THE LEADING UK CONSUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE IEASUSOI
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Panasonic Alpha 2 chassis

Test report:
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Vol. 49, No. 2

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## HDTV: perpetual sideshow?

What is high-definition TV? Back in 1936, at the beginning of the modern TV age, 405 lines qualified. It represented a quantum leap in terms of vertical picture resolution. Just after World War 2 the French adopted an 819 -line system. It provided superb monochrome pictures, but was wasteful of bandwidth and was dropped in 1984, a year before the UK's 405 -line system came to an end. From 1949 onwards most of Europe adopted the CCIR 625-line standard, which is basically a 50 Hz version of the US 525 -line system that dates from 1941. In recent years HDTV has tended to mean $1,125 / 1,250$ lines, i.e. double the 525/625-line definition.

Much work on developing a practical HDTV system was done by the Japanese broadcaster NHK, which tested a 1,125 line system via the Yuri experimental satellite in 1980. By 1982 there were public demonstrations, and the whole gamut of studio equipment required had been developed - at enormous cost. But the bandwidth required was excessive, even in satellite terms. MUSE (Multiple SubNyquist Sampling Encoding) was subsequently developed by NHK as an analogue signal compression technique to get the signal into a standard channel bandwidth. It works, but is costly. And in the digital era it has fallen by the wayside.

Digital TV techniques make almost anything possible. If HDTV is really wanted, digital technology can provide it. In fact the MPEG system has been designed to provide HDTV as an option. It's a trade-off situation: HDTV pictures
with fewer channels, or more channels with an acceptable-quality standard-definition picture. For most people a good picture, such as that provided by 625 lines, is perfectly OK and any enhancement of TV provision should be devoted to more channels. Possibly those stuck with 525 lines might be a bit less inclined to agree: the extra 100 make a lot of difference.

Higher definition has always been a goal of TV technologists however. Hence the Japanese MUSE system, which never really took off, and now the US digital, compatible system. The first US HDTV broadcasts, on a limited, experimental basis, have just begun: on November 8th CBS broadcast an American football game live in HDTV form, largely to test its equipment. The extension of HDTV broadcasting in the USA is expected to be slow, because of the cost of equipment. It has been estimated that HDTV sets to the US standard will be about twenty times more expensive than conventional receivers. This is largely because of the cost of the display device technology. So the market is likely to be slow to develop. Stanford Resources, a US market research firm, estimates that HDTV receivers will account for two per cent of the US market by the year 2004in comparison its estimate for the Japanese market is ten per cent (always assuming that Japanese consumers have regained some confidence by then).

The bandwidth problem has been largely resolved by digital technology/compression. When TV enhancement was being considered back in the

Fifties/Sixties colour was seen as being far more important to viewers than higher definition. Its introduction probably did much to put back work on HDTV. It is well-known that the human eye is relatively insensitive to colour detail. So once you have a colour picture, resolution matters less. With the use of colourdifference signals, which have been retained for digital TV systems, the colour content of the picture is a sort of over-wash on top of the basic monochrome content. Once this colour has been added, a standard-resolution (i.e. 625 -line) picture seems to be perfectly adequate for normal viewing. Signal processing within a TV set, e.g. digital signal crispening circuitry, can do quite a bit to improve the resolution with a standard-definition display.

What it boils down to is this: while MPEG HDTV transmissions now present no technical problems, if the cost of sets, not to mention studio equipment and the rest, is likely to be ten-twenty times more than that of standard-definition equipment there is not going to be any great rush to move to HDTV.

The other factor in the equation is the number of channels. With digital TV you can have say 200 standard-definition channels or a markedly lower number of HDTV channels, not both. No prizes for guessing what most people would prefer. While HDTV does make a difference to the viewing experience, it's not enough of a difference. It seems that for the foreseeable future HDTV is likely to remain something of a sideshow in the TV world.

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## What a Life!

## Some test card music takes Donald Bullock on a trip back to the Fifties. Followed by some more up-to-date problems

While listening to the radio recently I heard a programme about a society for the preservation of the music that used to accompany the TV test cards, in the good old days when they were displayed for the best part of the working day. Its leading light was interviewed during the programme, and some of the tunes were played. They seemed to go back no farther than the Sixties however.

My mind floated back to the Fifties, when I worked in the busy TV servicing workshop of Foyles Furnishing at Gloucester. Happy days - in spite of the off-peak heaters, full of firebricks that warmed up all night and gave off their heat next day whether we wanted it or not. In the spring and autumn, when


We would see Rhoda three or four whiskeys into the morning
the days started off nippy but soon became hot, we suffered.

The 405 -line sets we worked on at the time had large wooden cabinets and big speakers. Most of them produced excellent quality sound. I can still hear the sprightly melody of Sylvia, one of a lengthy medley of strict-tempo tunes that came on each day to accompany test card C. Does anyone else remember it? I've no idea which orchestra played it, but I'd love to hear those arrangements again. Just the thought of them nowadays conjures up some rosetinted memories.

## Rhoda Roughneck

One of our customers was Rhoda Roughneck, who ran a dockside pub. She had a 14 in . Ferguson set. In those days the BBC's Band I transmissions reached us from Birmingham without difficulty. But the ITV signal, in Band III, didn't do so well: we were well into the fringe area and, even with a masthead amplifier on a high rig, poor, fading reception was common.

To deal with this situation many manufacturers, including Ferguson, produced service- and fringe-area models. The latter would incorporate flywheel sync. Mrs Rough-neck's set was one of them, and this compounded the problem. In those days flywheel sync caused us as much trouble as it was supposed to avoid - ask anyone who had to repair a Pye V4.

We would see Rhoda three or four whiskys into the morning, after her set's line sync had flown off. She would be bawling away and we would creep down to watch as she marched around the showroom, twisting the music racks on the pianos, pummelling the keys and slamming the keyboard lids up and down.

## Tenpercent Morris

Then there was Tenpercent Morris, another pub landlord, who boasted
that he never paid for anything in full. He'd come in, choose a couple of TV sets and perhaps a pair of tables, then, when told the total price, remind everyone within earshot that he was a loaded cash customer who was always given a discount.
"Come on, ten per cent off, as usual" he'd declare.

Stan would smile ruefully, shake his head sadly, and do the sums. Then Morris would pay up and walk out, smirking.

After seeing this performance for about the third time, I ventured to ask Stan how he could afford it.
"Easy" he replied, "I always put ten per cent on first."

## Sony Stacking System Faults

My oldish Sony stacking system, which lives in Spain, has given me two bits of trouble. Both cassette decks failed and jammed, and the pick-up arm in its Model PSLX50 record deck took to returning only half way back towards its rest position.

The tape deck trouble was, in both cases, caused by the tiny drive tyre cracking apart. We didn't have any replacements, but we did have one tyre that was of exactly the right diameter and thickness but twice the height of the original ones. Son James found an old pen of the right size, slid the tyre on to it, then carefully cut centrally around it with a craft knife to divide it into two. The result matched the originals and worked. While at it we replaced the belts and cleaned up and lubricated both mechanisms before reassembling them.

The pick-up problem was caused by failure of Q101, a transistor that's associated with the record-size selector. It had become leaky between its collector and base.

## Amstrad PCW Problems

I referred recently to my Amstrad PCW8512 word processor's habit of
locking up when booting up. When it did this the red light in the shift lock key lit up. This prompted a detailed letter from Simon Pearson of Chipping Norton, who suggested that I check whether the 5 V supply was incorrect or unstable. He also referred to my comment about the printer's ribbons drying out quickly in the Spanish heat. Apparently there used to be an aerosol for re-inking ribbons. Its contents resembled black WD40. You had to raise and remove the ribbon cassette's cover, spray the ribbon inside, then the bit outside before winding it in, and finally leave the cassette for a fortnight to steep. He went on to suggest that ordinary WD40 might do the trick. I didn't have any WD40, but I've sprayed a dry ribbon or two with another make of oil aerosol.

Simon also referred to my difficulties in using with the PCW8512 the mint Commodore MPS 1270 ink-jet printer I found. It seems that in addition to a lead I need an "interface" which, I think, is a pair of back-to-back sockets that connect the printer wires to the right places. He also drew my attention to an article on adding such a printer in the January 1994 issue of Television.

## Fidelity CTV920

While I was back in England recently Miss Pinhead, the traffic warden, strode in with her Fidelity CTV920 TV set. "Is that your car?" she asked, pointing to a Bentley across the road. I gave her a pained look.
"Spluttering and whining" she said.
"I didn't say a word" I protested.
She jerked her thumb at the set. "This 'un, I mean."

When she'd departed Steven put the set on his bench and removed the back. The cause of the trouble was easy to see. C171, the $3.3 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ ceramic disc capacitor in the chopper circuit's snubber network had turned to coke. He fitted a 2 kV replacement which did the trick.

## A Camcorder

Then Mr Parker came in with an Hitachi camcorder, Model VMC1E.
"Good morning" I said. He just glowered at me. So I picked up the camcorder and looked it over while he watched in silence. "What's its trouble?"' I asked. He just shrugged. Two lots of trouble here I thought. Then I shot him a false smile.
"Some time tomorrow?" I asked. He walked out.

I can't even work camcorders let alone mend them. This was clearly
one for Steven. It was completely dead.

He checked the 2A circuit protectors on the power input board below the battery compartment, either of which can go open-circuit to cause the symptom, but they were both OK. He then followed the power input along to the underside of the main PCB, where he spotted C 824 , a $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor that was sitting in a little patch of leaked electrolyte. This was clearly the cause of the trouble.

Steven removed the capacitor and set about cleaning the nearby section of print, which supplies pin 8 of the syscon chip IC802 with 5.3 V from regulator IC804. It had corroded through at one point. After bridging it and fitting a replacement capacitor all was well.

Next day Mr Parker came in and stood at the counter.
"It's ready" I said, placing the camcorder in front of him. "Fifteen pounds."

He peeled some notes from his wallet, put them down, picked up the camcorder and left.
"Not exactly a gabbler, is he?" commented Steven.

## Some Sony TVs

Paul, who is most at home dealing with VCRs, had been working on a Sony Model KVM2151U (BE2A chassis). Instead of a picture it displayed just a few dim patches of colour. The fact that the tube had no first anode supply took him to D806 (GP02-17) which was short-circuit and R812 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 1 W ) which was open-circuit. After replacing them the set worked well. It's a common fault with this chassis.

Our next caller was Victor Smallpiece, a timid, thin-faced Welshman with a piping accent.
"My Sony tele-viss-ee-on set's in the caah, Mistah Bull-ock" he trilled. "Ac-chew-al-ee my silly wife took it to Gumboils while I was in Wayyells last week."

I went out and brought the set in. It was a KVM2130U (BE1 chassis) and the line output stage was in trouble. In this chassis the line output transistor Q802 must be a BU506DF. Gumboils had fitted a BUT11AF, which isn't up to the job. It doesn't incorporate a diode either, so they'd connected an unmarked, heavy diode from the collector to chassis.

The line output stage is protected by a 1A Wickman fuse (PS802) which blows in the event of a shortcircuit. It had been replaced with a $100 \Omega$, IW resistor that had gone
open-circuit. Once the correct parts had been fitted the set worked perfectly.

When he called back Victor Smallpiece was delighted to find his set working. "Per-son-all-ee I don't bee-lee-ve Gumboils to be at all com-pett-entt" he observed.
"Victor" I said, "you've got it in one."

## Video Faults

Meanwhile our video department Paul was dealing with a Matsui VX755A VCR, which is similar to the Saisho VR3600Z. The fault was reported as no functions, with parallel stripes of test signal displayed in the E-E mode whether the test was on or not.

Paul switched the machine on and the standby light lit. The clock display was all right, but the machine wouldn't accept a tape. He decided to check the STK5332 regulator chip IC501 and found that there was only 3 V instead of 5 V at pin 1 , thus disabling the machine. A replacement restored normal operation. We've had the voltage fall as low as 0 V - in this condition the display lights but there are no other functions.

Then he pulled up a Panasonic NV366. It produced a clear picture, but the top half inch was marred by a displaced ghost several inches higher. With a freeze frame the entire picture was clear. The cause of the problem was the head - a replacement from SEME cost $£ 20$.

## Business

Our last caller that day was a fattish businessman, Mr Hubblewaite. He struggled out of his Jaguar with an old Matsui portable, Model 1402.
"'Evening chaps!" he wheezed as he tapped cigar ash about the place. "This belongs to the girl friend." He winked, then formed a series of curves in the air with his podgy hands.

The set was dead. It uses an STR50103 chopper chip (IC650) which had died. The basic cause of the trouble seemed to have been the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor C658, which had fallen in value to $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. The R2M overvoltage protection diode D668 and the $2.7 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistor R655 had also failed.

The set worked well enough once these items had been replaced. Mr Hubblewaite was more than pleased when he called to collect it, with his ladyfriend. "Thank you boys" he said as he departed, propelling her to the door with a finger in her back.

# TELETOPICS 

## SkyDigital's take-off

SkyDigital's services have had a successful launch, with some 100,400 digital satellite TV systems ordered during October, the first month of full operation. Actual installations were about 65,000 , as initial demand exceeded expectations and equipment/installation delays developed. SkyDigital should have little difficulty in comfortably exceeding its target of 200,000 subscribers by Christmas.

BSkyB's call centre at Livingstone, Scotland has been receiving 100,000 enquiries a day about the digital service. An extra 1,200 staff have been recruited to deal with the calls, while 500 extra installation engineers have been taken on. Amstrad and Grundig are due to
start supplying set-top boxes for the service shortly.
While digital satellite TV has made a successful start, the total number of BSkyB's analogue TV subscribers fell by 17,000 during the quarter to end September. There was an increase (about 117,000 ) in the number of subscribers receiving the service via cable.

SkyDigital is to launch a video-on-demand service next year: it will enable viewers to call up video clips and data via a remote control handset. Viewers will, for example, be able to see replays of sporting action while watching a match. The move follows news that ONdigital is to launch information services via its digital terrestrial TV service next year.

## Interactive TV

There have been a number of developments in the interactive TV sector. Cable TV operator Telewest has adopted the Open TV standard, which is also used by British Interactive Broadcasting, rather than one based on internet standards. The other two main UK cable operators, CWC and NTL, are to use internet-based technology.

NTL Interactive is to be launched on March 31st next year. Microsoft will provide the hosting software and develop server technology, while ICL will act as system integrator. NTL is approaching companies that want to market products and services through interactive TV settop boxes.


CPC has added this new range of multimeters, from Wavetek, to its extensive list of test equipment. The handheld, pen-type multimeter, with built-in 3.75-digit display, is ideal for use where space is restricted. The DM78A pocket multimeter is designed for field use. The XL series models have compact, robust construction and a variety of additional application-specific features. The HDI 10B and HD115B are intended for use in harsh environments. For further details phone CPC on 01772 654455

NTL is to deliver two types of service to consumers via set-top boxes linked to a telephone line. One, already launched, includes TV-based internet access. There will later be the option to use an STB for both internet and digital TV services. NTL has ordered 100,000 digital cable set-top boxes from Pace. They will conform to the DVB-RC (Digital Video Broadcasting - Return Channel) standard, incorporating a cable modem.

Pace has demonstrated a digital cable set-top box developed for CWC. It includes DTV Navigator software developed by NCI - this offers interactive TV and internet features. CWC has ordered 100,000 of the boxes and plans to launch a digital service next spring.

## Satellite TV

Eutelsat's Hot Bird 5, which was launched from Cape Canaveral on October 9th, is now in operation at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ where it has taken over from Eutelsat II F1. Hot Bird 5 increases the number of transponders at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ by five, to a total of 98 capable of handling 90 analogue TV channels, 900 digital TV channels or a combination. Hot Bird transmissions now reach 70.6 m homes in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, an increase of 6.5 m over the last year. Earlier Eutelsat W2, which was launched four days before Hot Bird 5, took over from Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

Astra 2A, SES's first digital satellite, entered commercial service on October Ist at $28 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Sirius- 3 is heading for $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ as a back-up satellite. Astra 2 B is to be launched in the second quarter next year and will occupy the same orbital slot.

Longreach has introduced the Platinum LNB which has been designed specifically for digital TV reception. It was developed in conjunction with Cambridge Industries and is being marketed under the Maspro brand name. It's exclusive to Longreach and Michael Black customers at a price of just under $£ 25$ per unit. The noise figure is an amazingly low 0.6 dB .

## Widescreen Television

According to BREMA, sales of widescreen TV sets in the UK showed a year-on-year growth of 300 per cent in September. Over 250,000 have now been sold. There are plenty of new models to tempt consumers.
Sanyo has launched two models (28WP2 and 32WP2) that feature the Super Active 3D system, Megatext, super flat tubes, autoexpansion and scan velocity modulation for improved sharpness. Sanyo says that the widescreen market is at present six per cent of largescreen set sales and expects this to
rise to around twenty per cent by the end of next year.

Toshiba's latest widescreen model (28W8DB) includes Dolby Pro-Logic with seven speakers, NTSC playback and digital surround processing.

Samsung has launched Model SP403JHA, a 40in. widescreen LCD rear-projection set. Features include progressive scan technology, a digital noise-reduction system and Dolby Pro-Logic acoustic 3D. The TFT LCD panel has over 760,000 pixels. It's expected to sell at about £2,450.

## Discs

DVD was officially launched in the UK on October 14th: over 250 DVD movie titles are expected to be available by the end of the year. Warner Home Video has launched its first two DVD-9 (dual-density) films, Contact and The Postman, at $£ 16$. Dual-density discs can store up to three hours, twenty minutes of programme material - so far the majority of releases have been single-sided, DVD-5 discs capable of storing up to 130 minutes of material on the single side.

Samsung has launched a new DVD player, Model DVD907, with a built-in Dolby Digital decoder. Panasonic's latest model is the DVDA150. The Sharp DV560H incorporates digital gamma correction to enhance the dark areas of the picture and "digital super picture" to provide improved edge resolution with objects or people in shot. These models all double as CD players.

Sony has just launched the portable DVD Discman Model PBDV30 which also plays CDs. It can be
powered by a Sony camcorder battery or an AC adaptor that comes with it, and can be connected to most screens including laptops.

Pioneer has developed a rewritable DVD system, DVD-RW, which has a 4.7Gbyte capacity - the capacity of the existing DVD-RAM format is $2 \cdot 6$ Gbytes per side. According to Pioneer its new format is compatible with the existing DVD-R, DVD-ROM and DVD-Video formats. DVD-RW has been submitted to the DVD Forum, which is responsible for the adoption of DVD technical standards.

Pioneer has also developed a prototype DVD system that can store up to 15Gbytes of data, enough for more than four hours of high-definition video. Pioneer has produced a semiconductor blue laser pick-up.

Kodak and Intel have developed a new optical disc format, Picture CD, which stores images on a CD-ROM for viewing via a PC - shades of Photo CD. The system is to be launched in the USA early next year.


Kenwood Electronics has introduced a new range of highperformance, universal bench $D C$ power supply units. The models in the PDS range are as follows: PDS20-18, PDS20 36, PDS36-10, PDS36-20, PDS60-6, PDS60-12 and PDS 1 20-6 - the first figure indicates the maximum output voltage, the second figure the maximum output current. The innovative design uses a combination of switch-mode and linear technology to provide lightweight, compact units with the performance level previously available only with heavy, fully-linear designs.

Key specifications include voltage line and load regulation better than 0.005 per cent; current line and load regulation of 1 mA ; low transient response ( $100 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ ); and a temperature coefficient of typically 100 p.p.m. All models incorporate dual 3.5 -digit displays which in addition to providing simultaneous voltage and current output indications can be used to set the levels. For further information phone Kenwood UK Lid. on 01923655291.

## Piracy

The use of unauthorised decoders to view pay-TV services is expected to be made illegal throughout the European Union. Ministers have backed a proposed directive that has also received broad support from the European parliament. The directive would make any commercial activity relating to unauthorised viewing of encrypted services illegal, including the sale of decoders, smart cards and other pirate devices. The manufacture, import, sale, possession, installation, maintenance or replacement of a device for commercial purposes would all be banned.
Marketing and advertising would also be banned.
As more pay-TV services have been introduced there's been a big increase in piracy.

## Business News

Poor trading results have been announced by several major Japanese electronics manufacturers. Hitachi has been particularly hard hit, reporting its first half-year loss, of some $£ 620 \mathrm{~m}$, since 1949. The company has warned that the loss could more than double by the end of the financial year. Toshiba made a loss of some $£ 28 \mathrm{~m}$ during the first six months of its current trading year, the first for 48 years: some improvement is expected in the second half of the year.

Sony has announced lower profits for the half year to end September and has warned that the company is likely to make a loss in the second half, its first for six years. While sales in the electronics section rose by 9.6 per cent, income fell by 23 per cent. Computer moni-
tors, cellular phones and other communications products came under price pressure, but MiniDisc systems, camcorders and, in the USA, DVD players produced successful business.

Sharp has warned that its results for the year to end September were the worst in the group's history. Lower prices for semiconductor devices and LCD screens are to blame. The company expects an improvement during the next half year. NEC, Japan's largest semiconductor device and leading PC manufacturer, has reported a first-half loss: the company expects its first full-year loss for six years. Fujitsu, the largest Japanese computer manufacturer, has reported a sharp profit decline for the half year.

Earlier, Matsushita warned of a 66 per cent fall in profits for the half year while Pioneer has announced a loss, mainly because of a sharp decline in investment values.

Philips plans to reduce the number of its manufacturing sites from 244 to between 160 and 170 over the next four years. Twenty five plants have already been closed this year and another eighteen are scheduled for closure. The company, which expects flat profits this year, is to consider global partnerships with other electronics manufacturers.

It seems that NEI/Network is to withdraw from the TV/video business in the UK. We understand that spares will be handled by Maplin. The two companies are part of the same group.


More know-how from Toshiba, based on Technical Bulletins
AH71 and AH72

## TV Sets

Models 2173DB (C7S chassis) and 2573DB/2873DB (C7SR chassis)
Intermittent failure to respond to remote control commands, OK after a full reset: This microcontroller lock-up problem is caused by a software anomaly. The cure is to replace the microcontroller chip QA01 with a modified type as follows:

Model 2173DB type SAA5297A/056, part no. 23906377.

Models 2573DB and 2873DB type SAA2597A/055, part no. 23906378.

In Model 2173 DB a $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V capacitor must be added between the junction of RV60/RA84 and chassis, as shown in Fig. 1.

## Model 2550TB (C4E-R chassis)

Lack of width with severe EW error: Can occur when RD01 goes short-circuit because one leg of RD05 has bent over, shorting out PCB track. Remove short from RD05 and replace RD01 (15 , 0.5W).


## Models 2557DB, 2857DB, 3357DB, 2577DB, 2877DB and 3377DB (C5SS chassis)

Luminance reduces gradually over a period of fifteen minutes: Cause is leakage in the luminance coupling capacitor C203 $(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which is connected between pins 4 and 53 of Q501. Replace C203.

## Model 32W6DB (C6SS widescreen chassis)

No EW correction: Can be caused by shorted turns in coil L461 on the wide deflection PCB. Replace the coil, type TLN3349D, part no. 23248111.

## Models 48PJ6DB and 55PJ6DB (C55S chassis)

Poor convergence and field scan jumping: Check whether the VD waveform is present at pin 20 of P708, the convergence module connector. If it's missing, replace Q774 (type 2SC1815, part no. A6317440).

## Hotel mode - C80 chassis

This chassis is used in Models 1480RB, 1480RBW, $1480 \mathrm{~TB}, 1480 \mathrm{TBW}, 1782 \mathrm{~TB}$ and 2181 TB . There are two modes for hotel use: (a) disable the tuning functions and (b) disable the tuning and limit the volume to 50 per cent. To enable these modes, proceed as follows:
(1) Enter the service mode by pressing the sound mute button on the remote control unit once, then press and hold the sound mute button while also pressing the TV set's volume down (-) button.
(2) At the top left of the screen you will see adjustment

Fig. 1: In Model 2173DB a 100رF, 25 V capacitor must be added between the junction of
RV60/RA84 and chassis when the modified type of microcontroller chip is fitted.
item OPT with a data number 07 H underneath, and at the top right $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{D}$ to indicate that you are in the service mode.
(3) To set hotel mode (a) change the data setting to 82 H by pressing the volume up/down buttons. To set hotel mode (b) change the data setting to 83 H by pressing the volume up/down buttons.
(4) Press the on/standby button to exit the service mode and store the new settings.

Caution: When you are in the service mode there is access to 45 adjustments which are selected by using the channel up/down buttons. It's possible that when you enter the service mode you won't start at OPT: you will then have to scroll through these adjustments until you find OPT. Do not alter any of the other settings without reference to the service manual.

## QUICK FAULT-FINDING GUIDE - C5SS CHASSIS

This chassis is used in two projection receivers, Models 48PJ6DB and 55PJ6DB. Because of their size and weight, they can present a problem for the field service engineer. Faults are generally associated with the two power supplies however, and a few quick checks will sort most of them out. In some cases a replacement fuse may be all that's required.
Fig. 2 shows the chassis layout. Power supply 1 is on the deflection/power supply PCB, shown at the centre. Power supply 2 is on a PCB with the digital convergence module and the surround and centre audio amplifier chips, shown at the left-hand side.

Picture is completely misconverged, with the LED at the front flashing red/green: The digital convergence circuit is not functioning. It requires three supplies,
$+18 \mathrm{~V},-18 \mathrm{~V}$ and +30 V , which are provided by power supply 2 (left-hand side, Fig. 2). Each of these supplies is protected by a fuse (F802, F803 and F804 respectively). A quick check at these fuses (test points 4, 6 and 3) will usually show that F803 is open-circuit. The flashing LED indicates that the power protection circuit has operated.
Replacement of F803 (2A, part no. 23144870) will usually clear the fault. If this fuse fails repeatedly, the digital convergence module may be faulty.

Dead set, LED at front not alight: Power supply 1 provides the main 125 V HT output but relies on +18 V from power supply 2 to keep running. It produces no outputs in the standby mode. Power supply 2 provides supplies to the digital convergence circuit (see above) and also provides the regulated $5 \mathrm{~V}-1$ supply for the microcontroller chip and the front LED.
If the front LED is not lit, power supply 2 isn't working. Check at test point 1 (fuse F807, 2A). The fuse is probably open-circuit. Check the resistance from the fuse to chassis. If the reading is low, Q803 (STRS6708) is faulty and zener diode D854 ( $6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ ) is short-circuit. Replace Q803 (part no. 23904247), D854 (part no. A7270200) and F807 (part no. 23144870).

No centre or surround audio: Power supply 2 provides a 26.5 V output which is used by the surround and centre audio amplifier chips Q641 and Q621. These chips may be damaged if the user connects faulty or incorrect equipment to the external sockets. Check at F808 (4A). If this fuse is open-circuit, Q641 or Q621 may be damaged. Each of these chips is protected by six 1 N 4148 diodes which should also be replaced if the chip has failed - otherwise repeated failure may occur. Q641 (rear/surround amplifier) is protected by D641-D646, Q621 (centre amplifier) by D621-D626).

Fig. 2: Layout of the C6SS projection TV chassis, showing test points for quick checks.


Replace F808 (part no. 23144867) and Q641 or Q621 (part no. B0376795) and the associated protection diodes.

## General Notes

The standby/on command comes from pin 7 of the microcontroller chip. It goes low for standby, high for normal operation. If power supply 2 isn't working there will be no supply to the microcontroller circuit and thus no switch-on signal.

Power supply 1: Provides 125 V at F470, 40 V at the cathode of D885 which is protected by Z889, and 12 V at Z 890 . There should be 9 V at pin 9 of Q801 (test point 2). None of these supplies are present in standby. They are not present when power supply 2 is inoperative, nor will there be a 300 V supply at F805. The input to this power supply is switched by relay SR80. The chopper chip is Q801 (STRS6709).

Power supply 2: Should have 300 V at F 807. Outputs are 26.5 V (audio) at $\mathrm{F} 808,+18 \mathrm{~V}$ at F 802 , -18 V at F 803 and +30 V at F 804 (these are the digital convergence supplies), and the $5 \mathrm{~V}-1$ supply from a regulator which is fed via Z868 and D863. The chopper chip is Q803 (STRS6708). Power supply 2 is also subject to standby switching from the microcontroller chip.

AC fuse: The inputs to both power supplies are via F801 (3.15A).

## VCRs

## Models V228B and V428B

Once the incoming signals have been stored in the correct positions the auto set-up operation places the RF modulator's output in a spare UHF channel. This channel number is stored in a volatile memory location. Thus if the power to the VCR is interrupted, the position is lost and is either reset to ch. 60 or the modulator's output is switched off. In this event a customer using RF connection will have lost the video channel.
The cure is to select an RF channel between 53-69 and store it manually as follows: turn on the VCR, press and hold the menu buttons for eight seconds, select a suitable channel with the shift up or down buttons, and finally press menu again to store.

## Models V726B and V856B

Cannot access automatic head-switching adjustment, display is slightly dim, and there's dropout type interference on playback: This occurs when the -32 V supply at pin 3 of the power supply connector is low. The cause is reservoir capacitor CP051 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) being low in value or open-circuit. Replace it.

## Models V726B, V727B, V856B and V857B

Squelching noise on E-E - a similar sound to an offtune AM radio receiver: This occurs when the $2,200 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ decoupling capacitors $\mathrm{C} 102 / 3 / 4 / 5$ are leaky. Replace these chip capacitors.


## Make sure of your copy of Television

It can be difficult finding a copy of Television at local newsagents. The number of magazines being published keeps increasing, which means that newsagents have less shelf space for the display of particular titles. Specialist magazines in particular get crowded out.

There's a solution to the problem. Most newsagents provide "shop-save" and/or home-delivery services. There's no charge for a shop save. You simply ask your newsagent to order a copy for you: it will be kept on one side each month ready for you to collect. Home-delivered copies are ordered in the same way, but often incur a delivery charge.

A newsagent can order any magazine for you, whether or not the shop normally stocks it.

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# Chips <br> forDTT 

# Edwin Cropthorne describes the modulation system used for digital terrestrial TV and LSI Logic's solution to reception/decoding 

The difference between satellite, cable and terrestrial digital TV lies largely in the method of signal modulation used. For digital terrestrial transmission a technique known as COFDM has been adopted: the initials stand for Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex. The basic problem is that terrestrial signals are subject to a greater degree of interference of one sort or another than satellite or cable ones, so a more robust modulation system is required to provide reliable reception.

## The CODFM Technique

With COFDM the transmission channel is occupied by a large number of carriers. The 2 K version used in the UK has 1,705 of them - see Fig. 1. The bit stream being transmitted is spread between these carriers, hence the phrase frequency-division multiplex. The advantage of this is that each carrier handles a far lower data rate than with a single-carrier system. With the system used in the UK, each individual carrier is 64-QAM modulated (Quadrature Amplitued Modulated, with 64 possible states). The carriers are modulated and generated simultaneously by means of a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) processor.
Orthogonal means that the carriers are separated by a phase difference of $90^{\circ}$. Thus when one carrier is at maximum amplitude its adjacent carriers are at zero amplitude. There is therefore negligible interference between them.
Coded means that frequency interleaving and other error protection methods are used to improve the ruggedness of the signal - this is in addition to the standard FEC error protection. The coding interleaves the data in time and frequency. By cross-referencing data

Fig. 1: 2K COFDM channel spectrum.
bits, information mutilated by signal fading and interference can be recovered. A guard band is added to each transmitted data symbol to lengthen it. This enhances tolerance to multipath effects and also prevents interference between the data symbols.
The DVB-T standard adopted in Europe specifies two alternative FFT modes, 2 K and 8 K . The latter, with some 6,817 carriers, gives improved performance but is more complex and difficult to implement. It's likely to be used in Continental Europe where, in many areas, the reception problems will be greater than in the UK.
A further advantage of COFDM is its more efficient use of the available frequency spectrum. This means that lower transmission ERPs can be used.

## Reception

A DTT receiver follows the same basic pattern (see Fig. 2) as a satellite TV one, with a tuner, digital signal demodulator, FEC correction, transport stream demultiplexing and MPEG decoding, but the demodulator has to be able to deal with the COFDM signal. From the above, it's clear that the development of a COFDM demodulator chip is a difficult undertaking. While chips that can provide the other functions have been available for some time, with varying degrees of function integration, COFDM decoder chips have only recently started to appear.
One of the first is the L64780 from LSI Logic. The BBC collaborated with LSI Logic in the development of this chip, with the latter being responsible for its implementation in IC form. The chip can handle both the 2 K and 8 K modes, and has high immunity to PAL interference. It could be used with a single-frequency network, i.e. where a national broadcast service is based on a single channel, though it's doubtful whether this demanding method of transmission will be used for some years.
Fig. 3 shows a much-simplified block diagram of the L64780 chip, which incorporates the analogue-to-digital converter (ADC) required to present the signal in appropriate form to the digital demodulator. The chip provides AGC and AFC outputs for the tuner.
After real-to-complex conversion, a Fast Fourier Transform is carried out to reverse what's done at the transmitter. This is followed by the elaborate error correction processing that's a part of CODFM. The output is fed to a conventional FEC chip.
The timing sync system produces an output to control


Fig. 2: Basic DIT receiver outline, showing the use of LSI Logic's range of chips.


Fig. 3: Simplified block diagram of the L64780 COFDM demodulator chip.
an external VCXO (voltage-controlled crystal oscillator) that generates the ADC clock. It also provides guard interval configuration and FFT size outputs. The transmitted signal includes pilot carriers that provide transmission parameter signalling (TPS) to tell the receiver about the modulation and coding in use. A decoder section is required for this. And, naturally, the chip incorporates a microprocessor interface.

## Performance Tests

A BBC paper presented at the International Broadcasting Convention in Amsterdam in September described the results of reception tests carried out using the L64780 chip. Its performance exceeded expectations in several important respects. The chip had already been shown to conform to the DVB-T specification in all the 2 K and 8 K modes tested, including hierarchical modulation modes and tests in a single-frequency network.
The range of BBC tests included the following: cochannel PAL interference; multipath performance; single echo with Doppler; and Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN).
Because the COFDM signals are transmitted at a lower power than the current PAL analogue signals, they risk degradation by the higher-power analogue transmissions. This can lead to digital signal attenuation and corruption. The digital demodulator chip has to ensure that the signal can still be correctly demodulated. In this respect the L64780 chip was found to perform 4 dB better than the frequency-planning assumptions, ensuring reliable digital reception.
How well a receiver works in the presence of multipath (reflected) signals is particularly important in urban environments. Built-up areas create multiple signal paths as signals are bounced from buildings. COFDM is designed to provide protection in this respect, by lower-
ing the data rate per carrier, but the degree of reception ruggedness still depends on demodulator design. The L64780 was found to cope more than adequately with multipath problems, providing excellent reception even in difficult areas.
Single echo with Doppler relates to mobile reception (train or car for example), when Doppler effects occur. The L64780 has been designed to tackle this and its capability has been demonstrated.
The AWGN test is fundamental: it confirms whether the system can operate with a high level of noise at the demodulator's input. The L64780 was proved to function successfully in this test situation.

## The LSI Logic Chip Range

The LSI Logic range of chips for digital TV reception consists of four major items, as indicated in Fig. 2. The L64780 has been described above. The L64724 is a QPSK demodulator plus FEC correction chip designed primarily for satellite TV reception. Its FEC section can be used to complement the L64780 for DTT reception.
The L64108 transport stream demultiplexer chip is based on a $32-$ bit, 54 MHz MIPS processor. It incorporates extensive programmable hardware-assisted section filters, an 8 KB instruction memory, a 4 KB data memory and many peripherals including serial and parallel data ports.
Finally the L64105 is a combined MPEG-2 decoder for both the video and audio signals.
This chip range represents a high degree of integration for digital signal processing, providing a cost-effective approach with proved performance.
Hitachi is one of the first manufacturers to have placed orders for these chips, which will be used in the company's recently announced IDTV Models C28W40DTN and C32W40DTN and the DTR801 DTT set-top box.

## Test Report



Have you ever drooled over the Fluke Scopemeter and similar instruments in the trade catalogues, only to be brought down to earth by the threefigure price tags? A combined LCD digital storage oscilloscope and multimeter, battery-powered in a neat hand-held case, would be very handy. But at anything from $£ 600$ to $£ 2,000$ plus I'd be afraid of taking it out of its box, let alone out of the workshop!
You can have a similar instrument for as little as $£ 149.99$ however (the price includes VAT), provided you accept a somewhat lower specification and are willing to spend a few hours putting it together. You may have glanced through the range of Velleman kits in the Maplin catalogue. A recent addition is this combined LCD oscilloscope and multifunction digital voltmeter, Model K7105. The instrument is also available ready built and tested, as Model HHS5. It's only fair to point out that in comparison with the $£ 1,000+$ units the Velleman scope is somewhat restricted in ranges and bandwidth. But at less than one-fifth the cost, who can complain? The box on page 95 shows a brief features list: Table 1 provides a brief specification.

