in 1985. This used several techniques to improve the picture, including an increase in the white-clip level from 160 to 180 per cent and filtering to reduce noise. Subsequent improvements in video tape technology and VCR circuitry increased the VHS horizontal resolution from about 240 lines to some 260.
JVC, which licenses VHS, had always been keen to ensure that any VHS development was compatible with older VHS machines. Thus Hi-Fi and HQ tapes can be played by machines that don't have these features. But

## Table 1: Basic S-VHS ET Specification (NTSC).

| Peak white FM | 7 MHz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sync tip FM | 5.4 MHz |
| Deviation | 1.6 MHz |
| White clip | About $190 \%$ |
| Dark clip | About $70 \%$ |

Colour-under phase-shift recording is used for the chrominance signal.

Audio is standard VHS linear and FM.
With the exception of the white-clip level this specification also applies to the S-VHS format.
in 1987 JVC launched Super VHS (S-VHS), which uses a variety of techniques to greatly improve picture quality. The FM bandwidth was extended from about 3 MHz to around 5 MHz , increasing the horizontal resolution to about 400 lines. The white-clip level is 210 per cent (dark clip 70 per cent). There is no overlap between the luminance ( Y ) and colour ( C ) sidebands and, by using separate Y/C outputs instead of RF or composite video, cross-colour and other artefacts are avoided.
S-VHS picture quality is a great improvement on VHS, but a price has to be paid for it. High-coercivity video tape, composed of super-fine ferric oxide particles, has to be used (at least this was the case before the arrival. of ET technology). The tape typically costs about three times that of standard VHS tape. And S-VHS equipment is only partly compatible with VHS: S-VHS equipment can play and record in the VHS mode, but the'vast majority of VHS machines cannot play S-VHS recordings (see below).

## S-VHS ET

JVC is keen to stress that S-VHS ET is not a new format. It's more a new technology that extends the S-VHS system. Unfortunately JVC has not released full technical details of how ET works. What we do know is that the combination of a high-performance video head and an improved preamplifier enables the system to record a 160 per cent wider signal bandwidth on VHS tape JVC recommends the use of high-grade VHS tape for ET recordings:
Table 1 summarises the basic NTSC specification for S-VHS ET. Apart from a slightly lower white-clip level, the S-VHS ET and S-VHS specifications are almost identical: JVC adds that the ET technology also involves a new signal-emphasis system.

## S-VHS ET Compatibility

S-VHS ET recordings can be played back using an SVHS machine, with 400 -line horizontal resolution, or a standard VHS deck that's equipped with S-VHS QuasiPlayback (SQPB). With the latter option the horizontal resolution is 280 lines. The SQPB system enables a VHS recorder to play S-VHS tapes, though with VHS quality. It was originally intended for owners of S-VHS camcorders, so that recordings could be played back by an existing VHS machine.

What ET does is to enable VHS tape to be used to make both VHS and S-VHS recordings. It would be interesting to compare an S-VHS recording with an ET one using an S-VHS machine.

## Future Plans

Asked why S-VHS ET had been developed, JVC pointed out that the advent of digital broadcasting will produce a demand for higher-resolution recordings. There is little doubt that JVC is keen to increase the market for S-VHS, hence the intention to launch S-VHS models in the UK later this year at under $£ 350$. JVC is also considering the use of ET technology in camcorders. It expects other manufacturers to introduce S-VHS ET equipment.
JVC introduced two S-VHS ET models in Japan in early June, the HR-S 100 and the HR-V100. The latter has a built-in satellite receiver. Prices work out at the equivalent of about $£ 221$ and $£ 265$ respectively. Production of the HR-V100 is to start at a rate of 10,000 a month: production of the HR-S100 will be at half this rate initially.
S-VHS ET is to be launched in the USA later this year. A European launch will follow next year.
Incidentally JVC says that the cassette ID hole system designed to be used by an S-VHS machine to check whether a standard or an S-VHS tape is loaded fell into disuse soon after the launch of S-VHS! All machines use the signal waveform to determine the type of recording, ignoring the presence or absence of an ID hole.

## Acknowledgement

My thanks to Mr Masayuki Murakami of the Victor Company of Japan for his help with this article.

## Book Review

The Professional "Screwdriver Experts" Guide - Satellite Receiver Repairs and Modifications, by Martin Pickering. Over 350 pages. Available from SatCure, PO Box 12, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1XA by mail order at $£ 19.95$ plus $£ 2.50$ post and packing, also from most suppliers of satelite accessories.

This is the fifth edition of the Satellite Repair Manual, which has become a virtual bible for satellite receiver servicing. I just wonder whether, if one had to start from scratch, it would be possible put together such a vast store of technical data and know-how. But Martin has been at it since the start of satellite TV, and has gradually built up this fantastic storehouse of knowledge. The fifth edition has once again been significantly extended, so even if you have an earlier one it's as well to buy and benefit from this latest version.
The great advantage of the book is its essentially practical nature. It tells you exactly what to look for and do, and how to go about it. There is a very helpful faults index at the end, listing the more common faults with the more common receivers, but it's only a sampling of the fault information contained in the book. If you don't find what you need to know via this index, simply go to the relevant section for the receiver concerned. A model cross-reference and page index at the beginning is a further help.
You'll want to know a bit about digital satellite TV of course, so a good, readily comprehensible section of over twenty pages has been added on this subject. Other general sections inform us about LNBs, sparklies, interference and so on. But the heart of the book is its detailed information on particular models.
I would say that it's an essential reference source for anyone involved in satellite receiver servicing - until the sixth edition comes along, as it inevitably will! It's very good value too.
J.A.R.

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# Servicing the JVC C14/C21ETI 


#### Abstract

These models use a version of the Onwa chassis and as a result are more troublesome than those fitted with a standard JVC chassis. Cliff Martin provides a fault guide based on service experience with many hundreds of the sets


These JVC sets were fitted with the well-known Onwa chassis that has appeared in several brand ranges, for example Goodmans and Bush. The component reference numbers in the following article relate mainly to the 21 in . version. The two sets are very similar in design, but the circuit reference numbers vary between the two models. There are also differences in the chassis layout.

