THF MEADINC UK CONGUMER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE LEIESEDOL SERVICING.VIDEO. SATELLITEDEVELOPMENTS MARCH 1999 £2.70

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March issue on sale February 17th.

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A Breakthrough in Headend Design

## The R\&D Problem

It would be interesting to know how much money and effort goes into research that fails to produce viable commercial products. A certain amount of wastage is inevitable, and is part of a healthy, competitive industrial scene. Yet waste is waste: one of the most difficult management tasks is trying to control R\&D budgets, in particular to decide when a programme should be given the chop.

Consider for example display devices for TV pictures. Researchers long sought a flat display to replace the CRT and have, in recent years, been increasingly successful with liquid-crystal and gas-plasma panels. Even within these fields there have been several significantly different approaches. For a time it seemed that the LCD might eventually take over - Japanese manufacturers are reputed to have invested some \$5bn in developing thin-film transistor LCD technology in the Eighties - but plasma panels have since turned out to be more successful for reasonably-sized TV screens. The trouble with plasma displays is their cost and limited life expectancy. They are also rather wasteful when it comes to power consumption. We are not likely to see the demise of the CRT for many a year.

As you would expect with a device that has been around for so long - the CRT actually predates the thermionic amplifying valve - there have been tremendous improvements, many of which have been the result of small but significant technological advances: things like pigment composition, ways of mounting the shadowmask, improvements in electron lens design and so on. And research continues.

Philips has recently announced a development that could provide a smaller spot at
a higher brightness level, and thus crisper pictures: it's called the avalanche cold cathode (ACC). Instead of the conventional heated cathode, the source of electrons is a buried (less than $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ beneath the surface) zener diode junction. A bias of 5 V produces an adequate electron flow, with enough electrons per square mm - more in fact than with thermionic emission - to provide a beam. And while the electrons emitted by a thermionic cathode are in effect 'boiled' off, producing a space charge, the electrons produced by an avalanche cold cathode emerge with a degree of acceleration. The bias is varied to control the electron flow, and a first-stage electrostatic lens can be formed on the surface of the cathode. As with a conventional tube, three cathodes are required to provide a colour display. It sounds very promising, but will it turn out to be another false trail? Philips is uncertain: lifetime and reliability have yet to be fully assessed. Even if the technique doesn't prove successful initially, some seemingly minor technological improvement could subsequently make all the difference.

Perhaps something similar could be done to provide a flat-panel display, which brings us to the photocathode display (PCD) being developed by a Californian company, New Logic International. It's similar to the field-emission display (FED), another technology that has been quietly evolving. Both, while being flat panels, have the same optical performance as a CRT. New Logic International first showed a laboratory prototype PCD in 1997. Development samples are now being produced: according to NLI, Korean, Japanese and US manufacturers are interested.

What about the FED? The French technology company PixTech, which demonstrated the first monochrome FED panel in 1991, has just announced the development of a 15 in . full-colour FED panel. It believes that large screens using high-voltage FED technology will be ideal for monitors and TV sets. We shall see.

Work is being carried out on many other display prospects. In our February issue George Cole reported on Pioneer's development of organic electroluminescent displays. Various organisations have been working on light-emitting plastics.

There seems to be no end to all this effort on alternative technologies, and not only in the display field. Take discs as another example. DVD-Audio is being challenged by the Super Audio CD before either have appeared, and there are now three recordable DVD formats -DVD-RW, DVD+RW and DVD-RAM.

And so it goes on. A lot of effort, and one chance discovery at the right time can make all the difference - as with the transistor effect in 1947!

## Correction

Our apologies for various errors in Martin Pickering's Pace PRD series receiver modifications article last month. In Fig. 1, page 239, Q2 and the added transistor were shown as npn instead of pnp devices. There is no need to select vertical polarisation for the LNB supply switch-off modification to work - the receiver does this automatically in standby (this was the original reason for carrying out the modification by replacing D17, so ignore the bit about connecting the added transistor in series with L3). Oh, and the cover should have said PRD not RRD. But the modifications do work!

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## What a <br> Life!

# A wonderful start to the day. Then the difficulties start. But at least the technical problems get sorted out, if not the customer ones. Donald Bullock's servicing commentary 

Iwas awakened early by the streaming sun. It was a lovely day. Blue skies, soft breeze, birds singing. I set off for work at peace with the world.