## The Kit

The kit comes packed in a strong corrugated carton. Large items like the PCB and the display are packed in the instrument casing, the remaining small items being in two transparent plastic boxes. The documentation that comes with it is multilingual, and consists of a comprehensive operating manual and the kit assembly instructions. The manual is written for both the kit and the ready-built versions. It describes use of the instru-
ment, calibration procedures and troubleshooting and, a true delight, contains a PCB layout and a full circuit diagram, both of which are helpful during assembly, also for any repairs that might be necessary in the future.
The kit contains everything required down to the last nut and bolt. All you need to assemble it is a decent pair of sidecutters, a pair of long-nose pliers, a pair of tweezers, a couple of small screwdrivers (terminal and crosshead) and a standard $15-25 \mathrm{~W}$ soldering iron with a 1.5 2 mm bit in good condition. A tube of Bostik or similar spirit-based impact adhesive isn't necessary but comes in handy when fitting the internal screening foil.
Before going any farther, it's only fair to point out that assembling the K7105 calls for skill and patience - that rules out Snoddies' engineers for starters! The job should be pure ecstacy for those masochists who enjoy putting 1,000 -piece jigsaws together! But, having said that, I have to admit to being fairly ham-fisted and not the most patient of individuals, yet I built two of these kits, each taking about four hours to complete. Fortunately both worked first go - after a bit of pilot error on my part. The secret is to follow the assembly instructions carefully and to the letter.

## Assembly

You'll need a clear workbench with somewhere to store the part-built instrument - unless you plan to complete the unit in one day. A decent bench light is a great help. The first job is to unpack the kit and check its contents against the check-list supplied. The robust, double-sided fibreglass/epoxy PCB is easy to work with, but it is strongly advised that the parts are fitted in the recom-
mended order. Check them off as you do so. Watch out for component value changes - both the examples I built had one changed resistor value.
The PCB is silk-screened with component reference numbers and outlines. Despite a lot of parts being crammed into quite a small space, standard throughhole mounted components are used throughout - there's no need to grapple with match-head sized SMDs. To achieve the high-packing density, the components are fitted fairly closely, with some mounted vertically.
The PCB is not through-hole plated, interconnection between the two sides being via component leads and wire links that have to be soldered on both sides of the board - the component check-list specifies which require this soldering, and this is further indicated by small, square marks that are silk-screened around the holes concerned. Most of the signal tracks are on the underside of the PCB, with the ground plane on top. This is not as odd as it may at first seem - the lower side of the PCB is screened by the foil shield that's later fitted inside the instrument's casing.
Except for the preprogrammed Arizona Microchip PIC microcontroller IC and the display, all the semiconductor devices are industry-standard ones. There are sockets for all the chips and the display. Those supplied are of standard commercial quality: I used instead the high-er-quality, turned-pin sockets I use for computer repairs - but that was just fussiness on my part.

While most of the chips are not static-sensitive, antistatic precautions are advisable when handling the microcontroller chip and the display - the latter is by far the most expensive item in the kit. There are nine chips in all, as follows: two 74H4052 CMOS switch arrays, an LF357 J-FET op-amp, a 741 op-amp, an LM311 comparator, an LM358 dual op-amp, the preprogrammed PIC16C85 microcontroller, a TDA8703 AD converter and a 7805 regulator.

## Circuitry

The incoming signal is scaled via resistor networks, whose sections are switched by the two CMOS switch arrays, then fed to the LF357 Y amplifier. AC or DC input is selected by a slide switch; a small push-switch earthes the LF357's input to aid trace finding and range setting. There are two rotary trimmer capacitors for HF compensation adjustment.
The Y amplifier's output is fed to the TDA8703 AD converter and to the LM311 comparator, which sets the trigger level. Y position is determined by an offset voltage, courtesy of the 741 . The 358 dual op-amp is wired as a phase-shift oscillator which provides the 400 Hz sinewave test signal.

## Connections

The scope's RS232 computer interface is unidirectional (transmit only) and shares a 3.5 mm stereo jack with the audio test signal - the tip is used for the data and the ring for the audio, both sharing a common earth. For safety, it's strongly advised that connection to an earthed PC should be via the special, optically-isolated lead that Velleman supplies, together with the relevant software, as an optional extra (Maplin order code VF86T, £11.99). You will also need to buy a scope probe - why don't scope manufacturers supply even just a basic probe with their instruments? None of them do.

## Testing and Calibration

When you first test the K7105 after completion of the assembly there are a couple of traps that can catch the unwary (like me). After plugging in the power supply,
guess what? - no display! It was only after some feverish checking that I thought of turning the contrast up! The range is very wide, from absolutely clear to totally black.
After sorting that out I was troubled by intermittent, sometimes garbled, displays that blanked as soon as I touched the PCB. Out with the magnifier, then the best part of an hour spent looking for dry-joints. I had, of course, overlooked the reset switch at the rear of the PCB. So I thought it best to fit the innards into the case before going any farther.
First you have to fit the screening foil. The instructions suggest wrapping the foil around the PCB before installing it in the case. I found it easier to fit the foil inside the rear part of the case before offering up the PCB. A couple of small dabs of Bostik will prevent the foil moving around during subsequent work. Before you fit the PCB it's important to check that all the component leads have been close-cropped, otherwise there is a risk of puncturing the foil's plastic insulating layer.
Velleman strongly advises against the use of disposable batteries, which is why no battery hatch is provided and a constant-current charging circuit is incorporated.
Set-up and calibration procedures are outlined in the main user manual, and you'll need to plug in the keypad. The only test gear required for calibration is an accurate digital multimeter. I allowed an hour or so powered up for burn-in before beginning. The accuracy

## Table 1: Brief technical specification

Input impedance: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega / 20 \mathrm{pF}$
Input sensitivity: 5 mV -20V/div
Maximum sampling rate: 5 MHz for repetitive signals, 0.5 MHz for single-shot events

Vertical resolution: 8-bit (6-bit on screen), linearity 1 bit
LCD: $64 \times 128$ pixels
Timebase: $2 \mu \mathrm{sec}-20 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{div}$
of the finished instrument depends entirely on the accuracy of the multimeter used and the care taken over calibration: beg or borrow the best DMM you can get your hands on. You have to override the auto power-down, otherwise the scope will turn itself off after about eight minutes. This is done by switching the instrument on using the red graticule select key.
When you've finished, lock all the potentiometer settings with Bloclube or nail varnish before you fold over the foil screen and fit the battery holders. Fit the six rechargeable AA cells, then the top casing - take care not to trap the battery leads - and dress the keypad's ribbon connector exactly as described in the manual.
The first time I used battery power another quirk showed up. When I switched on, the display was blank and the contrast had to be advanced quite a lot before the display became visible. Later, when operated with the mains power supply, the display was totally black until the contrast control had been returned to its former setting. This is down to what appears to be a power-saving arrangement to avoid wasting battery power as heat dissipated by the regulator chip. Only critical parts of the circuit receive a regulated supply. The LCD doesn't fall into this category, as changes in its supply voltage don't

## The Velleman hand-held digital storage scope/voltmeter on location!


affect the accuracy of the readout, only the contrast. You just have to get used to readjusting the contrast when changing from battery to mains power and vice versa.

## Batferies

The batteries are automatically charged whenever the external supply is connected, so disposable batteries must never be fitted when operation with an external supply is envisaged. With the scope turned off, standard $500 \mathrm{mAh} \mathrm{Ni}-\mathrm{Cads}$ need fourteen hours or so to charge fully: a LED near the external power supply socket lights to indicate that charging is in progress.
When they are fully charged, the life of the batteries before recharging is needed is estimated by Velleman to be about four hours with continuous use. I managed a little more than five hours using a set of RS Components own-brand 800 mAh Ni -Cads. High-capacity Ni -Cads or NiMH cells increase battery life, but the charging time is longer. Although they are more expensive, NiMH cells can be topped up without running the risk of the dreaded memory effect.
When the batteries get a bit low, the scope may not initialise properly: the on LED lights but the screen remains blank or garbled. Pressing the reset switch restores the display but the scope restarts in the auto power-down mode. I put the cause of this problem down to the comparatively small difference between the 5 V rail and the 7.2 V battery supply. A standard 78 XX series regulator can be a bit fussy when operated with less than 3 V between the unregulated input and the regulated output. I used instead an LM2940-5.0 lowdropout regulator. This pin-for-pin compatible device is specifically designed for battery-powered equipment, and can work with as little as 0.5 V headroom. It cured the problem with my own instrument. Velleman has an 'official fix' for the problem at its new website: change transistor T6 (BC547B) to the higher-gain BC547C type.

## Power Supplies

Velleman supplies a suitable power supply for the K7105, but it's not listed in the Maplin catalogue. When you are working on high-voltage gear, the scope's plastic case reduces the chance of an electric shock. The insulation of the mains transformer in any attached power supply will be stressed however: under such cir-
cumstances I prefer to use battery power.
While the power jack is labelled 9 V in, this applies only when using an unregulated 300 mA power supply. If, like me, you prefer to use a regulated power supply, it must be set at 12 V output. The scope works perfectly with a 9 V regulated input, but the internal charging circuit doesn't.

## Use

While a bandwidth of 750 kHz may seem to be limited, it's perfectly adequate for field checks on switch-mode power supplies, sync and timebase circuitry, servo systems and audio amplifiers. I use my K7105 for troubleshooting in industrial control gear and for working on the RF and IF stages of the old broadcast radios I do up as a hobby. It also comes in handy for checking RS232 and other data communications systems.
The freeze display feature can be very useful when tracing the cause of intermittent faults.
The numerical voltmeter display is to the right of the waveform display. It can be switched to read steady or pulsed DC, true RMS AC, AC peak-to-peak or decibels - the latter feature is particularly useful for sound engineers.
There's a choice of four different on-screen graticules. One has a moveable cursor that can be positioned on a portion of the waveform displayed: the numerical display then indicates the period of the waveform at that point, or the frequency if the waveform is repetitive, and the peak-to-peak amplitude.
The plastic case reduces the chances of getting a shock - provided you keep your fingers away from the BNC input connection.
In the event of damage, a home-built instrument has one great advantage over a factory-built one: you know how it's put together and how it works. In this case you also have all the service information you need. The expensive bits are remote from the signal input, and all the devices likely to suffer a burn-up are cheap and readily obtainable.
The K7105 has a maximum input limitation of 100 V AC + DC. Higher voltages can be checked using a suitably rated $\times 10$ probe - I use a Black Star probe that can withstand 500 V DC + AC.

## Battery-powered Scopes

Finally a few words about battery-powered scopes in general. They have one major advantage, apart from portability, over mains-powered instruments - relative safety when observing signals in the presence of high voltages. It makes me shudder to find a metal-cased, mains-powered scope connected to a high voltage with the mains earth disconnected at the plug. This practice is potentially lethal, and probably illegal. The engineer concerned may know not to touch the scope's case, but casual passersby may not. Furthermore, using a scope with its internal circuitry at perhaps several hundred volts above earth potential strains the insulation of its mains transformer.
When working on high-energy circuitry such as a large thyristor DC drive, where the incoming 415 V threephase supply may come straight from a 1.5 MVA transformer and be fused at $1,000 \mathrm{~A}$ or more, even a partial short from live to earth can pass enough instantaneous fault current to cause a dangerous explosion. All test prods used with high-energy circuits should be fused.
Small, portable scopes are easy to carry when servicing in the field, and can be taken into the smallest of working areas. As I don't drive, all my test equipment has to fit into a reasonably-sized backpack. In fact I

# Features of the Velleman K7105 

## Touch-button operation

True RMS or peak-to-peak readout
Markers for voltage and time
Auto-range function for input measurement
DC readout with zero reference function
Frequency readout through markers
dB measurement
Dot-joint function

## Grid or ruler function

## Adjustable trigger level

Trigger mode: normal, auto or single
Trigger edge: rising or falling
Waveform memory
Built-in sinewave generator

## RS232 output to computer

Auto power-off
don't actually possess an 'ordinary' bench scope. In addition to my Velleman I have a ten-year old RS (Thandar) SC10 10 MHz single-beam scope and a nifty little Philips 10 MHz double-trace scope - complete with magnifier for its lin. screen.
The main attraction of the Velleman scope, apart from it being an interesting device to build, is that it doesn't use a fragile, expensive CRT. I almost always have to work on live equipment, often in some cramped and grotty cranny that I can barely fit myself into, let alone any bulky test gear.

Bear in mind that with a conventional CRT scope the deflection power and EHT requirement increase sharply as the frequency response is extended, even with an electrostatically deflected tube. Digital instruments involve a similar compromise: a higher sampling rate means a faster clock rate and higher power consumption. Even a digital scope requires some form of analogue signal processing prior to the ADC, and fast op-amps use lots of milliamps. So there's always a trade-off between bandwidth and battery life.



## NEC 4012

A repair shop some distance away phoned for advice on an NEC 4012 receiver with "no audio".

I replied, sadly, that I couldn't help. "I may be old, but I'm not that old" I added. "The model was obsolete seven years ago and NEC has pulled out of the satellite business, so spares and service information are probably not available."
"So what do I tell my customer?"

It amazes me how often I get asked this question. Why are these people in business if they can't speak intelligently to the general public? I gave him my usual jokey reply:
"Tell him to chuck it in the bin."
"He'd kill me! Says he paid five hundred pounds for it, new."
"Did he buy it from you?"
"No."
"Fine, so tell him you'll get it fixed for $£ 499$ and bring it to me."

The line went dead. So people can't take a joke. I would have done it for a bit less than that. I carried on working for half an hour then the phone rang again. I noticed that the area code was the same.
"I've got an NEC 4012 with no

## Workshop

audio and I wonder if you can help me?"

Oh boy! He'd given his customer my number! I tried to explain the merits of the new SkyDigital system, but he wasn't interested. Eventually, against my better judgement, I agreed to have a look at the receiver. It was an hour's drive, so he agreed to bring it to me and leave it for however long it took.

I found that the receiver worked perfectly, so I left it on soak test while I went out to deliver a tired SRD5 10 back to a shop. On my return I found that the 4012 was hissing to itself and that no amount of button pressing would bring back the sound. When I gave what I guessed was the audio circuit a good dose of freezer spray, then switched the receiver off and on, the sound came back.

With the help of the famous hairdryer (she's bought a new one) I traced the cause of the trouble to a Sony CX7925B chip. As I was unable to find it listed in any of my catalogues, I fitted a miniature cooling fan above it and phoned the customer to tell him the news.

He was delighted to get the receiver back in time "for the match", but still wanted it fixed "properly". I promised to try to locate a CX7925B IC, and he collected the receiver to put back on top of his VCR in its nice warm cabinet - I warned him, but he wouldn't listen.

To cut an already long story a bit shorter, I discovered that our very own advertiser Grandata stocks this IC. It arrived next day. The customer's invoice should be slightly less than $£ 499$, but not much less.

## Digital Challenge

Now that SkyDigital satellite TV transmissions are with us I'm getting a lot of people who ask me why their picture and sound disappear in heavy rain - with analogue transmissions the picture would simply go a little "sparkly".
The simple answer is that digital TV tends to be an "all or nothing" system. If the installation isn't perfect, a poor signal and/or crosspolar interference can cause drop-
out. The solution is to make sure that the highest-quality cable has been used and that the dish is accurately aligned and is not distorted. In addition the LNB skew, or rotational angle, is very critical and ought to be checked using a spectrum analyser - though a rough check can be carried out using a signal-strength meter meter equipped with a 22 kHz oscillator that will switch the universal LNB to high-band operation $(10.60 \mathrm{GHz}$ local oscillator frequency).

A local installer recently asked me if I could add a 22 kHz oscillator to his Manhattan signal meter. This wasn't difficult and was achieved by fitting a 22 kHz tone board from SatCure inside the meter, with a switch to bypass it. The board can be fitted inside most satellite receivers and signal meters, and is available from SatCure, PO Box 12, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1XA at $£ 9.95$ plus $£ 2.25$ post and packing. State make/model when ordering. Note that the tone board must be fitted in series with the DC voltage feed to the LNB, not in-line with the coaxial signal feed.

A normal satellite signalstrength meter designed for use with analogue signals will read 34 dB low with a digital signal, because it detects peak signal level. Digital transmissions have a more even energy spread across the band, so the peak reading is lower. This doesn't matter, but you should be aware of it.

The Sky Digibox gives bargraph indications of signal strength and of error rate in the installation menu. There's also a "lock" indication that should read "OK". If it doesn't, the error rate is too high and the installation needs to be checked thoroughly.

## Amstrad SRD2000

This receiver appeared on the market as a direct rival to the Pace MSS 1000. It has similar features in a slightly smaller box, and the price was somewhat lower. Recently the price fell even further - you can buy one for the price of a PRD800. But as with anything, you get what you pay for. In my experience the reliability is not too bad, but if the
receiver does fail some parts are difficult to obtain. For example IC602, which is labelled AMS42577 and controls the LNB voltage, is "unavailable" from CPC as a spare part. Strange, since Pete Gurney tells me that it's just a standard LM2574N switching regulator!

But I digress. When Betty from the cake shop demonstrated her receiver to me it was clearly not well. But nor was it a power supply fault. The picture was dull, and would occasionally become even duller or flash bright horizontal lines then give a blank screen. It looked very much like the 'Q105' symptom with later Pace PRD receivers, so I rubbed my hands together and thought "goody".

Two hours later I was less confident. My oscilloscope showed that the baseband signal that came from the tuner and went to TR 5 was 'jittering'. Both the DC level and the peak amplitude were varying. Scraping my plastic toothbrush handle inside the tuner would correct the fault for a few minutes, but it would then return. I got out my magnifying glass and resoldered a few joints as a token gesture. But it seemed to me that a semiconductor device was failing.

A replacement tuner made no difference. Then I noticed a tiny con-
nection on the circuit diagram: it took the tuner's baseband output straight to - where?

Straight into the decoder in fact, but the service manual doesn't show the decoder circuit. So the cause of the fault was definitely in the decoder, which meant that the receiver was a write-off, as I was not prepared to spend any more time on it. Sometimes you just have to cut your losses. Knowing when to stop is all part of running a business. I'll find Betty a good secondhand Pace receiver instead.

## Pace SS9200IRD

When Wossname from up Church Street waddled into the workshop and presented me with a 90 -channel Pace SS9200 I feared the worst. Ever since he bought a copy of the first edition of the Satellite Repair Manual he's considered himself to be a first-class repairman. This wouldn't matter too much, but he brings me the ones he's messed up and expects me to fix them while he points out what I'm doing wrong!
"Blank screen" he announced.
"Replaced tuner as per page 77, but no better. Must be the decoder chip as per page 83, but I don't have one. Be a good chap and bung one in for me. I'll just hold this solder


Jack Armstrong is willing to try to sort out readers' satellite TV receiver problems via e-mail. You can reach him via the internet at:

## jack@netcentral.co.uk

One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sulton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first-class stampes.
for you."
I moved his helpful hand aside and checked the video output from each socket. There was the normal flickering picture from the decoder scart socket, but the TV and VCR scart sockets produced no output at all on any channel. So I checked for the presence of sync signal outputs from the TEA2029C sync separator chip U6 to the decoder board connector and found them missing. A new TEA2029C cured the fault.
"Oh, that's not in the book!" remarked Wossname.

I grinned and handed him the receiver together with his change.
"A quid!" he exclaimed, "is that all the change I get?"

## Test Case 432

There's no doubt that the features now built into TV sets, VCRs and the like - even the cheapest models - are very sophisticated and advanced. In some cases they are quite useful! Auto-tuning and auto clock setting are good examples. These seldom give trouble, but when they do there can be trouble indeed - as we shall see.

This latest saga started with a call to a rented Akai VCR, Model VSG240EK. It's a fairly recent two-head machine with several auto functions. The reported fault was no picture, but our man on the spot Colin found that there was in fact no reception - though the TV set worked all right on all channels. He called up the auto-tune mode and went through the seek-and-search process. After doing this he thought that everything would be OK, but in fact the machine had stored nothing: snow came up on the screen at all the preset positions. Into the van with it then and back to the workshop!

In that haven of warmth and light we confirmed the symptom. Every available TV channel appeared briefly on the monitor during the VCR's tuning routine. But it was strange that the machine swept the entire UHF band three or four times before it finished its presetting cycle by offering a "cancel unwanted programmes" facility.

We declined with a press on the menu key. The TV programme this brought up was irretrievably lost when another channel was requested. TechnoCrat gave this some thought, then switched on his oscilloscope and connected it to pin 8 of the control processor chip IC401. This is the pin where sync
pulses arrive to indicate that a TV signal has been tuned in. The sync signal was clearly visible as each transmission was encountered during the auto-sweep of the UHF band.

He next took a look at the signals on the $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ control lines at the pins of the 24LCO4BT EEPROM chip IC404: to be specific, pins 5 serial data (SDA) and 6 serial clock (SCL). Bursts of activity were seen each time a station came in and out of tune. It was beginning to look as if the EEPROM was faulty.

Just then Service Manager came along, waving a VHS cassette in the air. He asked TechnoCrat to check its contents. They watched together as the Akai machine laced the tape up then played it. The sound was OK, but there was no picture just snow on the monitor's screen.

TechnoCrat cleaned the video heads then tried again. Still no picture. The upshot was that Service Manager went off to find another VCR, while TechnoCrat phoned the customer to ask about this newly discovered fault symptom. He was told that yes, the no playback symptom had appeared at the same time as the loss of programme reception.

What devilment was at work here? As it happened there was another identical model in the stock pile. It was the work of a few minutes to swap over their upper drums, which made no difference, then their head preamplifier modules - they are pluggable - which made no difference either! You couldn't get two more diverse symptoms than these, could you? Was there a common cause?,You'll find the solution on page 141.


Reports from
Philip Blundell, AMIIEelec
Alan J. Roberts
Chris Watton
Michael Maurice
Roger Burchett and
P.J. Roberts

## Dusty Laser Lenses

Am I alone in finding that a lot of CD players that refuse to read discs have a layer of dust on the laser lens? A gentle clean with a camera lens brush or air puffer restores normal operation. Maybe CD player manufacturers should fit a lens cleaner in the same way that current VCRs incorporate head cleaners. P.B.

## Aiwa CX-NV70

A common fault with the three-CD changer mechanism is a broken ribbon cable to the CD drawer. The part number is $84-\mathrm{ZG1}-614$, Willow Vale order code 89004C. P.B.

## Philips AK701

This five-disc carousel machine came in with the tray assembly stuck in the out position. When I tested it, the whole machine seemed to be confused. Before you dismantle it you can call up the test mode, which is very useful. I got a no-go indication on the light-sensor test. This made sense, as the carousel didn't seem to know where it was and stopped at intermediate positions.

It's always a struggle to remove the tray from one of these machines. Once this had been done I examined the sensor panel under the carousel and could just make out a dry-joint on the position sensor. When this had been resoldered

## CD Player Ca aseb book

and the machine had been reassembled all was well. A.J.R.

## Sony CDPC3IIM

When this five-disc multiplayer was switched on the carousel turned continuously. I removed it and found that the flexible ribbon cable that carries the pulses from the opto-sensors to the main panel was frayed, which is not uncommon with this model.

I was able to repair the old cable by carefully removing the tray assembly and remaking it. After doing this and reassembling the machine it worked correctly. A.J.R.

## Philips AK701

Erratic operation was the complaint with this machine. When 'open' was pressed, the tray would sometimes come out half way, go back in then, if you were lucky, come out and stay out. Sometimes it would do a little shuffle back-andforth, while at other times the machine would freeze and no buttons would operate.

There's a Philips modification for this. It consists of adding a $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor to provide extra 5 V supply decoupling. All you have to do is to remove the front control panel and add the capacitor between pins 4 and 5 of connector 1530, with the negative side of the capacitor to pin 5. Once this had been done the machine behaved itself perfectly. A.J.R.

## Mitsubishi DP703

"The disc plays then the sound goes off" the customer said. Sure enough it did: the disc started to play, then the audio went off, with the clock and remain indicator still working. Slight pressure on the PCB would occasionally bring either a crackle from the speakers or, on the odd occasion, a microsecond of sound. After a good solder up this no
longer happened. I hadn't bridged any print, so what was amiss?

Further investigation revealed that C803 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was short-circuit, removing one of the supply voltages. While checking it with a component tester I discovered that it went short-circuit when the can was squeezed. C.W.

## Portable Players

When the CD door has to be pressed to open and close, the turntable can be pushed down the motor shaft until the disc is too far out of position with respect to the laser lens. An indication of this can be circular scratches on the data side of a disc. C.W.

## Aiwa NSX800

This stereo system had been imported from Hong Kong. Its input voltage was set at 220 V and it was fitted with a Continental plug. The customer brought it to us because it wouldn't play CDs.

The cause of the problem was quickly traced to IC602 (STA341M). After fitting a replacement, a 13A plug, resetting the mains input to 240 V and testing the unit $I$ returned it to the customer.

A few months later I was asked to look at it again because, once again, it wouldn't play discs. This time there was no focus search. Checks around IC601 (LA6515) showed that the focus error voltage was present at pin 4 but there was no output at pin 2. Once a replacement IC had been fitted the player was OK. M.M.

## Aiwa CXZ720

The fault with the CD section of this music system was skipping and jumping at the beginning of a disc, particularly the first track - later tracks played perfectly. This ruled out the optical block, so attention was turned to the sled movement.

After removing the block＇s drive gear I found that the block didn＇t move smoothly along the metal rail．So I lubricated the metal run－ ner and the block＇s bearings lightly with some Amberlube．After this the block traversed from beginning to end very smoothly．Once the drive gear had been replaced a test showed that all was now well． M．M．

## Sony CDPS207

This CD player arrived with its associated TA717 amplifier whose left－channel output was intermit－ tent．The cause of this turned out to be dry－joints at the muting relay RY801．A stock fault？

When the CD player was brought out of standby it flashed zero on the display then shut down． I had a brief note on file to check the 5 V line smoothing capacitor $\mathrm{C} 333(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ on the front control panel in this event．When I did so I found that it was very leaky．It had also leaked over the print，so some cleaning up was required．

Here＇s a quick check for this fault．Disconnect the panel at
plug／socket CNJ11 and see if this restores the $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies at pins 12 and 3 of regulator ICl（M5294P）． If so，the hunt is over before it real－ ly begins！

My thanks to whoever originally provided the note on C333．R．B．

## Pioneer CLD2950 CDV Player

The complaint with this unit was that it wouldn＇t play any discs．I put the unit on the bench and found that once a disc was loaded（I used a CD－you＇ll see why in a minute） it would be clamped and the focus would be found but，instead of the TOC readout，the disc would spin in the right direction at a very high speed（I didn＇t dare try a 12 in ． disc），with a squealing sound from the spindle motor．

I decided to tackle the high－ speed runaway fault first．The power supplies were present and correct，also the Vref（ 2.5 V ）volt－ age．A closer examination of the mechanism then revealed that the spindle motor FG opto－sensor was badly contaminated with dust． Once this had been cleaned off the unit read and played discs，but the
squealing sound was still present－ especially when the video track of a CDV single was being played． The cause was found to be the spindle motor，which had worn bearings．A replacement，part num－ ber VXA2208，cured this final problem．After a good test the unit was returned to the customer．

## P．J．R．

## Sony D240

We＇ve had a number of these portable CD players in the work－ shop，all with the same complaint： that with both battery and external power supply operation the unit is ＂dead＂．On examination we＇ve found that they won＇t do anything at all．Voltage checks have proved that the supplies are all present and correct－then suddenly the unit will start to work！

Investigation showed that the units would work only with the top assembly in a certain position．The problem is caused by the ribbon cable that connects the operation keys to the main PCB．It becomes intermittent，so a new one is required－the part number is 1 － 473－074－11．P．J．R．

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#### Abstract

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# The Panasonic Alpha 2 Chassis 

## The Alpha 2 series chassis appeared in numerous forms and remained in production for several years. So there are a lot of these sets around. John Coombes provides a guide to fault diagnosis

The Panasonic Alpha 2 chassis proved to be quite a success. There were a number of versions, including the 2 N and 2 W (larger-screen models), versions with and without teletext or Nicam sound, and versions with different AV and audio output arrangements. Several different tubes from various manufacturers were used. This article is mainly based on Model TX21T1, a popular 21in. set with teletext the non-teletext version was Model TC21R1. Production of the Alpha 2 series continued for a number of years, from 1988 to about 1994.

## Power Supplies

There are two separate power supplies, see Figs. 1 and 2. The main one (Fig. 1) is based on an STR54041M chopper chip (IC801). The standby power supply (Fig. 2) produces 5 V for the remote control and microcontroller sections of the receiver.
If the set is dead, check the 3.15A mains fuse F801. If it's open-circuit, check the RBV4-08 (there are alternatives) mains bridge rectifier D801 and the spike-suppression varistor, type ERZC10DK621C, which has the circuit reference number D804. It can go short-circuit then blow itself open-circuit.
If F801 is OK, check whether the surge-limiter resistor R802 ( $4 \cdot 7 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ ), the bridge rectifier D801 or the start-up resistor R803 is open-circuit. R803 may have gone high-resistance. In some models there's a $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor, R827, in series with R 803 . This can also go open-circuit.
If there is 300 V at pin 3 of IC801 but the power supply is producing no outputs, the chip could be opencircuit or intermittent in operation. As a quick check, the voltage at pin 2 should not exceed 0.4 V . If there is no voltage at this pin the opto-coupler D811 (TLP621GR-LF2), which is used for standby switching, could be faulty.
If the symptom is no results with the power supply
screaming very loudly, check the HT rectifier D851 (C2408M) then, if necessary, the 17 V supply (audio) rectifier D853 (EU02). These rectifiers can be leaky or short-circuit.
If the power supply is 'dead' but whistles, check whether the SR2KN over-voltage protection diode D854 is short-circuit. If so, this means that the chopper IC has failed to regulate the output. Replace D854, IC801 and C808 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). Also check D807 (ERA22-04), R815, R818 and L808. With this fault you will find that the fusible link R567 (TSF19102) in the feed to the line output stage has gone open-circuit while the line output transistor Q551 has gone short-circuit. The line output transformer T551 may also have failed.
A dead set with a squeal from the power supply means trouble in the line output stage - see the next section.
If R851 or D852 (EU02) in the 26.5 V supply has gone open-circuit there will be no line drive, hence the dead-set symptom - usually with whistling from the power supply. The value of R851 varies slightly. In the TX21T1 it's $2.2 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ while in larger-screen models it's $1-2 \Omega$. Check the reservoir capacitor C855 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ as well if necessary.
If the set powers up briefly then shuts down, check whether L303 $(10 \mu \mathrm{H})$ is open-circuit. It's in the 12 V feed to the CITAC and other chips. If the set shuts down after a quarter of an hour or so D811 is suspect.
The dead set symptom can also be caused by failure of the 5 V standby supply. Check the reservoir capacitor C1206 ( $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and if necessary the L78M05MRB regulator IC1204 which can go opencircuit.

## The Line Timebase

To check whether the cause of set failure is in the line output stage or the power supply, remove the fusible


Fig. 1: The main power supply circuit in the Panasonic A/pha 2 chassis. Some component values vary with different versions of the chassis, see text. The values shown here are based on Model TX2ITI.
link R567 and connect a 60 W bulb between test point TPE1 and chassis. If the bulb lights and there's 121 V at TPE 1 the power supply is OK.
Check the following: R567 and R551 which could be open-circuit, and the line output transistor Q551 which could be short-circuit. In 2lin. models Q551 is type 2SD1439RL while in larger-screen models it's type 2SD1441RL. The value of R551 also varies $8 \cdot 2 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ in 21 in . sets, $10 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ in others. If Q551 is leaky or short-circuit, with R567 open-circuit, the likely cause is dry-joints at the line driver transformer T531. Resolder all four pins.
If Q551 is short-circuit with R567 open-circuit and D854 in the power supply short-circuit the cause is excessive HT, see previous section. The line output transformer T551 could have developed shorted turns and there will be a whistle from the power supply.
If there is sound but no picture, check R557 in the tube's heater supply. Again the value varies. In the TX21T1 it's $0.56 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$. Alternatively check for dry-joints at pins 7 and 10 of the line output transformer.
If there is intermittent operation of the receiver, or there's flashing or arcing that produces a great number of bright lines on the screen, check for dry-joints at the line output transformer T551. Check all pins carefully, ensuring that there is correct connection through the PCB. A dry-joint at T551 can be the

cause of intermittent loss of line hold.
In the event of no line drive, check for about 27 V at the collector of the 2SD836ALB line driver transistor Q501. If this voltage is missing, check the relevant rectifier circuit in the power supply - see previous section. Alternatively the driver transformer T531 could be dry-jointed and/or Q501 faulty.
If the line driver stage is OK, use a scope to check the line drive waveform at pin 11 of the TDA2579A timebase generator chip IC501. It should be a 1.5 V peak-to-peak amplitude squarewave at $20 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. If the waveform is incorrect, IC501 is probably faulty. If the waveform is missing, check that IC501 is receiving its 11 V supply at pin 10 . It comes from pin 3 of IC851 (AN78M12LB) via D501. If the voltage at pin 3 of IC851 is missing, check this regulator: if the reading obtained is low, check $\mathrm{C} 861(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$.

Fig. 2: The standby power supply circuit. D1208 is type SIWB810.

Bad dressing of the leads in the EHT circuitry can cause striations on the picture.
Larger-screen models (Alpha 2W chassis) incorporate a conventional EW diode-modulator. If the symptom with one of these sets is a bowed picture, C754 (180pF) in the PCC amplifier circuit could well be the cause.

## Field Faults

Repeated failure of the AN5521 field output chip IC451 is a problem with some models, such as the TX25T2. A modification kit, part no. TXS3EH001, is available from Panasonic to deal with it.
IC451 should have a 26.5 V supply at pin 7 . The source is the same as the supply to the line driver stage, i.e. D852 (EU02) etc. Check this rectifier and R851 if the supply is missing. There should be a boosted supply of about 27.5 V at pin 3. If this is missing, check D451 (ERA 15-02) and the fusible link R484 (TSF19631) either of which could be open-circuit. The AN5521 chip itself is suspect for field collapse of course.
If the output stage seems to be OK, check that the field drive input is present at pin 4 of IC451. If it's missing, check back to pin 1 of the TDA2579A chip IC501. Check for dry-joints at pins 1, 2 and 3 of this chip, also the DC conditions. IC501 could be faulty, but quite a common cause of field collapse is failure of C403 ( 10 nF ). It becomes leaky.
Other possibilities are open-circuit field scan coils or dry-joints at pins 2 and 4 of the scan-coil connector E4.
Field scan distortion - striations and line pairing occurs when R469 goes high-resistance. This resistor is connected in parallel with the field scan coils and its value varies. In Model TX21T1 it's $470 \Omega$. Typical values in larger-screen models are $150 \Omega$ and $180 \Omega$. Check it by replacement.

## Loss of Sync

The main cause of loss of sync is the TDA2579A timebase generator chip IC501. Check for dry-joints, check the DC conditions and check IC501 by replacement. In some cases the screen goes black and the power supply squeals.
If the sync is very poor, replace the non-polarised $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor C 3550 on the teletext panel.

## Picture Faults

Blank raster/flyback lines: The cause of this can be difficult to establish. It can be to do with the first anode control. We have on occasion found the cause to be the MAB8461PW135 microcontroller chip IC3507 on the teletext board.
No picture, loss of the brightness control voltage: Check C309 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). It's connected to pin 20 of the TDA3505 video control chip IC602.

Intermittent loss of video: Check the TVSM1326P TV/AV switching chip IC2601.

No/poor contrast: Check whether R562 (130k $\Omega$ ) in the beam limiter circuit has gone open-circuit or high in value. IC602 (TDA3505) could be faulty.

Dark screen, possibly intermittent: The voltage at the contrast control pin 19 of the TDA3505 chip IC602 should be variable between $1 \cdot 5-4 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$. The chip
can be faulty and either C311 $(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) or C626 (10nF) can be leaky. Check these items by replacement.

Shading at right-hand side: Look for a very faint line down the right-hand side of the screen. The cause is lack of decoupling on the 16 V supply. Replace the reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 858(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$.