## Power Supply

It's by now well known that the power supply in these chassis can cause big problems, because when faulty the HT output can rise from $112 / 115 \mathrm{~V}$ to over 200 V . You can always tell when this has happened, because the 12 V regulator zener diode ZD401 will be short-circuit and its feed resistor R419 will be burnt out. In severe cases the top of the HT reservoir capacitor will have split open.
An upgrade kit, part number TPCA0068B (14in. model) or TPCA0068C ( 21 in . model), is available from JVC and can be used to repair the power supply. But it doesn't contain zener diodes ZD901 (8.2V) and ZD902 (9.1V). It's essential to replace them, as they almost certainly contributed to the fault. If the set has one of those cheap, open-type skeleton presets for HT adjustment, replace it with a better-quality one - intermittent wiper


Fig. 1: The overvoltage protection circuit used Model C14ET1. For more reliable operation short out R663 and change the value of to $R 401$ to $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
contact causes a dramatic rise in the HT voltage.
To improve reliability, the upgrade kit components should be fitted to any set that comes in for service.
The kit also modifies the overvoltage protection circuit to ensure that the set goes into the safety mode should the fault occur again. This is achieved by switching off the 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip. As a result the HT relay drops out.
If the set seems to be dead, i.e. the standby LED is not alight, don't assume that the power supply is not working. It may be that R404/R918 ( $0.68 \Omega$ ) is open-circuit. This removes the LT supplies and can be confusing because, in the 14in. model, the HT reservoir capacitor is connected to the output from the relay. So there are no outputs from the power supply.
If there are no pulses at the collector of the chopper transistor Q904, check whether its base drive coupling capacitor is open-circuit. It may read OK when checked with a capacitance meter, but won't work in circuit.
If Q904 is short-circuit it will have taken out R902 as well and maybe R914. Ensure that these items are replaced with original parts, as they are safety components. C909 and C911 should be replaced if this has happened - these two capacitors are included in the power supply kit.
If the HT rectifier diode is leaky or short-circuit, the relay will drop in then straight back out again. The diode supplied with the upgrade kit is an improved version. Remember to check that its series safety resistor hasn't suffered.
Although it's best to use the upgrade kit, if the set is required in a hurry replacing both zener diodes with standard types and the two $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors with $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ types should be OK and ensure reasonable reliability.
The modification to the cutout is as follows: in Model C21ET1 short out R677 and remove R678; in Model C14ET1 short out R663 and change the value of R401 from $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (see Fig.1).
A 5 V supply is fed to pin 10 of the colour decoder/timebase generator chip IC301, regulated by ZD301. This zener diode is suspect in the event of faults such as high brightness.

It saves a lot of time and money if supply voltages are carefully checked before you start replacing ICs etc.

## Line Timebase

The line output stage is quite reliable. It provides the 24 V and 12 V supplies. Sometimes the $0.68 \Omega$ surge limiter resistors here go high in value. The voltage on the 12 V line will fall, causing strange faults, notably field cramp at the bottom of the screen.
Failure of the line oscillator to start usually means that R317 (21in. model) or R323 (14in. model) has gone open-circuit, removing the start-up supply to IC301.

## Sync Faults

Sync faults are rare, but poor field sync can be caused by C308 going almost open-circuit. It couples the video signal to the base of Q302. This fault doesn't affect the contrast or the picture in any other way. For no sync with 14 in . sets, check whether R340 is open-circuit.

## The IF Strip

In most chassis the IF strip is probably the most reliable section. Not so in this one! Any capacitor is likely to fail, especially if it's of the ceramic type. These capacitors always go leaky: $2-3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ is a common reading. They can cause the following faults:

## No sound: Check C110.

## No sound with a slight whistle: Check C106.

Severe sync crushing with a soot-and-whitewash picture: Check C113.

No AFC action: Check C119 (21in. model) or C129 (14in. model).

If there's no picture, check whether the test points in the IF section are pushed over so that they touch the metal coil screening cans. This fault may clear if the set is tapped.
CF101 can go open-circuit. This will add a 6 MHz carrier to the video. The result is patterning and no colour.

## Control System

The control system is fairly reliable. The microcontroller chip doesn't fail very often, though it frequently gets accused of having done so.
The most common fault is intermittent reverting to standby. This is caused by leakage in the tack switches. If the set shuts down when switch $A V$ is pressed I've found that it's best to replace all the switches.
Another problem is failure of the set to stop when search tuning. It's caused by a fault in the ident circuit, around transistors Q614/615. Any component in this area is suspect. The capacitors and 1N4148 diodes D609 and D610 are favourites. Failure of this circuit also mutes the sound.

## In Conclusion

In conclusion, I wish other engineers the best of luck with these (and other!) sets. Although the chassis used in these models is troublesome, it doesn't reflect on the quality of JVC's own current and past TV chassis. These are so reliable that it would be difficult to prepare a fault-finding article on them such as this one.
The basic Onwa power supply circuit was shown on page 237 of the February issue, but the component reference numbers vary greatly from model to model and mostly don't match with these JVC sets.



## Reports from

David C. Woodnott and
Eugene Trundle

## Sony CCDF150E

The complaint was that previously recorded tapes played back all right but new recordings wouldn't play back correctly. The cause was traced to failure of C206 and C216 on board CV9. Replacement of these two surface-mounted capacitors and a service restored the unit to good health. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR305E

This small handycam didn't produce any E-E pictures - playback was OK. An internal inspection revealed that L852 had become detached from its normal position. As a result there was no HT supply to the camera section. Refitting L852 restored normal operation the customer denied any knowledge of possible impact! D.C.W.

## Canon UC2000E

The note that came with this camcorder said that it wouldn't accept a tape but would close the housing if a tape wasn't fitted. When we checked it we heard the capstan motor rotating at high speed. Further checks proved that the FG sensor was faulty. A new motor restored the unit to normal working order.
This model is very similar to a Samsung one that uses the same or a very similar mechanism! D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR810E

The complaint was "no operation" but in fact the unit was dead - there was no power-up. The cause was

Camcorner
easy to spot: PS1502, a surfacemounted protector, was open-circuit. Despite various checks and a long soak test no reason for its failure could be established. D.C.W.