The car purred happily through the sunshafts on the soft-tar road. It had been a good buy. What a morning! Softly bright, quiet, not a cloud in the sky. It was good to be alive.
I reached the shop. Our bit of pavement was wet, and a parked cider flagon rested in front of the window. There was a TV set leaning against the front door. And a scrawled note had been wedged in the door handle.
I smoothed it out. "Still not right" it said, "you'll have to call back." No name, no address.

## Letters

I opened the shop door and picked up twenty five letters. Threw twenty rubbish ones in the bin then opened the rest. Tax bill. Can't be right! Electricity bill. What? Never! Gas bill. Heavens! And what's this? Mr Manson's set still has patterning. Call after eight? Oh dear, I'll never get that one right.

And a letter from Mrs Garvil. "Will you come and put a new ECL80 in my TV set?" Field collapse, obviously. Silly old fool. Ever since she saw me fit a new ECL80 in her Ferguson TV back in 1963 she's considered herself to be a technical wizzard...

Ah, I know that writing. Mrs Botulos from Rosebud Avenue.

Nice lady. Decent husband too. Friendly and reliable. I like that type. It'll be her cheque for that tube job, just as she promised. Oh, no cheque. A note to say her picture's gone and it must be the tube. Wasn't right after we delivered it. To give us the benefit of the doubt, they'd waited to see if it would settle down. Husband now hopping mad. Couldn't see the wrestling. Has a mind to come and sort us out. And report us. Her Maisey reckons Gumboils would have done it cheaper.

Nasty old fool Mrs Botulos. And that workshy slob of hers, and her sweaty daughter. Should all be birched. Always loathed 'em.

Oh God! The phone.
"Oh, good morning Mrs Whelp. Nice to hear fro . . . What do you mean, ruined your set? But we don't make the progr . . . Mrs Whelp! Mrs Whelp!! How dare you! Yes they were! St. Marks, if you must know."

It's going to be another filthy, miserable day, I can see that. Wish I was back on that newspaper. Who are these blundering oafs pushing at the door?
"Oh, er, good morning Reverend Goode. Morning curate Blande. Er, ha ha! Yes, lovely day gentlemen.
"Lovely day indeed Donald" said the Reverend, looking upwards. Restores your faith, doesn't it?

I nodded sagely.
He pointed to his ancient car.
"My neighbour Miss Sawnie's set In the car Donald. Head trouble I believe."
"Head trouble" echoed the curate.

## An Aiwa Combi

I brought it in. An Aiwa combined TV/video, Model VXTI41K, about four years old.

The symptoms did indeed look like head failure. But there was something wrong with the sound too. A wow that became better as the unit warmed up.

The reverend gentlemen departed, and Paul opened up the unit. He was still working on it an hour later. "TV sound is all right" he commented, "though some of its circuitry is common to the VCR section. Never had this one before."

He eventually discovered that the cause of the trouble was C523 $(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$, which had fallen in value to about $32 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. A replacement cleared the symptoms. It's in the centre of the chassis.

## A Couple of TVs

Our next caller was Towser Watts, who runs a smallholding in the hills. He brought in a dead Bush 1418. There was no standby light. Paul soon discovered that there was voltage across the mains bridge rectifier's reservoir capacitor but none at the other side of the $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistor R913, which was open-circuit. A replacement brought the set back to life.

Meanwhile Steven had pulled up the set that had been outside the door. A 25in. Mitsubishi, Model CT25A5STX - Euro 14SF chassis. The fault was field collapse.

We'd had another one in only the other day with the same problem. The AN5521 field output chip IC451 had failed. Probably the same thing.

Sure enough the voltages around it were haywire. So Steven fitted a replacement then switched on again. Still field collapse, and the voltages were still haywire. He took the chip out and rechecked the voltages at the socket. Those that remained were OK. The cause of the trouble turned out to be the flyback boost capacitor C 454 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 35 V ). It was low in value at about $30 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.
"All we need to know is whose set it is" said Steven.

## Interlude

The Phone rang. "Are you there?" a strange voice rasped.
"Sure am" I replied.
"Can you repair tellys?" the voice continued.
"Certainly can. Name and address please."
"Herr Ellis, vith a dubblevoo after the K."
"Ellis with a w after the k ?" I said, "look, never mind that, what's the address?"
"300 Crout Street" rasped the voice.