Unstable on-screen graphics: Various graphics/teletext display problems can be caused by C3511 ( 220 pF ) on the teletext panel. It's connected to pin 24 (pulse generator) of the SAA5231 video processor chip IC3501.

Bright red/green/blue picture: Check whether the relevant 2SC2923RL RGB output transistor is shortcircuit - Q351 green, Q352 blue, Q353 red. Excessive red/green/blue can be caused by a leaky emitter decoupling capacitor in the RGB output stages. They are C351 (220pF) green, C352 ( 270 pF ) blue and C353 $(220 \mathrm{pF})$ red. If these are OK, the cause of excessive red, green or blue is likely to be the TDA3505 chip IC602. Check it by replacement.

## Colour Faults

If the colour is unlocked, check C642 ( 10 nF ) by replacement. For erratic/incorrect colour, check the 10 nF capacitors C612 and C613 by replacement.
Intermittent colour can be caused by the chroma delay line DL601, which can also be responsible for low saturation. Other causes of intermittent colour are: dry-joints at the oscillator crystal X601; the 30 pF trimmer C637 which may be faulty or misaligned; and the TDA4510 colour decoder chip IC601 which may be faulty or dry-jointed.

## Teletext Faults

If there's teletext in the mix mode but not otherwise, replace C3526 ( 10 nF ). If there's no teletext and the channel number is unstable, check C3511 ( 220 pF ) and C3517 ( 10 nF ) by replacement.
If there is no teletext and the picture is unlocked until the text button is pressed or set to the AV position, check IC3506 (M68400P-12L) by replacement.
A modification kit, TZ5803001, is available to deal with white beating bars over the text - the cause of the trouble is within IC3507.

## Sound Faults

We will have to restrict coverage to the basic mono sound circuitry. If there's no sound, check that the 17 V supply is present at pin 9 of the AN5265 audio output chip IC253. If this supply is missing, R288 ( $12 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ ) could be open-circuit and/or C272 $(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ short-circuit. If the supply is present, IC253 could be faulty, C269 ( 10 nF ) could be leaky or R221 ( $56 \Omega$, safety) could be open-circuit - if this resistor is intact there should be 11.5 V at pin 1 of IC253. R221 is not fitted in all versions of the circuit. If the sound is muting, the PCD8582 memory chip IC1202 could be the cause - check it by replacement.

## Remote Control Faults

Ensure that the battery connections are not corroded or broken. If the hand unit is OK, check that the UPC1474HAL remote control decoder chip IC1 101 is receiving its 4.5 V supply at pin $9 . \mathrm{C} 1107(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 6.3 V ) and R1104 ( $100 \Omega$ ) are suspect when this voltage is missing.

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## Reports from

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## Grundig STR1

There was no LNB DC supply of either polarity - the customer admitted to shorting across the F connector. The power supply and the $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{V}$ switching were OK, but the supply was not getting to the tuner. There's quite a lot of extra circuitry in these twin input receivers (Pace PRD900) in comparison with the basic single-input model (PRD800). This is where the problem lay. R543 ( $1 \Omega$, 0.25 W ) was burnt up but not open circuit, while Q60 and Q61 (both type FTX749) were respectively short-circuit and leaky. Replacements restored normal operation. N.B.

## Fault Round-up

Here's a selection of faults we've had in the workshop over the past few weeks:

Pace PRD800: No raster, no sound, no menus, display OK: Open-circuit print between D14 and L2.
Intermittent operation: The IR module was dry-jointed.
Swirling pictures: $\mathrm{C} 23(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 25 V ) was leaky.
Low gain through modulator: R564/5 were open-circuit.
Display missing, 5 V supply low:
C15 ( $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) had failed.
No horizontal signals: C23 again.
No sound: Cause was U15
(TL084).
Still dead after upgrade kit fitted: Worked only when the full PS kit had been fitted (we've also had this with the PRD900).

Pace MSS300: No sound: Cause was U14 (MSP3410).

Pace PRD900: No sound and
vision after a power cut: D2-MAC locked up. OK after reset.

Pace MSS500: Evenly spaced dots on the screen: U7 (M50555) was faulty.

Pace Apollo: No LNB supply: Q25 and Q27 (both type BD329) were faulty.

Amstrad SRD500: Blank raster, no sound, display OK: C14 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V})$ was leaky.

BT SVS250: No graphics, no decoding: C34 faulty.

Cambridge 200: Display numbers rolled like a pinball: R292 was open-circuit because of a short-circuit in the tuner.

Nokia 1800: Intermittent picture: Cause was an intermittent open-circuit in the print for the 12 V supply to the tuner. P.H.

## Seized Actuators

We quite often come across a motor-driven dish system that's rarely moved. Suddenly the actuator is asked to move, and either does so very slowly or refuses to move at all, producing a "motor error" message from the receiverpositioner unit. The problem can occur with even a fairly new actuator. While the drive unit could be replaced, oiling the actuator thread usually restores normal movement. It's likely to be worthwhile if the unit isn't very old. Start by disconnecting it from the dish.

Usually the motor part of the actuator is OK. You can confirm this by detaching it from the actuator shaft (usually by removing a locking screw where the shaft and
the motor meet) and applying power. Return the motor to its original position after carrying out this test.

Once it has been detached from the motor, the end of the actuator shaft can be turned manually. Don't lose the shear pin, which is there to break mechanical contact between the motor and actuator in severe cases. More often than not these days however the receiver-positioner detects a cessation of pulse counting, together with heavier than normal current to the motor, and prevents further movement.

The oiling procedure is as follows. Pour a little engine oil on to the actuator shaft from the motor end and attempt to turn it, noting the initial position. It should free quite quickly. Once movement has started, reconnect the motor to the shaft and use it to continue the process. Prevent the dish end of the actuator from turning round while in motion - it will do this when detached from the dish mount. It may be easier to reconnect the shaft to the dish mount at this point. Rather dirty oil may come from the actuator once it's back on the dish. The trick is not to use too much oil to start with.

Before fitting it back on the dish, check the state of the sleeve where the actuator comes out from its housing. If this is in a poor state it can become jammed inside the assembly as the actuator retracts. One model had a rubber sleeve that often did this. If in any doubt, remove it completely - it doesn't prevent water from entering the assembly!

The motor must be mounted pointing upwards once bolted back on to the dish mount - the manufacturer usually prints a warning
about this on the case. If the motor is mounted donwards, it will more than likely fill with rainwater, which will cancel your hard work!

For trouble-free operation an actuator must be moved fairly regularly. I normally advise an owner to move the dish to an adjacent satellite at least once a week so that the motor gets some use. Unfortunately Intelsat's $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ satellite is no longer used for domestic transmissions: in days gone by, a dish would often move from $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on a daily basis and the problem would occur much less frequently. H.C.

## Problem with a Satellite Peaker

We've recently started to use universal LNBs of MTI manufacture for new installations. They work well, and have an outer plastic cover that gives good protection against the elements.

We were doing a Eutelsat Hot Bird installation recently and were using a new wideband satellite peaking meter. It told us it had found a satellite in the general
direction of $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, but the first channels on the Pace MSS228 nondecoder receiver's preprogrammed station list said no signals were present. There were no signs of signals from Astra either - Sky News from Astra and RAI-1 (Italy) from Hot Bird are at similar frequencies (about 11.37 GHz , with vertical polarisation). We next checked another satellite frequency: CNN from Astra, Libya from $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and BBC World from $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ are all at about 11.62 GHz vertical. None of these sources produced any analogue pictures.

I then flicked right through to the end of the preprogrammed list and found pictures from Hungary, Greece and Iran. These analogue transmissions from Hot Bird are in the $12 \cdot 1-12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$ part of the spectrum. Things were clearly not as they should be, as the receiver was set for no 22 kHz switching tone on the low-band channels. It seemed that either the receiver or the LNB was not working correctly.

Changing them both made no difference. I was beginning to suspect a bout of madness - the fact
that it was a hot day didn't help either! The only common factor in all the LNB and receiver connection permutations we'd tried was that the in-line satellite peaker/tone squawker had been left in the coaxial feed, adjacent to the LNB. Removing it produced normal band switching, with all channels present in their correct, preset positions.

The audio tone from the unit produced enough ripple to make the MTI LNB switch bands! When I inspected the picture closely while the LNB was being driven by this unexpected tone generator I noticed that fine, horizontal lines moved down the screen.

The satellite peaker has now been modified, a $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor being added across the supply to the LNB. There's just enough room in the case to fit it. Some inductance was added by forming in each capacitor leg a single turn wound on a narrow screwdriver. The idea is to reduce the possibility that the capacitor might attenuate the signal from the LNB. MTI LNBs no longer switch bands with the peaker in circuit! H.C.



## Philips G90 Chassis

When the problem is low gain, don't forget to check the voltage at pin 6 of the tuner unit. If R3001 ( $15 \Omega$, part no. 482211130513 ) is open-circuit, removing the voltage at this pin, the symptom is low gain, not no signals as you might have thought from the way in which the circuit diagram is drawn. This applies to both versions of the chassis, B and AE, P.B.

## Philips GR2.1AA

If the symptoms are reduced width with bowed verticals, check for dry-joints at the legs of the EW modulator driver transistor Tr 7533 (or $\operatorname{Tr} 7534$, depending on tube type). Should resoldering its legs fail to cure the fault, the BC848 transistor Tr7530 has probably suffered and is open-circuit base-toemitter. P.B.

## Sharp Model DV5150H (S3B chassis)

If the 2SD1554 line output transistor Q603 has gone short-circuit and the PCB around the heatsink is scorched, check whether the line drive waveform is correct. In one set recently the waveform was of low amplitude, but a puff of freezer on the three series-connected diodes in the transistor's base circuit brought it back to normal. So we replaced these three diodes

## tv

 Fault Finding(D601, D603 and D607), using 1N4004s. P.B.

## Mitsubishi CT14MSI (EE2 chassis)

There was a black line down the left-hand side of the screen, i.e. the whole picture had moved over to the right. Checks in the line output stage revealed that R571 (560 2 , 1W) was open-circuit. As a result there was no pulse feedback to the earlier circuitry. K.J.G.

## Panasonic Euro 2 Chassis

The picture's contrast content was breaking up wildly: there were black lines across the picture, which was of generally poor quality. After much searching I discovered that the cause was a very leaky surface-mounted capacitor, C310 $(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. As a result, the voltage at the collector of transistor Q311 in the video processing circuitry was at only 3.8 V instead of 11 V . K.J.G.

## Bush 2850NTX-MS (TV4 chassis)

The complaint with this set was that it took a long time to come on. When I tested it I found that it took varying periods of time to do anything, though the power supply was up and running and the output voltages were all correct.

Checks around the ST6385 microcontroller chip IC101 showed that there was a reset problem. The voltage at the reset pin (33) started at around 3.5 V and eventually rose to 4.8 V , when the set sprang to life.

There seems to have been a design problem here. The circuit diagram shows just a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor (C113) from pin 33 to chassis. It relies on an internal pull-up resistor to charge to the required voltage. In this particular set and a few others

I've come across, an elaborate circuit on a small stand-off PCB is fitted in place of C113. It produces the reset action from the 5 V supply. But it doesn't seem to cure the problem. My unofficial cure is to revert to the arrangement shown in the circuit diagram, i.e. delete the added board and fit the $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, then add a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pull-up resistor from pin 33 to the 5 V line. This has provided a cure on each occasion.

Note that this model may be fitted with one of two quite different chassis - the suffix indicates which one is used. P.G.

## Mitsubishi CT25M1

This set was supposed to be dead, but on test its power supply was found to be running. Furthermore a check at pin 10 of the microcontroller chip showed that the poweron line worked correctly when the remote control unit was used. The line controls various switching transistors on the power supply panel. Connection is via pin 2 of plug PB: it was open-circuit.

Several electrolytic capacitors on the power supply panel, which had been repaired previously, tend to leak electrolyte. Most of them are directly above plug PB. I found that electrolyte had run down the panel and rotted away the pins within the plug and socket. The solution was to clean off the board and reconnect the leads directly to the panel. P.G.

## Amstrad TVR2

There was no sound from this combined TV/VCR unit. Checks on the voltages around the AN5265 audio amplifier chip IC1301 produced correct readings except for the DC volume control pin 4, where the reading was 0 V instead of about 5 -

7 V . The source of this voltage is pin 22 of the main microcontroller chip. It's linked to ICl 301 via a level-shifting transistor and is then decoupled by C1137 $(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which was short-circuit. A replacement restored the sound. P.G.

## Mitsubishi CT2125TX

The user settings couldn't be stored and had to be reset each time the receiver was switched on. Tuning was not affected. The settings and the tuning information are stored in an EEPROM, IC702, which needs a -30 V program voltage at pin 2 for it to store information. When this voltage was checked it was found to be only slightly low, at -26 V , but the fall was enough to prevent the settings being written in.

The cause of the fault was traced to the power supply panel, where C962 had leaked most of its electrolyte. I usually replace all the secondary side electrolytics in these sets as they are prone to leakage. Be sure to fit the correct grade of capacitor, as incorrect types will not last long.

Should the EEPROM need replacement, note that when retuning you must enter a channel identification, e.g. BBCl , otherwise the channel will skip when stepping through. P.G.

## Thomson TX90 Chassis

This set wouldn't tune, though the on-screen graphics indicated that it was on the correct channels. The tuner is of the digitally-controlled $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ type. Clock and data pulses were present, but the 33 V tuning voltage at pin 4 was missing. It comes from a potential divider where one of the resistors, Rh04 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), was open-circuit. You'll find it in front of the line output transformer, viewed from the rear of the set. P.G.

## Sony KVX2542TU (AE1C chassis)

This set had appalling purity errors. There was also some picture geometry distortion. It is something I've seen several times with these sets, the usual cause being movement of the scan coils down the tube neck over a period of time. Before the coils are fitted, fibre tape is wrapped round the neck of the tube. It tends to migrate with heat, taking the yoke with it. This is not very obvious, as the dust is intact and nothing appears to be amiss. But if you look between the CRT bowl and the yoke you will see a noticeable gap between the coils
and the rubber location wedges. When the coils have been relocated, a clean band of tape, usually up to an eighth of an inch, is usually visible, showing how much movement has taken place.

A warning with these sets and larger variants: the cabinets are quite fragile and, if handled incorrectly, can crack vertically at the front of the set - dead centre, where the Sony badge is located. P.G.

## JVC C1480EK (BXII chas-

 sis)This 14 in . portable regularly drifted off tune. The chassis is full of hybrid modules. It seemed that the cause of the trouble could be on the IF/AFC panel, but it was actually on the SBX-M903A tuning control board. There are three surfacemounted electrolytic capacitors on this panel, C015 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{~V}$ ), C016 $(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 014(3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ). They were all thermally sensitive. Replacements cured the fault. P.G.

## Sony BE1 Chassis

A dark picture was the complaint with this set. Nice easy one I thought, just replace the diode and resistor in the first anode supply. But they weren't the cause this time.

The picture was OK to start with, but after twenty minutes it darkened to the extent that it was only just visible. The first anode voltage was OK , so I cooled the TDA3505 video control chip. As this seemd to cure the fault a replacement was fitted. But twenty minutes later the picture became dark again. To cut a long story short, the cause of the trouble was excessive leakage current in C329 when hot. C329 is a small, red tantalumlooking capacitor of $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$. It's part of a circuit that appears to hold the picture dark until the tube has warmed up fully. M.Dr.

## Hitachi C2114T

This set powered up then returned to standby. I suspected high HT. So, as a check, a 100W bulb was connected across the HT line. The set then came on and remained in operation long enough to show that the cause of the trouble was field collapse. In addition I found that the TA8427K field output IC was very hot. A new chip cured the problem. M.Dr.

## Ferguson 20C3 (TX100 chassis)

This set worked manually but took
no notice of remote control commands. When I opened the remote control unit I found that it was wet inside. A nice easy start to the day I thought. Wrong!

After cleaning up the remote control unit I found that the set still didn't work correctly. A scope check at pin 22 of the SAA5012 IR decoder chip confirmed that it was receiving commands, so a new remote control unit and an SAA5012 chip from a scrap set were tried. This made no difference. I also noticed that of the set's manual channel up-down buttons only the up one worked correctly if the down button was pressed the channels went up!

I eventually found the cause of the fault by accident, when I switched the set off at the bench socket by mistake. When the set was switched on again it came on instead of going to standby. The momentary contacts on the on/off switch were permanently stuck together. M.Dr.

## Sharp DV5937

If the symptoms are field collapse with lack of width, check the $0.82 \Omega$, 1W safety resistor R615. If it's open-circuit, you will almost certainly find that diode D601 (DX0127) is short-circuit. M.Dr.

## Hitachi C1414R-311

This set was dead with the ON4584 chopper transistor Q903 short-circuit. It had been driven hard on because R951 ( $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had risen in value to $78 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. It's a good idea to fit an 0.6 W metal-film resistor in this position. M.Dr.

## Salora M Chassis

This set appeared to be dead. The thing to do is to switch off and pull out the mains plug, then switch the set on and replace the plug in the socket. This forces the set into the standby mode. If the standby LED operates, the power supply is usually OK. When I switched this set from standby the display went off and there was no sound or picture. But the tube's heatures were lit, so there was line output stage operation.

When the setting of the first anode control on the tube's base panel was advanced a single line appeared on the screen. So I replaced the TDA8172 field output chip and the two $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors next to it - this is quite a common fault, but normally doesn't kill the display. There was no difference however. Further checks revealed
that the 17 V and 12 V supplies were missing because D601 (BY133) was open-circuit. This rectifier diode is fed from a winding on the combined line output/chopper transformer. C.W.

## Amstrad CTV1400

If the symptom with one of these sets is weak contrast, the on-screen indicator showing that adjustment is taking place though it remains low, check R410 ( $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). It's connected to pin 2 of the line output transformer and tends to go high-resistance or open-circuit. C.W.

## Goodmans 2170

There was flat out brightness. A check on the CRT base panel showed that the 190 V supply did not reach the RGB output transistors. The small $100 \mu \mathrm{H}$ choke that's in series with the supply had gone open-circuit. A replacement restored the picture. C.W.

## Hitachi C2118 (G7PS Mk 2 chassis)

There was no sound or picture though the HT was OK and the line output stage was working. I advanced the first anode control setting and found that there was field collapse. As there was 25 V at pin 7 of the LA7835 field timebase chip I assumed that it was faulty and fitted a replacement. This made no difference. The chip also requires a 9 V supply, which was missing because the MC7809 regulator chip IC703 was open-circuit. A replacement restored the sound and picture. Silly me! C.W.

## Huanyu 37C3

This old Chinese Hitachi lookalike had a very bright raster with flyback lines. A check showed that the supply to the RGB output stages was low at only 100 V . The reservoir capacitor for the supply, $\mathrm{C} 774(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ ), was open-circuit. C.W.

Ferguson 36K3 (TX98 chassis)
The colour varied intermittently and lines would appear on the picture. The cause was a dry-joint at the focus/A1 supply earth pin (4) on the line output transformer. C.W.

## Tatung VINYBEOP

Where do they get these model numbers from?! There were intermittent clicks from the speakers, the picture sometimes blanked out
and on occasion the set reverted to standby. I soon spotted the cause when the workshop lights had been turned out: the CRT connector lit up when the fault occurred. The focus pin spark gap was sparking. A replacement restored normal behaviour. C.W.

## Hinari VTV100

This VCR/TV combination looked as if it had been used as a doorstop and footrest! There were also cigarette burns along the top. It came from a local 24-hour cabbie firm and had presumably been used to while away the small hours. The VCR section had been removed: I was told that it was still in use at the depot to watch films of a certain sort during the night via a small portable. They wanted the TV section fixed because of its larger screen.

It was dead apart from a click from the standby relay and a red light. I found numerous dry-joints, but the main fault turned out to be nothing more than burnt-out relay contacts - when in standby the mains supply is switched off completely by the relay. A replacement got it going, and the cab firm owner paid up with the comment "that'll keep the boys happy, they can watch their er ... films on a bigger screen now." A.J.R.

## Zenon 9009KDR

This brand and model were totally new to me, and I was none the wiser when I removed the back. The standby LED came on but nothing else happened. I soon discovered that the $4.7 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ surge limiter resistor in series with the bridge rectifier was open-circuit while the 2SD1710 chopper transistor was short-circuit. Oddly, the 2A mains fuse was intact.

The resistor wasn't a problem, but I didn't have a 2 SD1710 transistor. Typically, the customer did not want to spend much. When I consulted the equivalents book I found that the BU508AF was an excellent match. Once I'd fitted one of these I checked around and couldn't find anything else amiss. I switched on, with bated breath, and was rewarded with an excellent picture. After a two-day soak test I pronounced it fit. Does anyone know who made this set? A.J.R.

## Philips 21PT5322 (MDI. 2 chassis)

The customer complained that interference appeared on the pic-
ture when the volume was advanced above number 42 on the bar display. This is a pretty high level, which made fault-finding rather awkward. But the customer was right. When I tapped around on the SSP (Small Signal Panel) I obtained a similar effect. After some investigation an area of the board was localised. At worst, a light tap here with a ballpoint pen was enough to cause flickering, which could occasionally be seen as no luminance.

When the panel was hinged down to the service position I saw a small panel designated CTI. Tapping this produced the fault, so it was removed for investigation. With a strong bench light and magnifier I noticed that one pin of the edge connector was dry-jointed. But you really had to look for it. The pin had to be cleaned before it could be resoldered. All the pins were treated in the same way. When I refitted the board and tested the set it was OK. A.J.R.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

This set needed a power supply rebuild. Once the kit had been fitted, I connected a dummy load in place of the line output stage and ran the set up using a variac. It refused to start, though the green LED came on. The HT remained at 0.8 V .

I checked around the protection circuit, including the three series-connected zener diodes that monitor the HT supply, but all was well. With the dummy load removed the HT rose to 68 V . But when the mains input was increased above 160 V the power supply started to trip and make a rather nasty clicking noise.

Further checks showed that the drive waveforms around the slowstart and switch-off transistors were all wrong. Once I'd replaced the BAS32 diodes D6611, D6613 and D6614 everything worked all right. I don't know what was wrong with the original ones: they measured OK. A.J.R.

## Philips 29PT828

(GFL2.20E chassis)
The customer complained about intermittent sound from the righthand speaker. The set was left running for ages, and at one point the RH channel sound went off for a matter of seconds. But no amount of tapping around on the audio panel would instigate the fault. The set was again left. When the RH sound next went off a slight
tap on the cabinet, near the speaker, restored it.

For want of something better to do I ordered and fitted a new speaker, which made no difference. Eventually, after many hours, I discovered that slight movement of the cable near its plug connection to the speaker would sometimes produce the fault. It seemed possible that one of the crimped connections might be intermittent, so I dismantled the plug, remade the cable end and reassembled it. The set then ran with no further problems. A.J.R.

## Akura CX25

I'd got this set going by 'cloning' the EEPROM from another one. But the picture had what looked like the kind of purity errors you get when the scan coils have been dislodged away from the flare of the tube - there was green at one side and yellow at the other. Monochrome pictures were displayed perfectly however.

I found that the VCO setting was locked to the wrong frequency. In fact when I set it up in accordance with the instructions in the manual it appeared to lock at several points. I eventually found that the correct setting was 249 , but this may not apply with all sets.

To enter the service mode, press S901 at the front of the PCB and 'display' on the handset simultaneously. Then use 8 and 9 on the handset to cycle through the adjustments, and vol $+/-$ to set each one. Store each setting, by pressing $P$, before moving on to the next one. C.J.G.

## Ferguson T49N (TX91 chassis)

This set has one of those arty$f^{* *}$ ty cabinets and contained what was a new chassis to me. The job card said "no memory". In fact the set would quite happily search all day for a station and find nothing. The tuning voltage was stuck at 30 V because the surface-mounted transistor TF01, which integrates the squarewave tuning output from the microcontroller chip, was open-circuit base-to-collector. Once this had been replaced the original tuning was all restored and needed no setting up. Field engineers! C.J.G.

## Hitachi G7P Mk 2 Chassis

There was buzzing on sound and the picture looked flat. The cause was the video detector coil L202.

A replacement obtained from a scrap chassis restored correct operation. C.J.G.

## Hitachi C2519

All this set produced was a slow, cyclic tripping noise. The TDA3654 field output chip had gone was short-circuit. C.J.G.

## Mitsubishi CT29AT5

This very heavy 29 in . set didn't do anything other than carry out degaussing at switch-on. The power supply was working however, but the line output stage was not. The cause of the trouble was L551, a tiny $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ choke that's in series with the base of the line output transistor. Fortunately I found an identical choke in a scrap Panasonic chassis. C.J.G.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

There was a bright raster with poor field linearity. The common factor was the 163 V supply, which is derived from the line output stage. It was low at 90 V because R3570 ( $8 \cdot 2 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. A diode (D6560) between the 163 V and 95 V HT line was providing the 90 V . Very confusing. Anyway a new resistor cleared both symptoms. C.J.G.

## Salora M Chassis

One of these sets produced an oddlooking, spotty picture. The cause turned out to be the VCU2133 video codec chip ICB201. C.J.G.

## Bush 2420/Alba CTV702

The problem was sound muting on some stations and the search tuning not stopping at stations. The sound is designed to mute when there is no signal, but with this set it muted intermittently depending on the picture content. Fortunately this occurred often enough for me to be able to check voltages and view waveforms.

The pulses at the collector of Q403 were varying in amplitude. Q403 produces them from the sync pulses and sends them to the microcontroller chip. Q403 turned out to be OK, the cause of the trouble being its $750 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ base bias resistor R424 which was open-circuit. D.F.

## Quickies

Hitachi C1414T: There was no sound or vision and the red LED didn't light. The $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ startup resistor R901 in the power supply was open-circuit.

Matsui 1496T: No sound and
vision and the red LED not alight. R108 ( $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the power supply was open-circuit. It's part of a potential divider that's connected to pin 2 of the TDA4605 chopper control chip. D.F.

## Mitsubishi CT25MITX

After three-four minutes the picture would start to fluctuate rapidly. A check on the HT line showed that the voltage was low at 107 V instead of 112 V . The culprit was C906 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V} 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) but we replaced C905 as well. D.F.

## Sony KVM2131U (BE1 chassis)

If, after replacing the field output chip IC501, you find that the 24 V line is high at 28.5 V and the 119 V HT line is high at 135 V , don't waste time as I did trying to find out why. The 'high' voltages are correct.

Unable to control the sound though the on-screen display says you can? One cause was reported in the March 1994 issue - leakage in diode D201 (lSS133). Here's another - leakage in C076 (4.7nF).

With one set we had the following intermittent symptom: six coloured lines a third of the way down the screen, two each red, blue and green. The cure was to resolder dry-joints at the pins of the field output chip IC501. D.F.

## GoldStar CI14A80 (PC31A chassis)

There were dark lines on the picture and a whine came from the power supply. The culprit turned out to be the mylar capacitor C812 $(0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ which had fallen in value. It's connected to pin 7 of the TDA4605-2 chopper control chip IC801 as part of the soft-start circuit. D.F.

## Tatung D Chassis

This set had no picture - there was just a short squeal at switch on. The cause was loss of line drive because R427 ( $22 \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}, 2 \%$ ) in the feed to the line driver stage had cooked and risen in value to about $4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. As no other fault was found a 1 W replacement was fitted and all was well.

With this chassis pin 5 of the line output transformer can be disconnected and a 60 W bulb wired in its place to provide a load for the HT supply. This can be a help when tracking down some faults.

We've had this chassis in the Thorn Model P1482T and the Tatung Model VU3DE3. A.B.


## Reports from lan field <br> Gerry Mumford <br> and <br> Chris Hawkins

## AST TE1438R

If the problem is intermittent frame collapse, try giving R443 (1 $\Omega$, 1W) a good tug. The one I tried quite easily pulled out of the solder fillet at one end! I.F.

## AST TE1464G

Someone had got at this monitor and had damaged the CRT panel by trying to force it off without cutting the blob of glue. But the cause of the dim picture lay elsewhere. The pulse-width modulated EW correction circuit was not providing correct drive. As a result there was low EHT/line scan.

I knew that one of the collection of 8 -pin DIL dual operational amplifier chips controlled the PWM regulation, but without a circuit diagram I didn't know which one. So I decided to prod them with a wet fingertip - and was lucky first go! It was IC502. One of its pins had a blob of solder instead of a normal fillet. Resoldering fixed the fault.

The design of this chassis is similar to that of the Microvitec 13 - so watch your fingers when checking around the line driver transformer! I.F.

## Olivetti CDU1435S/HA81

If one of these monitors sometimes fails to come on, check the start-up resistor R104 ( $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). I.F.

## AST LR14

This monitor had a flooded screen with flyback lines. The cause wasn't the usual one, a dry-joint at the G1

Monitors
pin on the CRT base. When I checked the voltage here it turned out to be AC. I traced via the ribbon cable to the main PCB then along the track and came to C327 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 250 V ) which was slightly bulged. As I moved it one of its legs fell off. It's the reservoir capacitor for a negative supply obtained from the LOPT via rectifier D316. The diode was OK, and a replacement capacitor restored normal operation.

If the TDA1675A frame output chip blows it will probably take R228 ( $2 \cdot 4 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) with it. This occasionally happens when C332 goes up in smoke. I.F.

## Opus Technology CM1438

This monitor powered up, with its LED on, but there was no picture and it whistled loudly. The cause of the trouble turned out to be a dryjoint at choke L401 in the line output stage. G.M.

## Siemens Scenic PM150

These Acer-based monitors seem to suffer from brightness problems. For no picture with 180 V at the CRT's control grid pin, check D3il (RGP10B) and R345 ( $1 \Omega$, 0.25 W fusible). The diode goes short-circuit, blowing the fusible feed resistor and removing the 40 V supply developed by the LOPT for use in the brightness and frame circuits. For excessive, uncontrollable brightness with -7 V at G 1 , check R203 ( $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) which has the habit of going high in value.

If the monitor is dead with the front LED on and pulsing slightly, check D701 (2NU41). It's a rectifier on the secondary side of the power supply and tends to go shortcircuit. It can be replaced with the more readily available UF5408 device. G.M.

## Escom EM1438LR

This monitor was dead with the mains fuse blown. The cause was nice and simple - the mains posistor was short-circuit. As a rule of thumb, if a posistor rattles when you shake it it's faulty.

These monitors tend to suffer
from dried-up capacitors on the secondary side of the power supply. Each capacitor produces a different symptom. For a shadowy line down the left-hand side of the picture, suspect C121 (470 $\mathrm{F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) - it smooths the CRT's heater supply. For buzzing and line tearing, suspect $\mathrm{Cl} 17(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ which smooths the supply to the line output stage drive. This often starts just after replacing a short-circuit SGSF444 line output transistor (Q403) and BDT61C regulator (Q405). It's the main reason why they die, and will kill them again quickly.

These monitors whine loudly when the line output stage is inactive because of short-circuit transistors.

You also find these monitors badged EM, CompuAdd and Harvard. G.M.

## Opus Technology CM1450MLR

There was a milky picture and the brightness control had no effect. I found that the negative supply to the brightness control was missing because R937 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) had gone open-circuit. G.M.

## Compaq 420

The only signs of life were ticking sounds that came from the overloaded power supply. Checks in the line output stage showed that the 2SC3883 line output transistor Q301 was short-circuit. When a replacement had been fitted the power supply stopped ticking and the EHT returned, but the integrated EHT part of the LOPT was arcing to the exterior. Fortunately we had another transformer in a scrap machine, thus reducing the damage to the customer's pocket. C.H.

## MTC KTM1428

The cause of failure to start was a short-circuit diode, D508
(UF3010), in the power supply. In addition the 2SB857 transistor Q502 had clearly been getting excessively hot. We used a BY399 to replace the diode and a BD244C to replace the transistor. C.H.

## TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BC107 | 8p | BD434 | p | BU126 | 5p | BU | 325p | $\mathrm{M} .$ | 300p | 4N35 50p | LINEARICs |  | $\sqrt{6340}$ | $600 \mathrm{p}$ | BA335 BA338 | $55 p$ | BA7004 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{p} \\ & 200 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| BC108 | 8 p | BD435 | $31 p$ | BU128 | 125 | BUV | ${ }_{4250}$ | M ${ }^{\text {M10 }}$ | ${ }^{300}$ |  | AN203 | 210 p | AN6341 | 200p | - ${ }_{\text {BA334 }}$ | 75p | BA7021 | 180 p |
| ${ }_{\text {BC109 }}$ | - ${ }_{\text {8p }}$ | BD 436 BD 437 | $30 p$ $28 p$ | BU133 | 125p | BUV61 | 1000p | MJ11016 | 300p | RECTIFIER | AN210 | $165 p$ 150 | AN6344 | 440 p | BA343 | 60 p | BA7022 | 350p |
| ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | 20p | 8 BD 438 | ${ }_{36 p}$ | BU180 | 100 p | BUV70 | $200 p$ | M J 11032 | 800 p |  | AN2140 | 170p | AN6345 | ${ }^{400} 9$ | 8A336 | ${ }^{175 p}$ | BA7025L | $100 p$ 4750 |
| BC142 | 20 p | BD439 | 40p | BU184 | 100p | BUV90 | 175p | MJ11033 | 800 p | BY127 8p | AN217P | 95p | AN6346 | 610p | BA402 | 60 p | BA7212S | 200p |
| BC143 | $20 p$ | BD440 | 40p | BU204 | 65p | BUV93 | 375 p | MJ15003 | 250 p | BY133 8p | AN228 | 280p | AN6352 | 450 p | BA511 | 145 p | BA7252S | 150 p |
| BC147 | 8 p | 80441 | 40 p | BU205 | 70p | BUW ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2008 | MJ15004 | 350 p | 8Y164 40p | AN252 | 150 p | AN6356 | $300 p$ | ba514 | 160p | BA7604N | 100p |
| BC149 | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BD } 533}$ | ${ }^{58 p}$ | BU206 | ${ }_{160}^{100}$ | 俋 | 225 125 | MJ15015 $M J 15016$ | ${ }^{250 p}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY179 } & 35 p \\ \text { BY184 } & 32 p\end{array}$ | AN259 | $250 p$ | AN6359 | 500p | BA516 | 150p | BA7751LS | 150 p |
| BC159 | 8 p | BD534 | 38p | BU207 | 150 | BUW12 | 1250 | M <br> M 155022 <br> 15025 | 350p | BY184 | AN262 | 140p | AN6360 | 320 p | BA518 | 150p | BA7752 | 250 p |
| BC160 | 30p | BD535 | 38p | ${ }^{\text {BU208 }}$ BU208a | 70p | BUW12A | $150 p$ 250 | MJ15022 | 400 p | BY206 11p | AN271 | 230 p | AN6362 | 400p | bas21 | 100p | BA7755 | 150 p |
| $\mathrm{BCO}^{\text {B }}$ | 10 p | BD536 | $38 p$ 400 | BU208AT | 200p | BUW13A | 200 p | MJ15024 | 400 p | - ${ }_{\text {BY227 }}$ | AN274 | 2500 | AN6363 | 375p | BA524 | 240p | BA7767AS | 155 |
| ${ }_{8 \mathrm{BC} 177}$ | 14 p | BR538 | 40 p | BU208B | 200p | BUW32A | 500p | MJ15025 | 700p | BY228 28p | AN278 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | AN6367NK | 400p | BA526 | 1890 | ${ }_{\text {BAB504 }}$ | $350 p$ <br> $60 p$ |
| BC178 | 14 p | BD643 | 50p | BU2080 | ${ }^{130}$ | BUW48 | 550 p | M JE340 | $25 p$ | 8 8298 15p | AN301 | 330p | AN6371 | 350 p | ${ }_{\text {BA5 }}$ | 100 p | CA3140E | 38 |
| BC179 | 14p | BD645 | 60p | BU209 | 90p | BUW59 | 400 | M JJ5 520 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{\text {BY299 }} 100{ }^{\text {18p }}$ | AN302 | 650p | AN6387 | 480 p | BA534 | 220p | CNX62A | 50 |
| BC182 | 7 p | BD647 | 50p | BU225 | ${ }^{120}$ | BUW50 | 150 | MJE5955T | 30 p <br> 65 | BY329-1200 ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | AN303 | 250 p | AN6550 | 100p | BA536 | 150p | CNX82A | 80 |
| ${ }^{86182 L}$ | 7 p | 80649 | 40 p | 8U312 | ${ }_{90 p}$ | BUW84 | 75 | MJE3055T | 65 P | 8Y411 25p | AN304 | 380 p | AN6551 | 50 p | BA546 | 160p | CNXB3A |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {BC17 }}$ | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BD676 }}$ | 40 p | BU325 | 55p | BUW85 | 85p | MJE13004 | 100 p | BYT13-1000 30p | AN316 | 350p | AN6552 | 45 | BA612 | ${ }^{120 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {cxi }}$ | ${ }^{600} \mathbf{p}$ |
| BC184 | 7p | BD677 | 38p | BU326A | ${ }^{75 p}$ | 8UX10 | 150p | M JEE13005 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | BYV96E ${ }^{\text {25p }}$ | AN337 | 600p | AN6555 | 50 p | BA618 | 55p | CX141 | 750 p |
| BC184L | 7 7 | BD678 | 40 p | BU406 | ${ }_{85 p}$ | BUX12 | 200 p | MJE13009 | 100 p | BYW96E ${ }^{\text {BYP }}$ | AN360 | 100 p | AN6605 | 35p | ba631 | 280p | CX145 | 725 p |
| ${ }_{B C 212}$ | 7 p | BD679 | 40 p | ${ }^{\text {BU4 }}$ BU06D |  | BUX 12 | 350p | M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ L 15028 | 200p | BYX10 35 <br> BYX55600  <br> 150  | AN362 | 140 | AN6612 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | BA656 | 110p | Cx150B | 325 p |
|  | 7 P | B0680 | 45 | BU407D | 75p | BUX21 | 450 p | MJE15029 | 200 p |  | AN363 | 150 p | AN6650 | 45p | ba658 | 350p | ${ }^{\text {cxil7 }}$ | 325 p |
| ${ }_{\text {BC213 }}$ | $7 \mathrm{7p}$ | BD682 | 45 p | BU408 | 60 p | BUx22 | 450p | MJE15030 | 250p | IN4002 3p | AN610 | 160p | AN6651 | 45 p | BA681a | 350p | ${ }_{\text {CX }} \times 187$ | ${ }_{775} 825$ |
| BC214 | 7 p | BD705 | 50 p | BU408D | 75p | BUX23 | 00p | 相 | Op | IN4003 3p | AN3211K | 375p | ${ }_{\text {AN6671K }}$ | $425{ }^{\circ}$ | babria | 300 p | CX867 |  |
| BC214L | $7 p$ | BD707 | 50 P | BU409 | 85p | BUX37 | 220p | MJE18004 | $125 p$ | IN4004 3p | AN3215K | 350p | AN6676 | 600 p | BA684 | 400p | CX868 | 625p |
| ${ }^{\text {BC237 }}$ | 7p | BD709 | 50 p | BU412 | 175 p | BUX39 | 450p | MJF18004 | 1750 | IN4005 3p | AN3231K | 300p | AN6780S | $80 p$ | BA685 | 400 p | ${ }^{\text {cx }} 877$ | 300p |
| ${ }^{8 C 238}$ | 7 p | $8 \mathrm{BD711}$ | 50 p | BU413 | 175 p | BUX44 | 210 p | OC28 | 350 p | N4006 ${ }_{\text {N }}$ | AN3236K | 450 p | AN6870 | 450p | BA715 | P | CX7925B | 550 p |
| $\mathrm{BC}^{0} 01$ | 20p | 80828 | 50 p | BU426A | 70p | BUX47A | 220 p | OC35 | 350p | IN5400 9p | AN3313 | $300 p$ | AN6878 | p | BA728 |  | CX20109 | 749p |
| 8C302 | 20p | BD839 | 55p | BU433 | 120 p | BUX48A | 150 p | $\bigcirc$ | 250 p | IN5401 8p | AN3320K | 450 | ANG | 75 | BA843 | 130 | CX20187 | 700p |
|  | 20p | 80897 | 50 p | BU500 | 100p | BUX55 | 800 p | S200043 | 175 p | IN5402 8p | AN3331K | 450 | AN6882 | 300p | BA1310 | 180 p | CXA1001AP |  |
| BC304 | 25p | 8D899 | 50p | BU5000 | 225p | BUX80 | 180p | S2000AF | 90p | IN5403 8p | AN3792 | 300p | AN68 | 200p | BA1320 | 75 | CXA1019P | 150p |
| ${ }^{8 C} 327$ | 7p | 80977 | 50p | Bu505 | 90 p | BUX81 | 180 p | S2055A | 175 | in5404 8p | AN3794 | 325 | AN6 | 150p | BA133 | 120p | CXA101 | 225p |
| ${ }^{8 C 328}$ | 7 P | BDX33 | 60 p | BU505D | $90 p$ | BUX85 | 50 p | S2530A | 100 p | NS5405 11p | AN3814K | 450 | AN6889 | 100p | BA1332 | 60p | CXA1044P | 550p |
| ${ }^{8 C 337}$ | 7 p | BDX 37 <br> $8 D \times 44$ <br> 804 | ${ }_{1000}^{100}$ | 8U505 | ${ }_{100 p}^{90 p}$ | BUX86 | 50p | TIP29 | 15 p | (1) | AN3821K | 600 | AN6913 | 60 p | BA1350 | 130 p | CXA1044BP | 475 p |
| ${ }^{8} \mathrm{BC} 441$ | 28p | BDX44 BDX47 | 60 p | BU506D | 70p | BUX87 | 50p | TIP29A | 22 | IN5408 | AN3822k | 600 | AN70 | ${ }^{650}$ | BA1355 | 125 P | Cxa1081 |  |
|  | 8 p | BDX54C | 75p | BU506DF | 100p | BUX98A | 350p | TIP29C | 25p | RGP10 25p | AN3990K | 800 | AN7090K | 25 | BA1356 | 160 | CXA1081S | 300p |
| BC477 | 18p | BDX62C | 160p | BU508A | 60p | BUZ71 | 75p | TIP29E | 40p | RGP15 25p | AN3991K | 400p | AN706 |  | BA1404 | 120p | CXA1082AS | 1000p |
| BC516 | 22p | BDX63C | 175p | BU508AF | 60 p | BUZ1aF | 100 p | T1P30 | $25 p$ | RGP30 16p | AN5010 | 250p | AN7062 | 300 | BA1604 | $125 p$ | CXA1191M |  |
| BC537 | 26p | BDX64C | 176p | BU508APH | 80 p | BUZ72A | 100 p | TIP30C | 25 p | SR2M 50p | AN5011 | 225p | AN7072 | 25 | BA2266A | 250p | CSA1209P | 400p |
| BC546 | 8p | 80X65 | 80p | BU508D | p | BuZ2ar | 100 p | Tip3ia |  |  | AN2020 | 80 | AN7081K | 200p | BA3306 | $60 p$ | FT5754M | $0^{00}$ |
|  | 8 p | 80X66C | 175p | BU508DR | 85p $\mathbf{1 3 0 p}$ | BUZ73af | 800 | TIP32 | 24p | I.C. SOCKETS | AN5025 | 250 p | AN7105 | 170p | BA3308 | 70p | FT5764M | $250 p$ |
| - ${ }_{\text {BC5448 }}$ | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BDP }}$ B 717 | 275p | BU508V | 110 p | BUZ76A | 110 p | TIP32A | $21 p$ |  | AN5033 | ${ }^{400} \mathrm{P}$ | AN7106K | 135p | BA3312 | 60 p | HA1124 | 125 p |
| ${ }^{\text {BC5550 }}$ | $8 \mathrm{8p}$ | BD×77 | 175p | BU508VF | 100p | BUZ80 | 135p | TIP32C | 28 | 8 PIN 4 P | AN5034 | 400p | AN7110 | 75p | BA3402 | p | HA1125 |  |
| BC55 | 8 p | BD×87C | 175p | BU526 | 75p | BUZ80AF | 200p | TIP33 | 50p | 94 ${ }^{\text {ap }}$ | AN5070 |  | AN7111 | 00p | BA3406al | 120p | HA1151 |  |
| BC55 | 8 P | BDX88C | 150p | BU536 | 100p | BUZ83 | 200 p | TIP33C | ${ }^{60 p}$ | $18 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 9 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5111 | 450 p |  |  | BA3422 | 350 | HA1197 |  |
| 558 | 8p | BDW24 | 55p | BU546 | 125 P | BUZ90a | 180 p | T1P34 | $65 p$ | $20 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 10 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5132 | 250p | AN7115 | 110 p | BA3505F | 140 p | HA1199 | 13 |
| BC559 | 8 p | BDW93 | 50 p | BU603 | 125 | BUZ91a | 260p | $\mathrm{TIP3}^{\text {Tis }}$ | ${ }_{65 p}$ | $22 \mathrm{PIN} \quad 12 \mathrm{p}$ | AN5135NK | 400p | AN7116 | 90p | BA3506A | 70p | HA1201 | 225p |
| BC560 | 8 p | BDW94 | 50p | BU6060 | 225 | BY448 |  | TIP36C | 65 | 24 PIN 13p | AN5138NK | 350 p | AN7117 | 65p | BA3516 | 120p | HA1202 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {BC6 }}$-637 | 20p | BDY29 | ${ }_{225 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BU626 }}$ | 120p | IRF120 | 225p | TIP41a | 20 p | ${ }^{28} \mathrm{PIN}$ 13p | AN5150 | 400 p | AN7120 | 100p | BA3520 | 130p | HA1319 | 200 p |
| BC640 | 20 p | BDY58 | 500p | BU705 | 130 p | IRF130 | 475p | TIP41C | 22p | $40 \mathrm{PN} \quad 15$ | AN5151 | 200 p | AN7130 | 75 p | 8A3521 | 225p | HA 1338 | $300 p$ $350 p$ |
| BCY33 | 200p | BDY90 | 125p | BU7060F | 175p | IRF140 | 550 p | TIP 42A | 20 p |  | AN5215 | 100p | AN7133N | $325 p$ | BA3706 | 75p | HA1367 | 300\% |
| BCY34 | $200 p$ | 8 8Y92 | 100 p | BU706F | 150p | IRF230 | S50p | TIP47 | ${ }_{40}^{22 p}$ | ZENER DIODES | AN5222 | 200p | AN7134 | 300 p | BA3812L | 80p | HA1377 | 120p |
| BCY70 | ${ }^{16 p}$ | 8F137 | 35 P | BU724A | 100p | TRF240 | 425p | T1P48 | 40 p | 400 mWarts | AN5250 | 180p | AN7140 | 170 p | 8A3822LS | 80p | HA1384 | 600p |
| BCY7 | 16p | BF167 | 30 p | BU801 | 70p | lRF250 | $375 p$ $600 p$ | TIP50 | ${ }_{60 p}$ | 2 V 7 to 39 V 5p | AN5256 | 150p | AN7141 | 70 p | BA3824LS | 75p | HA1388 | 320p |
| BCY72 | ${ }^{18 p}$ | BF 181 | 18p | BU806 | 70p |  | 325p | TIP51 | 80 | 1.3 Watts | AN5260 | 300 p | AN7142 | 80 p | BA3920 | 300p | HA1389 | 210 p |
| ${ }_{8 \text { BD124P }}$ | 30p 50p | BF195 | 7 P | BU807F | 75p | IRF350 | 750p | TIP52 | 80 p | 2 7 to 39V 9p | ANS26 | ${ }^{175 p}$ | AN7145 | 195 p | BA4110 | 75 p | HA1392 | 120p |
| BD131 | $25 p$ | BF 199 | 8p | BU808DF | 210 p | IRF450 | 650p | T1P54 | 85 |  | AN5315 | 600p | AN7146 | 2180\% | ${ }^{\text {BA44220 }}$ | 60p | HA 1396 |  |
| 8 CD 132 | $25 p$ | BF200 | ${ }^{16 p}$ | BU810 | 110 p | IRF5510 | 110p | TIP 102 | 70 p | volt | AN5352 | 600p | AN7148 | 140 p | BA4234L | 70p | HA1397 | 200p |
| BD133 | 50p | BF225 | 30 p | BU824 | 60p | IRF520 | 110p | TIP105 | ${ }^{86 p}$ | REGULATORS | AN5411 | 450p | AN7149 | 180 p | BA4236L | 110 p | HA1398 | $175 p$ |
| 8 BD 135 | 20 p | BF240 | 16p | ${ }^{\text {BU826 }}$ BU26a | 120p | lRF540 | 120p | TIP107 | 65p | 7805 18p | AN5421 | 150 p | AN7154 | 180p | ba4402 | $45 p$ | HA1406 | 120p |
| $8 \mathrm{BD137}$ | 20 p | ${ }_{\text {BF254 }}$ | 15 p | BU902 | 110 p | IRF610 | 120p | TIP110 | 40p | 7806 18p | ${ }^{\text {ANS }}$ A 439 | ${ }_{275 p}$ | AN7156 | 240 p | BA4403 | 220 | HA11123 | 350p |
| 8 D 138 | 20 p | BF255 | 12 p | BU903 | 110 p | IRF611 | 120p | TIP111 | ${ }_{35} \mathbf{4 0}$ | 7808 25p | AN5435 | 125p | AN7160 | 350p | BA4412 | 50p | HA11215 | 350 p |
| 8D139 | 20 p | BF256 | 18p | BU910 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 80p } \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | lRF620 | 160 p 110 p | ${ }_{\text {TPP112 }}$ | 50p | 7812 $18 p$ <br> 7815  <br> 150  | AN5436N | 160p | AN7161N | 375 p | BA5101 | 350p | HA11219 | 280p |
| 8D140 | ${ }_{90 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {BF259 }}$ | 18 p | BU920 | $100 p$ | IRF640 | 300 p | TIP115 | 30p | 7818 | AN5512 | 100 p | AN7163 | 175p | BA5102 | 140p | HA11221 | 180p |
| BD157 | 38p | BF262 | 25p | BU922 | 110 p | IRF642 | 200p | TIP116 | 30 p | 7824 25p | AN5515 | 160 p 550 p | AN7166 | 3500 | BA515 |  | HA11225 | 130p 100p |
| BD166 | 30p | BF270 | 18p | BU930 | 130 p | IRF650 | 200p | TIP17 | 30p | 7905 25p | AN5521 | 100p | AN7169 | 2250 | BA5204 | 200 p | HA11244 | $375 p$ |
| 80175 | 30 p | BF273 | $15 p$ | BU932 | 175 | LRF710 | 150 p | TP120 | 37 p | 7906 | AN5560 | 350 p | AN7170 | $260 p$ | ba5208aF | 110 p | HA11247 | $375 p$ |
| 8 BD 177 | 30 p | BF331 | $21 p$ | BU941 | ${ }^{2500}$ | F730 | 156p | TIP122 |  | 7908 308 <br> 7912 $30 p$ <br> 10  | AN5601K | 750p | AN7171K | 400 p | BA5402 | 180p | HA11251 | 120p |
| 8D179 | 32 p | 8F336 | 20 p | BU2508AF | 110 | lRF740 | 125p | TIP125 | 30 p | $\begin{array}{ll}7912 & 30 p \\ 7915 & 30 p\end{array}$ | AN5612 | 200p | AN7172K | 325p | BA5406 | $180 p$ | HA11412 | 600 p |
| 8D181 | ${ }_{60 p}^{45 p}$ |  | 20 p | BU2508D | 130 p | iRF820 | 110p | TIP126 | 40p | 7918 30p | AN5613 | 200p | AN7173K | 450p | BA5408 | $180 p$ | HA11414 | 300p |
| 8D182 | ${ }_{60 p}^{60 p}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 30 p | BU2508DF | 120 | IRF830 | 110 p | TIP127 | 35p | 7924 | AN5615 | 300 p | AN7177 | 375 p | BA5413 | $225 p$ | HA11423 | 110 p |
| 8D187 | 30 p | 8F367 | 13 p | BU2520AF | 170 p | IRF840 | 110 p | TIP130 | 30 p | 78L05 | AN5620 | $250 p$ 2750 | AN7178 | ${ }^{180}$ | ${ }^{\text {BA6104 }}$ | 250p | HA11440 HA114858N |  |
| 80201 | 33p | 8F371 | 17 p | BU2520DF | 225p | IRF9140 | ${ }^{1000 p}$ | TIP131 | 30 p | 78L08 | AN5625 | 400 p | AN7213 | 40 p | BA6110 | $225 p$ | HA11702 | 330 p |
| $8{ }^{8022}$ | 38p | BF421 | 18p | BU2525A | 325p |  | 150 | TIP136 | 40p | 78L12 | AN5630 | 375p | AN7216 | 175p | BA6125 | 75p | KA11703 | 400 p |
| 80203 | 42 p | BF422 | $21 p$ | BU2527AF | 400 p | IRF9520 | 150p | TIP137 | $65 p$ | 78LL  <br> 7818 $\mathbf{2 4 p}$ <br> 18  | AN5633 | 350 p | AN7218 | 60 p | BA6137 | 55p | HA11706 | 280p |
| BD204 | 42 p | 8F423 | ${ }_{12 \mathrm{p}}^{25}$ | BUF405A | 200 | IRF9530 | 200p | TIP162 | 110p | 78L24 24 p | AN5635N | 330p | AN7220 | 85p | BA6138 | 130p | HA11710 | 500 p |
| 80222 | 31 p | ${ }_{8 F 458}$ | 19 p | BUH315 | 200 p | IRF9531 | 200p | TIP141 | $65 p$ | 79L05 35p | AN5640 | 500p | AN7222 | 75p | BA6146 | 150p | HA11713 | 2500 |
| BD232 | 31 p | BF462 | 50p | BUH315D | 175p | IRF9540 | 240p | TIP142 | 75p | 79L08 35p | AN5700 | ${ }^{90 p}$ | AN7223 | 105 | ${ }^{\text {BA6 }}$ 8149LS | 7000 | HA1715 | $250 p$ 4800 |
| BD233 | 30p | BF471 | 28p | BUH515 | 200p | IRF9541 | 200 p | TIP145 | $50 p$ | 79.12 35p | AN5710 | 1000 | AN7225 | 175 | BA6208 | $175 p$ | HA11718 | 00p |
| BD234 | 32p | BF472 | 28p | BUH515D | 250p | IRF9610 | 120 p | TIP 146 | 70 p | 79.15 l | AN5712 | 180 p | AN7254 | 1500 | BA6209 | $85 p$ | HA11724 | 650 p |
| BD235 | 28p | BF479 | 30p | BUH517 | $275 p$ | IRF9620 | 170 | TIP147 | $80 p$ | LM309K 100p | AN5720 | 70 p | AN7256 | 250p | BA6218 | 85p | HA11741 |  |
| 8D236 | 30p | BF494 | ${ }^{18 p}$ | BUH5170 | 175 p | IRF9622 | ${ }_{180} \mathbf{p}$ | TiP150 | $90 p$ | LM317T 100p | AN5722 | 140 p | AN7273 | 75p | BA6220 | 65p | HA11744 | 330p |
| 80237 | $21 p$ | BF495 | 18 p | BUT11A | 425p | IRF9630 | $\mathbf{8 8 0 p}$ $\mathbf{2 8 0}$ | TPP2955 | 50 | 2M323K ${ }^{380 p}$ | AN5730 | 18 | AN7310 | 60p | BA6222 | 130p | HA11745 | 330 p |
| 8 B 238 | 24 p | BF595 | 16 p | BUT11A | $35 p$ 350 | lirfe ${ }^{\text {IRFO9220 }}$ | $180 p$ 1000 | TIP3055 | 50 p | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 78RO8KC } \\ 79 \mathrm{H} 12 \mathrm{C} & 800 \mathrm{C} \\ 700 \mathrm{l}\end{array}$ | AN5732 | 120p | AN7311 | 90 p | BA6227 | 50p | HA11749 | 350 p |
| 8D239 | ${ }^{30 p}$ | 8F596 | $16 p$ 30 p | BUT12 | 80 p | IRFBC30 | 150 p | TIPL760 | 100p | 79HGKC 800p | AN5750 | 75p | AN7312 | 70p | BA6229 | 130p | HA11751 | 1500 p |
|  | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | 8F615 86617 | $30 \mathrm{30p}$ | BUT13 | 310 p | IRFBC40 | 250 p | TPPL762A | 200p | 79HGKC 800p | AN5753 | 130 p | AN7315 | 40p | BA6235 | ${ }^{50 p}$ | HA11752 | 325 p |
| BD243A | 50p | BF760 | 40 p | BUT18 | 80p | IRFP140 | 250p | TIPL763A | 200p |  | AN5763 | 250 p | AN7330 | 110p | BA6238A | 130p | HA1839NT | 3750 700 p |
| BD244 | $50 p$ | BF763 | 40 p | BUT18AF | 65 p | IRFP150 | 300p | TIPL791A | ${ }^{80 p}$ | LEDs | AN5791 | 2258 | AN7363 | 225 | ${ }_{\text {BA6247 }}$ | $150 p$ | HA12002 | 220 p |
| BD245 | 50p | BF870 | 22 p | BUT30V | 1700p | IRFP240 | 300 p $\mathbf{2 8 0 p}$ | 2N2646 | 40 | 3mm | AN5836 | 450 p | AN7410 | 150p | BA6248 | 140p | HA12003 | 150 p |
| 8D246A | 50p | BF871 BF960 | 22p | BUT76A |  | TRFP350 | 325p | 2N2904 | 20p | RED 5p | AN5862K | 225p | AN7411 | 50p | BA6259 | 170p | HA12005 | 180 p |
| 8 B 267 | 45 P | 8F961 | 35 p | BUT90 | 1300p | IRFP450 | 325p | 2N2905 | 20p | YELLOW 8p | AN5900 | 130p | AN7414 | 275 P | BA6280aF | 300p | HA12010 | 300 p |
| 8 B 269 | 45p | BF964 | 38 p | BUT92 | 1200p | IRFP460 | 775p | 2N2906 | 18 p | GREEN 8p | AN608P | 125 | AN7415 | 700p | BA6290A | 200p | HA12016 HA12017 | 120 p 100 p |
| BD278 | 50p | BFO232 | 76p | BUV18 | 650p | IRFP9140 | 1450p | 2N2907 | 18 p | $\mathrm{SmO}_{\text {RED }}$ | AN6130 | 250p | AN8053 | 200p | BA6302A | 150 | HA12026 | 25p |
| BD311 | 100 p | BFO252A | 60p | BUV20 | 850p | IRFP9240 | 350p | 2N3019 | ${ }_{18}^{28 p}$ | YELLOW 8p | AN6135 | 120 p | AN8275 | 250 P | BA6304 | 120p | HA12038N | 140p |
| ${ }^{\text {BD }} 314$ | 100 p | BFR90 | $85 p$ | BUV21 | ${ }_{475 p}$ | IRFPC50 | 600 p 250 | - | 18p | GREEN 8p | AN6209 | 350p | AN8370 | 1000p | BA6305 | 140p | HA12044 | 350p |
| BD315 | 150p |  |  | Buv24 | 3750 | IRFZ20 | ${ }_{65 p}$ | 2N3055 | 38 p |  | AN6250 | 50p | AN8377 | 400p | BA6321 | 250p | HA12045 | 280p |
|  | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | BR103 | 147 | BUV25 | 110 p | iRFZ42 | 275p | 2 N 3055 H | 50 p |  | AN6247 | 200p | AN8387 | 350p | BA6328 | 250p | HA12047 | ${ }^{450 p}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {BD }}$ | 40 p | BR303 | $85 p$ | BUV26 | 150p | IRFZ44 | 180p | 2N3440 | 45p | RECTANGULAR | AN6270 | 400p | BA222 | 65p | BA6334 | 75p | HA12058 HA12088 | 320p |
| 8 B 361 | 60 p | BU105 | $80 p$ | BUV27 | 125p | MJ2501 | 100p | 2N3441 | ${ }^{178 p}$ | nLCT | AN6300 | 600p | BA225 | $100 p$ 40 | BA6410 | $250{ }^{2}$ | HA12116 | 130p |
| 80362 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | BU108 | ${ }_{80 \mathrm{p}}^{100}$ | BUV28 | 170p | M 32955 | 595p | 2N3442 | 85p | $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | AN6310 | 200p | BA301 | 55 p | BA6418N | 100 p | HA12411 | 175 p |
| BD370 |  | BU110 | ${ }_{80 p}$ | BUV46A | 75 | MJ3001 | 100p | 2N3772 | 90 p | 5 p | AN6320 | 180p | BA311 | ${ }^{80 p}$ | BA6435S | 425 P | HA12412 | $175 p$ |
| BD410 | 60 p | 8U111 | 100 p | BUV47 | 120 p | MJ4032 | 175p | 2N3773 | 100p | YELLOW 8p | AN6326N | 250p | BA313 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | BA6993 | 150 p | HA12413 HA12430 | 700p |
| 8 BD 433 | $28 p$ | BU124 | 60 p | BUV48A | 175p | MJ4035 | 175p | 2N3819 | 29p | GREEN 8p | AN6332 | 320p | BA333 | 80p | Ba7001 | 150 p | HA12430 | 200p |