## Sony CCDTR75E

This camcorder's mechanism wouldn't accept a tape but closed satisfactorily without one. A common cause of this is failure of the drum to rotate, possibly because of a ribbon-cable connection problem. But the drum could be seen to start, at which point the mechanism ejected the tape.
A check on the cassette brakerelease mechanism showed that it was working correctly. When the take-up and supply reel spools were rotated manually however the supply reel was almost completely jammed. Further examination revealed the cause: the spindle was bent.

All was well once the spindle had been straightened and the reel had been refitted. No other damage had been sustained. It's an uncommon fault with this mechanism. You more often get it with the Canon UC mechanism (Models UC10 etc.). Someone must have been a bit heavy-handed I suppose.
D.C.W.

## Chinnon VC1500 etc

This and similar Orion models now often damage the tape when used in the play revue mode. The usual cause is a worn capstan drive belt. If a Chinnon replacement isn't available, a JVC type for a similar mechanism will work all right Willow Vale part no. 20406NA.
D.C.W.

## Canon E600E

The report with this camcorder listed a couple of seemingly unrelated symptoms. First there was intermittent zoom operation with the W/T buttons. Then the fade button worked only occasionally, with the fade sometimes staying on after the button was released. This model
has a direct-acting fade: hold the button in to fade, release it to restore the picture.

They are not common faults with this model. In fact during initial tests it was difficult to get the unit to misbehave for long enough to be able to carry out any meaningful checks. As the various connectors on the camera head are sometimes damaged by side-case impact I decided to check them. They looked to be OK, but I resoldered them as a precaution. All to no avail: although the unit worked for long periods with its case removed, as soon as the case was refitted the faults reappeared - intermittently of course!

Further internal inspection revealed that the short ribbon cable (EF20) between the camera head and the main VTR PCBs was slightly fractured. A replacement cured the problems. Doubtless refitting the case had moved the cable sufficiently to cause the fracture to become intermittent. D.C.W.

## Sharp VLE3OH

Intermittent operation was the complaint with this early Viewcam. It would shut down, sometimes after being moved or the camera section being tilted. An internal inspection revealed that one of the two ribbon cables which connect the camera unit to the main recorder section was fractured. It's best to replace them as a pair - they are identical. The cables allow independent movement of the two sections of the unit, and are generally reliable. A replacement cable pair (Tilt FPC) restored the unit to good health. D.C.W.

## JVC AA-V35

This dual-battery charger appeared to be quite dead, with no LEDs alight and no output voltages. It did draw current from the mains supply however. We found that the dou-ble-wound toroidal choke L23 was short-circuit between windings. E.T.


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## NewScientist <br> Startling <br> Statistic NO. 38



> The second RETRA Service Conference presented an opportunity to consider the problems of servicing in the digital age. Eugene Trundle reports on the proceedings

RETRA president Brian McPherson addressing the conference.


Following last year's very successful first service conference, dealer association RETRA held a second one in late June. It was again very well organised and attended, with much of interest for dealers, service managers and technicians.
The proceedings were opened by RETRA president Brian McPherson. He emphasised in particular the need to provide the public with an excellent service - this point was driven home by an hilarious Wallace and Gromit 'industrial-training' film - and the desirability of having mandatory codes of practice in servicing, backed up by a compulsory licensing and registration system similar to the gas industry's CORGI one. He felt that the most likely solution to the problem of providing future technical training for technicians would be by means of 'distance-learning' courses - we'll return to this later.

## MPEG and Multiplexing

Granada's training manager Peter Herd was the first guest speaker. He began by pointing out that digital TV became possible only with the advent of low-cost digital signal processors and memory banks and the development of sophisticated data-compression techniques. He then explained the MPEG-2 compression system, which is based on removing the redundant information in ordinary pictures, describing how each frame is broken down into macroblocks for DCT (discrete cosine transform) processing and quantisation. This was followed by details' of run-length coding, 'packetisation' and streaming (PES), packet identifiers (PIDs) and mul-
tiplexing for transmission, all supported by clear diagrams presented on a large viewing screen.

## Aerials for DTV-T

In the next presentation Tim Jenks, technical executive of the CAI (Confederation of Aerial Industries), explained why good a aerial installation would be required for reception of the new digital terrestrial TV transmissions and exploded some of the myths of signal distribution via cables. He stressed the importance of using good-quality feeder cable and accessories and of avoiding impedance mismatches.
Using the local Sutton Coldfield transmitter as an example, he explained how aerial response and spurious responses (side lobes) affect the reception of Channel 5 (analogue) and the new digital multiplexes, and why wideband aerials will become more common in the future. Well-known on the Continent, and likely to be used more widely in the UK, are group K (UHF channels 21-48) and group E (channels 35-68) aerials.

## Dishes for Digital TV

Bill Collins, Technical Services manager of Astra, examined some aspects of dish installation for satellite DTV reception. The alternatives are a dual-feed (analogue and digital) system or a dedicated digital system with a smaller dish. While an existing analogue-type signal-strength/peaking meter might, at a pinch, do for DTV work - you also need a 22 kHz tone generator - a new purpose-designed meter is much better. The ideal type has a bit error-rate (BER) readout.

The FEC (forward error correction) applied to the signals is greater for the UK than for other European countries. Nevertheless correct polarisation setting for minimum cross-polar interference between digital carriers, an LNB with low phase-noise, and the avoidance of signal reflections in feeder cables are all vitally important.

## Surface-mounted Chip Tips

Steve and Darren Beeching of Grove Farm Publications gave a demonstration of how to deal with surfacemounted LSI chips: they removed and refitted one there and then, watched by the audience via two close-up TV cameras and a large screen. Several types of equipment were used - Leister, Pace and Chemtronics Chemask. The latter is a peel-off, heat-dissipating compound.
Several techniques and many different tools and accessories are available for surface-mount work. No single system is suitable for all applications. When removing $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{M}$ devices, the main dangers are print damage and the dispersal of small, adjacent components.
The next step with S-M technology will be ball-gate arrays, in which a matrix of surface connectors covers the underside of an IC.
A 'technical information module' on soldering and desoldering is available from Grove Farm Publications. For more details phone 01636626895.