The penny dropped. It was Ribby Ellis the practical joker. So I said a rude word and slammed the phone down.

## Mrs Ruff

At that point Mrs Ruff came in. "Eh? Wassat?!" she bawled. "Look, Mr Billhook, me other set's gone again an' I wan' 'im put right. Really right this time. Can't pay much, and I don't wanna 'ang about for a week neither. If I did I'd go to Snoddy's. If I could stand that thin, tall fellow. Where's
Pukey? 'E's supposed to have the set."

She yanked the door open and Pukey stumbled in with a 24in. Pye set. "I went to the wrong shop" he panted, "they don't mend tellys."

She gave him a sharp look. "If
'e gets wusser I'll 'ave to throw 'im out."

Mrs Ruff's Pye, Model 59KE2706/05R, contained a Philips 2A chassis and was dead. Steven checked the voltage at the collector of the BU508V line out-
put transistor Tr7618. It was correct at 140 V . A scope check at the transistor's base then showed that there was no line drive. Steven traced back to the TDA2579/N5 timebase generator chip IC7635, which was producing neither field nor line drive. As its supply was OK he fitted a replacement. We now had a picture, but there was excessive width with EW bowing. A check on the two transistors in the EW drive circuit showed that $\operatorname{Tr} 7598$ (BC547) had a base-emitter leak. Once it had been replaced there was an excellent picture.

## Video Dept

Our next caller breezed in with a video recorder. "My name's Mudd" he announced.
"Been upsetting the missus?" I asked.

He just laughed.
Paul had a look at the machine, which was a Mitsubishi HSM55. There was a tape jammed in it.
"Bet it's the capstan pulley" he said. "It cracks apart and the drive belt comes off. I've had several of these machines with this problem recently."

He was right, and because of his previous encounter we had a couple of pulleys in stock.

Then a chap rushed in with a Canon E60E camcorder. "I'm Mr Thesp, Mr Thesp" he said, waving the camera in the air. "He's six years old but he's a good un. A good un."
"What's the trouble, what's trouble?" I asked.
"No sound, no sound" he replied.

Steven looked at this one. "Probably the miniature electrolytics on the AV board" he commented, "they give a lot of trouble in these camcorders. The board's under the deck, so we'll have to take all the case sections off to get at it."

There was quite a mess when he got to the board. Some of the electrolytics had leaked very badly, destroying several tracks and through-board links. He shook his head.
"It'll have to be a new board" he announced. "We got one recently from Canon UK for $£ 51$ plus postage and VAT." The camcorder worked excellently once the board had been obtained and fitted.

## Return Visit

The Reverend was pleased when he returned with his curate. "Ah,

"The symptoms did indeed look like head failure."
this will make her happy again,
Donald" he boomed, "she's worth her weight in gold, Miss Sawnie."
". . . weight in gold, Miss
Sawnie" echoed the curate.
"Really decent old stick" the reverend continued.
". . . decent old stick" the curate smiled, timidly.

Then the telephone rang. Steven answered it, but we could all hear the caller.
"Why haven't you come back to put my set right?" it blared.
"What set?" asked Steven, "who is it?"
"Mr McCruddock" the voice continued, "but you know that perfectly well. I left a note on your door this morning."
"There was no name or address" said Steven, "and I don't know what the set is. You didn't say."
"You know what my set is and all about it. My God, you were here only last night."
"I'll call right away" Steven promised.

He was soon back.
"What was the trouble?" I

## asked.

"Aerial lead pulled out. His dog
sleeps across it."

# TELETOPICS 

## CES Las Vegas

Anumber of interesting developments were revealed at this year's Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, held in early January. In particular Sony launched a new camcorder format, Digital 8, which records digital video and sound on analogue $\mathrm{Hi}-8$ tape. The system is backward compatible with Video 8 and $\mathrm{Hi}-8$, and will play tapes recorded in these formats.