$$
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| C1675 | ${ }^{90 p}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC} 2267}$ | 700 | 2 SC 2 | 25 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3263}$ | 280 | 2 SC | 220p | 2 S | P | 2S | p | 2SD1327 |  | 2SD1763A |  |  |  |
| 2SC1678 | 80p | 2SC2267 | 90p | 2 SC 2721 | 120p | ${ }^{25 C 326}$ | 390 | 2sc3 | 120p | 2 S | 250p | 2 | 25p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2551328}$ | P | A | P | SK3 | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{p}}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1683}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC2270}$ | 60 p | 2SC2724 | ， | 2 SC |  |  | p |  | 250p | 2SD8 | 35p | 2SD1330 | 0 | 2SD1765 |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1684}$ | 30p | ${ }^{2 S C 22}$ | 25p | C27 | 200p | 2SC32 | 50p | 2SC3811 | 30p | ${ }^{2 S D 313}$ | 25p | 2SD892A | 75 | ${ }^{2 S D 1347}$ | p | 2SD1769 | p | 2SK320 | P |
| ${ }^{2 S C} 16$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 2274}$ | 15 p | 2 SC 2749 | 350p | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{~S} 32271$ | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC3831}$ | 250p | ${ }^{2} 50315$ | 75 p | 2SD894 | 35p | ${ }^{\text {2SD } 1348}$ | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 2SD1773 | ${ }_{\text {100p }}$ | 2SK323 | 130p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1729}$ | 900 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2275}$ | 50p | 2 C C2750 | 300p | $2 \mathrm{SC3277}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3832}$ | 135p |  | 30p | 2SD895 | 100p | 2SD13 | ${ }^{\text {50p }}$ | ${ }_{2 S D 1776}$ | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SK} 33$ | 175 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1730}$ | 10p | ${ }^{25 C 2278}$ |  | SC275 | 270p | $2 \mathrm{SC3279}$ | 30p | 2SC3833 | 250p | 2 SD 3 | 65 p | 2SD8 | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SD1376}$ | p | 2SD1783 | 70 p | 59 | p |
| ${ }_{2 \mathrm{2SC17}}$ | 70 p | ${ }^{25 C 2283}$ | 700 p | ${ }_{2 S 2}^{2 S 2752}$ | 75p | $2 \mathrm{SC3280}$ | 200p | $2 \mathrm{SC3851}$ | 100p | 250348 | 300p | 25D898B | 225p | 2SD1378 | 60 p | 2SD178 | 160 p | 2SK363 | 50p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1740}$ | 10p | 2SC2290 | 1800p | ${ }^{2 S 52767}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {SC3281 }}$ | P | $2 \mathrm{SC3852}$ | 80p | 2SD3 | 320p | 2SD900 | 400p | 2SD1379 | 100p | 2SD1789 | 210p | 2SK364 | 0 p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1741}$ | 35 p | $2 \mathrm{Sc2291}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC328}$ | 00p | ${ }^{25 C 3853}$ | 220p | 2SD3 | 40 p | 2SD905 | 450 | 2SD1380 | ${ }^{100}$ | 2SD1796 | 20p | 367 | 40p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC17}$ | 90 p | 2SC2298 | ${ }^{35 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2773}$ | 00p | 2SC3293 | 35p | $2 \mathrm{SC3855}$ | 220p |  | 40 p | 2 SD916 | 130p | 2SD1382 |  | 2SD1802 | 75 | ${ }_{2 \text { SK369 }}$ | p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1756}$ | 33 p | $2 \mathrm{Sc2307}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 2774}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 3298}$ | 50 p | 2 SC 3857 | 500p | 2 SD 3 | Op | 2SD9 | 300p | － | 50p | 2SD1806 | 75p | 2SK373 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { SC1758 } \\ & 2 S C 1760 \end{aligned}$ | 30p 70 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2308 }}$ | 10 p 300 | 2SC2785 2SC2786 | 40p | ${ }_{2 S C 3}$ | ${ }^{120} \mathbf{p}$ |  | 55 | 2SD3 | 100p | 2SD921 | 320p | 2SD13 | 50 | 2SD1812 | 55 | 34 | 5p |
| 2 SC 171 | 10p | ${ }_{2 S C 2314}$ | 70 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2787}^{25 C 2786}$ | 20p | 2Sc3303 | 100p | 25C3866 2Sc3888 | $275 p$ 1000 | 2SD362 | ${ }^{100 p}$ | ${ }_{46}$ | 360 p 1200 |  |  |  | P | 25к386 | Op |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1781}$ | 20 p | 2SC2316 | 150p | ${ }_{\text {2SC2791 }}$ | 10 p | 2Sc3306 |  | 2SC3870 | 100p | 2SD380 | 240p | 2SD947 | 120 p 1000 | 2SD1392 | 85p | 2SD1825 2SD1827 | 20 p | 2SK389 | 115p |
| 2 SC 1789 |  | 2 S |  | 2SC27 |  | с33 | 600 | $2 \mathrm{SC38}$ | 25p | 2SD381 | 50p | 2 25950 | 300p | ${ }_{2 S D 1396}$ | 120 p | 2SD1843 |  | 2SK40 | 00p |
| $2 \mathrm{2C18}$ | 40 | $2 \mathrm{SC2324}$ | 120p | 2SC2793 | 700p | 2Sc330s | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SC3883}$ | 210p | 2SD382 | 75p | ${ }^{2 S D 951}$ | 200 p | 2SD1397 | 100 p | 2SD1846 | 350p | 2SK405 | 50p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1810}$ | 250p | ${ }_{2 S C 2328 A}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2808}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3310}$ | 5p | ${ }^{25}$ | 200p | 2 SD3 | 70p | 2 251 | 520p | 2SD13 | 120p | 2SDi847 | 275p | 2SK414 | p |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1815}$ | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{p}}^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC2310 <br> 2Sc2315 | 25p | ${ }^{2 S C 28}$ | 360 p | 2 Sc 3 | 280 p | 2 SC | 250p | 2SD3 | 50p | 25D958 | P | 2SD13 | 200p |  | 80p | 2SK415 | p |
| ${ }_{2 S C 18}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 p | 2SK | 5p |
| 2 CC 182 | 60p | 2SC2230 | 300p | 2SC2824 | 750 | ${ }_{\text {2SC3327 }}$ | 60p | 2SC3888 | 275 p 150 p | ${ }^{25 D 5400}$ | 14p | 2SD970 2SD972 | ${ }^{170 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SD140 | ${ }_{2}^{120 p}$ | 2SD1 | 40 p | 27 | p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC18}$ | P | 2SC2331 |  | 2SC2825 | 900 | ${ }_{2 S C 3328}$ | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3892}$ | 25 | 2SD402 | 120p | ${ }_{2 S 0973}$ | 60p | 2SD1405 | 225p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD1856 } \\ & \text { 2SD1857 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 40p } \\ & \mathbf{7 5 p} \end{aligned}$ | 2SK430 | p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1833}$ | 27p | ${ }^{25 C 2333}$ | 200p | 2SC2826 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC3330}$ | 20p | 2SC3893 | 225p | 250 | 45p | 2SD | 70p | 2SD14 | cop | ${ }_{2 S D 18}$ | p | 2SK511 | 50p |
| 2 2SC1834 | 50 p | ${ }^{25 C 2334}$ |  | 2 SC2827 | p | 2 SC 333 | 5 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3895}$ | 325p | 2SD4 | 5 | 2SD | 90 p | 2SD14 | 60 p | ${ }^{25 D 186}$ | 35 p | 2SK513 | 5 p |
|  | 12p | $2 \mathrm{SC2335}$ | 55 p | ${ }^{25 C 2832}$ | 300p | ${ }^{25 C 3333}$ | 120p | $2 \mathrm{SC3896}$ | 400p | 2SD | 50p |  | 120p | 2 S | 125p | 研 |  | 2SK52 | 160p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC18}$ | 50p | 2SC2336A | 125p | 2SC2834 | P | 2 SC 3345 | p | 2 SC | 400 p | 2SD | 150p | 2SD9 | 120p | 2SD1 | 170p | 2SD1 | 175p | 2SK531 | 350p |
| 2 2SC1845 | 15 p | ${ }_{2 S 2344}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2837}$ | 250 | ${ }^{25 C 3346}$ | ${ }^{130}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC390}$ | 250 p | 2SD4 | 50p | 2SD9 | 70p | 2SD1 | ${ }^{\mathbf{8 5 p}}$ | 2 SD | 160p | 2SK534 | 00p |
| ${ }^{25 C 1846}$ |  | 2 SC 23 |  | 2SC28 | ${ }^{40 p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 335}$ | 20p | ${ }^{\text {SCC3927 }}$ | 250p | 2SD438 | 5p | 2SD1010 | 40 p | 2 2S | 75p | 研 | 75p | 2S | 900p |
| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{2SC18}$ | 45 p | ${ }^{25 C 2353}$ | 120 p | ${ }_{2 S C 2853}$ | 70p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3353}$ | Op | 2 sc | 40 p | 258 | 5 | 2 2S | 0 | 2 2S | p | 2SD1 | ${ }^{360 p}$ | 2SK538 | 350p |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1855 } \\ & \text { 2SC1856 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | p | 2SC2360 | 120 p 150 | 2SC2873 | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3355}$ | 50p | ${ }^{25 C 3}$ | 75p | ${ }^{251}$ | 5 p | 2SD | 40 p | 2SD | 90p | 2SD | 350p | 2Sk |  |
| 2 SC |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2362}$ | 0p | ${ }_{2 S C 2878}$ | 20p | ${ }_{2 S C 3358}$ | 120 p | 2SC399 |  | ${ }_{2 S 0}$ |  | 2SD1027 |  |  | 75 |  | 300p | 2SK | 30p |
| 2SC1870 | 700p | ${ }^{25 C 2365}$ | 280p | ${ }^{2 S C 2879}$ | 3200p | ${ }_{2 S C 3376}$ | 350 p | ${ }_{2 S C}{ }^{2}$ | Op | ${ }^{2 S} 25051$ | 50p | 2SD1024 | 850p | 2SD142 | 260p | ${ }^{2 S D 18}$ | 225p | 2Sk552 | 250p |
| $2 \mathrm{2CC1871}$ | 425 | ${ }^{25 C 2369}$ |  | 2SC2882 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3} 3$ | 50p | 2 SC | Op | 2SD5 | 70p | 2SD1027 | 850p | 2SD142 | 160p | 2SD18 | 300p | 2SK553 | 225p |
| 2 SC | P | $2 \mathrm{SC2371}$ | 25p | 2SC2883 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 25 C 3378 | p | 2SC3964 | 100p | 2SD54 | p | 2SD1030 | 75p | 2SD142 | 180p | 2SD1895 | 225p | 2SK555 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC1881}$ | 70 | ${ }^{25 C 2373}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2898}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3379}$ | P | 2 SC 3972 | 250p | 2SD54 | 120p | 2SD1031 | 70p | 2 S | 280 | 2SD1910 | 175p | 2SK556 | 500p |
| 2SC1890 | 15p | ${ }^{25 C 2383}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 2899}$ |  | ${ }^{25} 533$ | ${ }^{130}$ | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 210 p | 2 2SD5 | 300 p | 2SD1036 | 00p | 2SD14 |  | 2SD1911 |  | 2SK557 |  |
| 2SC1895 2SC 1904 | 12 | 2SC2389 2Sc2407 | 45p | 2SC2909 | ${ }_{25} \mathbf{6 0}$ | 2SC3383 | Op | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3975}$ | 210p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 055}$ | 25p | ${ }^{2 S D 10}$ | ， | 2 2S | 400 | 2SD | 50 p | 2S | Oop |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 2SC1904 } \\ & \text { 2SC1906 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 12 | ${ }_{\text {2SC2407 }}$ | 10p | 2SC2910 | 25p 80 | 2SC3393 2Sc3s97 | 20p | ${ }^{25 C 3987}$ | ${ }^{1600}$ | 2SD55 | P | 2SD10 | 180p | 2 S | 300p | 2SD | 50 p |  | 580p |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC1907}$ |  | 2SC2412K |  | 2 SC 29 | p | $2 \mathrm{SC3399}$ | 50p | 2SC3997 | 1250p | 2SD5 | P | 2 | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{p}}^{130}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD } 1439}$ | 60p |  | 50p | 2SK566 | 475p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1909}$ | 250p | 2SC2440 | 200p | ${ }^{2 S C 2921}$ | 0p | 2SC3400 | 35p | 2SC3998 | 㖪 | ${ }_{2 S 56}$ | 50 p | 2SD1060 | 30p | 2SD1441 | ${ }_{2020}$ | 2SD19 |  | 2SK606 | 70p |
| 2SC1913 | 9 | 2SC2458 | 10p | 2SC2922 | 480p | 2 SC 3401 | 50p | 2SC4006 | 100 | 2SD5 | p | 2SD10 |  | 2 2S14 | 80 p | 2SD19 |  | 2SK | P |
| 2 SC |  | ${ }^{2 S C 245}$ | 5 | ${ }^{25 C 2923}$ | 75 | ${ }^{25 C 3402}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }^{25 C 4020}$ | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SD575}$ | 530p | 2SD1063 | 200p | 2SD14 | 200p | 2SD1944 | p | 25K | ${ }^{950} \mathrm{p}$ |
| ${ }^{25 C 192}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S C 2466}$ | 55p | $2 \mathrm{SC2928}$ | Op | 2 Sc3405 |  | $2 \mathrm{SCa023}$ | 5p | 2SD59 | 5p | 2SD1064 | 250p | 2SD14 | 300p | 2SD195 | op | 2SK685 | 1150p |
| 2SC1922 | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SC2286}$ | 275p | ${ }^{25 C 2929}$ | 28 | ${ }^{25 C 3409}$ | 400 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 4029}$ | 350p | ${ }^{25059}$ | 25p | 2SD106 | 160p | 2SD14 | 0 p | 2SD19 | 210p | 2SK699 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC1923}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2492}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 293}$ | 75 p | $2 \mathrm{SC34}$ | 30p | 2SC4043 | 45 p | 2SD60 | 30p | 2SD1069 | 150p | 2SD14 |  | 2SD1 | 50p | 2SK719 |  |
| 2 SC 19 | 180p | 2SC2470 | 65p | $2 \mathrm{SC2937}$ | 50p | $2 \mathrm{CC3417}$ | P | $2 \mathrm{SC4046}$ | p | 2SD6 | 40p | 2SD1073 | 5p | 2SD145 | 275p | 2 SD |  |  |  |
| 2SC1940 | ${ }^{110} \mathrm{p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC2481}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2939}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 3419}$ | p | ${ }^{25 C 4056}$ | P | 2 2SD6 | 60p | 2 2SD 1088 | 150p | 2 SD14 | 140 | 2SD | 50p |  |  |
| 2SC1941 | 27 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2482}$ |  | 2SC2944 |  | 2SC3420 |  | 2SC4 | 400 p | 2SD6 | 50p | 2 2SD10 |  | 2 S | 250 p | D1 | 200p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 35 | 2 SC |  | $2 \mathrm{SC2}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3421}$ | 45 p | ${ }^{25 C 4064}$ | ${ }^{140}$ | 2SD61 | p | 2SD11 | p | 2SD14 | 5p | SD1 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C}$ | 350 | 2SC2484 | 185p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2962 }}$ | ${ }_{180} 80$ | 2SC3422 | 75p | 2SC4106 | 150 | ${ }^{2 S 581}$ | 300p | ${ }^{25 D 1111}$ | 20 p | ${ }^{2 S D 145}$ | P | 25D20 | 5p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 1500p | 2SC2491 | 200p | $1{ }^{2 S C 29}$ | 160 p 250 | ${ }^{\text {2SC3423 }}$ | $60 p$ $65 p$ | ${ }_{2 S C 410}^{2 S C 4}$ | 75p | 2SD63 | 70 p | 2 2S111 | 25 p | 2SD14 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2SD2 | 250p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 150 p | 2Sc34 | 150p | ${ }_{2 S C 4124}$ | ${ }_{200}$ | 2SD63 | ${ }_{15 p}$ | 2SD1133 | 65 | 2SD148 | 225p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SD201 } \\ & \text { 2SD201 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{p}}^{60 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SK |  |
|  |  | 2SC2500 | 25p | 2 SC 2995 |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3447}$ | 130p | $2 \mathrm{SC4125}$ | 275p | 2 SD 63 | 15 | ${ }^{2 S D 1135}$ | 75 p | 2SD149 | 150 | 2SD2018 | 5 | 2sk | 200 p |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 70p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2502 }}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2999}$ | 50 p | ${ }^{25 C 3456}$ | 200p | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 4137}$ | 40p | 2SD639 | ， | 2SD113 | 40p | 2SD14 | 300 | 2SD203 | 80p | 25K787 | 800 p |
| 2 SC 1 | ${ }^{10}$ | 2SC2503 |  | ${ }^{25 C 30}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 34}$ | 125 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC4} 43}$ | 200 p | 2SD64 | 350p | 2SD1140 |  | 2 2S14 | 230 | D2 | P |  | 225p |
| 2SC19 | 175p | ${ }^{\text {2SC2512 }}$ | 20p | 2 2C3019 | 320 | 2 2C3459 | 180p | $2 \mathrm{SC4157}$ | p | 2SD65 | 18p | 2SD1142 | 350p | 2SD1497－02 |  | 2SD20 | 250p |  |  |
| 2 SCl 9 | ${ }^{130}$ | 2 SC 2517 |  | 2SC3020 | 1450 | 2 2S3460 | 130 p | 2 SC4159 | ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }^{2 S D 66}$ | 60 | ${ }^{2 S D 1145}$ | 25p | 2SD1505 | \％p | 2SD21 | p | 2SK793 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 19}^{2 S C 19}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2519}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC3022}$ | 18 | 2SC3461 | 275p | $2 \mathrm{SC416}$ | 125p | 2SD6 | 25p | 2SD114 | 75 p | 2SD15 | 50p | 2SD21 |  | ${ }^{25 K 793}$ |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC}$ | 100 p | ${ }_{2 \text { 2SC2522 }}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{25} 5302$ | ${ }^{500}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3466}$ | ${ }^{2250}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC4169}$ | P | 2SD6 | 20p | 2SD1153 2S01159 | 30 p | 2SD1503 | 60p | 2SD214 | 5p | 2Sk |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC197}$ | 600p | $2 \mathrm{SC2535}$ | 300 | － 2 2C3030 | 4500p | 25C3481 | Op | ${ }_{\text {2SC4204 }}$ |  | 2SD66 | $35 p$ $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ $\mathbf{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SD111 }}$ | 65p | 2SD150 | 75 | 2SD21 | $175 p$ 1750 |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC19}$ | 150 | $2 \mathrm{SC2538}$ |  | 2 2c3037 | 125 | 2 Sc | 275p | ${ }_{25 C 423}$ | 250 p | 2SD676 | 250p | 2SD1163A | 220p | 2SD1519 | 250p | 2SD233 | 250p | 2SK812 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC19}$ | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC2540}$ | 1900 | ${ }^{25 C 3038}$ | 125 | 2 SC 3486 | 275 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4235}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SD717}$ | 180p | 2SD1164 | 75p | 2 SD1521 | 70p | 2 280233 | 150p | 2Sk81 | 325p |
| 2 2SC1980 |  | ${ }^{2 S C 2542}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3039}$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3502}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 4236}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SD71}$ | 35p | 2SD1168 | 270 p | 2SD1525 | 450p | 2SD23 | 225p | 2SK851 |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 19}$ | 75p | ${ }^{2 S C 2545}$ | 5 | 2SC304 | 260p | 2SC350 | 50 p | $2 \mathrm{SC42}$ |  | 2SD7 | 240 p | 2SD1169 | 280p | 2SD1526 | 100p | 2SJ48 | 425p | 2sk |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SC} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SC} \end{aligned}$ | 150p | 2SC254 | 25 | ${ }_{2 S} 2 \mathrm{SC} 304$ | ${ }_{3}^{300}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 350}^{2 S}$ | 120 p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 4242}$ | 120 p 1750 | ${ }^{250725}$ | 2000 | 2SD1173 | 350 p | 2SD154 | 35 | ${ }^{2 S} 5156$ | 700 p |  |  |
| ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{C} 1$ | 100 | ${ }_{2 S C 255}$ | ${ }_{50 \text { p }}$ | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{c}}^{2 \mathrm{c} 305}$ | 15 | 2sc35 | 250 p | 2SC42788 |  | ${ }^{25 D 773}$ | 25p | 2SD11 |  | 2SD15 |  |  |  | 2SK903 | 500p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC20}$ | 15 | ${ }^{2 S C 2551}$ | 70 | $2 \mathrm{SC306}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | $2 \mathrm{SC350}$ | 650 p | $2 \mathrm{SC4300}$ |  | 2SD73 | 250p | 2SD118 | 55p | 2SD1548 | 400 | 2SJ77 | 350p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC20}$ | 15 p | $2 \mathrm{SC2552}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC307}$ | 35p | 2 2C3509 |  | 2SC4301 |  | 2SD73 | p | 2SD1191 | 20p | 2SD155 | 170 | 2SJ79 | 225p | 2Sk951 |  |
| ${ }^{2 S C 20}$ |  | ${ }^{25 C 2553}$ | 200p | ${ }^{2 S C 3} 371$ |  | ${ }^{2 S C 3514}$ |  | $2 \mathrm{SC4304}$ | 225 | 25074 | 120 | 2 2S1192 | 90 p | 2SD155 | 150p | 2SJ103 | 75p | 2SK | 275p |
| ${ }_{2 S \mathrm{SC} 2004}$ | 110 | ${ }^{2 S C 2555}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3073}$ | 100p | 2SC351 | 边 | $2 \mathrm{SC4313}$ |  | 2SD7 | 130 | 2SD11 | 150 | 2SD1556 | 225p | 2 2J109 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 20}$ | ${ }_{180}^{110 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 25}^{2 S 5}$ | 90p | 2SC3074 | 200 | ${ }^{25 C 351}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }^{25 C 4381}$ | 150 | $25 D 75$ | 120 | 2SD197 | p | ${ }^{25 D 15}$ | 75 p | ${ }^{2 S J 113}$ | 1050p | 25K956 | 400p |
| ${ }_{2 S}$ | Op | ${ }_{\text {2SC2568 }}$ | 120 | ${ }_{2 S C 3077}^{20}$ | ${ }_{120}$ | 2sc3528 | 750 | ${ }_{2 S C 438}^{2 s c}$ | 275 | 2SD7 | 100 | ${ }^{2 S D 120}$ | 40p | ${ }^{2 S D 157}$ |  | 2SJ1 | 115 120 | 2SK962 |  |
| 2 SC 2 | ${ }^{200}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2570}$ | 30 p | ${ }^{2 S C 3086}$ | 150 | ${ }^{2 S C 353}$ | 225 | ${ }^{2 S C 438}$ | 425p | 2SD76 | 140 | 2SD1210 | 280p | 2SD1575 | 200p | 2SJ117 |  | 2SK1 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2}$ | ${ }_{50} 5$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SC25}}$ | 50p | ${ }_{2 S C 3089}^{2 S C 3101}$ | 50， | $2 \mathrm{LC35}$ | 2700 | ${ }^{25 C 4408}$ | 50p | 2 SD 78 | 180 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1211}$ | 200 | 2 2S15 | 150p | $2 \mathrm{SJ1}$ |  | 2SK1 |  |
| 2SC205 | ${ }_{120}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2578}$ | 170 p | ${ }_{2}$ 2SC3112 | 35 | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{C}}^{25556}$ | 20 | ${ }_{2 S C 443}^{2 S C 442}$ |  | 2SD7 |  | 2SD12 |  | 2SD157 |  | 2SJ |  | 2SK10 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C}$ | 150 p | $2 \mathrm{2S2579}$ | 110 p | $2 \mathrm{SC311}$ | 40p | 2SC357 |  | 2SC446 | 325p | $2 \mathrm{SD77}$ | 30 p | 2SD1223 | 75p | 2SD158 | 60 p | 2SJ182 | p |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {SC20 }}$ | 20 | ${ }^{25 C 2580}$ | 75p | 2 2C3116 | 5 | ${ }^{25 C 3584}$ | 200 | ${ }^{2 S C 4467}$ | 175p | 2SD77 | 40 | 2SD1225 | 70p | 2 SD 159 | 10 | 2SJ2 | 625p | 2 SK | 450p |
| 2 2SC2060 | 40 p | 2S258 | 225p | ${ }^{25 C 3117}$ | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{25 C 3591}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{2 S C 4468}$ | 250 | 2SD78 | 650 | 2SD122 | 40p | ${ }^{2 S D 159}$ | ${ }^{310} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S 307}$ | 175p |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2061}$ | ${ }^{750}$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{CC} 2588}$ | 600 | ${ }^{25 C 3122}$ | 50 p | 2SC35 | 220p | $2 \mathrm{CC451}$ | 200 | 2SD78 | 10 | 2SD1229 | 250p | 2SD159 | 125 | 2SK19 | 45p | 2SK1 | P |
| ${ }_{2}$ 2SC20 | －60p | ${ }_{\text {2SC25 }}$ | 40 | 2SC3148 | 145 | 2 S | 75p | 25 | 225p | 2 25078 | 砣 | ${ }^{25123}$ | 300 p | ${ }^{2 S D 159}$ | 70p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K 33}$ | 40 p | 2Sk117 | 225p |
| 2SC20 | 40 p | 2sc2592 | 200p | ${ }_{2 S C 3150}^{2515}$ | 180 | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{LC} 360}$ | 140 p | － 2 2SC4532 | ${ }^{\text {4500p }}$ | ${ }^{25} 5$ | 30p | 2SD1234 | $300 p$ $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ | 2SD16 | 210 p 45 p | 2SK40 | 100p | 2SK112 | ${ }^{550} \mathrm{p}$ |
| $2 \mathrm{SC20}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 2603}$ | 10 p | 2 SC 3151 | 175p | 2Sc360 | 100p | 2 SC 4542 | 400p | 2SD792 | 400 p | 2SD1246 | 20 p | 2SD163 | 320p | 2Sk68 | 100 p | K11 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC2078}$ | 10 | 2sc2610 | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3152}$ | P | ${ }^{25 C 3607}$ | P | ${ }^{2 S C 4742}$ | 275p | ${ }^{2 S 5794}$ | ${ }^{33 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SD1247 }}$ | 409 | ${ }^{2 S D 163}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | $2 \mathrm{Sk73}$ | 75p | 2SK1191 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2085}^{2 S C 2086}$ | 10 | ${ }^{25 C 2611}$ | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3153}$ | 5 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3608}$ | ${ }^{65 p}$ | 2SC474 | 350p | 2SD795 | 140p | 2SD1251 | 180 p | 2SD16 | 40 P | 2Sk97 | 200p | 2SK1217 | 700p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S 20}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2Sc262 }}$ |  | ${ }_{2 S C 3157}^{2 S 3156}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2SC363 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 45p } \\ 280 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}^{2 S C}$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{5 5 0}} \mathbf{3 7 5}$ | 2SD798 | 175p | 2SD1254 | 555 | 2SD1 | ${ }_{150}^{200}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 106}$ | 40 p | 2Sk122 | 200p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2094}$ | 1200p | ${ }^{2 S C 2626}$ | P | 2SC3158 | 280 p | 2 SC 3642 | 225 | 2 2S4757 | 200 p | ${ }^{2} 5$ SD809 | 45p | ${ }^{2 S D 1264}$ | 55 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SD165 | 150 | ${ }^{25 K 109}$ | 40p | 2SK122 | 275p |
| $2 \mathrm{SC209}$ | 2300p | 2SC2630 | 1800p | $2 \mathrm{SC3159}$ | 200p | 2SC365 | 400 | 2SC476 | 300 | 2SD81 | 450p | 2SD12 | 75p | 2SD16 |  | 25k |  | 2SK129 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC209}$ | 2500p | ${ }^{2 S C 2631}$ | 20p | $2 \mathrm{SC316}$ | 270p | 2SC365 | 600 | $2 \mathrm{SC4769}$ | 220 p | 2SD819 | 300p | ${ }_{2}$ SD 1266 | 180 p | 2SD16 |  | 2SK118 | 50p | ${ }^{2 S K 129}$ | 45 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2118}$ | 10p | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{2 S C 2 6 3 2}$ | ${ }^{35 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 C 3169}$ | P0p | ${ }^{25 C 3668}$ | 120 p | ${ }^{25 C 4770}$ | 250 | ${ }^{2 S D 820}$ | ${ }^{250 p}$ | 2 2SD1267 | 55p | 2SD16 | 50p | ${ }_{2 S K} 125$ | 100p | ${ }^{\text {2SK13 }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2120}^{2 S C 2122}$ | ${ }^{\text {10p }}$ | 2SC2534 | ${ }^{10 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC3170 | 00p | ${ }^{2 S C 3675}$ | 100 | ${ }^{25 C 482}$ | 225p | ${ }^{2 S D 821}$ | 550 | 2SD127 | 555 | 2SD1 | 120 p | ${ }_{2}^{25 \mathrm{~K} 1}$ | 650 p | 2SK1338 |  |
| 2 SC 21 | 550p | 2 2S2637 | 120p | 2SC31 | 150 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3679}$ | 140 | ${ }^{25 C 489}$ | $800 p$ | ${ }_{\text {2SO826 }}$ | 30p | 2SD1272 | 200 | 2SD166 | ${ }_{85 \mathrm{p}}$ | $2 \mathrm{SK152}$ | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SK1342 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{2SC214}$ | p | 2SC2640 | 1800p | $2 \mathrm{SC3178}$ | $125 p$ | $2 \mathrm{SC3680}$ | 380 | $2 \mathrm{SC4923}$ | 400p | 2SD829 | 375p | 2SD1273 | 50 p | 2SD167 | 200p | 2SK161 | 30 p | 2SK1350 |  |
| $2 \mathrm{SC215}$ | 40 p | ${ }^{25 C 2653}$ | 100p | $2 \mathrm{SC3179}$ | 70p | $2 \mathrm{SC3685}$ | 450 | $2 \mathrm{SC492}$ | 250 | 2SD836 | 50 p | 2SD1274 | $8{ }^{1}$ | 2SD1 | 225p | 2 | 40 p | 2SK1356 | 225p |
| ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2165}$ |  |  | 180 p <br> $\mathbf{5 0 p}$ |  | 175 p 200 p | ${ }_{2 S}^{25 C 36}$ | 300p |  | 500p | ${ }_{\text {2SD836 }}$ | 550p | ${ }^{2 S D 1275}$ | $50^{50}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SD1 }}$ | 45p | 2SK11 | 40 p | ${ }_{\text {2SK1357 }}$ |  |
| 2SC2188 | \％ | 2SC2656 | ${ }_{550} 5$ | 2SC3182 | 120p | ${ }_{2 S C 3692}^{2 s c}$ | 150p | 2SC5003 | 350p | ${ }_{\text {2SD838 }}^{25837}$ | 55p | ${ }_{\text {2SD127 }}$ | 190 | ${ }^{\text {2SD168 }}$ | 70 p $\mathbf{3 2 5 p}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SK1 }}^{\text {2SK1 }}$ | 50 p $\mathbf{3 5 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K 1358}$ | 40 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2200}$ | 250p | $2 \mathrm{SC2660}$ | 100 p | 2 2S3198 | 30p | ${ }^{25 C 3715}$ | 480 | $2 \mathrm{SC502}$ | 100 | 2SD841 | 110 p | 2SD1279 | 600p | ${ }^{25 D 170}$ | 400p | 2SK192 | 45 p | 2SK1377 | 150 p 250 p |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 22}$ | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S C 266}^{2 S 26}$ | 10 | ${ }^{25 C 31}$ | 25 | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 120p | ${ }^{2 S C 5048}$ | 30 | ${ }^{25 D 884}$ | 200 p | ${ }^{251281}$ | 175p | $2 \mathrm{SD17}$ | ${ }^{375 p}$ | ${ }^{25 K} 19$ | 40p | 2SK14 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S c 2221}^{2 s c 2216}$ | 650p | ${ }^{25 C 2671}$ | 10 p 100 p | －${ }_{\text {2SC3202 }}$ | 25p | ${ }_{2 S C 3746}^{2 s C 3729}$ | ${ }^{450 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2SC504 | 250 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S D 85}$ | 170p | 2SD128 2SD129 | ${ }_{280}^{250}$ | 2SD17 | 275 | ${ }_{\text {2SK19 }}$ | 150p 140 140 | 2SK146 | 220p |
| ${ }^{25 C 22289}$ | 60p | $2 \mathrm{LC2681}$ | 170 | $2 \mathrm{SC3210}$ | 550p | $25 C 3747$ | 120 | $2 \mathrm{SC512}$ |  | 2SD858 | 250p | 2 SD1292 | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2 2S1729 | 230p | 2SK212 | 35p | SK1 | 425p |
| ${ }^{25 C 2223}$ | 15 p | ${ }^{25 C 268}$ | 70 p | $2 \mathrm{SC3211}$ | 220p | $2 \mathrm{SC3748}$ | 100p | 2SC5148 | 300p | 2SD863 | 23p | 2 SD1293 | 70p | 2SD1730 | 275p | 2SK214 | 170p | 2SK1487 |  |
| ${ }^{25 C 2230}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | ${ }^{25 C 2688}$ | 27 p | ${ }^{2 s C 3212}$ | 260p | ${ }^{25 C 3752}$ | 250 p | ${ }^{25 C 5149}$ | 300 | ${ }^{25 D 864}$ | 200p | 2SD1297 | 300p | 2SD1732 | 250 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{~K} 216}$ | 200 p | 2SK1507 |  |
| ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S C 2233}$ | 100p | 2SC2690 | ${ }^{\text {60p }}$ | 2sc3225 | 50p |  | 150p | 2SC52 | 300 | ${ }_{2}^{25 D 8}$ | 120 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{20 p}$ | 25 | 180 p 1250 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S K 223}$ | 500 | 2SK1529 | 700 |
| ${ }_{2 S C 2236}^{2 s c}$ | 20 | ${ }^{2 S C 2705}$ | 40p | 2sc3244 | 45p | ${ }_{2 S C 3783}^{2 S 3}$ | 300p | ${ }_{\text {2SD198 }}$ | 140p | ${ }_{2} 250867$ | 350p $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | 2SD1308 | 40p | 2SD1748 | 125p | 2SK241 | $140 p$ 300 | ${ }_{2}^{25 K 1537}$ | 400 |
| $2 \mathrm{SC2237}$ | 540p | ${ }^{\text {SCC2706 }}$ | $250 p$ | ${ }^{2 S C 3246}$ | 50 p | ${ }_{2 S C 3787}^{2518}$ | ${ }^{100 p}$ | 2SD199 | 195 p | ${ }^{2518868}$ | 280 p | ${ }^{2 S D 1309}$ | 140 p | 2 2SD1756 | 275p | 2SK246 | 30 p | 2SK1544 2SK1767 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2SCl2238 }}$ | $45 p$ 150 | 2SC2710 2SC2712 | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{p}}$ | 2 S | 350p | 2SC3788 2 Sc 3789 | 60p 750 | ${ }^{2 S D 200}$ | 180 p | 2S | 150 p 140 p | ${ }^{\text {2SD }}$ 2SD | 140 p 650 | ${ }^{2 S D 1}$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2SK300 2 Sk 301 | ${ }^{250}$ | 2SK 1767 2SK2038 |  |
| 2258 | 30p | ${ }^{2 S C 2714}$ | 20 OP | ${ }_{\text {2SC3261 }}$ | pp |  | 75p | ${ }_{2 S D 213}^{2 S D 201}$ | 260p | 2SD88 | 140 p 280 p | 2SD1311 |  | 2SD1 |  | 2SK301 |  | 25 |  |
| 2 SC 2259 | 60p | 2SC2716 | 50p | 2SC3262 | 280p | 2SC3795 | 140 p | 2SD234 | $90^{\text {P }}$ | 2SD879 | P0p | 2SD1326 | 200p | 2SD1 | 50 | ${ }_{2 S K}$ | 25p | 2SK2134 |  |

## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS

| Model Price | Model Price | Model Price | Model | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAl man min | VHSAN3 ${ }^{\text {800p }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 250, 301, 303, 304, | VHSEH ${ }^{\text {VHSBP1 }}$, VHSCH 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VP7100, VS9390, VS9500 |  |  |  |  |
|  | VHSEH2, VHSDH2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | N911A, 914C, 915A, 916A, 917, 9110,9120 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VHSW |  | 82311AH1, (FFR MODEL DX3000), 24000 | VTC3000 |
|  |  |  |  | SHARP ${ }^{\text {S }}$, 2750 |
|  | VS410, 415, 435, 450, 456, 460, 500, 505, 510, 520, 521, 530, 546 1800p |  | , | VC390, VC393, VC496 2750p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | VR182LV, VR202LV 1950p <br> FV67HV,FV68TX, FV77 $\mathbf{3 8 0 0 p}$ <br> R2000 SERIES $\mathbf{4 5 0 0 p}$ |  | VC789, VC790VC200, 220, $300,381,383,384, ~ 385,386, ~$ |
| 15EOH, VFF320, 330, 340, |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500, 505, 510, 518, 600, 610, | FV61LV, FV62LV, FV67HV $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ <br> FV42L,  <br> VP160L, VR172L $\mathbf{1 0 1 . 0 0 p}$ | DS6000 3500p <br> D5600 3500p | $3300,8381,9100,9300,9400,9500,9600$, |
|  | VS5180, VS6190, 700, 900, 901, 902, 9091. GV200, 201. 2092. |  |  |  |
|  | SE2100, 5110 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (400p |  | ELS) | 9700 VC108, 208, 382, 402, 405, 408, 500, 550p, |
|  |  |  |  | 573, 581, 582, 583, VC5W20E, 600, |
|  |  |  |  | $651,674,681,684,6 \mathrm{~V} 3,750,780,781$. 683, 684, 402, |
|  |  |  |  | VC500, 571, $573,588,584,600,682,693$, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | OEK, HRJ 415 | VR6460, VR6520, $64 \mathrm{VR60}$, $\mathbf{7 2 5 p}$ <br> VR6420  <br> VR6711 4 HEAD $\mathbf{1 8 0 0 p}$ | 104, 105, 106, <br> VCA111, 113, 116, 131, 140, 202, 203, |
|  |  | MATSUU ${ }^{\text {M } 500 \mathrm{E}, 800 \mathrm{~A}, ~ 810 A, ~} 820,80 \mathrm{~A}, 7708$, |  |  |
|  |  |  | VR6440 , VR6540, VR6541, VR6640, ${ }^{\text {2500p }}$ | $211,234,244,254,255,30,35$, VCA 40 , VCB311N, 320, VCD801, 802, VCM73, VCT212, 310, 410, VCT5 10,72 , VCT1314, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| , 41 | GRUNDIG MVS710, 720,910 SE7120, 9120, VS710, |  | DV761, VA512, 522, 5229, 63SB7, | VCT212, 310,410 , VCTS 10,72, VCT1314. VCTS313 850p |
|  | 716, 720, 800, 810, 910, 920. <br> VS922, 9291, GV210, 211, 220, 2292, |  | VR6760, VR6761, VR6762, VR63S日年 7172 | VC6000, 6200, 6300, 7300,  <br> $7700,7750,8000,8300$ $\mathbf{1 8 0 0 p}$ <br> VC793 3000p |
| OEDG, 100EM, 110, VSX400 12 |  | 265 | VR6920 ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 418V2, 4SB11PVR412, 415, 6485. 6498 | VC473, VC785, VC786 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 95, VCA501, VCA602 } & \\ \text { V685 }\end{array}$ |
| VS965, vc967 3450 |  |  | VR6948 <br> 20DV1, 20DV2, 20RW7, 21DVI, 21 DV | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { VC90ET } & \text { 3900p } \\ \text { VFH815 } & \\ \text { 2800p }\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | DV186, 190, 291, 292, 468, 471, VR201, | VCH80, VCH81, VFH815 2800p VCA33, VCA36, VCA43, VCA44, VCA46, |
|  | HITACHIVT11, $14,15, ~ 16, ~ 30, ~ 33, ~ 34, ~ 330, ~ 340, ~ 503, ~$ | $31,32 \text {, HSM } 33,34,35,37 \mathrm{G}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 302, 303, 305, 311, 312, VR313, 3210, <br> 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 501, 6180, 6182 , | VCA33,  <br> VCA49  <br> VCA55, VCA63 1500 p <br>  1800 p |
|  |  |  | 6185, 6290, 6291, VR6293, 6362, 6367, <br> 6467, 6468, 6470 4600p | VC570 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | SoNY ${ }^{\text {DSR-19R FOR SL-T }}$ SME |
|  | 125, 128, 220, 225, 400, 405, <br> VT410, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 510, 515, | HSB10, HSB20 <br> HS300, HS301, HS302, HS310, |  | DSR-35R FORC20, C30, C40, SLF1UB, SLF1E2 PIN SLC24PS, 33E, 34, 44PS, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | HS337, HS347, ${ }^{\text {HSB12, HSE12, HSE22, HSM16G, } 18,100 \mathrm{p}}$ | VR6843 |  |
| , $7000,7800,8000$, |  |  |  | SLTT20ME, 30ME, SL 100 1500p DSR-43R FOR SLC7 RANGE, SL5000, SL5100, SL3000 1 PIN, SLCEE, SL36ES |
| AMSTRAD |  |  | VR100, 605, 705, 805, 905, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1600 1200p |  |
| VCP4500, VCR5200, VCR9000, | VT5600, VT4200, VT5000, VT5500, 1100 p | HSB11, HSE21 ${ }^{\text {HSE52, }}$ HSE50, $52 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{HSM36,50,54}$, |  | SL5100, SL3000 1 PIN, SLC6E, SL.36ES, SL37E 1300 p |
|  |  |  |  | SL300, SL800, SL8080, SLCSE. 1600 p |
|  | 8030, 8040, 8100, 8300, 8500 <br> VT8700, $9000,9300,9500,9700$. |  | VR200, VR3300, VR3600 <br> VR2500 1400p <br> $\mathbf{2 6 5 0 p}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | SLV201, SLV202 2900p <br> SLK95, SLT50ME  |
|  | 9900, ${ }^{\text {VT8, 9, 56, 57, 570, 575, 576, 580, 585. }}$ 850p | HS412. HS421GZ HS5300. HS5424. HS 5600 3100p 2500p | VRS5000X, VX6000A, VXL $12 \mathrm{X} \quad 1500 \mathrm{P}$ | SLV412, SLV427, SLV474 1900p <br> DSR49R, SLHF100P, 3000 |
|  |  | HSM20, HSM55 ${ }^{\text {1900 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | HSM40  <br> HSM59, HSM6BE 2350p <br> B050p  | 65V700, Sv8200, SV8300, 1600, | SLV656, SLV715, 725, 727, 757, SLV777, |
|  |  |  | SV7400, SV8400 1600 p |  |
|  | 425, 426, 428, 430, 431, 435 <br> VT 438, 535, 536, VTL30, 301, VTM630, | NV300, 322, 332, 333, 340, 390, 2000, 2010, 3000, 7000, 7200.7500, NV7800, |  | SLV815, SLV825 $\mathbf{4 1 0 0 p}$ <br> SLV353UB $\mathbf{2 1 0 0 p}$ <br>   |
|  | VT52, VT60, VT61E, VT62E, VT63. VT64, | 7850, 8170, 8200, 8400, 8600, 8610, 8620 | SV800, SV9900 $\mathbf{3 4 5 0}$ <br> SV601, SV611, SV6910 $\mathbf{1 5 0 0 p}$ <br> SV80, SV81,  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCDV90E, <br> CCDV95E, CCDSP5E 4800p |
| ${ }_{9500}^{\text {UF020, 22, VCR3000, 3002, }}$ | VT640 850 p | NV8050, NV8059 2500p |  |  |
|  | VT158, VT 150, VT260, VT450, VT498 |  | SV860, ${ }_{\text {SV818 }}$ | SLV310, SLV315, SLV325, 1200p |
|  | VT530, VTM $212,620,622,720,722,822,1400 p$ | NATIONAL PANAS ONIC <br> AG1000, 1050, NV250, 260, 280, 450, |  | (elver |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $460,465,470,480,650$ 1100p <br> $A G 6010, A G 6015$ 2000 p <br> $A G 6840$,  | SV88110, SV8910 2650p <br> 823N, SV8920 <br> $\mathbf{3 5 0 0}$  | SLV125, 213, 225, 252, 255, 262, 280, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | VT570, VT575, VT580, VT585, VT588, ${ }^{2600}$ | AG6840 | 923N  <br> SV8600, SV8700 4500p <br> SV850p  | SLV363, SiV416, SLVX50, |
|  | VT540, 545, 546, 548, VTD660, 665, VTM598, 640, 645, 646, | NV630  <br> NVD80, NVH65 $\mathbf{6 7 5 p}$ <br> AG5150, AG5250, $\mathbf{2 6 0 0 p}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | SV8600, SV8700 1550p <br> SV8420 $\mathbf{2 4 0 0 p}$ <br> SV8620 $\mathbf{2 1 0 0 p}$ <br>   |  |
|  | VTM $730,731,735,736,740,745,746$, <br> $748,753,754,830,831,835,838,840$, <br> VTM841, 845, 930,931, 935 <br> 1800p | AG5150, AG5250, NVF65, NVH75, NVH77 | SV9300 2500p <br> SV8830 2200p <br> SV8720 $2250 p$ <br> SV8520 1900p | SLHF 100P, SLHF 100UB $\mathbf{3 4 0 0 p}$ <br> SLVET, SLVE8, SLVE9 $\mathbf{3 6 0 0 p}$ <br> SLVE90  <br> SLV615, SLV625, SLVE600, SLVE700,  <br> SLVE800 3450p |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| HP830, FVHP980 |  | NVJ30, NVHJ33, NVL10, 20, NVL21, NVG30, 31, 40, 130, NVJ37, 40, 42, |  |  |
|  |  |  | SAMSUNG <br> SV8500 <br> 1500p |  |
|  |  |  |  | TO |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NVSD3 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 800p | 627, 629, 710, 971, V1520, 616, 621,626 , | V9600, ${ }_{\text {V5 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HR $2200.3300,3320,3330,3350,3360$, 3660, 3750, 3860, 4100 |  | SVX319, VB770, V1710, 730, 731, 735, $750,751,770$, VB750, VK8220, VX750 | $V 71, V 73, V 74, V 75, V 77, V 80, V 81, V 82$, V83, V84 1V85, V86, V87, |
|  | 3292, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8906, 8922. 8928, 3V01, 3V06, 3 V 22 <br> , |  |  |  |
| , |  | NV7881, 1700p <br> NV810, NV301 <br> NV850, N950 <br> 1800p  | XR20 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | , |
| LDS | HR $3660,7600,7610,7650,7700$, HRD110, 111, 120, 121, 220. 225 , |  |  | 1150p |
|  | HRS $100,8904,8923,8924,8925,8929$, 8935, 8941, 8943, 8944, <br> $3 \mathrm{~V} 16,3 \mathrm{~V} 233 \mathrm{~V} 24,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 35,3 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38$, | NV870, NV890, NV970 2400p AG6024, NVG33, 46, NVL23, 25, 28, | VX1560, VX1561, VX1580 2200p PL30LR, PX3031, 31R, 32R, 990, 992,991. |  |
| 151, |  |  | PXP30, PXR30, VX 1260, SVX503, <br> SX3230, 3231, 3260,3261, VK30, 300, |  |
|  | 3V16, 3 V233 $3 \vee 24,3 \vee 31,3 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 \vee 38$, 3V39, 3V49 550p |  |  |  |
|  | BR1600, HRD $140,141,142,143,150,152$, 156, 157, 158, 160,5101 | WVG10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 120, NV250, 280, | VK30¢, 31R, 32R, Vxк300, 301, 306, 320, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VCP400, VCP4130, 4300, 4301, 4305, |  |  | 1260, 1261, $7120,7121,7220$, Sx 7221 |  |
|  |  |  | 7230, 7301 |  |
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|  | 8945 2400 p |  |  |  |
| GHV4400, 4400, GSE-Q404P, QUISY40, RC405P |  |  | VHR3200, 3270, 3100, 3110, 3150, 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 |  |  |  |  |
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## ALL TV \& VIDEO PARTS SOLD ARE REPLACEMENT PARTS