## Quality vs Quantity

The DTV group of broadcasters was represented by Jim Slater, whose talk covered many aspects of terrestrial digital TV. He began by comparing transmitter powers and signal-to-noise ratios for analogue and digital TV, leading on to a description of the various DTV multiplexes, their operators and contents. We also learnt that BDB is to get a new and better name - not then known, but see Teletopics.
Attention was next turned to the trade-off in DTV broadcasting between bit rate and image quality. Multiplex operators will want to broadcast as many programmes as possible simultaneously, within the constraints of acceptable quality. It's likely, in Jim Slater's view, that within five years it will be possible to transmit twice as many programmes within a given bit rate, using techniques such as Statmux - statistical multiplexing. This would, for example, enable sixteen programmes to occupy a $32 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ data stream, each with a variable bit rate to suit its picture content from moment to moment, but averaging $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ across the board. Thanks to the flexibility of the MPEG-2 system, the receiver could handle this without the need for any hardware changes!
The ITC has demanded a minimum standard for DTVT sound transmission: in its 256 kbit form it can carry Dolby Pro-Logic Surround sound, which is considered adequate for home cinema purposes. None of the broadcasters in the DTV group have plans for five-channel sound, nor is this in the specification for first-generation set-top boxes. Five-channel sound is expensive to produce, has limited take-up and would be justified only for a dedicated movie channel.
There were more details of the widescreen Test Card M, which was shown in prototype form on page 541 of our June issue. It will have a moving clock, a rotating colour cube, and Carol will write on the blackboard - to check for dropped frames. A sound/vision synchronisation check will also be provided. Even so, what's seen on the screen will be just the "tip of the iceberg": there will also be comprehensive digital test sequences, basically MPEG-2 transport streams stored on CD-ROM, to 'stress' different aspects of the overall system to the
limit. Test card transmission may become rare as precious air time is sold off - as happened with terrestrial analogue TV in the Seventies!

## Euras

Antje Brandt of Euras International explained the workings of the Euras fault database, which now serves 20,000 customers Europe-wide. She described the "caring and sharing" philosophy of Euras, particularly of those individuals and companies who contribute to it. The system currently has some 500,000 fault tips: we will be reviewing it in a forthcoming issue.
From a reply to Chris Avis we learnt that tips are gratefully received but not paid for, though there are prize draws and the like!

## NVQs for Technicians

Bob Douglas, a member of the EESLB (Electrical and Electronics Servicing Lead Body), explained the current situation with National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) in our industry. He pointed out that they demonstrate actual competence in a way that the traditional qualifications and standards can't. Expressing his disappointment at the bad press that NVQs have had in the past, he explained the concept, purpose and structure of the NVQ system. Full information on the subject is available from the EESLB c/o EEB, Savoy Hill House, Savoy Hill, London WC2R 0BS (0171 836 3357).
City and Guilds courses and qualifications will continue to be available as long as they are required, and new technology courses along the lines of C\&G 2240 are being developed. Their use depends on funding however, and the constraints described last year haven't gone away!

## Distance Learning

Terry Tudor is the Project Manager for Bolton College Consultancy Services. In addition to conventional C\&G and BTEC courses, the College is to offer a new form of 'distance learning'. It's called the ADAPT project, and will be focused on the new NVQs for brown- and whitegoods servicing. Many varied methods of communication will be used: papers, videotapes, CD-ROMs, the internet, ISDN and videoconferencing.
Several partners have teamed up to help make ADAPT a success - primarily Bolton College, the CAI, Circuit Tech, the EESLB, IBM, LJ Technical Systems, RETRA and Satvision plc. Each has been involved in different

Multi-pin surfacemounted chips like this are making the engineer's life more difficult.



Use of a fine-tip soldering iron with a surface mounted chip during the Beeching demonstration.
aspects of the learning process and its delivery to students.
The ADAPT project will be able to serve 130 candidates, with thirty assessor/mentors, starting next January. It will cover NVQ Level II: Level III coverage
is scheduled to start a year later. Recruitment for the initial Level II project begins this autumn - 24 computer workstations are on free loan offer to selected dealers to support Assessor and NVQ training. For more details phone 01204388122 or fax 01204528032.

## Philips Service

The only equipment manufacturer present this year was Philips Consumer Electronics, whose SE England Technical Support Manager Bob Green reviewed the company's current technology in consumer TV/video gear. He mentioned the ever-falling prices and customers' ever-increasing expectations.
Philips CE's response to the servicing challenge into the next millennium comes in three main forms, the first of which is CSM - Customer Service Mode. When called up by the user's remote-control handset, this provides up to 22 lines of on-screen information on software settings, error modes etc., typically for relaying to a service technician over the phone.
Complementary to CSM is Compair - Computer Aided Repair - in which an ordinary (e.g. 486) PC forms the central element of a fault-diagnosis system. It's Windows-based and has diagnostic software on a floppy disc. The software can be easily updated via the internet (Philips operates a closed intranet site for dealers and service agents) or a CD-ROM. A single interface box is used for communication with a DST (Dealer Service Tool) remote-control handset, or IR signals provided by suitably-equipped TV sets and VCRs, or via a hardwire hook-up with forthcoming products. The link from the interface box to the PC is in RS232 form. Compair automates the process of fault-finding, and could be developed to provide remote fault-finding via a modem. Given compatibility, it would work with other makes of equipment.
The third factor in the service plan is Searchman, an electronic service manual system, again based on a simple, inexpensive PC and easily updated. We saw a screen demonstration of this. It was very impressive: the circuits, equivalent to many square feet of diagram that can be zoomed in, are taken directly from the design software and are thus crystal clear.
Compair and Searchman are due to be released this
month (September), which is exiting news. Bob Green's parting shot was, not surprisingly, a call for every workshop - every bench even - to get kitted up with a PC.

## Q and A Session

The final questions and answers session was very interesting. Brian McPherson was of the opinion that registered, licenced repairers would have to form a 'closed shop' to be effective. Jim Slater suggested that fivechannel surround sound has appeal to only a tiny minority of people. Bob Green said that Compair specifications have been made available to other manufacturers, and that the system would be accessible to those without Philips Service accounts. Bill Collins mentioned that the Astra $19.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ slot is too full to be able to provide DTV, and that BSkyB is involved in litigation with ITV over the latter's wish not to "go satellite".