Digital 8 's picture quality is claimed to be equivalent to that offered by the MiniDV format, with a horizontal resolution of about 500 lines. The specification includes video sampling at 13.5 MHz with 8 -bit quantisation, a digital component recording system. a chroma bandwidth of approximately 1.5 MHz and a video transfer rate of $25 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$. There are two digital PCM audio recording modes: $16-\mathrm{bit} / 48 \mathrm{kHz}$ and $12-$ bit $/ 32 \mathrm{kHz}$.

Digital 8 uses a new recording pattern. Information for one frame is recorded on six tracks by using a dual-head technique to lay down

## Samsung's

65in. rear-pro jection HDTV receiver, introduced at CES '99.

two tracks vertically - the MiniDV format records information for one frame on twelve tracks. There's 33 per cent less recording time when Hi-8 tape is used to make a Digital 8 recording - for example a 60 minute $\mathrm{Hi}-8$ tape will store 40 min utes of Digital 8 recording.

The first Digital 8 camcorders are expected to be available in the UK this spring, with entry-level models selling at about $£ 750$. All Digital 8 camcorders will incorporate an IEEE 1394 FireWire output connector.

According to the US Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association digital TV has had a good start in the USA, with over 13,000 sets sold just weeks after the launch of services on November 1st. Two types of sets are on sale, high- and standard-definition. Industry observers believe that HDTV will account for twothirds of TV sales this year. A number of HDTV sets were on display at CES. Models from Samsung, Sony and Toshiba featured a 65 in . rear-projection display.

Canal+ announced plans to offer a number of interactive applications based on Sun Microsystem's Java programming language. Canal+ and Sun demonstrated several applications including an EPG and games. The advantage of Java is that it enables broadcasters to provide services that work with many different types of set-top box and operating systems.

DirectTV, the leading digital satellite TV company in the USA, outlined its plans for 1999. These include the launch of Wink enhanced interactive broadcasts, which give viewers access to background information and statistics relating to the programme being viewed. The service will be free to subscribers - DirectTV has 4.46 m at present, 1.5 m of whom were added in 1998. Wink-enabled settop boxes will be launched in the second half of the year, with the
service becoming available in the third quarter. DirectTV is working with Philips and TiVo on a Personal TV system (see below). The company plans to launch a fourth high-powered satellite that will add up to twenty more channels.

Philips plans to launch DirectTV set-top boxes that incorporate TiVo's 'push' TV technology, which 'learns' viewers' watching habits then automatically finds and records programmes of interest. TiVo has been developed by a Californian company of the same name. It uses a hard-disc video recorder that's expected to sell for about $£ 300$. The recorder has a hard-disc drive, a real-time MPEG-2 encoder, a microprocessor and a telephone modem. An entry-level model would store up to twenty hours of TV programmes. The system uses on-line TV data services and software, memorises a viewer's preferences then seeks and records programmes. During the night, TiVo downloads programme data for the next fourteen days, enabling the viewer to make manual selections. A subscription to $\mathrm{Ti} V_{o}$ is expected to cost about $£ 6$ a month.

A similar service was demonstrated by another Californian company, Replay Networks. Called ReplayTV, the system uses a harddisc video recorder that can store between 6-28 hours of MPEG-2 video. The service itself is free, the recorders costing about $£ 600$. Their specification includes an MPEG-2 encoder; PowerPC processor; cable-ready tuner; S and composite video inputs; RF, $S$ and two composite video outputs; a telephone socket; and cable-box control. ReplayTV offers a range of compression rates, from $2-6 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ (the lower figure is the default setting). The $4 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ rate is said to approach DVD picture quality.

Satellite TV company Echostar is working with Microsoft to offer its subscribers the WebTV service.

The system will use a receiver with a built-in 8.6 GB hard dise and will enable viewers to mix TV viewing with internet surfing. A new feature will be Video Pause, which enables the viewer to freeze a TV programme for up to thirty minutes for viewing later. Future features will include downloading of MP3 (layer 3) MPEG-1 digital audio at a rate of one full CD every two minutes, with a total capacity of up to 1,000 hours of music. A second upgrade will enable full-length films to be downloaded overnight for future viewing.