## PINCH ROLLERS

Model P

AKAI
VS 10, VS9300, VS $9500, ~ V S 9700, ~ V S 9800, ~$ VP7100, VP77
VS1, VS2, vS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9, S12, VS15
Si0s, 112, 115, 116, 120, 125 126, 155, 165, 205, 220, 240, 244, 245, VS247,
VSX9 VS4
VS9, 248, 250, 512, VS5 15, 516, VS201, $301,303,304,603,606,607$, VSP8,
VS2
VSP82, VP58, VP82
VS12, VSP82, VP58, VP82
VS125, VS155,VS $165, ~ V S 220, ~ V S 240, ~ 140 p ~$ VS125, V VS512 426, 427, $462,465,467$
VS 485,765,
426, 427, 462, 465, 467,
VS485, $765,766,767,768,865,867,965,967$, VSA77, VSA650,
VSF $10,11,12,15,180,1$
$221,222,230,240,30,33$
VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP88, VSR100, VSX 400,
450,470
SFF260, 261,262, 265,270,274, 275, 280, 140p 290, $340,350,410,420,43 \mathrm{C}$
VSF41 VSF 441, 440, 450, 455,
$560,580,590,599,600$,
VSG $20,21,23,24,25,30,33,34,35,51,54$,
VSP110, VSX560 VSX $\times 580$
VSP17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
VS
FINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VS422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, 465, 498 $765,766,767,768,865$,
8677
965,
867, 965,967, SAA650,
180, 190, 200. 210, 220 ,
221, 222, 230, 240, 30,
$330,4,500,510,600$,
VSR110, VS X $100,400,450,470 \quad 800 \mathrm{p}$ PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VSS99

## ALBA

VLRA $3000 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{VCR4000}$
VCR161, VCR222
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000,
VCR8800
VTV10
VTV10
AMSTRAD
AMSTRAD
VCR1000, 2000, 4500, 4600, 4700, 5200, 6000,
$6100.6200,8600$, VCR8602, 8603, 8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 8804, 9000, 9005,
VCR9244, 9340 , DD8900, 8904, TVR1, 2, 3, 4
VCR7000
DD8900, DD8904, VCA6000, $6100,6200,140 \mathrm{p}$ VCR8700, 8800, $900>9,9140,9244$ VCR87
9340
PINCH
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 153148
TX 3650, UF20, VCR 3000 , VCR 3002 , VCR 4000 , VCR9500
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: ${ }_{2554966}$
DD9900, 9904, TX3650, UF20, 22, 24,
VCR3000, 3002, 9500 VS1004 VS1104
FERGUSON
3V00, 3V01, 3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24, 3292,
8900, 89011, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8909, $8912,8922,8923,8924,8925,8929140 \mathrm{P}$
$3 \mathrm{~V} 29,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{k} 32,3 \vee 52,8930,891$
 $63 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 \vee 38,3 \vee 29,3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 \vee 44$,
$3 \vee \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 \vee 49,3 \vee 53,3 \vee 54,3 \vee 55,3 V 56$, 3V57, 3V58, 3V59, 3V65, FV10, FVII, FV12, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~V} 14,8943,8944,8945,8947,8948 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ $3 V 52$
8950,
950, 8951, FV10B, 11R, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, $22 \mathrm{~L}, 26 \mathrm{D}, 31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$, 51R, 52L, VC141L
FV $37 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{FV} 44 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 46 \mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{FV} 43 \mathrm{H}$, 140p
3V35, 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943 .
8944
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
$3 V 42,3 V 43,3 V 44,3 \vee 45,3 V 48,3 V 53,3 V 54$,
$3 V 55,3 V 56,3 V 57,8945,8947,8948$
1350p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV37, FV57, FV58
FV31R
FV41L. FV42L
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
$3 V 58,3 V 59,3 V 64,3 V 65, \mathrm{FV} 10,11,12,13,14$,
20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 32, 33
FV 39, VCi
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 875p
FV43H, FV44L, FV45X, FV46T PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV61, FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, FV72,
FV74,
F77 FV74, FV77
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 775p

FVHP420, 520, 530

## FVHP615, 618, 620, 622, 710, 711, 715, 716,

 720,721,722, 725, 730 .BRS600, 605, 747, 777, 920, 925
HRS10
BP5000, HRD110, 111, 120, 220, 225, BP5000
455 FVHP905, 906, , $907,908,910,911.915 .916$. 918, 970, $975,980,990$, FVHP 5000,5005 . $918,970,975,980,990$, FVHP $5000,5005,140 \mathrm{D}$
$5050,5075,5100$ VER330, VES
9000,9900 FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, 2000D, FVHP3, 210 . $250,300,310.1100$.
FVHP1200, 1250 . FVHP1200, 1250, 130, 132, 1340, 1340, 1400,
$1410,1440,1500,200$, 1410, 1440, 1500, 200, FVHP32040, 420, 400
FVSP290S, 495, 2905 FVHD 140, FVHD 40 , FVHD
FVH FVHP20
FVHD1 $\quad \begin{array}{r}140 \mathrm{p} \\ 140,\end{array}$ FVHD140, 40, 55, FVHP1, 10, 25, 30, 40, 4000,
FVHS 10,30, FVHS10, 30
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
GOLDSTAR 1232 1233, 1240, 1241, 1242 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246,140p
GHV1247, 1248, GHV1247, 1248, 1250, 1266, 1290, 1291, 1295, 1296, 1392, 1393, GHV1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400, 4410 51, 8000, 8200, GHV8210, 8215, 8430 GHVP1240, 1241, 1247, 1248, 1290, 1291,
GHVP1295, 1296. VCP4000, 4100, 4130, 4200. GHVP 2950,
$4300,4301,4305, V C P 400$,
$430,4310,4311,4315$ 4316, 4320, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4350, GSE1290 1291, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1891, 1910. 20005. 2000
HITACHI
VT7 11, $14,17,18, ~ 19,33,34,35,350,38, ~$ VT7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18,
39, 88, 330, 680,4200 VT, 88,
$V 5000,5030,5500,6500,6800,7000,8000$ 8300, 8500, 8700, 930, VT9500, 9700,9900 . vm600
VI8, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 88, 100, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}110,111,113,115,118,1 \\ V 1120,122,125,128,130,135,138,145,150, \\ V 8170,175,228,225,40,45,40,13,414\end{array}\right.$ $168,170,17,25,225$.
VT250, 255, $258,260,400,405,410,413,414$, $415,416,418,420,425$ $515,426,428,430,431,435,438,450,498,510$, VT526, 530, $535,536,540,545,546,548,570$, 575,576,580, 585588 VT640, 830, VTF660, 665, 70, 770, 774, 775, 780, 785, 860, 861, 865.
VTL30, 1000, 2000, VTLC50, VTM598, 620 , 622, 625, 626, 630,635
VTM $636,640,645,646$, 727, 728, 730, 731, 735, $720,722,725,726$, VTM736, 740, 745, 746, 748, 753, 754, 820 829, 822, 825, 830, 831,
VIM835, 838, 840, 841, 845, $920,921,922$, 925, 930, 931, 935, VTS80, 85, 890, 895VMM200, 2300, 2380, 3200, 3280, 500, VMS 7200
 VT410, 420, 428, 430, 450, 498, 518, 520, 522 .
$530, V T F 770,780$, 530, VTF770, 780 . PINCH ROLLER ASSEM 648 ,753 650p
 285, 350, 351, 355, 1 , 250, 255, 260, 265, 280, VTF360, 365, VTM140, 141, 145, 145, 210, 211,
212, 215, 220, 221, 212, 215, 220, 221,
VTM230, 231,

## IINARI

V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19,90 H13V, VTV100, 200 VXL2 VXLL VXL4, VXL20, VXL35 VIV100, VXL10, VXL11, VLX9, VXL90 VINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY J.v.C.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { J.V.C. } \\ & \text { HR200, } \\ & 77000\end{aligned}, 3300,3360,3660,4100$, 7700
HR2650, 7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 140p
7 7655 111,120,121, 140,141, 142,1430p HRD $110,111,120,121$,
$150,152,156,157,158$, 150, 152, 156, 157, 158,
HRD 160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755, HRP50, BP5 000, , 47750 , 565 BRS611, 811 HRD520, 540, 550, 560, 580, 600, 610, 620, 140 p 637, 640. 641, 650. 650 . HRD670, 720, 730, 740, 770, 820, 830, 840 . $860,870,880,910,960$,
HRD980, HRDX20, 22, 25, HRJ200, 205, 210, $215,300,315,316,318$
HRJ $1400,405,407$ HRJ400, 405, 407, 410, 411, 415, 416, 507. 600, 605, 610, 615, 715, 815 HRJ97, HRS $4700,5800,5900,6800,6900$ SRD $170,171,180,210,211,217,230,300$. 320, 32, $130,337,350$,

HRD $370,400,430$, | HRD |
| :--- |
| 700,750, | $700,750,950$,

HRS 5000,5500,

| 140 p | $\begin{array}{l}\text { HRS5000, 5500, 8000, } 9000, \mathrm{BR} 7030,7040, \\ 9060,\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY HRD140. 141, 142, 143, 150, 152, 157, 158, 160. 565 .
HRP50

INCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 1350p HRD $1520,510,520,521,522,525,527,560$, 600, $610,620,637,641$,
HRD650, $720,830,840$,
HRS5800
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
BR7030, BRS600, HRD160, 170, 171, 180, 190. 210, 211, 217, 227.
HRD230, 271, 300, $310,320,321,330,337$,
$350,400,430,440,441$, $350,400,430,440,441$,
HRD $470,500,530$,
5500,9000 , 530, 700, 750, 950. HRS5000. PINCLH ROLLER ASSEMBLY HRD540, HRD550, HRD580. HRD660. HRD860, HRD960
INCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

| HRJ600. |
| :--- |
| HRS9200 |
| MATSUI |

875p
VX6000. V V1000, VX2000, VX2500, VX3000,
X60000

## MITSUBISHI

 $31,32,41,51,52,82$,HSE 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51,52, 82, HSM1000, 110, 120, i5
$, 16,170,190,210,23,25,250,27,33,34,35$,
$36,35,370,380,45,450,5$ 4,55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 68, HSMS2, 9, HSS 11 , 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 5600, HV F125, 150, 303, 85, SV8900. 8930 750p PINCH ROLLE
$948 D 020010$
HSE17, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51 $52,5300,5424,5600, \mathrm{HSB} 11,12,16,21,27$, $31,32,41,51,52,82$, HSM 1000, 110, 120, 150, HSM16, 170, 18, 190, 210, 23, 25, 250, 27, 30, $33,34,35,36,37,370,38$, HSM 380,40 .
$450,50,54,55,555,57,58,59,60,68$. 450, $50,54,55,555,57,58,59,60,68$,
HSMS 2, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS 11. 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 5600, HVF 125. HVF150, 303, 85, SV8900, 8930 HS200, HS 800 , HS301. HS302, HS303. HS304, HS310. HS 320 , HS 330 . HS 360 ,

## HS700

HS306. HS307, HS318, HS319, HS337, HS338, HS347, HS 349, HS 400 , HS410, HS 411, HS 412, HS421, HS 480, HS710, HSB 10, HSB20, 30 . HSE 10,20 .
NATONAL PANASONIC 140p NATIONAL PANASONIC
NV $100,180,700,330 P \mathrm{X}, 332,333,340,366$. $600,688,777,788,3321$,
7450
NV230, 250, 260, 280, 370, 380, 430, 431, 433 450, 460, 465, 470, 480
NV630, 650, 730.770, 780, 810, 830, 850, 870, 890, 2000, 2010,3000 .
NV7000, 7200, 7800, 8050, 8150, 8170, 8200. NV860, 8400, 8500, 8600
15, 18, 30, 130, 400, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12. AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 2200, 6500, $6810,7500,7510$,
NVH70

## NVH70 NVG9 NVG120

NVG9, NVG120
AG6840, 6720,
AG6840, 6720, 7150, 7330, 7350 7355, 7650, NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25,
28, NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS 1 NVFS 100. NVG 19, 20, 25, 33, 40, 50, NVV8000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { NVD48, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 } & 140 \mathrm{p} \\ \text { NVJ700PX }\end{array}$ NVJJ00PX
NVHD100.
NVHD 100 , NVHD101, NCHD90 140 p 1125 p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBEY
AG5 150, 5250, 5700, 6024, NVD38, 48, 80,
NVF55, $65,70,75,77$, NVF55, 65, 70, 75, 77,
NVFS1, 100, 200, 88, 90, NVG 19, 20, 21, 22,
$25,28,300,33,40,45,46$, 25, 28, 300, 33, 40, 45, 46,
NVG50, NVH65, 75,77, NVJ30, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 47,
NVI20, $23,25,28$, NWW 1 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

300p
N.E.C.

NB30, 831, 832, 833, 895
PVC2300, 2400, 740, 744, 746, 760, 764, 140p
766
DX1000, 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013, 9014, 9016, 9033
N9034, $9053,9054,9055,9056,9066,9096$. $\mathrm{N} 9034,9033,9054,9055$,
$9111,9120,9530,9520$, N9530, 9610 , PX 1200
DS6000G, DX4000, N907?

681, 682,684, 685,693,
$\mathrm{VH} 1, \mathrm{VH} 2$
$\mathrm{VC50,180}, \mathrm{VH3,33,200,201,205,212,250}, \mathrm{140p}$ 254, 288, 300, 303, 1212,
VH404, $555,700,704,712,770,780,844,900$, VH404, 555, 700, $704,712,770,780,844,900$,
$1000,2948,3030,3312$ VHF2A, VP2948
CDMB 15000, 16000, HVO3, LVH50, NEVH, NEVHM, NEVHML,
TVP23ORC, VCP, VH04, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360, $362,400,416,512$,
VH530, 532, 535, 536, 600, 630, 635, 640, 666, VH800, 820, 850. 888, 893, 900, 930, 940, 942 , 974, 1012, 1040, 1050,
VH 1060,1070, VH1 100, 1120, 1204, 1440, 1500, 1660, 1800, 2004,
VH2151, 2308, 22042400, 2500, 2600, 2700 .
VH29060, 4000, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4015, 4015, 4020, 4300, 5020,
VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VR821, 925, 1032, 2949, 2959, 2957, 2966, 2979, 2980, V7V300, $\frac{\text { VXL20, 25, } 30}{\text { PHLIPS }}$
PHILIPS
VR6460 VR6920
VR6460 VR6920
VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023,
VR2024
VR6540
DV856, 5B6, VR702, 703, 6485, 6585, 6589, ${ }^{140}$ 6785, 6880,6948
VR445, VR6442, VR6542, VR6643, VR6843, 140
DV464, 662, VR2220, 2300. 2324, 2330, 2334, 2340. 2350, 2414, VR2480, 2485, 2488, 2489, 2490. 2498, 2840, 6462, 6463, 6464, 6560,

VR6660, 6860, 6861, 6862,6863
N-1700, VR2870
VR2025, VR6580, VR6581
49SB6, VR3260, $6349,6448,6449,140$
6648
PRESURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY PS 103140 p
DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, 291, 292, $311,312,313$,
VR3210, $3219,321,321$,
VR3210, 3219, 322, 3229, 323, 535BO, 486. 471, 562, 582, 571, 761,
VR201, 202, VR203, $302,303,305,6180,6182$, 6185, 6285, 6290
${ }^{\text {V18. }}$ VR6291, $6293,6362,6367,6390,6391,6393$, 6467, 6468 , 6470,6561
VR6570, 6581 VR $6670,6676,6710,6760,6761$, 6762,6870,6970,
VR6975, 86BII, 63SB7, 68 8B4, $71 \mathrm{SB4}, 71 \mathrm{SB5}$, 72SB8, 72SB8, 92SB31, 20DV1, 20DV2, 2SB12, 30DV2, 31DVI, 31DV2, 31 DV 33 SB 02 , 3 3SB03.
3 SBas 3.
3SBB3, 3 3SB11 3SB12, 3SB13
VR231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722, VR231, 232, 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722,

7229,723 | 7229, 723 |
| :--- |
| VR501 |
| SADYO |

PR38 140p
SANR1100, 1110. 1150.1200, 1300, 1500, 2100 2300, 2370, 2500
VHR2700, 3330, MVR220
VTC5000, 5150, 5300,5350,5400, 5500, 6000 140p 6010, 6500, 9100 .
VTC9300, VTCM10, 20, 11, 21, 30, 31, 40,50
VPR5800
VHR $3100.3300,3310,3400,3500,3700, ~ 1400 p$ VHRBD500, 700
VTC3000
VHR $120,130,14,141,143,14,150,151$ 140p
154, 15, 16, 171, 194, $22,14,151,153$. OVHR23, 235, 240, 244, 250, 251, 274, 27, 297.
$310,330,335,350,390$, VHR4100, 4105, 4150, $310,330,335,350,390$, VHR
$4200,430,4300,4350,4400,474,4770,5080$. VHRS $100,5200,5300,5350,5600,5700,6850$, $7100,7200,7250, \mathrm{VHR} 7260,7300,7400,7440$ $7500,7520,7530,7540,7700,774,780$.
OVHR $7810,8000,8070,8100,8200,8250$, OVHR $7810,8000,8070,8100,8200,8250$,
8500,8800 , VHRD $4400,4410,4500,4600$, 4610, 4710, 4890, 6700. VHRS700 VCR 100
VHR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350, 140 $5200,5240,5350,7200,7250,7260,7700$, VHRD $4410,4610,4710,4890,5450$.
HRS700 975 p VHR3100, 3200, 3300, 3310, 3400, 3700, 3800, VHRD500, 7000
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

## SHARP

VC200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393 VC6200, $2300,3300,6000$

300, 7700, 7750,7800, 8300 VC9500, $9600,9700,9800$
$\mathrm{VC} 300,387,402,471,473,477,481,482,483$. 486. 488, 496, 500, 571.
573. 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 8481, vC5F3,

VC108, 208, 405, 408, 550, 600, 651, 671, 674 782, 782MK2, 7822, 783, B82, VCM 73, VCT73, VCT72,
VCB361
VC220 211, 244, 254, 33, 35, 36, 2, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 505, $244,254,255,30,35$,

15, VCHBO, 81, 83, 85 510,610, VCT1314, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
SAISHO VR3400

VC699, 700, 772, 750, $779,780,781,7810$,
VC785, 786, 787, 793, 800, 7810, 7822, VCT72 VC6F3, VC6V3, VCA 100, 102, 104, 131, 140 , $170,202,203,211,234,303,501,502$,
VCA 602,5011 VCDB01, $802,851,852,8$

140p
CCA10, 30G, 60, 103, 105, 106, 111, 113, 131,
VCA $37,39,40,42,454,46,47,48,50,505,51$,
VCA60, 605, 615, 62, 63, 67,68, 1031, 11613, CB311, 320, VCBS 97 , VCD805, 806, 810,815 VCH $80,81,865,910$, VCS 1000, VCT310, VC780, 790 VCA10, 103, 1031, 105, 106, 211 ,

VCA340, 43, 47, 50, 60, 505, 615, VCD806.
VCH865, 87, 910, VCS 1000, VCT212, 310, 410 ,
CTS313 525p

VHL3. VR1000, 2000, 2500, 3200, 3300, 3500,
$3600,3650,3800$, VRS 4400, VRS 5000 140p

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS




| MODESWCT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) |  |
| NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 | £3.50 |
| (VSS0110) | £2.25 |
| NV830 (VSS0091) | £2.10 |
| NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778 |  |
| (VSS0060 | £3.75 |
| NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A) | £2.00 |


| AUDIO CONTROETEADS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751 <br> Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKKII, 4700, FUNAI VS2, VCRA600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDELITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, | Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic |  |  |
|  | part number | models | PRICE |
| TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO1 PRICE: 1350p | VBR 0091 | NVG7 etc | ${ }^{875 p}$ |
| AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134 <br> Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602, | VBROOSO | NV300. NV340 etc | 875p |
| 8603, VCR8604, $8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$ Also fits ANTECH BONSTEC, CASO, CROWN, | veroob 1 | NV77 etc | 875p |
| HAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEI- | VBROOO3A | NV250, NV450 etc | 625p |
| DER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p | VBR0125 |  | 625p |

## VIDEO TOOLS

VIDEO CLEANING STICKS
Price 17 p each 15 p each pack of 10 pcs 13 p each pack of 25 pcs Order Code: SP14
VIDEO MAINTENANCE TOOLS
Set of 8 Allen keys packed in a plastic wallet
Order code: TOOL 9, Price 125p Specifically designed for video maintenance
UNIVERSAL HEAD EXTRACTOR
Hand tool designed for extracting hard to remove heads without damage to either the head or the mounting assembly. Adjustable so as to suit various heads. Order code: TOOL 8, Price 600p

## VCR ALIGNMENT KIT

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

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL
$0.77 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$
$1.27 \mathrm{~mm} \quad 1.50 \mathrm{~mm}$
- RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS
- RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL
- TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL

3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS SPRING HOOK VCR HEAD EXTRACTOR
Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p

## TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

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

Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p

## BACK UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

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

## FERGUSON

Part No: 00E6-067-0011.2V 100mAH
Order Code: BB03
Part Nos: 00E6-606-8001 2.4V 100mAH Order Code: BB04

Price: 90p
Price: 70p
Price: 135p
Price: 150p

## SATELLITE PSU REPAIR KITS

| MAKE \& MODEL | CODE | PRICE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PACE PRD800, PRD900 | SATPSU1 | 600 p |
| PACE SS9000, 9200, 9010, 9210, 9220 | SATPSU2 | 550 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD510, SRD520 | SATPSU3 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRD500 | SATPSU4 | 600 p |
| AMSTRAD SRX340, SRX345, SRX350 | SATPSU5 | 600 p |
| PACE D100/150 | SATPSU6 | $650 p$ |
| CHURCHILL D2MAC | SATPSU7 | 650 p |
| PACE MSS100 | SATPSU8 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 0 p}$ |

## SATELLITE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062)
ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: 1400p + VAT
PACE PRD900/MSS1000 2Ghz (221-21770112)
ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: 1400p + VAT

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

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

## SATMETER

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

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

ORDER CODE: TOOL22
PRICE: 8500p

| REPLACEMENT TV SWITCHES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRUNDIG | SONY | SONY |
| PART No: 29703, 29102 | USED ON: | USED ON: |
| USED ON: <br> C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . .ETC | KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, ${ }^{\text {KV2052, V2056 }}$ KV2062, KV2067, KV2212..ETC | KV2020 <br> POWER SWITCH $21 \mathrm{~mm}+$ Re |
| Order Code: SW1 | Order Code: SW5 ${ }^{\text {K }}$ | Order Code: SW6 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| PHILIPS |  |  |
| USED ON: | KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060 (POWER SWITCH 26mm) | SONY 2 PIN FUNCTION SWITCH |
| Order Code: SW 13 Price: 95p | Order Code: SW12 Price: 110p | Order Code: SW9 Price: 3 |



## GRANDATA LTD

Tel: 01819002329<br>Fax: 01819036126

## CASSETTE DC MOTORS

6V MOTOR
9 V MOTOR
170p
12 V CW MOTOR
170p
12V CCW MOTOR
13.2V MOTOR

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

|  | CDM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models a Description | OTder Code | Price |
| ANWA |  |  |
| XC007 | KSSS 151A | 1900p |
| DX-990A, DXX-DIA | KSS152A | 1600p |
| CXN550G, $\mathbf{C X N 9 9 0}$, CXN999, CXNV20, CXSL 70 , DZZ99100M, FDN635, FDN6635, FDN939, |  |  |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LCX70M, LCX80, M7400, M75, NSX320, NSX 360 , NSX400, NSX430, NXS990 NSX992 NSX999, NSXD836, NSXD939, NSXV20 SXEN550 SXFN520 XC300 |  |  |
|  | KSS 152A | 1600p |
| CXAP1, CXL7, CXL8G, CXLC50P, CXZ58, DXM740, DXM75, DXM76, DXM77, LCX50, LCX7, |  |  |
| LCX8G, LCXAP1, XC002, XC004, XC005, XC777 | KSS210B | 2000p |
| XP31, XP33, XF55, XP80G | KS220A | 2500p |
| XP6.XP7 | KSS331A | 3400p |
| AkAI |  |  |
| CD73, 0 C93 | KSS151A | 1900p |
| CD25, C026, CD27, CD32, CD36, CD37, CD52, CD55, CD57, CD650, CD670, CD69, CD750, CD79, <br>  |  |  |
|  | KSS210A | 1300p |
| DENON |  |  |
| DCD150001, DCD1520, DCDE3520 | KSS151A | 1900p |
| DCO1400, DCD600, OCO800 | KS 152A | 1800p |
| OCD1420, DCD520, DCD610, DCD620, DCD660, DCD810, DCD820, DCD860, DC0910, DCD920 | KSS210A | 1300 e |
| DCD 1015, DCD 1290, DCD2060, DCD2060G, DCD315, DCD480, DCD580, DCD615, DCD715, DCD825, DCD890, DCD895, DN2000F | KSS240A | 2000p |
| GOLDSTAR |  |  |
| CD952A, CD952AJ, CD952L, CD952SJ, FFH101KL, FFH101WL, FFH222AM, FFH272L FFH333L, FFH373K, FJ506, FR606L | KSS210A | 1300 p |
| CD320AL, CO630SL, FFH212ALLFH212E | KSS210B | 2000p |
| Grundig |  |  |
| CD360, CD435 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| CCD300, CD101MCD904, MC10, NEW ORLEANS CD | KSS210A | 1300p |
| KRCD $100, \mathrm{RR} 1900 \mathrm{CD}$, RR3100CD, RR4000CD, RR610CD, RR700CD | KSS210B | 2000p |
| CDP60, CDP90 | KSS220A | 2500p |
| CDP65 | KSS331A | 3400p |
| CD905 | OPTIMA5 | 1800p |
| HTACHI |  |  |
| DAW560 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| FX-10 | KSS210A | 1300p |
| AXC10 | KSS210B | 2000p |
| J.v.c. |  |  |
| 1990-1992, LATE 1987.1988- XLE300BK, XLE3 1BK, XLE51BK, XLE900BK, XLME91BK, XLV101BK, <br>  |  |  |
| CDRADHO CASSETIE, MIN SYS TEMS-MODELS 1990-1992 | OPTIMA4S | 8000p |
| CA.C33, CA-MX $30 B K$, CA-MX33BK, UX $-A 5$, UX-A6, XL-M309, XL-M403BK, XL-M408, XL-M409. XL-M5048K, XL-M505TN, XL-M508, XL-M509, XL-M705TN, XLLV131BK, XL-V151TN, XL.V221BK, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1994 ONWARDS - CAE48BK, CAMCG7, CAMXG9, CAS20BK, CAS30BK, VAS50, CAS60RBK, MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCX520, RCX620, RCX720, UXA4, UXA5, UXA55, UXC7, UXT才, UXT3, XLF115, XLF116, XLF 215 , XLF218, XLMC 100M, XLMKG7, XLMXG9, XLV163TN, XLV164BK, XLV174, XLV263TN, XLV264BK, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| KENWOOD |  |  |
| DP47, DP660SG, DP8020, DP87, L10000 | KSS152A | 1600p |
| DP1030, DP1510, DP2010, DP2030, DP3010, DP3030, DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DP5010, DP5030, DP5040, DP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730, DP920, DP930, DP950, DPM650, DPM6630, DPM7730, DPM850, DPM 991, DX6620, M225, M25, M450, M850, PD3030, PDM991, RDX25, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| RXOC3, RXOC3L, UD202, UD302 | KSS210A | 1300p |
| DP1050, DP2050, DP3060, DP501, DP5060, DP722, DP76, DP85, DP89, M77A, PD3060, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| UD502, UD70, UD701, UD90, XE5 | KSS240A | 2000 p |
| DPC321, DPC521, DPC531, DPC631K, DPC721, DPC731 | KS5331A | $3400{ }_{p}$ |
| DP1060, DP2060. PART No: RCTRH8136AFZZ | RH8138A | ${ }^{4500}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| PANASONIC <br> SLP177A, SLP202A, SLP212A, SLP222A, SLP277A, SLP377A, SLP477AK, SLP477A, SLPG100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A, SLPJ27A, SLPJ28A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ37A, SLPJ38A, SLPJ46A | 691-30209 | S500p |


| Models A Description | Order Coda | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAD30, SLCH9, SLP150, SLP170, SLP200, SLP202, SLP222, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP370G, SLP400C, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPC25, SLPJ25, SLPJ26, SLPJ27, SLPJ37, SLPJ45, SLPK25, SLPK26, SLPS50, SLPS70, SLPS700, SLPS840, SLPS900 | SOAAD70A | 2350p |
| PHILPS |  |  |
| AZ8304, CD070, CDO80, 690,910, 920. PART NO. 4822-691-20768 | 4822.691 | 3100p |
| CD100, CD130, CD1380, CD1482, CD200, CD204, CD210, CD300, CD303, CD304, CD380, CD480, CD482, CD500, CD502, CD582, CD583, CD584, CD610, CD620, CD630, CD780, |  |  |
|  | 691-30209 | 6500p |
| AS440, AS445, AS540, AS640, AZ8048, AZ8640, CD070, CD080, CD091, CD163, CD165, |  |  |
| FW26, FW330, FW36, FW360, FW 3801, FW40, FW41, FW46, FW56, FW66, FW68 | CDM 12.1 | 1800p |
| CD1210/40 | CDM 12.4 | 2200p |
| AZ8006 | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| FW11 | OPTIMAGS | 1800 p |
| PIoNeER |  |  |
| PDM400, PDM410, PDM500, PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM710, PDM730, PDT303, PDT403, PDT503, PDX940M, PDX950M. PDZ560T, PDZ72T, PD773T, PDZ81M, PDZ82M, PDZ83M, PDZ960M, XDZ53T, XDZ54T | KSS151A | 1900p |
| N32, N90M , PD101, PD201, PD32, PD41, PD4500, PD4700, PD52P55700, PD55, I PD6500, PD6700, PD7700, PD8700, PD970, PDCP420, PDCP520M, PDCP520T, PDJ400T, PDJ5500T, PDJ800M, PDJ900M. PDM430, PDM450, PDM550, PDM630, PDM 500, PDM750, PDM901, PDP710T, PDP720T, PDP910M. PDP920M, PDS501, PDS601, PDS701, PDS701G, PDS901, PDT310, PDI510, PDZ, PDZ570T, PD274T, POZB4M, PO2970M, PXA1349, S125CDT, S135CDI, S303CDM, S303CDT, S505DM, S505DT, S707DM, ST07DTM, S999DM, S9900T, XCP410M, XCP4 10T, XDZ54T, XDZ5ST, XDZ64M, XDZ2TT, XAP310, XAP320 | PEA1030 | 4400p |
| PDM400, PDM410, PDM500, PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM710, PDM730, PDT303, PDT403, PDT503, PDX940M, PDX950M, PDZ560T, PDZ72T, PD273T, PDZ81M, PD282M, PDZ83M POZ960M, XDZ53T, XDZ54T, XDZ55T, XDZ62, XDZ62M, XDZ630, XRZ82 | PWY1009 | 4800p |
| SAMSUNG |  |  |
| CD20 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| CD1200, CD1310, SCM-6000, SCM6900 | KSS210A | 1300 p |
| RCD1200, RCD1300, RCD1350, RCD1600, RCD2600, RCD990, RCD995, SCM6900 | SOH90T4N | 3600p |
| SANYO |  |  |
| DCFS3, DCT55. DCX502, DCX701, DCX702, DCX802, DCX891, DCX89 IN, MCDZ10. PART No. 6142186855 | 614218 | 2300p |
| DCFS5, MCDI50K, 660K, MC0Z30L, 60F. PART No. 6142205006 | 614220 | 5600p |
| DCX1000MD, DCX $1003, \mathrm{DCX} 900 \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{DCX} 903, \mathrm{DCX} 915$ | KSS210A | 1300p |
| DCD10, DCD11U, DCD20. DCD30, DCD30AT, DCD6, DCDBU, DCMS1, DCX110, DCX120, DCX210, DCX220, DCX993, DCX994, MCDMS 40L, MCDMS50L, MCDMS650L, MCDZ1L, |  |  |
| MCDZ2L, MCDZ3L. PART No. 6142391303 | 614239 | 3300p |
| DCD12. PAAT No. 6450055966 | 645005 | 3700p |
| MCDZ31L, MCDZ41L, MCDZ61L, MCD2711 | KSS210B | 2000p |
| SHARP |  |  |
| CD-111, $\mathrm{CD}-301, \mathrm{CD}-302, \mathrm{CD}-304, \mathrm{CD}-310, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{CD}-1700, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{LB00}, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{U1}, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{U} 10, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{X} 10$, CD-X12, CD-X15, CD-X16, CD-X17, CD-X20, CD-X9, CKL650, CMS95CD, DX-150, DX-160, DX-450, DX-460, DX-461, DX-650, DX 660, DX-999, DX-A3, DX-N45, DX-R554, DX-R7, DX-R75, DX-R750, DX.R77, DX. R770, DX.R820, DX-R840, DX. $2100, \mathrm{DX}$-21000, DX-21500, GFCD55, वT.30CD, aT.33CD, OT-350CD, ОT-37CD, QT-38CD, OT-CD20, OT-CD33, RS95, SC-77CD, SC-99CD, SC-RS95, SG-A1, SG-W1CD, SG-W2CD, SYS 302 , ZCDICD. PART No. RCTAH8122AFZZ | RH8122A | 5750p |
| QT-50CD, QT-60CD, QTBOCD. PART No. RCTAH8124AFZZ | RHB124AF | 2900p |
| DXR.840B. PART No. RCTTRH8130AFZZ | RH8130AF | 2900p |
| CDS360E, $360 \mathrm{H}, 370,450 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{E}$, CMS150CDH, CMSR400CDH, CP950, CPR400, CPS360, 370. PART No. RCTRH8136AFZZ | RH8136AF | 4500p |
| SONY |  |  |
| KSS240A | KSS240A | 2000p |
| KSS12TA | KSS121A | 3500p |
| KSS151A | KSS 151 A | 1900p |
| KSS210A | KSS210A | 1300p |
| KSS210B | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| KSS220A | KSS220A | 2500p |
| KSS331A | KSS331A | 3400p |
| KSS360A | K5S360A | 2600p |
| TECHNICS <br> SLP200, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999,SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPJ25, SLP J45, SLPS700, SLPS900 | SOAD70A | 2350p |


| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650p | PANASONIC |  |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC-V10A | RCB76 | 650 p | A514790 | RC901 | 650 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 650p | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650 p |
| RCV 37 B | RC891 | 650 p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650 p | TC2200 | RC204 | 650p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650 p | A518612 | RC903 | 850p | VS00357/NV730 | RC202 | 650 p | RM613 | RC141 | 650p |
| DECCA |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 850 p | TNQ1621 | RC203 | 650 p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650p | ${ }^{\text {C20 }}$ | RC905 | 6500 | PHILIPS |  |  | TATUNG |  |  |
|  |  | 650p | A511940 655602 H | RC906 | 650 p 650 | RC5002,5154 | RC134 | 650 p | FXA | RC877 | 650 p |
| $\mathrm{RC} 905 \mathrm{~B}$ | RC879 | $650 p$ | 655602 H | RC1920 | 650p | KT3 NON TEXT 69117032 | $\mathrm{RCl}^{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ RC178 | 650 p 650 p | RC70 | RC883 | 850p |
| granada |  |  | $\mathrm{ITF}_{\text {IFB13, 14, } 15}$ |  |  | 69117194 | RC180 | 650 p | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC894 | 650p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 650 p | ${ }_{\text {FS4 }}$ | RC143 RC148 | $650 p$ 650 p | RC5991-UNIV | RC300 | 550 p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133 G | RC880 | 650 p | RG305 | RC305 | 650 p | RC38 | RC301 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S | 650p |
| 952888 | RC882 | 650 p | RG306 | RC306 | 650p | KT3 TEXT | RC5301 | 650 p | FB639 | RC639 | 650p |
| 94490D | RC8B4 | 650p | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 650p | RC5352 | RC5352 | 650 p | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 650p | RC5375 | RC5375 | 650 p | 3V35-42 | RC342 | 600p |
| TP160E | RC107 | 650p | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650 p | RC5 STANDARD | RC300 | 550p | 3V31-32 | RC344 | 650 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | ${ }^{650}{ }^{5}$ | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650p | RC5903 | RC5903 | 650p | 3V57-58 | RC628 | 650 p |
| TP400 | RC401 | 600 p | LOEWE |  |  | SALORA |  |  | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575p |
| TP590-600 | RC600 | 650 p | DC11 | RC146 |  | SERIES L | RC190 | 650p | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 | 650p |  | RC146 |  | 86173 | RC882 | 650 p | TC9-90-100 | RC740 | 600p |
| TP621 | RC612 | 650 p | MATSUI |  |  | SANYO |  |  | 3V55, FV11 | RC783 | 650 p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 650 p | V10270601 | RC889 RC892 | $650 p$ $650 p$ | RC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 | RC140 | 650 p 650 p | TX100 FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650 p | V 7770 | RC892 | 650p | JXGE | RC8884 | 650 p 650 p | TX100 ST, FASTTEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | VHR2300 | RC890 | 650 p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650 p |
| HITACH |  |  | SATELLITE | RC550 | 650p | RC628 | RC865 | 650 p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  |  | CT937 | RC950 | 650 p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | RC53 | RC892 | 650p | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC140 | 650p | CT9117 | RC951 | 650 p |