## Trade Stands

Some of the cost of the conference was met by a group of exhibitors who had trade stands alongside the meeting hall. Alban Electronics displayed a wide range of test equipment; $C H S$ concentrated this year on its computerised communications systems CHESS and CHAOS; Euras demonstrated its fault database; Konig displayed spares, accessories and test equipment as both a manufacturer and supplier; SEME concentrated on soldering equipment and rework stations. Willow Vale was there as a well-known distributor of spares, tools and service equipment.

## Full Marks

In conclusion I found it a good conference of great interest to anyone who lives in the rapidly-changing world of consumer electronics servicing.

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# DX and Satellite Reception 

# DX and satellite TV reception and news from abroad. Further thoughts on the use of phaser systems for interference reduction, with a test of the MFJ system. Roger Bunney reports 

This triplestacked, wideband, highgain UHF array covers 470900 MHz . At 470 MHz the gain is 15 dB , rising to about 20dB at 860 MHz . For further details check with Televes UK on 01633875821.

Good news at last: June was an excellent month for Sporadic E reception. There were high-level signals on most days, and some exotic ones for those willing to search. Syria ch. E3 was seen on several occasions, also an unidentified Arabic ch. E3 station likely to be in Jordan. The favoured direction of propagation seems to have been from the south/south east there have, so far, been no reports of reception from Finland or Iceland. The composite $\mathrm{SpE} \log$ for the month is as follows:

3/6/98: TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) ch. E3; RAI (Italy) chs. IA, B; Video (Italy) ch. E2 ( 47.86 MHz ); TVR (Romania) ch R3; NRK (Norway) E2; Syria E2; unidentified Arabic E3 signal; ARD (Germany) E3; HRT (Croatia) E4; RTS (Serbia) E3. 4/6/98: TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IB; Video E2.


5/6/98: TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; C+ (France) L2.
7/6/98: RAI IA, B; Video E2; TVE E2; Syria E2.
9/6/98: RTLKL (RTL Klub,
Hungary) R2; Arabic E3; YT-1 (Ukraine) R1.
10/6/98: RTS E3.
11/6/98: TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3,
12/6/98: RAI IA; Video E2; RTS E3; unidentified Italian IA signal with M logo at bottom RH side. 14/6/98: RTP E2, 3.
15/6/98: RAI IA; RTP E2; TVE
E2; RTS E4; NRK E2, 3 .
16/6/98: RAI IB; TVE E2, 3, 4;
HRT E3; Video E2; RTP E2, 3.
17/6/98: RTP E3; TVE E2.
18/6/98: RAI IA, B; RTS E4; HRT E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3.
21/6/98: TVE E4; RAI IA, B; SVT (Sweden) E2, 3, 4; NRK E2, 3; ARD E3; LTV (Lithuania) R1. 22/6/98: RAI IA.
23/6/98: TVE E3, 4; RAI IA, B; Video E2; ARD E2; LTV R2; ORT (Russia) R1, 2; LTV R2; ETV (Estonia) R2; MTV (Hungary) R1. 26/6/98: RTLKL R2; RAI IA, B; RTS E3; TVR R1; Syria E2; RTP E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; Video E2. 27/6/98: SVT E2, 3; LTV R2. 28/6/98: Video E2.
30/6/98: NRK E4.
It may help with the identification of Arabic ch. E2 signals to bear in mind that the Syrian network doesn't use VITS (data signals in the field blanking interval) while Dubai does.

Garry Smith (Derby) mentions a ch. E3 signal with an 'elipse' type logo. He thinks it may be from a Turkish TV6 station. Also a "stripy

1" signal seen in chs. R1 and R2, thought to be from the Ukraine. Can anyone provide any information on this possibility?

## Satellite Sightings

There was a mass of World Cup feeds from France from the second week of June onwards. ITV made extensive use of Intelsat at $31.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, with ITV-MCR WC98 at 10.968 GHz vertical and a couple of 'floating' uplinks, from hotel venus etc. The main ITV-MCR feed was often carried by the 11.026 GHz vertical transponder as well. The BBC mainly used the French Telecom satellites at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Live two-way interviews were often carried by the 11.607 and 11.643 GHz transponders at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, the latter with "BBC PARIS ST" on the test pattern. Many of these analogue feeds were duplicated in digital form.

For me the most significant event was my first reception from the new Nilesat craft at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Libyan TV video was present on the 7 th at 11.867 and 11.905 GHz (no audio, just subcarriers at 6.6, 7.2 and 7.8 MHz ). Reception was difficult with mega-volt signals from Telecom 2 A at $8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. My thanks to Alan Davidson (Scotland) who alerted me to signals from this satellite.

The first concert in the Rolling Stones' Bridges to Babylon European tour, on June 13th, created interest. Much of the pre-concert rehearsal, rigging etc. from the Zeppelin Field, Nuremburg, Germany was seen live via Intelsat $\mathrm{K}\left(21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ at 11.531 GHz horizon-
tal from 1830 onwards. The extensive tour build-up included a poor-ly-linked, part-prerecorded halfhour plus item, with live inserts from the first concert, via Eutelsat II F2 $\left(10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ at 11.633 GHz horizontal. The list of tour dates included the UK venues that were cancelled and moved to Helsinki for tax reasons. It provided a fascinating view of the world of pop business.

VOA-TV had problems on the evening of the 26th. Its Worldnet feeds via Eutelsat at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$
( $11 \cdot 153 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal) for Serbia (2100) and Bosnia (2130) were of appaling quality. When the intermittent vision carrier was present it provided overloaded, burnt-out pictures - with no audio.

On the 29th the regular UKI-149 GMTV SNG feed via Intelsat $K$ for the breakfast-time show revealed the presenter, in wellies, standing in a sea of thick mud with swamped tents. The venue was Glastonbury, washed out for the second year running.

Sports enthusiast Dean Rogers (London SE2) was obviously delighted with the mass of football feeds. He found other items of interest however. An unusual one for TV was live mountain biking via Eutelsat II F4 ( $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) for Eurosport (still with SIS). The Le Mans 24-hour race was seen via Intelsat K, with live coverage up to midnight. Odd to see cars racing in darkness! The action in the pits, with quick tyre changes and servicing, was dramatic.

I recently mentioned horse racing via Sirius $\left(5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ as being digital but clear. John Womersley (Bradford, Yorkshire) points out that two days after the magazine appeared conditional access was imposed. The Sainsburys feed for its stores via Eutelsat II F3 ( $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) is no good either: the MPEG offering on the Open Broadcast Network is now conditional access at
$11 \cdot 128 \mathrm{GHz}$ horizontal. More digital excitement, via Telecom 2 C at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : the Globocast, Brazil World Cup reverse programme feed to Europe carried all the commercials, programmes, soaps etc. To help our digital zappers, PID (picture identification) entry is required for APTV-1 - 12.549 GHz hor/5632/(3/4)/(v512/a650/f8190).

John Locker (Wirral) comments on the mass of BBC and ITV feeds via Intelsat at $31.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and the Telecom satellites. Interesting that the Eurosport feed was also seen in C band at $18^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. The STS91 MIR docking mission ran into communi-
cations problems, so no Ku -band downlinks were seen: the 16.83 GHz downlink at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ was very weak and was cross-strapped to C band at $18^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ for transmission to NASA. John spotted the newlylaunched THOR-3 when it came over the horizon to $36^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ for tests. Signals were seen at 11.8 and 11.727 GHz vertical. By now the satellite should have taken up residence at $1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

## Terrestrial News

Ireland: The TV3 commercial channel has announced an opening date: September 21st. Initially the programmes will consist of mainly imported material - until the Canadian-backed operation can build up its own production. Italy: The ABS company is to replace the transmitters at Udine, Monte Penice, Monte Cammarata and Punta Badde Urbara. This will involve a move to UHF. Numerous RAI VHF-FM transmitters are also to be replaced.
UK: The Radiocommunications Agency has confirmed that the 380400 MHz band has been allocated to the emergency service and public safety radio. It's been a NATO allocation. Police, fire and ambulance services will probably move to this band. Public utilities and road services, e.g. the AA, will not have access to it.
Eastern Europe: There is to be TV expansion in Romania, with the government seeking bids for 21 terrestrial broadcast licences. Bulgaria is preparing legislation that will lead to the first nationwide commercial TV network being opened. Malaysia: The government has put a stop to further terrestrial TV stations being opened. Its nationwide network Radio Televisyen Malaysia has been refused permission to open a third terrestrial network. Sweden: The commercial network TV4, the national broadcaster SVT, Canal Plus, TV3 and Kunskaps TV are the successful applicants for terrestrial digital TV franchises.
Kunskaps TV will share time with the business news channel TV8. TV4 and SVT will both have regional programming channels allocated to their services.
Norway: There are to be no more NRK or TV2 analogue transmitters The present analogue system will continue until terrestrial digital TV is in operation. Bands I and III will then be closed for TV, with digital transmission at UHF (including NRK-1).
Denmark: For Danish local TV,

check the following channels during tropospheric lifts: E23V Naestved*, Esbjerg and Kolding* E23H Kobenhavn and Arhus*; E28V Vejle*; E35H Aberna; E40V Holeby; E43H Svendborg; E49H Odense; E51V Alborg*; E57V Herning*; E60H Kobenhavn* and Slagelse*; E60V Fredericia*. Asterisked transmitters relay TV Danmark either all or part time. Internet DX: Those linked to the internet can access a couple of

Football time: a
States-bound feed via Intelsat $K$ of $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

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UK uplink company SISLink in action via $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.
sign up each month but 400 terminate. The target of 750,000 subscribers is unlikely to be reached in the foreseeable future - the highest total reached to date is 37,000 . Indovision's B-MAC services have ended with a move to digital transmission.

World Television News, London, has been bought by Associated Press TV (APTV) for nearly $£ 40 \mathrm{~m}$. There's talk that this might involve redundancies.

Intelsat 704 has fed HDTV signals to NHK Tokyo while 801 has fed HDTV to Brazil, the first ever HDTV programming seen in Latin America.

## Signal Phasers

The subject of signal phasing units has come up several times in this column over the past year. There is continuing interest since Band I is still active for DX-TV, though local but legal interference is an increasing problem. Analogue TV is likely to be around in Band I for at least another ten years, so any means of interference reduction is worth trying.

The main problems arise from computer radiation and the highlevel noise around 49 MHz . The former is usually wideband, so notch filtering doesn't help much. It can help with the 49 MHz problem however.

Todd Emslie's simple yet effective wideband nulling system was described in the July issue. It can be used across the VHF spectrum, the only additional electronics required being an attenuator and a couple of wideband preamplifiers. A simple preamplifier can be made from a BFY90 transistor and a few other components, at a total cost that should be less than $£ 2$. A more expensive alternative is the C.M. Howes ultra-wideband scanner preamplifier kit, which costs £15.95. It's based on a small MSA0685 microwave device with appropriately designed PCB. The claimed gain is 15 dB from $4-$ $1,300 \mathrm{MHz}$ with a noise figure of under 3dB at HF/low VHF rising to $3 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $1,300 \mathrm{MHz}$. There is usable gain outside this bandwidth.

This could be an interesting preamplifier for general use in the TV bands. I'm building a couple of samples and will report back on their performance. The exceptionally wide bandwidth and quoted gain could result in overloading and non-linearity problems, and in particular breakthrough of the outputs from nearby HF transmitters/taxi
base stations/police UHF repeaters etc. So I feel that it would be wise to add bandpass coupling. The preamplifier is intended for masthead mounting with a scanner aerial, and a power interface board (for coaxial cable powering) with a switchable 10 dB attenuator is part of the kit. It's available from C.M. Howes Communications, Eydon, Daventry, Northants NN1 1 3PT (tel. 01327260 178).

The MFJ Noise Cancelling Signal Enhancer Model 1026 is currently available from short-wave specialists/dealers. It's a phasing system with a built-in whip interference pickup aerial/preamplifier. Model 1025, to special order, uses on an external input from an interference pickup aerial - it incorporates an interference preamplifier. The input from the DX aerial is combined with the adjusted antiphase interference input to reduce, or possibly cancel, the interference. It's priced at the $£ 125$ plus level. There are lots of knobs and switches and a red LED - it looks good!