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[^1][^2]PRICE: 925p

| Part No. | Codo | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1350p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 1450p | 094-01020/0.7 | LOT59 | 1300p | -439-303-31 | LOT9 | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 950p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1300p | TLF 14521 F | LOT39 | 1450p | 094-01021/0.6 | LOT59 | 1300p | 1-439-303-32 | LOT9 | 1200p |
| 45150344 | LOT56 | 1350p | 2432101 | LOT79 | 1600p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1600p | TLF 14567 F | L0т39 | 1450p | 094-01027/0.0 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-00 | LOT95 | 1200p |
| 101-214017.03 | LOT278 | 1200p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1350p | 45150301 | LOT169 | 1350p | TLF 14568 F | LOT40 | 1450p | 094-01038\%.7 | LOT245 | 1900p | 1-439-311-11 | LOT95 | 1200p |
| 101.220005-03A | LOT72 | 1200p | 2432619 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150302 | LOT180 | 1400p | TLF 14584 F | LOT41 | 1500p | 094-01052/0.8 | LOT 186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 1200p |
| D 050/37 | LOT27 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150304 | LOT169 | 1350p | TLF 14586 F | LOT42 | 1500p | 094-01057/1.1 | LOT285 | 1450p | 1-439-311-31 | L0T95 | 1200p |
| D 053/37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1350p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1400p | TLF 15606 F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018.6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1-439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1200p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1360p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1100p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1400p | TLF 70012 | 10778 | 1125p | 610.018 .6637 | LOT215 | 1550p | 1-439-331.22 | LOT96 | 1300p |
| D 059/37 | LOT200 | 1150p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1100p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1050p | TLF 70012 F | LOT78 | 1125p | SHARP |  |  | 1-439-331-41 | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1350p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1100p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TLF 70012A | LOT78 | 1125p | RTRNF 1220 CEZZ | L0т39 | 1450p | 1-439-332-00 | LOT99 | 1100p |
| FCM 2015 AL | L0T78 | 1125p | 2433011 | LOT171 | 1300p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1400p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1250p | RTRNF 1783 BMzZ | LOT202 | 1200p | 1-439-332-11 | LOT99 | 1100p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1300p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1000p | TLF 70018F | LOT274 | 1250p | RTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 | 1200p | 1-439-332-21 | Lот99 | 1100p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3 \cdot 508-001$ | Lот38 | 1050p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1300p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1200p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1250p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1050p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | L0т38 | 1050p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1400p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1050p | TLF 70162 | LOT72 | 1200p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ | LOT211 | 1250p | 1-439-332-42 | LOT101 | 1050p |
| 00 D-3-508-003 | LOT276 | 1200p | 2433291 | LOT172 | 1100p | 45150318 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1200p | RTRNF 2000 BMZZ | LOT214 | 1100p | 1-439-332-52 | LOT100 | 1050p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3 \cdot 515-001 \mathrm{PL} 1$ | LOT276 | 1200p | 2433301 | LOT246 | 1250p | 45150319 | LOT30 | 1000p | TLF 70162B | LOT72 | 1200p | RTANF 2002 BMZZ RTANF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 |  | 1-439-333-00 | LOT270 | 1375p |
| 00 D-4-208-001 | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433441 | LOT188 | 1550p | 45150320 | LOT190 | 1650p | TLF 70162 G | LOT72 | 1200p | RTANF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 |  | 1-439-333-11 | LOT270 | 1375p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} \cdot 4 \cdot 208-002$ | LOT79 | 1600p | 2433442 | LOT | 1500p | 45150322 | T19 | 1350p | TLF 77001 B | LOT274 |  | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | Lot3 | 1100p | 1-439-333-12 | LOT270 | 1375p |
| 00 D.4-235-002 | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433451 | LOT81 | ${ }^{800}{ }^{\text {90 }}$ | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1550p | ${ }^{\text {PHILILPS }} 1820140$ |  |  | RTRNF 2004 BMZZ | LOT307 | 1200p | 1-439-363-11 | LOT268 | 1300p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4 \cdot 235-002 \mathrm{HTI}$ | L0T81 | 800p | 2433452 | LOTB2 | 950p | 45150325 45150326 | LOT22 | 1050p | 482214010142 4822140101145 | LOT142 | 1800p | RIRNF 2005 BMZZ RTRNF 2006 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1100p | 1-439-363-21 | LOT268 | 1300p |
| 00 D-4-235-00201G | LOT81 | 800p | 2433453 | LOT82 | 950p | 45150326 45150328 | LOT198 | 1550p | 482214010140146 | LOT112 | 14500p | RIRNF 2006 BM RTANF 2007 BMZ | Lот308 | 1100p | 1-439-387-11 | LOT311 | 1150p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4 \cdot 260-004 \mathrm{NT}$ | LOT38 | 1050p | ${ }_{2433521}^{243355}$ | LOT85 | 1400 p 1600 p | 45150328 45150329 | LOT193 | 1450p | 482214010146 4822140151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RIRNF 2007 BMzZ RTRNF 2023 BMZZ | LOT310 | 1200p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | 1150p |
| 00 H-0.701-2400 | LOT 182 | 1150p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1050p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1300p | 482214010161 | LOT103 | 1250p | SONY |  |  | 1-439-416-11 | LOT255 | 1100p |
| 06 D-3.083-001 | LOT82 | 950 |  | LOT83 | 1400p | 45150331 | LOT207 | 1550p | 482214010171 | LOT104 | 1200p | 3753100 | LOT275 | 1100p | 1-439-416.12 | LOT255 | 1100p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 950p | 2433721 2433751 | Lot01 | 1000p | 45150334 | LOT56 | 1350 p | 482214010176 | LOT114 | 1150p | 1-439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1300p | 1-439-416-21 | LOT255 | 1100p |
| 06 D-3-084-001 | LOT23 | 980p | 2433752 | Lotor | 1000p | 45150335 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1300p | 1-439-243-11 | Lot91 | 1300p | 1-439-416-23 | LOT | 1100p |
| $06 \mathrm{D} \cdot 3 \cdot 087-001$ | LOT23 | 980p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1150p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1250p | 1-439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1300p | 1-439-416-41 | LOT2 | 1100p |
| 06 D-3-088-001 | LOT84 | 1200p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 980p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1150p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1200p | 1.439-243-31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-416-51 | LOT255 | 1100p |
| 06 D-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1300p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1200p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1350p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1125p | 1.439-243-32 | LOT229 | 1700p | 1-439-430-21 | LOT271 | 1175p |
| 06 D-3-095-001 | LOT87 | 959p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 980p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1350p | 482214010246 | LOT119 | 1500p | 1.439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | 154125A | LOT275 | 100p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-095-002$ | LOT87 | 950p | 2433952 | Lот33 | 950p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1350p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1300p | 1.439-244.00 | LOT48 | 1200p | toshiba |  |  |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-333-512-001$ | LOT204 | 1300p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1150p | 45750346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1250p | 1-439-244-11 | LOT48 | 1200p | 37010 | LOT131 | 950p |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOTO4 | 1500p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 950p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1200p | 37011 | LOT131 | 950p |
| FETX 90 WHITE | LOT06 | 1650p | 2434141 | LOT33 | 950p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1200p | 1-439-244-31 | LOT48 | 1200p | 37012 | LOT 137 | 950 p |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 950p | 45150375 | LOT56 | 1350p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1050p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT45 | 1200p | 37013 | LOT131 | 950p |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 950p | 45161601 | LOT22 | 1050p | 482214010274 | LOT123 | 950p | 1-439-256-11 | LOT45 | 1200p | 37014 | LOT131 |  |
| 29201.008.01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434453 | LOT86 | 1500p | MITSUBISHI |  |  | 482214010282 | LOT122 | 1150p | 1-439-256-21 | LOT45 | 1200p | 37015 37016 |  |  |
| 29201.014.01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1400p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1150p | 482214010283 | LOT104 | 1200p | 1.439-256-22 | LOT45 | 1200p | 37016 37017 | LOT131 LOT131 | 950p 950 |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 950p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010294 | LOT 125 | 2150p | 1-439-276-21 | LOT230 | 1250p | 37017 37018 | LOT131 LOT131 | 950p 950p |
| 29201.017 .01 | LOTEO | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 1400p | 334807803 | LOT50 | 1150p | 482214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | 1.439-280-00 | LOT92 | 1200p | 37018 37019 | LOT131 <br> LOT131 | 950p |
| 29201.018 .01 | LOT163 | 1200p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 950p | 3348078030 | LOT50 | 1150p | 482214010325 | LOT132 | 1500p | 1-439-280-13 | LOT92 | 1200p | 37019 <br> 810951 | LOT131 <br> LOT55 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 950p } \\ 1000 p \end{array}$ |
| 29201.018 .02 | LOT61 | 1450p | 2435131 | LOT251 | 1250p | 334 B 08104 | LOT74 | 1400p | 482214010326 | LOT122 | 1150p | 1-439-286-00 | LOT46 | 1200p | 1810951 2433751 | LOTS5 LOTO1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \mathrm{p} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| 29201.019 .01 | LOT62 | 1100p | 2435141 | LOT282 | 1300p ${ }^{\text {1450 }}$ | 334808108 | LOT295 | 1600p 1150p | 482214010328 482214010349 | LOT124 | 1050p 1250p | $1-439-286-11$ $1-439 \cdot 286-12$ | LOT46 | 1200p 1200p | 2433751 2433752 | LOT250 | 1000p |
| 29201.019.02 | LOT62 | 1100p 1500p | 2435301 2435671 | LOT88 | 1450p 1600p | 334 <br> 334 P 18506 | LOT51 | 1150p 1100 p | 482214010349 482214010353 | LOT106 | 1250p 1100p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | 1200p 1200p | ${ }^{232360023}$ | LOT281 | 1050p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | LOT70 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1100p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1200p | 23236052 | LOT13 | 950p |
| 29201.022.03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1.439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1250p | 23236098 | LOT288 | 1150p |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101.2 | LOT79 | 1600p | DCF1577 | LOT273 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1250p | 23236198 | LOT288 | 1150p |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451H | LOT81 | 800p | DCFF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1-439-289-00 | LOT47 | 1250p | 23236255 | LOT289 | 1150p |
| 29201.024 .01 | LOT65 | 1200p | 2433453H | LOT82 | 950p | KFS 60226B | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT127 | 1400p | 1-439-289-21 | LOT47 | 1250p | 23236424 | LOT129 | 1125p |
| 29201.024.04 | LOT164 | 1150p | 2433891H | LOT23 | 980p | MSH-1FBW08 | LOT78 | 1125p | 482214010395 | LOT116 | 1260p | 1-439-289-22 | LOT47 | 1250p | 23236425 | LOT | 1150p |
| HINARI |  |  | 2433892G | LOT84 | 1200p | NIKICAI |  |  | 482214010406 | LOT73 | 950p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT47 | 1250p | 23236428 | LOT28 | 1150p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.t.t. |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-294-00 | LOT93 | 1175p | 3122113837011 | LOT13 | 950p |
| 51139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1000p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294-11 | LOT93 | 1175p | 150F6D | LOT131 | 950p |
| 51141841 | LOT24 | 1600p | 45150115 | LOT136 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOTO2 | 1500p | SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1200p | TFB 4039 AD | LOT293 | 1050p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1675p | PANASONIC |  |  | 094-00020/0.9 | LOT113 | 1000p | 1-439-303-00 | LOT94 | 1200p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT28 | 1050p |
| HM51-1411834-1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1450p | 094-00035/0.2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1-439-303-11 | LOT94 | 1200p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT281 | 1050p |



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# John Edwards' Casebook 



## Grundig CUC2410 Chassis

There was sound and text but no programme picture. When the brightness was set at maximum only a blank raster was displayed. Checks revealed that there was no video input at pin 8 of the TDA 3566 colour decoder chip, because the BC548C buffer transistor Tr2523 was shortcircuit collector-to-emitter. A new transistor brought the picture back.

## Hitachi CPT1473 (NP82C2 chassis)

This set would revert to standby intermittently - sometimes two or three times an hour, sometimes only once every two days! Several components were replaced without success. I then decided to replace the STR6020 chopper chip IC901. This put an end to a most frustrating fault.

## Sony KVM2131U

Field collapse was cured by resoldering the UPC1488H field output chip, but while I was moving the set to replace the back cover the scanning again collapsed. This time it could be made to come and go by tapping almost anywhere on the PCB. Resoldering the pins of the TDA2579 timebase generator chip cleared this second fault.

## Hitachi C2524R (G7PS Mk 2 chassis)

The mains supply got no farther than the bridge rectifier because the $6.8 \Omega$, 5 W surge limiter resistor R 901 was open-circuit and the BUT12AF series chopper transistor was short-circuit. When these items had been replaced a resistance check showed that there was a short-circuit between the 150 V HT line and chassis (across C905). The 180 V over-voltage protection zener diode ZD903 was short-circuit. Once this had been replaced the set powered up and operated correctly.

## Bush 2057NTX/Nikkai TLG2195

This is one of those Onwa chassis. The set was stuck in standby because the 12 V zener diode ZD402 had gone short-circuit, taking the feed resistor R422 with it. There was thus no 12 V supply. This is quite common and well known. As the basic cause of the failure can be increased HT from the power supply, it pays to monitor the HT line for a few hours after replacing the zener diode and resistor.
On one occasion recently I had to replace Q901, Q902, Q903, ZD901, ZD902, C909, C910 and R907 to achieve stable power supply operation.

## Hitachi CPT2508 (G7P Mk 2 chassis)

"It went off puff, then a trickle of smoke came out of the back - just after the Argie scored. Frightened the life out of the wife" the customer said. A nice quick job for a change. I headed straight for the two blue pulse capacitors in the
chopper transistor's collector circuit, C919 (4.7nF, 1 kV ) and C928 ( $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ ). Their cases were both cracked. Replacements got the set was working again.

## Orion D1094

This centre-deck machine would try to switch between LP and SP when tapes recorded in the LP mode were being played back. I cleaned the ACE head, which improved matters, but to clear the problem completely I had to remove the deck and resolder its plug/socket connection to the mother board, at the rear.
When you look down at the front of the machine, to the left, you see a PCB that acts as a jumper, connecting the mother board to the power supply board. Dry-joints are common here as well.

## Matsui $\mathbf{2 1 6 0}$

When this set was switched on hash noise blasted out at full volume while the screen remained blank. The channel indicators worked normally. A faulty line output transformer was the cause of the trouble. At over $£ 70$ trade, plus labour, I was surprised that the customer accepted my estimate. Fortunately nothing else was wrong once the new transformer had been fitted.

## Hitachi CPT2226 (NP8 1 CQ Mk II chassis)

The top half of the picture was reduced while the bottom half was normal. When I replaced C $608(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$, which smooths the supply to the field output stage, there was full scan but flyback lines were present at the top. This was cured by replacing $\mathrm{C} 715(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V})$, the reservoir capacitor for the HT supply to the RGB output stages.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

The picture was OK but there was no sound. Holding a small screwdriver blade between thumb and forefinger, I touched the base of the audio output stage driver transistor TR120. There was hum from the loudspeaker, so the cause of the fault was prior to this stage. But only just: the audio coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 165(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was open-circuit. A replacement restored normal sound.

## Philips KT3 Chassis (later version)

After about two-three hours the colour would fade out to black-and-white. If the set was switched off for say ten minutes then on again, a normal picture would appear and the saga would be repeated. The cause of the trouble was traced to $\mathrm{C} 56(0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which is connected to pin 23 of the TDA3560 colour decoder chip IC35. The components connected to pins $23 / 4$ provide filtering for the colour reference oscillator PLL.

# HELP WANTED 

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

Wanted: M50436-511SP microcontroller chip (IC001) for the Sony Model KV21XRTU (SX chassis). Alternatively the main PCB or a complete set. Andy Dyson, 9 Elmsway Drive, Prestatyn, Denbighshire LL19 8SR. 01745888889.
Wanted: Unwanted Television magazines and TV/video training manuals or similar publications. Will pay air mail postage. Bongani C. Ndlibane, G4934 Goniwe Street, Walmer Location, Port Elizabeth 6070, Republic of South Africa.
Wanted: New or good used LOPT (part no. 7246-005) for the Grundig Model 1500GB. Brian Lawler, 6 Chindit Close, Formby, Liverpool L37 2JH.
Wanted: Power supply for the Philips 31DV3/05 VCR and a LOPT for the Fidelity ZX3000 chassis. M. Payne, 66 Nevinson Avenue, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE34 8NP. 01915363744.

Wanted: Scrap SRD600 satellite receiver-decoder. Must have undamaged top and front cover. Patrick Gallagher, No. 2 McGoldricks Flats, Rysh Street, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland. 003539426094.
Wanted: Does anyone have a circuit diagram or information for repair of a Dell computer power supply, number PS5201-1D Rev L10 200W. I think it's the type for XT mother boards. C. Raynor, 39 Northway, Lymm, Cheshire WA13 9AT. 01925822673.
Wanted: Good home for the contents of a TV repair workshop dating back to the $50 \mathrm{~s} / 60 \mathrm{~s}$. Equipment includes two Ferguson 546T TV sets, boxes of valves and other components and many magazines and circuit diagrams. There's a complete set of Television from April 1972May 1974 and copies of the Radio and Television Servicing books from the late 50 s . If you are interested in collecting and servicing early electronic equipment, please call

Mervyn Quilter on Plymouth (01752) 702247.

Wanted: Philips N1500/N1700
VCR, preferably working but would consider one that requires attention. Richard Bell, 91 Kings Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 1QQ. 01664563530.
For disposal: Three VCRs, Fisher FVHP716, Baird 8940 and Philips VR2020, all in working order. Also some spares for the JVC HR7200EK. Offers please. R. Weaver, 37 Chosen-Drive, Churchdown, Nr. Gloucester GL3 2QS. 01452716041 (day), 01452 714372 (home).
For disposal: For nominal $£ 52$ plus carriage: 3675-TXB8-0604/ 005/001 white Thorn jelly pot LOPT, pre 1400 chassis; four ITT sealed black three-stick EHT trays, believed to be for the BRC 950 Mk . 1 chassis; Thorn 1400 chassis smoothing blocks, original new; AT2048/11 Thorn 3571 PCB LOPT; two FAT063/00 B\&O 3500-6000 and Skantic 32631 Series 2; two FAT309 Autovox $110^{\circ}$ 2693/2694; two FAT46/005 Grundig 15004050. I require any servicing information for the Ferguson PC1544 (Models 51A2/51A3, TX100 chassis) - the tuning voltage is stuck. R.E. Bailey, 22 Grebe Close, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 9UT. 01705783811.

For disposal: National TR505GB portable TV for spares/repair, $£ 5$; Maxicamera A gamma camera signal processor type 46-406040G10 for General Electric Nuclear Medical gamma camera, $£ 50$; unused Atari 13-pin DIN-to-Sony scart lead £8; Miranda Titan TP30 lightweight photo tripod with aircushioned column, tilt feet, locking struts, marked angles, two spirit levels, carry handle - slight damage to headstock, hence $£ 15$ price. Julian Bohan, 30 Stanley Street, Lincoln LN5 8NG. 01522514241.

Wanted/for disposal: Require M56730ASP capstan drive IC for the Akura 160X. Have for disposal resistors in packs of 204, seventeen values from $10 \Omega$ to $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, at $£ 1 \mathrm{a}$ pack plus 50 p postage. A. Topping, 2 F.H., Withy Wells, Worcester WR5 1RW.
Wanted: VF457B 334B07601 LOPT for a Mitsubishi back projector. Cathal McHugh, Lower Main Street, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal, Ireland. Phone from UK 00353074 31673.

Wanted: TDA1037 audio IC - used in some Grundig portables including the P1422GB. Please phone D.J. Maule on 01217338629 after 7 p.m.

Urgently required: One red tube for a Philips/Pye floor-standing video projector, approximate year of manufacture 1980. Also any other spares and will purchase complete machines working or not. Richard Gifford, 4 Gipsy Lane, Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8DY. 01449 723009.

Wanted: Urgently seeking new or used Video Plus handset - original by Gemstar, now about 8-10 years vintage! Or can anyone repair it or supply spares? Steve Lunt, Electronics Dept., West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 8JG. 01946693 181, fax 01946523513.

Wanted: Text board for the Rediffusion Mk 4 chassis/Granada Model C20BY4, PCB assembly index 82999. Also working power supply for the Amstrad SRD540. Ron MacPhee, 6 Boreray Court Stomoway, Isle of Lewis HS1 2YL. 01851702709.

Barco 600 projector: Would the gentleman from Fleet, Hampshire who promised to return my Barco 600 service manual some months ago please do so as our only remaining machine needs attention before it can be used again as part of a
community project. Trevor
Wiltshire, Pelican Road, Pamber Heath, Tadley, Hants RG26 3EL. 0118970 1163, fax 01189814538.
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Samsung Fax SF2500 power supply module. E.W. Ingarfill, 44 Pitts Lane, Earley, Reading, Berks RG6 1BU. 01189265357.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams, service manual and/or fault reports for the B\&O Beocord 8800 V Video 2000 VCR, circa 1983. Claude Jackson, Thornbury, Sutton-on-Forest, York YO61 1EQ. 01347810354.
Wanted: LOPT for the Mitsubishi Model CT2101TX - transformer no. 334B07703. Nigel Stinton, 22 Elizabeth Avenue, Worcester WR3 7 HQ .01905543 414, mobile 0802 460 238, e-mail
Nigel.stinton@Bt.com
Wanted: Knob for the Ferguson Model 59K7. A. Robertson, 261
Warrington Road, Abram, Wigan WN2 5RQ.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams for the Gould 20 MHz dual-beam scope Model OS300 and the Samtron SC428VSL monitor. Ed Cox, 86 St.

John's Road, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 4DF. 01489 782885.

Wanted: Service manual/circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the original Serviscope valve oscilloscope made by Telequipment Ltd., London. John McClean, 66 Castle Park, Limavady, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland BT49 0SB. 01504763045.
Wanted: Circuit diagram/spares for the Hitachi Model C2558TN (Nicam model). Photocopy OK. Richard Gifford, 4 Gipsy Lane, Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8DY. 01449723009.

Wanted: Mains transformer for the Telequipment D67 oscilloscope. Complete D67 scope considered, working or not. Also any information on spares. J.J. Braun, 91 Parkside Way, N. Harrow, Middx HA2 6DB. 01814273784.
Wanted: Full working power supply for the Ferguson FV77VH VCR. P. Nicholson, 1 Scalegate Road, Carlisle, Cumbria CA2 4LA. 01228 511392.

For sale: A number of TV and
VCR manuals, including Ferguson,

GEC, Hinari, Sharp, Blaupunkt,
Philips, Hitachi, Panasonic, Amstrad and Fidelity, all priced at $£ 3$ each plus postage. Phone David Forfar on 01695735132 to check on availability and to order.
For sale: Grundig V2000 VCR (last model) plus spare head (new) and new tapes ( $2 \times 4 \mathrm{hr}$ ). Offers please. C. Martin, Flat 6, Pine Trees Court, Hassocks, W. Sussex BN6 8NW. 01273846592.

For disposal: ERT Service Sheets numbers 1032-2005 and 2311-2624, total 1218. Sensible offers for the lot. Also Radio and Television Servicing Volume 1 to the 1986-87 volume, 37 in all. Sensible offers for the complete set in good condition. David G. Edwards, Cloud 9, Compit Hills, Cromer, Norfolk NR27 9LJ. Phone/fax 01263513640 any time. Wanted: Spin motor for the Philips CD104 CD player (early Philips chassis) or a complete machine for spares. Martin Webster, 1 Thom View, Luddenden, Halifax, W. Yorks HX2 6QX. 01422883197 evenings, 01133923825 day, 01133926305
fax.

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VCR Clinic
ing, but there was a problem with the power on/off signal at pin 6 of plug 806. It should be at either 0 V or 5 V but was stuck at about 3.3 V . Its source is pin 25 of the timer microcontroller chip. Checks around this chip revealed that the -33 V supply at pin 66 was missing. The source is a DC-DC converter, Z801, on the logic servo panel U601.

Circuit protector Z 802 in the feed to it from the 6.6 V rail had failed, and the converter had a very lowresistance reading at its input pin. When the fuse and the converter had been replaced the display reappeared and the mechanism initialised correctly. So the machine was left on soak test.

After several hours the voltage on the 6.6 V rail rose to 8 V and the STK5383 chopper chip IC802 was excessively hot. An audible rattle came from the power supply. A scope check confirmed that C808 $(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ at the input to IC802 was open-circuit.

The excessive voltage on the 6.6 V rail had obviously been the cause of the DC-DC converter's failure. Note that this is a $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ capacitor. To prevent further problems I fitted a low-ESR, $105^{\circ}$ type. P.G.

## Samsung V1611

The E-E signals were severely distorted - playback was OK. In addition the customer complained that he had had to retune the channels almost weekly, until eventually the picture had become unwatchable. A scope check on the tuning supply voltage showed that a considerable amount of AC was present. The cause was the 33 V supply's reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 4(47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. It had gradually dried up during previous weeks: as the voltage had dropped, the customer had retuned the machine to compensate. P.G.

## Matsui VX2000

The complaint with this machine was that it wouldn't tune in. In fact it was on channel and worked all
right with a video output. Although the test signal appeared, there was no other video output from the RF modulator. Further checks showed that there was no video input to the modulator. There's not a lot to check here. The cause of the problem was filter PF4201, which was open-circuit. It's in the feed to the base of the buffer transistor which, in turn, feeds the modulator. P.G.

## Panasonic NVG25

If there's no capstan lock and no sound, check $\mathrm{C} 240(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ on the servo board. When there are no control pulses the microcontroller chip mutes the sound. M.L.

## Hitachi VTM720

If the cassette housing tries to load by itself with no tape inserted and the cassette-loaded light comes on, the most likely cause is a dry-joint at link K2546, which is almost next to pin 11 of plug PGl504 on the main PCB. You may not be able to see the dry-joint, but the chances are that there will be one here.

When one of these machines comes in for service it's worth applying a small blob of solder to the endsensor connections underneath the deck. On many occasions I've found that the cause of various intermittent loading problems is a broken endsensor lead just beneath the soldered connection. Remove the old solder first to check the lead length. M.L.

## Hitachi VTF770

If the problem is intermittent poor playback/worn-head symptoms, check for dry-joints at the head amplifier plug. There could be several there. M.L.

## B\&O 4539

The symptom produced by one of these machines gave the impression that the condition of the hi-fi heads was poor: the sound was very noisy with dropouts. New heads failed to cure the fault, which was caused by the capstan motor. The surfacemounted capacitors in the motor had
dried up and some had leaked. As a result the motor ran erratically. Repair kits are available from $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{O}$, but I think the success rate is only about fifty per cent. It's best to replace the motor. M.L.

## Orion D1094

The tape would spool out inside the machine in the picture review mode. In this mode only the take-up and supply brakes are both applied. The trouble was caused by the supplyspool brake spring, item 309, which was somewhat over tight. This meant that the clutch had to work harder to drive the spool. The problem was cured by fitting a more elastic spring obtained from a scrap deck. M.D.

## Panasonic NVSD260

This machine's recorded audio was intermittently low. The cause was traced to $\mathrm{C} 4014(3,300 \mathrm{pF}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$, which is connected to pins 5 and 6 of T4001. M.D.

## Hitachi VTF540

Tape was left out of the spools on eject and there was no take-up, fast forward or rewind. Pulley part no. 6823333 had sprung open - a replacement cured the problem. R.B.

## Toshiba V855B

Grainy pictures were produced in the RF-RF and playback modes. We found that there were dry-joints on the tuner's earths. R.B.

## Samsung VIK350

This machine produced a grinding noise in play. We had to replace the loading motor block to cure the fault - there were damaged teeth on the gear. R.B.

## Ferguson 3V31/32

The problem with this machine was persistent white horizontal flecks in the playback mode - a new head didn't make any difference. The cause of the trouble was the video head rotary transformer's windings, which become loose in their channels. You can glue the loose windings back, but make sure that no glue sits proud as this will result in the drum motor binding.

This action cures the fault with no need to replace the expensive drum motor! The JVC equivalents are Models HR7650 and HR7655. C.D.N.

## Ferguson FV61LV

The power supply in this 'dead' machine was working but its outputs
were about 30 per cent of what they should have been. I found that all three legs of the 2SA1020 transistor TP91 on the power supply PCB were dry-jointed. Resoldering them cured the fault. G.R.

## Panasonic NVJ35B

If the problem with one of these machines is wow and flutter on sound, lines on the picture in the playback mode and a scratchy-type noise from the capstan motor, don't start investigating the mechanics. Check C22 ( $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10 \mathrm{~V}, 110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) in the power supply. A hairdryer helped us with the diagnosis of this one! G.R.

## Hitachi VTF860

This machines's power supply was inactive. The chopper transistor was OK, and the correct voltage was present across the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor. Right next to it there's another electrolytic capacitor, $\mathrm{C} 6(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 250 \mathrm{~V})$. It was staring right back at me! So I replaced it. Success! Note that you can replace C6 without removing the power supply assembly. G.R.

## Philips VR231

This machine is fitted with the Turbo deck. Fast forward and rewind were intermittent, and there was tape looping at eject. A look under the mechanism revealed that a spring was missing. It's normally attached to the brake slider assembly and is the larger of the two springs. A replacement obtained from a scrap machine put matters right. Where did the original one go? We'll never know! G.R.

## Samsung VIK316/346

When one of these machines is brought in as being dead it's extremely common to find that the outputs on the secondary side of the power supply are low or pulsing. The thing to do is to replace C35 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 38(470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $16 \mathrm{~V})$, using types rated at $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. G.R.

## Sony SLV625

The complaint with this Nicam hi-fi machine was that its E-E sound was missing. In fact the audio was present but at a very low level. After wading through the numerous foldable diagrams in the very substantial service manual we came to the hi-fi audio subpanel (HF-22), then found that the processing chip seemed to be running rather hot. Because of the position of the board, taking measurements in situ is virtually
impossible without an extension connector.

The IC in question is a 64-pin beast, so its replacement was carried out with some trepidation. On refitting the subpanel and powering up our fears melted away: we were rewarded with clean, crisp, full-level audio. K.E.

## Philips VR727

An increasing number of Turbo deck mechanisms have appeared in the workshop of late. They seem to be taking over from the old Panasonic G decks. The complaint with this one was no fast forward or rewind.

When we removed the complete deck assembly we found that the 'pulse roller' was adrift and floating around in the works. A close inspection for any breakages failed to reveal anything amiss, so we clipped the roller back into position and reassembled the machine. A long soak test proved that all was now well. K.E.

## JVC HRD230EK

"Will record only in black and white" was the customer's plaintive cry. As electronic faults of this nature are quite rare, we set about tracing the cause with some relish! So out with the scope and circuit diagram. Before long we had traced the missing signal as far as bandpass filter BPF302 in the video feed to the decoder chip. It was open-circuit. A suitable replacement was found in a scrap machine.

There's a Ferguson equivalent, Model FV12L. K.E.

## Samsung SI3240

A hum-bar type of disturbance on the colour content of the E-E and recorded signals was the symptom this machine produced. Scope checks on the power supplies soon revealed the culprit: the 33 V regulator chip IC101. K.E.

## Hitachi VTM830

This machine burst into life as soon as the operate button was depressed. It would perform the lacing operation without a cassette, while the cassette lift tray would just shuffle back and forth. The problem looked like one you might get with a defective mode switch.

It's always worth checking the tape-end sensors however before you dive in too deep. In this case the take-up end sensor on the subpanel was dry-jointed. While in this area, it's worth resoldering the supply end sensor and the cassette up/down switch connections. K.E.



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Bill Wright describes a simple method of obtaining low-current mains voltage at some distance from a normal mains supply. It can be used to power TV distribution or surveillance equipment. The power is carried by coaxial cable as low-voltage AC

Aerial contractors often need to power devices at locations where it would be inconvenient or expensive to provide a permanent mains supply. The usual way' of going about this is to feed low-voltage power via the coaxial cable that carries the signal, a practice known as line-powering.

## Line-powering Techniques

The principle of line-powering is well established. It's probably best known as the means of powering a masthead amplifier from a small power supply unit at the bottom of the downlead. A simple choke/capacitor device called a line-power injector is used to connect the power to the coaxial cable. It's often buill into the power supply unit. A similar device is used to extract the power at the other end of the cable.
Communal TV systems make extensive use of linepowering, arranged in countless different ways. Remote aerial systems, where the aerial is a long way from inhabited buildings, also make great use of line power. Voltages commonly carried by coaxial cable are 12 V , 15 V and 24 V DC, and 55 V AC . Any equipment along the cable run, such as tap-off units or splitters, is designed to pass the power along the trunk cable but block it from spurs.
DC line powering has a serious drawback in practice: the EMP (electromagnetic pulse) from a nearby lightning strike tends to zap line-powered equipment, and often the power supply unit as well. It's a common occurrence where long trunk cables run above the ground, in a loft for example. Presumably the long cable acts as an efficient aerial for reception of the EMP.
For this reason I no longer use DC line powering for
new communal systems. As a consequence I don't linepower equipment that's intended to be run from a local DC power supply. Some manufacturers' channel changers and channelised amplifiers, while not being intended for line-powering, require a 15 V DC supply. This normally comes from a power supply in the same housing. But there's a tendency to line-power such items at the risk of expensive damage next time there's a thunderstorm!
The range of equipment designed to run on line power, either AC or DC , is quite limited: in fact it consists almost entirely of amplifiers. If you need to line-power a channel changer, modulator, satellite receiver or anything else, you have a problem. The range of amplifiers is not all that good either - and for some mysterious reason they tend to be more expensive than their mainspowered equivalents.

## Remote Mains-voltage Operation

It was with these thoughts in mind that I considered the possibility of using equipment designed for mains-voltage operation at line-powered locations. The advantages would be considerable. In particular, every manufacturer's full range of amplifiers could be used, as could equipment such as satellite receivers that are available only as mains-powered units.
Since only a minority of the systems I maintain use line-powering, it's not economic to stock a full range of line-powered equipment to be able to deal with every problem that could arise. But when these systems do break down they have to be fixed yesterday - there's no time to send off for spares. What a boon if off-the-shelf mains equipment could be used ...

This is how I came to build the units shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Conventional AC line-powering uses a transformer to apply a relatively low voltage to a coaxial cable. The equipment at the remote end is designed to work at that voltage. My units simply carry the idea a stage farther, by stepping the low voltage back up at the remote end to provide an approximation of a mains supply. They are extremely basic, but do provide an effective solution to the problem.
I've used twenty or so of them over the past four years, with no problems. More sophisticated arrangements are obviously possible, as readers will, I'm sure, tell me! Likewise there must be lots of applications I haven't thought of for this idea. Personally I think it's great to be able to pick any mains-powered amplifier out of the van and use it at a line-powered location.
Just in case some unwary soul comes along to the linepowered equipment, sees that there is no conventional mains connection, and assumes that only low voltages are present, I always affix a large warning notice - see Fig. 3.