The system can also be used to provide gain (in the absence of interference) with the inputs from two aerials. A directional aerial system can be created using a couple of vertical dipoles. The circuitry differs from designs previously shown in these pages, though it appears to be a fairly basic affair. There's a push-button locking switch for use below or above 712 MHz . The unit can, with additional controls for this purpose, be used in an amateur transmitting station.

I obtained a Model 1025, powered it at 12 V from an external 13A block PSU, and switched on. A discone aerial was used for the interference input and a two-element wideband Band I aerial for the DX input. I tuned to chs. E2/R1, which are continuously jammed by signals from the 300 plus homes on my estate, but the results were disappointing. The phaser refused to provide anything more than a few dBs of interference reduction, despite prolonged adjustment of the phase switches and the on-board preamplifier gain controls.

Before I start to alter the circuitry I'm going to check with MFJ in Starkville, USA, on the phaser's performance at low VHF, and see whether there might be any modifications for use in this part of the spectrum. I'll report back. In the meantime I suggest that the Todd Emslie approach be considered: it's cheap, cheerful - and it works!

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## Reports from

Ian Field
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C.J. Guy and

## Chris Hawkins

## Viglen CA1426LT

The power supply was running and the heaters were glowing. When the PC was fired up and connected a vertical line flashed on the screen, accompanied by a scrunch sound. This had me worried: I thought that the LOPT was arcing internally. I decided to dismantle the monitor and look for other causes however.

With these monitors the base section of the case has to be separated from the CRT/escutcheon assembly before the PCB can be removed. I use masking tape on the monitor's front surround and reinforce the middle, top and bottom with DIY tape (fabric tape with PVC top layer). Put the monitor face down and check that the anode cap is discharged. I find that a charge can build up while you are working on the unit. A quick squirt of water-based cleaning spray to bridge the anode cavity to the Aquadag will prevent this. But make sure that the anode is discharged first: most cleaners contain alcohol and will burst into flames if a spark occurs. Hook the anode lead on to the line output stage heatsink. The cleaning spray leakage trick ensures that I don't forget to clean the grime from around the anode connection!

Lift the CRT base away, disconnecting the earthing braids as you do so. This leaves only the scan plug and degaussing lead. With a logical approach, these monitors are not as difficult to strip down as they look.

Once the many screws (some

Monitors
partly hidden) had been removed I was able to see that the solder had been applied very sparingly. The connection at one end of L301 had arced away. Cleaning and resoldering this completed the repair. I.F.

## Hyundai HCM421E

This monitor came in because of an intermittent frame fault. It took a considerable time to appear. Much time was wasted on the soldering, which was quite good overall apart from solder whiskers.

The user height control (V size preset) at the rear of the case felt loose, but no amount of wiggling it would produce the fault until the monitor had fully warmed up. As I didn't have a replacement in stock I decided to strip, clean and retension the old one. It looked as if the wiper's slip-ring metalisation had worn, so as well as retensioning the spring contact I offset it. A quick rub with a graphite pencil completed the renovation. When the control had been reassembled the problem had been completely cured. I.F.

## Daewoo CMC1427S

There was a bright raster with flyback lines. The chassis looked difficult to get at, so I decided to pick on the CRT base assembly which is awkward to get at! It's fixed to the tube's neck with hot-melt glue, and there's a knack to removing the shield, most of which is the heatsink for the video output chip and remains attached to the CRT panel. Lever out the tab and unsolder that end. Ease the PCB out of the shielding box while keeping the solder melted at the other end. It's obvious when you study it carefully, but looks a right puzzle to begin with.

Once in I found that the 80 V HT supply was low at only about 13 V . So back to the main board which, despite appearances, is easy to get at. Unclip the plastic 'floor' from the front assembly to gain access to two screws, one in the LOPT cage and one enclosed by the field out-
put heatsink. The PCB then unclips, slides back and lifts out.

The 80 V supply comes from the chopper circuit via the 2SC2073 emitter-follower Q111, whose base is driven by Q112 (2SA910) via R112 (10S). The base of Q111 is decoupled by $\mathrm{C} 113(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$, whose charging current is too much for the very tiny $10 \Omega$ resistor which goes open-circuit. Q111 is then cut off. I.F.

## CTX 145ILR

This monitor was dead. The line output transformer had failed, taking with it the BU2520DF line output transistor. The customer refused the estimate, so the monitor was returned unrepaired. But some observations may help others.

The diodes at each end of the row along the secondary side of the chopper transformer were both cooking. The BYV96E HT rectifier had almost certainly been damaged by the line output stage shorts. Although it doesn't look like one, the data book says it's a 3A rectifier. No cause could be found for the distress suffered by the BYD33G (1-3A) LT rectifier. I suspect that it partially fails, the result being line drive pulses with a slow edge followed by failure of the LOPT.

If you service one of these monitors it would be a good idea to replace these two diodes before trouble with the LOPT develops. Most of the CTX monitors of later manufacture I've seen use 3A rectifiers for every rail. UF540X series rectifiers are a good choice, the UF5404 as a replacement for the BYD33G and the UF5408 as a replacement for the BYV96E. The Trr specification for UF540X series rectifiers is in the range 50$75 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. I.F.

## Compaq 444

The complaints were "intermittently dead or faulty line lock". The monitor was very touchy, and occasionally blew the line output transistor. PCB defluxing was the
answer. Almost invisible cracks tend to develop around the nylon support pillars. Don't miss the earth pins on the LOPT focus block when going over the soldering. Dry-joints here can do odd things! I.F.

## EM144CE

This monitor was dead. On inspection I found that a large crack had spread in three directions from the focus unit's earth pin. When this had been repaired I checked the soldering around all the other heavy components - some displayed signs of mechanical stress.

While resoldering around the chopper transformer I noticed that the connections to the 115 V rectifier D109 were heat fatigued: when I resoldered it one pad lifted on the tip of the iron. If this had happened to the rectifier that supplies the regulation optocoupler the power supply would probably have blown up. So I checked the condition of the PCB around all the chopper power supply rectifiers very carefully. Once all this had been attended to the monitor worked well. I.F.

## CTX 15695

If one of these monitors switches on and the LED lights for about a second, followed by switch-off, suspect dry-joints at Q106 on the secondary side of the power supply circuit. It's surprising how common this fault is! G.M.

## Dell D1428HS

When faulty these monitors are usually totally dead. They can play a particularly nasty trick however, as they use a soft-start on/off switch that's connected to a sur-face-mount OEM microcontroller panel. If a video signal is connected when you are probing around this panel, the 5 V supply appears to be present but a bit low. So you think the monitor is stuck in standby (a microcontroller error) and that this is the reason why the main supply rails are down.

In fact the measured voltage is a "ghost" derived from the sync signals: all the supplies are down. The cause of the problem is always R5 ( $0.33 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) being open-circuit. It's in the primary side of the power supply.

In this model the supply lines remain up even in standby. G.M.

## Compaq 476

There was a white screen with flyback lines - an image was present
but was very faint. The cause of the fault was in the supply to the brightness network. Rectifier diode D803 (IN4937) had gone short-circuit. As a result its feed resistor R806 ( $0.22 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit. G.M.

## Dell D1528LS

There was EW bowing and excessive width that culdn't be controlled. A pair of transistors in the line output stage, Q438 (2SC2236) and Q439 (2SA966), had gone short-circuit whille R478 (1 $\Omega$, 0.5 W ) had burnt up. Replacing these items cured the problem, but the transistors ran very hot

Further investigation revealed that their feed coil L403
(611204130/1) was short-circuit. When a cold DC check is carried out on this component a reading of $1.8 \Omega$ should be obtained. We replaced the coil with one rescued from a scrap chassis. The transistors then ran cool again. G.M.

## CTX CVP5468NI

This monitor appeared to be dead, but the supplies were all present. The line output stage wasn't in operation however, because of a huge dry-joint at the HT feed diode D412. G.M.

## HM Technology CK1420

This monitor was dead with the fuse intact. A quick check revealed that there was no supply at the UC3842 chopper control chip. Start-up resistor R531 $(560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 0.5 W ) had gone open-circuit.

When this resistor had been replaced the monitor was still dead, with only a few volts at the chip (which incorporates under-voltage lock-out). It transpired that zener diode ZD501 (36V, 500 mW ) was very leaky. G.M.

## Sony KX27PS1

This heavy beast didn't want to start. When it did, a loud and raucous whistling sound came from the power supply, which is enclosed in a thick aluminium case. It was difficult to open this because of the hardened heatsink compound in all the joints. Once I managed to get inside I found that the power supply was full of dryjoints. A good clean and resolder cured the problem. For good measure I replaced the small electrolytics inside the case. C.J.G.

## Tatung TM3401

This monitor produced a dull display. The cause was R475 ( $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )
in the beam-limiter circuit. Shades of the TX90 chassis! C.J.G.

## Commodore 1084SP1

This monitor whistled while its owner waited but didn't cure itself. Diode D6517 (BY228) was shortcircuit.

It's worth looking at the solder joints under the SUB D 9-pin connector before you return one of these monitors to its owner. C.H.

## Aldix Soundvision 15

The power supply was pulsing and the HT voltage was at a third of its normal level. So there appeared to be a fault in the line output stage. The line output transistor and transformer checked OK, but when I traced back to the damper diode network (DP30, DP31) I found that DP31 was dead short. An RGP30 diode fitted as a replacement restored normal operation.

This monitor uses a DBL2054D chip in the field output stage. A TDA1675 is a suitable replacement. C.H.

## AOC 4S

The owner said he had seen smoke followed by lots of noise, after which there was nothing but a bad smell. When I ventured inside the monitor I couldn't seen any burnt components. So I switched on, which produced a squealing noise from the power supply.

Diode D904, which is connected directly to the transformer, turned out to the short-circuit. When removed it appeared to have fried. No markings remained, so a BY399 was fitted as a replacement. The monitor then worked all right, though the smell lingered on. C.H.

## Compaq Presario 313

If the left and/or right channel fails to produce sound, check IC5 and IC6 (both type TDA7058) by replacement. The Philips data book says that the chip is protected against short-circuits, but the customer proved, with his 30W hi-fi speakers, that this was not so! A case of multimedia madness. C.H.

## KT KTM1428

This repair was a long, drawn-out business. The width was correct, but the height stretched to infinity. To cut a long story short, to obtain a normal display I had to replace all the very small 0.125 W resistors in the field output circuit - R318 (1MS), R319 (150k $\Omega$ ), R320 ( $320 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R323 ( $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). I used 0.5 W replacements. C.H.

## Answer to Test Case 429 <br> - see page 783 -

Rather as with the last two test case items, the cause of Sage's woes was an incomplete knowledge of exactly how the system is designed and is supposed to work! Some VCRs sit happily, with a fully-rewound tape and with light falling on the start sensor via the tape's transparent leader, ready to respond to any forward deck command - but not a backward one. Others, like this Sony model, have a little program in the system-control software: it moves forwards any fully-rewound tape to the point where the clear leader section is wound into the cassette shell and the start sensor is thus blinded by the opaque tape. If the control system in such a machine is thwarted in this respect, it objects: continued activation of either of the tape-end sensors results in shut down and/or ejection of the cassette.
Sage now knew why the control system was behaving as it did, but not why the short forward-wind movement failed to take place. Close observation of the capstan motor then revealed that it tried but failed to wind the tape forwards at the crucial moment after cassette insertion or the end of a rewind. In fact the capstan motor itself was faulty, despite the fact that the machine worked correctly in all the other modes!
Sage cleaned and lubricated the capstan motor and replaced its electrolytic capacitor C001. After this all was well. Phew!

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This was one of the first TV chassis that uses digital signal processing to be introduced in the UK. While most faults are conventional power supply/deflection ones, the digital section sometimes calls for a different approach to fault-finding: as an aid, Panasonic has introduced the LUCl PC interface. John Coombes on what this involves and general fault-finding.

## FireWire Developments

The basic FireWire digital data interconnection system was described in our July issue. Since then further developments have been announced. Geoff Lewis, B.A., M.Sc., provides an update.

## Reviews

Martin Pickering on a new consumer electronics product, the internet set-top box. Stock up and make a fortune! Plus Eugene Trundle on a video alignment test tape from SEME at under $£ 30$.

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## Satellite Polariser Test Modules

Last August we published a motorised dish tester designed by Pete Haylor. He has since designed simple magnetic and mechanical polariser modules that can be added to the original unit either singly or together.

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