## Practicalities

To simplify stock keeping it was obviously important to chose a line voltage and stick to this each time the technique is used. The transformers shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are for line-powering with 40 V AC on the coaxial cable. Anyone who follows up this idea might prefer a different value.
If 20 VA transformers are used to provide 40 V line power, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, there will be sufficient power for a typical load of say two Taylor TS3048 preamplifiers and two TS2054 output amplifiers. Anyone using this technique should add up the total load in order to decide on the transformer ratings required. If, for example, the equipment to be line-powered includes a couple of satellite receivers (with LNBs), channel changers and amplifiers, 50 VA or 100VA transformers may be necessary.
The different transformer ratios at each end of the link compensate for transformer losses and for a coaxial cable resistance of a few ohms. Where the coaxial cable run is exceptionally long, say 500 m or more, the compensation will need to be adjusted upwards. The returnpath resistance of good-quality distribution cable such as Raydex CT165 is about $1.5 \Omega / 100 \mathrm{~m}$. With domestic downlead cable the figure is about $4 \Omega / 100 \mathrm{~m}$.
Where one mains-powered transformer supplies several sets of equipment via separate coaxial lines it's a good idea to fuse each line separately at the transformer, if only to simplify fault-finding. For the same reason, where there are several groups of line-powered equipment along the same line, repeaters in cascade for example, the power to each should be fused at the line-power extractor.
Simple as it is, there's no point in constructing an LPI (line-power injector/extractor) since the manufactured item is inexpensive and has the advantage of incorporating the coaxial connectors. I use a diecast box to house the transformer and fuse(s), and bolt the LPI to its outside.
The LPI should have minimal RF through-loss and good screening. The following are just a few examples of suitable types: Taylor TRPK or TRPK-FS; Labgear CM9027; Wolsey LIU. As shown in Fig. 4, LPIs are available with Belling or $F$ connectors or with direct cable connections. Where a larger transformer is used, check that the LPI used can handle the current.
I've listed RS stock numbers in Figs. 1 and 2. As only small quantities are involved, it didn't seem worthwhile

repeater unit
Fig. 3:
Safety label for linepowered equipment.


Fig. 4: Some suitable LPIs.

shopping around to check for lower prices.
To round off this article and possibly provide a better idea of what's involved, I'll describe a couple of examples of the use of the technique.

## Line-powered Communal TV Head-end

My very first use of this line-powering dodge resulted in a lot of job satisfaction, because it brought to an end ten years of abysmal TV reception for about sixty elderly people who live in an estate of bungalows shadowed by a massive Victorian church. The church and its surrounding trees are on slightly higher ground and screen almost all the bungalows from the nearby transmitter so completely that good reception was impossible.
Someone had installed a communal system with the head-end at the 'obvious' place, the boiler room adjacent to the community centre. This was probably the worst place for off-air reception, which was appalling. After a lot of experimentation I found that good reception was just possible at the top of a 25 ft mast at the very end bungalow - this point cleared a low part of the church roof by about a foot. I installed an aerial here, and reception proved to be reliable. So I turned my mind to the problem of linking it to the system.
It was not feasible to get a cable back from the aerial to the existing head-end - this would have involved digging up the road. A better plan would be to move the head-end to the aerial site and replan the system accordingly.
The problem was how to obtain an electricity supply for the new head-end? The only mains supply available to me was at the old head-end. You can't just plug in to the nearest tenant's supply, for a number of reasons. The electricity company would want an arm and a leg to install a new supply, and would take three months to do it. I would also have to pay a builder to recess a meter cabinet into the wall.
Line-powering was an attractive option. All the tap-off units had to be checked or replaced in any case, because the original installer had done a really bad job. It would be no extra trouble to make sure that they were all power-pass types, and that there were no loose connections. The existing head-end amplifier could be reused as a mains-powered line extender - a line extender is an amplifier used at a tap-off line point where the signal levels would otherwise be too low to supply further outlets.
The system ended up as shown in Fig. 5. The work was carried out over four years ago, and there have been no problems to date

## Aerials in a Windmill

When this work was carried out Channel Five was the main problem. A development of low-rise flats needed a communal TV system. Rooftop reception of the four Group A channels was very poor, and C5 on ch. 67 . with low power promised to be worse. In addition, reception of Central as well as Yorkshire ITV was wanted.
Nearby, on high ground, there was a derelict windmill - in a perfect position for reception. Negotiations with the owner revealed that he would be perfectly happy for me to fix aerials on his mill - on condition that I provided a feed to his row of barn conversions. These were nearby, but in the opposite direction to the flats. They already had a distribution system but, because the aerial was low down, reception was poor.
As there was no mains supply at the mill, a line-powered head-end seemed like a good idea. C5 and Central ITV were on channels inconveniently high for distribution, so channel changers were required. The final system is shown in Fig. 6. Once again, everything worked very well.

Section one


Section two


Fig. 6: Line-powering to a head-end system at a windmill. The communal system serves a development of low-rise flats and an existing system near the mill.

# DX and Satellite Reception 


#### Abstract

Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception. News from abroad and from the satellite belt. The Manhattan LT6300 Plus Mk 2 satellite receiver reviewed. Roger Bunney reports


Not ch. E3 via SpE this time but instead via Arabsat af $30.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

With the arrival of autumn, terrestrial DX reception has fallen off. But the rising solar activity means that we can hope for higher MUFs (maximum usable frequencies) and super DX via the F2 layer - as a result of the moves to UHF and digital transmission, it's likely that this will be the last opportunity we shall get for F2 DX-TV reception in Band I. The Leonids meteor shower should have occurred by the time this is read: let me know of any signals you receive in this way.

There was some Sporadic E activity in September, while settled high-pressure systems produced tropospheric propagation around the 21 st-24th, with signals
from Germany and Scandinavia. Signals were received from DR (Denmark), RTL (Luxembourg) and Germany on the 21 st. Reception from Scandinavia peaked on the 23-24th, when the Band III channels were full of Norwegian signals. For the most part reception occurred in the east and south east.

Here's the SpE log for the month:


> 5/9/98

6/9/98
7/9/98
RTS (Serbia) ch. E3; unidentified signals received in chs. R1, R2 and E4.
TVE (Spain) chs. E2 and 3 .
RTS E3; Video (Italy) E2; RAI (Italy) IA; unidentified signals received in chs. R1, E3 and E4.
RTS E3; unidentified ch. R1 and R2 signals. Video E2.
TVE E2. NRK (Norway) E3. NRK E2.

My thanks to Peter Schubert (Rainham) and Cyril Willis (King's Lynnn) for their reception reports.

A few months ago Hugh Cocks (Portugal) reported reception of Smile FM, a Philippine (Manila) VHF-FM radio station, at 269.45 MHz via a US Navy satcom
bird. If you use a scanner you can hear the station in the UK overnight, from early evening through to the morning when it closes. My ancient AR2002 scanner plus preamplifier, with a discone aerial, resolves the signal quite well. A cut-to-frequency dipole, or a small cut-down Band III aerial, would give excellent results. Hugh thinks that the relaying satellite is at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, providing low-horizon reception. Hardly DX-TV, but nevertheless interesting.

## Satellite Sightings

Hugh Cocks is now using a Nokia Model 9600S for digital reception in Portugal. He mentions that when ITV covers Formula 1 racing in Europe, Intelsat 801 ( $31.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) is used with the main feed to the UK in PAL, avoiding the "brownish-green, jerky digital pictures". A reverse video feed is sent from the UK in digital form. Check out 801 at 11.60 GHz vertical. Also check out at $11 \cdot 160 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical late evenings for a 625line mess which is internal breakthrough in the satellite from C to Ku band: at 2300 ORTN (Niger) in C band goes to a PM5544 test pattern which can be just made out in Ku band. Another tip: PAS$5\left(58^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ often carries Teleglobe Canada at 11.490 GHz vertical also check 11.54 and 11.62 GHz vertical for weak carriers.

Roy Carmen has now moved from the Isle of Wight to the Dorking area and expects to be back on the air shortly with a 90 cm prime-focus dish.

The Clinton/Lewinsky affair has dominated the satellite news feeds these past few weeks, particularly via Intelsat $\mathrm{K}\left(21 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ and PAS-3R/6 $\left(43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$. There were other highlights, such as the successful launch of PAS-7 on September 16th, which was carried live via Intelsat $K$ at 0730 . PAS-7 is now in operation at the same orbital slot as PAS-4, i.e. $68.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

The electoral defeat of German chancellor Helmut Kohl resulted in a flurry of activity, with the Dutch SNG company INTRAX wheeling out its vehicles. Most feeds were via Intelsat K rather than Kopernikus-2 at $28.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

There are no longer any signs of analogue signal activity from Eutelsat II F4 $\left(7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$, which provided EBU news feeds in analogue form for many years. After threatening to go digital for several years, Eutelsat has finally gone to MPEG 4:2:2, with twenty carrier channels available and the option of scrambling should any programme require greater protection. It's farewell to an old friend!

An interesting programme appeared via Intelsat K on several nights from September 21 st, running to four hours into the midevenings, from the CDRH TV facility company. Produced by the US Army, the epic Medical Response to Biological Warfare and Terrorism told you all you need to know about inhaled anthrax, with demonstrations, discussions and live phone-ins from around the globe. This NTSC spectacular was at 11.688 GHz vertical.

On most days you can see UKI-149-GMTV SNG via Intelsat $K$ at 11.528 GHz vertical with various features for the early show - late September featured the Labour Party conference of course. During the evening of September 8th PAS-3R/6 carried the message SGI NEWTWORK TEST EUROPE/S.AFRICA, at $12 \cdot 696 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical - an NTSC signal. Can anyone explain?

Another analogue signal has departed, Galavision from PAS-1 $\left(45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ at 11.51 GHz .

For me, the sighting of the month was a sparklie-free test card from JRTV, Amman during a

C-band news feed via Arabsat 2B ( $30.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ).

## Terrestrial News

UK: The first UK RSL TV station, Isle of Wight TV12, uses ch. E54. Transmissions are from Rowridge at 1 kW ERP, with horizontal polarisation. The signals should cover most of the island, though relays are planned for poor reception areas such as Ventnor, Brading, Ryde etc. On the mainland the coverage should include Lymington, Gosport, Portsmouth, Southsea and perhaps Selsey. Parts of Southampton that are favourably sited should also receive the signals.


Digital TV: While digital TV providers in the UK have suggested an analogue TV switch-off in ten years' time, the ITC has advised the government that a more realistic date would be about 2018, by which time most people will probably have replaced their TV sets and VCRs. The German government has agreed with manufacturers, broadcasters and the digital working group (ADR) that the analogue switch-off should be in 2010, by which time it's estimated that 54 million digital TV sets will have been sold.
Germany: The Sudwestfunk and Suddeutscher Rundfunk broadcasting groups have merged to form SWR, which is now the second largest German broadcaster (WDR is the largest). The new group will cover the whole of SW Germany.
Portugal: Digital terrestrial TV is to start in the year 2000. Portugal and Spain have co-operated over the allocation of channels and frequencies. The latest coverage plan is as follows. There will be three national TV channel blocks within channels E60-69, eleven regional blocks within channels E53-65 and 22 extended local TV area blocks within channels E43-68. Portugal's national broadcaster RTP, with two national networks SIC and TV1, will move progressively from existing channels to digital allocations. Spain will keep chs. E66-68 for national coverage and chs. E57-65 for provincial coverage, with a DTT transition time-scale of ten years.
Canary Islands: DTH Europa, which consists of Mexico's Televisa and the Spanish group Sogecable, is likely to be given the regional TV franchise for the Canary Islands.

Ireland: Digital terrestrial TV will consist of thirty channels arranged in six multiplexes. RTE will have one multiplex, which will consist of RTE-1, Network 2 and three new channels; commercial broadcasters TV3 and TnaG will also have digital channel allocations.

End of the US Army biological warfare programme - soldiers in protective clothing beneath captions. Reception was 525-line NTSC.

## Aerial Techniques



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Seen once via
PAS-3R/6 on 8/9/98 and never again! Any comments?

Iran: According to national broadcaster IRIB, 1,500 main and relay stations were opened over the period March 1997-March 1998.

Channel 1 has 94 per cent population coverage, Channel 2 some 88 per cent coverage.
France: TDF is conducting a digital terrestrial TV test programme in Britanny, with sample receivers produced by Nokia and Philips. The test multiplex includes TF1, France 2 and 3, M6 and La Cinquieme. Two other multiplexes will include satellite-originated programming. The transmissions are at UHF from three main sites Rennes, Lorient and Vannes. DTT is to start in 2000, with an analogue switch-off planned for 2010 - a final date is expected to be announced in December 2000.

There are reports of a pirate station operating in east Paris on channel L36. The PM5544 test pattern carries the identification OSF at the top and Canal 36 at the bottom. OSF stands for Ondes Sans Frontiere - its programming is directed to the poor and homeless. Hong Kong: Asia Television (ATV) is to relaunch in January, with plans to expand into mainland China. Its English-language World channel will change to a more "infotainment" format. Another HK channel, TVB, has opened a new Mandarin service with a further channel to start shortly.

## Satellite News

Much concern has been expressed about possible meteor impacts with satellites during the mid-November Leonids shower, which is expected to be the most dramatic since the Leonids peaked in 1966. This year and next the shower will be enhanced by debris from the Tempel-Tuttle comet. Early evening on November 17th is the crucial time.

The Leo (low-earth orbiting)
satellites now being tested for the Motorola Iridium project to provide worldwide mobile communications via up-market cellphones have hit a snag. Several failures have reduced the number of usable craft to 65 , one less than that required for full global operation. This could delay the run up to the new service.

The Arabsat organisation, which operates satellites at 26 and $30 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, using mainly band C , plans to launch Arabsat 3A next spring. It will be a totally Ku -band craft with twenty transponders covering the Middle East, North Africa and Europe. Each DTH service will have 8 MPEG channels. Slotting alongside 2 A at $26^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, it will duplicate most of the current C -band channels aimed at Arabic communities across Europe.

Orion-2 is likely to be launched next May into a mid-Atlantic slot to provide Ku-band facilities across Europe (into Russia), the Americas and a spot beam to South Africa.

Following extensive loses, the Spanish digital TV operators Via Digital and Canal Satellite have been combined. At the time of writing we don't know the new package and which satellite is to be used.

Television de Catalunya has just started a digital programme service called TVC International, with transmissions to most of the Americas via Hispasat capacity.

A new UK channel, X-Dream International, is to be launched soon. Broadcasting 24 hours a day across Europe, it will feature unusual sports such as skate- and snow-boarding, windsurfing and mountain-bike championships.

The UK SISLink company is to supply ten SNG uplink trucks to ITN. They will be located around the UK over the next five years to give speedy access to breaking news stories. In addition a satellite link has been established between London and the Lyons HQ of Euronews.

Intelsat has leased capacity aboard the 801 satellite $\left(31.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ to BT Services France to deliver a French-language DTH service to the Caribbean. The coverage reaches as far as Miami to the North and French Guiana to the south, enabling 60 cm dishes to be used in the boresight centre area. The Paris-sourced, encrypted service is uplinked from BT's new facility at Paris-Boulogne. Eutelsat has recently signed up Polish groups TVP, Polsat and Canal+ Polska,
creating a digital service with both national programmes and regional/local coverage.

## Review: The Manhattan LT6300 Plus Mk 2

Many satellite receivers are on sale in the UK, and the choice of one for DXing, i.e. for hobby reception rather than just BSkyB, is very difficult. I'm talking about analogue reception for the present - there are still masses of such signals to see! Ask a dozen enthusiasts which is the ideal receiver for the purpose and you'll probably get a dozen different answers.

Not being in the trade I had, when considering the purchase of a more up-to-date receiver, to check advertised specifications and, in the end, took a chance. Fortunately I was lucky with my choice.

My main requirements were fast tuning, frequency readout, threshold extension, decoder output access, variable IF bandwidth and the ability to switch off the supply to the LNB. I didn't want any on-screen displays, since with many receivers the TV screen blanks out or the OSD mixes with the screen sash so that you see neither the OSD nor the weak signal. The receiver should be easy to open up - for power supply repair if necessary - and be relatively cheap in comparison with say the Chaparral Monterey or the Echostar LT8700.

While I was thinking about this, Eurosat introduced a series of three analogue models. The cheapest one was the Manhattan LT6300 Plus Mk 2. The basic information available suggested that it would be suitable and, as a free sample/ loan set wasn't forthcoming, I bought one. At trade price it was well under $£ 100$. I was lucky, since the receiver is more versatile than I'd expected and, once the IR remote control system had been mastered, I found that it was extremely easy to use.

The LT6300 Plus Mk 2 is the usual compact, anonymous-looking black box with a minimum of front controls (power, channel up and channel down). The LED digital readout at the right-hand side provides the sole indication of your reception. The rear has just dual LNB F input sockets, terrestrial TV input/output sockets (the latter delivers satellite-modulated UHF as well), a couple of phono outputs for audio and three scart sockets for decoder, TV and VCR.

This is not an IRD，so any decoder needed will be an outboard unit． The four－sprung terminal block is for mechanical polariser skew and a $0 / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ switching option．The only connection is for the mains supply，with limits $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ ．A really budget set of options！

I suspect that there are varia－ tions on this model depending on where it originates．For example my receiver doesn＇t have IF band－ width switching，though the book－ let shows this，and there seem to be variations in the audio de－ emphasis options．

The two LNB inputs have selectable $13 \cdot 5 / 18 \mathrm{~V}$ outputs at 0.3 A ．The tuner＇s IF response is $900-2,150 \mathrm{MHz}$ ，the single IF bandwidth（with my receiver） being 27 MHz （at the -3 dB points）． Low threshold extension takes the $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio down to $3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ，with 1 － 32 steps via IR control－this real－ ly lifts weak signals．The test sig－ nal／UHF modulator output is selected via remote control，not the slide switch shown in the booklet．

Three remote control buttons select most facilities and operate in conjunction with the volume up／down buttons．System gives LNB input，A1，A2 etc．；local oscillator selection from 9.750 － 11.475 GHz ，universal lo，hi and $5 \cdot 150 \mathrm{GHz}$ for C band；polarisation 14／18V（vertical／horizontal）；skew from $-90^{\circ}$ to $+90^{\circ} ; 22 \mathrm{kHz}$ tone on／off； 60 Hz on／off．Video gives IF tuning from $900-2,150 \mathrm{MHz}$ ； video bandwidth $18 / 27 \mathrm{MHz}$ （though not with my receiver）； deviation stepped 1－4；decoder options including MAC and Canal＋；and a $0-12 \mathrm{~V}$ option．Audio gives subcarrier tuning from 5－ 9.99 MHz ；stereo／mono；bandwidth $110 / 150 / 280 / 500 \mathrm{kHz}$ ；de－emphasis $\mathrm{J} 17 / 50 \mu / 75 \mu / \mathrm{DNR}$ ．

Remote control operation of the receiver is easy．Tuning across the IF band took 52 seconds in＇scan＇ while I was checking Intelsat K during the evening of the Clinton tapes．Once depressed the scan button produces a flashing fre－ quency readout，then either up or down．When a signal is found the tuning stops at the centre frequen－ cy and the display flashes．Press the up／down button to restart the scan．Setting up for your own LNB is easy．

There are some minus points． Despite what the booklet says， there＇s no + （C band video）or－ （Ku band video）option．But the receiver operates in either band，


Reception of a weak signal with and without threshold extension using the Manahattan LT6300 Plus Mk 2 receiver．
being pre－programmed，ranging from well－known to more exotic satellites．You merely hit a C－band programme memory，say 299 ，and you are into C－band parameters． For variable tuning you push video down to frequency then the up／down buttons．Audio adjust－ ment is odd，as there is a two－three second delay between the button push and the result－this is irritat－ ing．The up／down buttons also pro－ vide volume adjustment－this hap－ pens only in a programme／memory setting，e．g．P299．

I bought two of these receivers， which both came set to system $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{G}$ audio $(5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz})$ ．Realignment is tricky．The cover is held by three screws．Remove these then more screws that retain the phono and scart connectors and the nut on the tuner＇s input $F$ socket． About five screws hold the main PCB which，when lifted up at the back to rest，carefully insulated，on the rear panel of the metal case， gives access to the modulator and the intercarrier sound adjustment coil．The slug needs to be screwed about one turn outwards，but check with a satellite signal fed into a terrestrial TV coaxial socket． Unless you are experienced，it＇s best not to try to do this but to buy the receiver already aligned for system I．

I＇ve had one fault．After about four－five hours the mains trans－ former in one receiver produced a very sharp，loud buzzing．The lam－ ination clamping was slack．Use of a vice to clamp the metalwork cured the problem－the mains transformer is easy to remove．As with most receivers from East Asia，it runs very warm after sev－ eral hours．This seems to be the norm nowadays．The case is well ventilated．

To summarise，with the Manhattan LT6300 Plus Mark 2 you have a budget DXing receiver that＇s an efficient low－signal workhorse in both bands C and Ku．It＇s easy to use，compact，effi－ cient and versatile．A good buy in fact．I can recommend it for both DXing and general viewing．


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## Recommended Refail Prices

Earlier this year the government announced the end of "recommended selling prices". It seems the government had come to the conclusion that manufacturers had been price fixing and running cartels. But everyone in this trade knows that prices have been falling for years. Every time new products are launched, they are $£ 20-£ 30$ cheaper than their predecessors. This general price reduction, coupled with cutthroat competition amongst retailers, particularly London's West End stores, explains why prices for the same piece of equipment are roughly the same at all outlets - they've been cut to a bare minimum.

I work for a large electronics manufacturing company. For years we had, as other manufacturers did, recommended selling prices that were available to anyone who phoned our customer services department to ask. Pretty well everyone accepted that dealer's prices would be lower, but the RRP provided a guide point. When comparing models, those recommended prices enabled the customer to establish which models were in the upper price bands and which ones were in the lower bands - what we call "entry-level" equipment. There was no price fixing: the public just wanted a guide.

We can no longer provide this, and have to take the flack when a customer cannot understand why we have no price lists. We have to tell

Letters
the customer to go to dealers to find out the prices. They would prefer to go with the knowledge of what the manufacturer felt was an appropriate price for the product. It is now very difficult for a customer to get a range of prices for a type of product.

What is at present happening is that the abolition of RRP is actually increasing prices. Now that the manufacturer can no longer provide a guide, the customer doesn't have a starting point. In the past dealers would be aware that manufacturers' recommended prices were available to the public, and would either charge these prices or something slightly less. Not many would price an item above the RRP, the exception being some catalogue companies who were trying to protect themselves against trading losses because of bad debts.

Now that there are no RRPs, a dealer can price an item at any figure he likes. The competition is still there of course, but if prices start higher there is greater profit all round. This is OK for the trade, but I doubt whether the public would think it acceptable.

At this time of the year manufacturers tend to introduce some new models for the lead-up to the Christmas buying season, while dealers run clearance sales to clear stock. In view of sluggish sales this year there's a lot of stock in the pipeline. But once it has been unloaded, prices will begin to rise. Already the price of many accessories, particularly those used with digital camcorders, has nearly doubled. Here's an example: a Nicad battery that sold for about $£ 36$ is now selling for $£ 68$. I know - it was the last call I had on a Friday afternoon. The customer wanted to know why our prices were so expensive. I told him to go to Trading Standards, who would explain it, and that it was nothing to do with the manufacturer.

The abolition of RRPs could well give our trade a boost - it's about time traders made a decent profit.

Now that the government has shot itself in the foot, dealers may even be able to pay technicians something near what they are really worth. Austin Fairchild, London SW16.

## Year 2000 Compliance

In his article on a portable service database (October issue) Michael Maurice mentioned the subject of year 2000 software compliance. To avoid the millennium bug, it's essential that any software purchased now is 2000 compatible. But I've had problems with companies when I have asked for a written guarantee that their software is millennium bug free, with money-back compensation should the software fail to work in the year 2000. I've decided to write my own software program to replace an ageing computer with an 086 processor, writing it in Qbasic which is supplied with Microsoft Windows.

For years video has been designed to be millennium compatible, as the year 2000 is an expected event. How can software and computer companies justify selling software in the late Nineties and say that the year 2000 is an unexpected event, that no one realised the change from 99 to 00 would make a PC crash? I'm sure that VCR owners would be more than annoyed if they were asked to pay $£ 50-£ 100$ to make their machines 2000 compatible. I wonder how many VCR owners will be ripped off by cowboys who will advertise that for $£ 50-£ 100$ they will make their machines millennium bug free?

Does anyone know what will happen with Video Plus? Since its codes do not appear to contain the year, is it bug free?
Francis Beach,
London NW2.

## Flyash Problem

A new township called Hampton has been built near here. People have now started to move in, with their satellite systems etc.

Unfortunately they are all, with the exception of the odd one or two, troubled by sparklies. Various things have been tried, and the cure seems to be a 90 cm or 1 m dish. Why?

Spectrum analyser and fieldstrength meter checks showed that the signal strength is low. It was then that attention was turned to the 60 cm dishes that were OK . Why? Well, they were at the back of the house, just above the gutter, pointing up the roof. The other dishes were all on front or side walls.

The puzzle was finally solved: the site is a flyash tip. This consists of pulverised rubbish. Incinerated metal cans etc. are mixed with concrete and allowed to set over the years, layer by layer, to fill in quarry and brick pits. Signals reflected from this metallic layer were cancelling out part of the direct signal from the satellite!
Jim Simpson,
Orton Malborne, Peterborough.

## Green Hybrid HV2

In the October Monitors section Adrian Spriddell mentioned the green hybrid HV2 IC in the Samsung Model CQA4147L. This device is used in quite a few of the smaller ( 14 and 15 in .) monitors, in particular from AST, Compaq and Samtron, as well as Samsung. It's a B+ voltage regulator circuit that, in conjunction with a power FET, controls the HT supply to the line output stage in multimode designs. Failure can occur when a short-circuit line output transistor kills the power FET and high voltages appear at the pins of the HV2 device, but this is rare. As the HV2 IC usually survives, replacement of the power FET and line output transistor is usually all that's required. Whether the HV2 IC is healthy can be confirmed by powering the monitor briefly while checking the FET's source-drain voltage. About 30 V is normal in the $640 \times 480$ mode, less in the higher modes.

If the HV2 IC has definitely died it can be obtained in small quantities from Logitron (0181 987 7000), but it's not particularly cheap. Those who repair monitors might be interested to know that many semiconductor devices, coils, chokes and transformers that are used in monitors and are not available from usual sources are available from Logitron. G. Mumford,

Grantham, Lincs.

## Switching Box Design

A single scart socket was once adequate for TV use with a VCR.

Nowadays however many people have a Nicam stereo VCR, a satellite receiver (maybe an analogue and a digital one!) and a surround sound audio system as well. Add to this the need to be able to connect a camcorder, an internet set-top box, a DTT box and the whole thing becomes a nightmare.

RSD Communications is thinking of producing a nice, intelligent AV matrix switching box, remote-control operated as well as partially automatic, with some goodies such as ZCD to get rid of audio clicks, own volume control, possibly adjustable video level and on-screen display, etc. Some audio effects simulated surround, spatial, 3D etc. - could be added quite cheaply.

Straight AV switching with pin 8 and 16 status following is technically very simple, but RGB/YC switching makes it slightly more involved.

We would welcome a wish-list or suggestions from readers. You can phone us on 01786450575 , send a fax to 01786474653 , write to the address below or e-mail to

## AV@rsd-communications.co.uk

## John A. Ross, RSD Communications

 Ltd.,Unit 9, 5 Munro Road,
Springkerse Industrial Estate, Stirling FK7 7UU.

## ESR and Line Drive

In the October issue Colin Guy mentioned a tripping Sharp DV51083, the cause of the fault being C715 ( $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ). He reports that its capacitance value had fallen to $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ but its ESR value was OK. I wonder what ESR figure he expected? If the ESR figure is correct, the capacitor is OK. An ESR meter such as the Capacitor Wizard will give a capacitor OK beep if its ESR is less than $0.5 \Omega$ or so, and this would be expected with a $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. It must be appreciated however that the $0.5 \Omega$ threshold is only a general guide: with the capacitor in question $(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ the ESR should be less than $0 \cdot 1 \Omega$.

In the same issue John Edwards mentions an overheating Darlington line driver transistor in the Ferguson TX100 chassis, and concludes that a faulty line output transistor was responsible. Now although corrupted line drive can, and often does, destroy a line output transistor, it doesn't apply the other way round. The high turns-ratio of the driver transformer isolates the transistor from what is happening on the secondary side of the transformer.

There's a parallel with valve audio output stages where, as older readers will know, the valve was quite happy when there was a short-circuit across the loudspeaker. John reports that the driver transistor didn't overheat when the secondary winding was disconnected. Although this would be the case, the peak-to-peak waveform at the collector of the transistor would be less if there was a short-circuit present and it would run without any stress.

I am prompted to bring this up because it gives me an opportunity to pass on a related tip. If a power supply is tripping, or the HT voltage is low, there's a quick way of determining whether the line output transformer is the culprit. Short out the line driver transformer's secondary winding - link the base and emitter of the line output transistor then connect a bulb from the collector of the output transistor to chassis. If the HT is now correct, you can be pretty sure that the output transformer is the cause of the fault.

To return to John's overheating BC372 Darlington transistor, the type markings on most replacements are on the opposite side of the casing to the originals. I have known engineers to - well, we all get things the wrong way round sometimes... Alan Willcox,
Llanedeyrn, Cardiff.

## Safety

Because of what previous 'repairers' have done, the equipment that comes to me for servicing is often in a very dangerous state. Have they no conscience, or have they never read the various safety standards that are there to protect us?

Formal training doesn't appear to help. I gathered my knowledge since my early teens, when I used to repair valve TV sets and radio receivers. I worked and trained in various workshops, acquired a university degree in electronic engineering, was employed as a designer for many years, and also did a stint in quality assurance. None of this qualifies me formally to carry out repairs. Yet I know people who have served apprenticeships, have the relevant qualifications and years of experience at the repair bench, but have little knowledge of electrical safety.

The biggest menace are the dabblers: those who will substitute a ceramic-body wirewound resistor for a fusible type; a 1AT fuse for a 1 AF type, or a glass fuse for a ceramic one; a metal-film resistor for a high-voltage type; a plastic-tab

Fig. 1: Simple voltage-sensing latch (a). Version using CMOS logic (b).

(a)
transistor for a metal one; or fit long screws instead of short ones. They will stand a power transistor up in the air, and don't seem to know what a non-spiral resistor is, or what safe extra low voltage means, or about creepage and clearance distances.

Most worryingly, they don't seem to have heard of BS415, BS3456, BS5850, BS6301 or any of the equivalent European safety standards, and aren't even aware of the Consumer Protection Act or the plugs and sockets etc. regulations.

Here's a little challenge. I'll post a crisp tenner to the first person who sends me, by e-mail, the answer to the following question: to one decimal place, what is the maximum value of PELV? Martin Pickering, B.Eng., satcure@netcentral.co.uk

## Comments from a TLO

As the resident TLO at NEI for many years, I've had to deal with all sorts of technical queries. One that crops up quite often is when a set reverts to standby unasked. The problem is this: is the microcontroller chip shutting down the output from the power supply; or is the power supply stopping, with the result that the microcontroller goes to standby waiting for the next startup command?

The easy way to find out is to use a simple voltage-sensing latch. Fig. 1(a) shows the idea. Operation is simple. Connect one side of the relay coil to chassis and the other, via the contact, to the voltage you are monitoring. Start the TV set up and use the momentary-make push button to latch the relay on (contact closed). It will remain in operation until the supply to it is removed. If the relay remains activated when the set goes to standby, the microcontroller chip is more likely to be the cause of the trouble. If the relay drops out, the supply to it has ceased. Several bells and whistles can be added, such as an LED on a separate contact to tell you if the

(b)
relay has tripped out.
The circuit could be made using CMOS logic, see Fig. 1(b). This is a set/reset latch: once you have reset it with the push-button, the trigger voltage will flip the latch to its other state until it's manually reset. A small battery can be used with CMOS: it will give almost infinite life.

I am puzzled by this business of electrolytic capacitor failure. It's by no means uncommon for a caller to tell me that he has replaced all the electrolytics in an offending circuit. My usual response is to ask why? What is it about these poor, maligned components?

Capacitors seem to have had a bad reputation since the days when I was a young apprentice. Then, if a TV set had field collapse and there were Hunts capacitors in the field timebase circuit, they would be unceremoniously chopped out and replaced - with RS ones, even though they were probably supplied to RS by Hunts! My boss had the same phobia.

I'm surprised that the capacitor manufacturers haven't been able to get their act together. The demand for more and more compact equipment, such as camcorders, seems to have caused them problems. I would be interested in any mean-time-between-failure figures and information on failure modes. But, speaking for NEI, we have had relatively few problems to date with electrolytic capacitors - though we get them from the same Far Eastern suppliers as most other manufacturers.
Denis Mott,
Huddersfield, W. Yorkshire.

## Hot Bird on the Cheap

I'm sure that I'm not alone in preferring Euro News and BBC World to Rupert Murdoch's Sky News.
You can get them via Hot Bird, and the Amstrad SRX200 is a handy receiver for the satellite's largely unscrambled Ku-band channels. I've bought working SRX200s for a fiver or so - less if ten or more are bought. The sixteen channels are enough for all but the most polyglot viewer.

There's a snag however. All but Euro News and BBC World have 6.6 MHz sound, and the SRX 200 doesn't tune to this. The textbook solution would be to change X302 to a 17.3 MHz crystal, whereupon the correct carrier comes out on AU6. But have you ever tried to buy a 17.3 MHz crystal? It will have to be specially ordered, and will
cost more than you paid for the receiver.

The practical solution is to substitute a tuned circuit for the crystal. The 7400 IC oscillator (IC301) in the SRX200 works quite happily with one, and drift is not much of a problem with an FM demodulator. An ideal, ready-made coil is the one used in the tank circuit of most 6 MHz intercarrier demodulators. Two types are found in most scrap sets: those with a tuning capacitor fitted inside the can, and those with the capacitor fitted separately. In both cases remove X302 then bring out two 20 mm wires topside of the PCB to solder to the coil leads.

The integrated type coil will usually tune unmodified to one third of 17.3 MHz , i.e. 5.766 MHz : the amplitude of its third harmonic is sufficient to do the job. With coils that have a separate capacitor, you will find that its value is usually about $1,000 \mathrm{pF}$. Substitute a capacitor of about an eighth of this value and the coil will tune to the fundamental at 17.3 MHz .120 pF worked well with the one I tried - there is already 13.5 pF across the coil points in circuit.

To set up, tune in say TV5, select AU6 then adjust the coil core until sound related to the picture content is found. You will pass through several carriers, so care is needed. Most coils will work, with some experimentation, though I came across one that wouldn't - it probably had a low $Q$.

Strangely, there was no need to earth the coil can, nor was there any need to fit a blocking capacitor in the coil lead. No picture interference at 5.766 MHz has been experienced.
Philip Lane,
Aberaeron, Dyfed.

## Spares Offer

I have read in Television that TV engineers from this country sometimes go to do servicing in thirdworld countries, where the TV sets and VCRs are often twenty or more years old. It so happens that I have a quantity of old spares to give away. If any reader is planning to do this sort of work, please write to me at the address below. Many of the models sold in these countries are, I understand, simply different versions of models sold here, so there's a good possibility that a lot of the stuff I have would be usable. All items must be collected.
M. Stephens, 283 Blackburn Road, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs BB4 5JG.

## Answer to Test Case 432

\author{

- see page 97 -
}

Technocrat decided that he wouldn't investigate the cause of the second symptom, loss of the playback picture, in any depth: he assumed that there was a control-system fault, and that this was in some strange way also responsible for the initial problem, failure to memorise tuning points. He decided to order and fit a new EEPROM chip, then if necessary a new microcontroller chip. While rooting around in the component stores for a suitable memory chip he bumped into Workshop Sage, who offered to take a look at the troublesome VCR.
Sage consulted the service manual, then got the machine into the test mode. In this condition the model code software settings and characteristics - should be dispayed. With Model VSG240EK the code should read 37563002. Instead, eight seemingly random HEX-code characters were displayed.
Sage entered and stored the correct model code by calling up the memory addresses FC, FD, F- and FF in turn. Once this had been done the machine worked perfectly in every respect - it now knew what it was!
This sort of thing is going to occur more and more often now that the digital era is here. We don't know how the problem arose. After trouble-free operation for a couple of months, it doesn't worry us too much.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## Servicing the Mitsubishi EE4 chassis

The EE4 chassis is used in Mitsubishi sets that have 'M5' in the model number. There are several pitfalls for those not familiar with its operation. Russ Phillips provides a guide to the technical features and fault diagnosis.

## Digital TV - the modem

With interactive digital TV we will need to know about modems, which provide the interface with the phone line. K.F. Ibrahim describes their operation and the protocols used.

## A visit to LG and the KES

George Cole recently visited LG (formerly GoldStar) at the company's Korean headquarters and at various plants to see recent developments in display technology, including flat-screen TVs, high-definition TV and digital TV. He also had time to take in the Korean Electronics Show (KES), where DVD players, new VCRs and multimedia TV sets were featured.

## Monitor specifications

Is EGA, VGA and so on still a bit of a mystery? Monitor standards differ from TV ones. Ray Porter provides some basic enlightenment.

## Camcorner

More fault reports and repair tips from David Woodnott.

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