Sales of DVD players have passed $1 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~m}$ in the USA: a further two million are expected to be sold this year. Over 2,200 DVD titles are now available. Aiwa plans to launch a portable DVD player with a $5 \cdot 8 \mathrm{in}$. LCD screen. Prototype

DVD players with a record capability were on display. Pioneer demonstrated its DVD-RW player (see page 247 last month) while Philips showed a DVD + RW player. Both companies hope to market machines next year, depending on whether the DVD Forum can resolve remaining copyright problems. The Philips system offers up to four hours of recording time per disc depending on quality level, which varies from VHS to DVD. The discs can be played back by a standard machine. Pioneer's machine records up to one and a half hours of high-resolution video (about 500 lines), but this is to be increased to two hours before launch. Pioneer also expects to overcome the non-compatibility problem with standard DVD players before launch. Both systems
use a 4.7 GB disc.
Divx, the DVD system that uses discs which can be played for 48 hours after which the contents become scrambled, is now backed by four hardware companies. Player sales are claimed to have reached some 87,000 units. DVDAudio was also featured at CES, with Universal Music and Warner supporting the system. The Super Audio CD, an enhanced CD format developed by Sony and Philips, was also being demonstrated. Both systems are expected to be launched in Japan this year. Thomson announced that it is developing an audio system that uses flash memory for storage.

Philips has developed a wireless PC peripheral called Ambi: it enables PC pages to be transmitted to a TV set for display.

## News from SEME

SEME is now able to supply customers who do not have a direct Mitsubishi account with original spares for over 500 TV/video/audio models. The company can also supply spares for Beko TV sets and other products. SEME is now stocking original white good spares and accessories for many well known brands including AEG, Electrolux, Tricity Bendix, Zanussi, Parkinson Cowan, Moffat, Hotpoint, Creda, Cannon, Beko, LG/GoldStar, Daewoo and Panasonic. An introductory leaflet, ref LEAFI59, is available. Phone the number given in the next paragraph for a copy.

Most SEME staff have now moved to the company's new 17,000 sq. ft. high-tech head office building directly opposite the existing building at Melton Mowbray. There's a new sales hot line telephone number, 01664484 000 . General enquiries is now 01664484001 . The fax no. is unaltered -01664563976.

## New Products from Philex

Philex has introduced a revolutionary flat, amplified indoor TV aerial that can be placed out of sight without affecting performance. It can be used with VHF,

## New Test Equipment

Vann Draper has added to its range the high-performance Grundig 4.5 digit autoranging, microprocessor-controlled DM100 bench multimeter. Despite its comprehensive range of features, the meter is extremely user-friendly. Its main functions include AC and DC voltage over five ranges from 200 mV to 1 kV with a resolution of $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and an accuracy of 0.05 per cent; resistance selectable over six ranges from $220 \Omega-20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ with a resolution of $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ and an accuracy of 0.05 per cent, also a continuity test and acoustic signal; six AC and DC ranges from $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 A with a 10 nA resolution. The menu system enables a fast or slow measurement speed to be selected and provides selection of relative and mathematical modes including a decibel readout. There are just four panel controls plus an on/off switch. A standard RS232C interface enables the instrument to be controlled from a PC or, with optional software, the microcontroller can be used with other instruments to provide an automatic test system. Price is $£ 349$. For further information phone Vann Draper Electronics Ltd. on 01162771400 or fax 01162773945.

Kenwood Electronics has introduced the PAC/PAC-R range of series-regulated CV/CC power supplies to suit most uses, with models providing up to 60 V and 6 A . Further details can be obtained from the Kenwood Test and Measurement Instruments Data Book. For a free copy phone Kenwood on 01923655291 or fax 01923655 297. Kenwood has also introduced a new range of three-channel analogue oscilloscopes with bandwidths of either 50 or 100 MHz . All four models in the CS5300 range have six-trace capability, 1 mV sensitivity and 2 per cent accuracy. For further details see phone details above.

UHF and multi-channel digital systems and comes complete with fittings for fixing to a wall or other surface.

Philex has been appointed sole distributor in the UK and Ireland for the Italian Meliconi range of high-quality stands and brackets for use with TV sets, VCRs, audio systems, speakers, multimedia equipment and microwave ovens. The range also includes storage stands for CDs and CD-ROMs.

For further details of these and other Philex products phone 0181 202 1919, fax 01812020014 , send an e-mail to

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The Grundig DM100 bench multimeter.

## Something else to keep the service department busy CB radios. They can be worth repair if rapid fault diagnosis is possible. Chris Watton summarises his experiences in this field

|was asked to repair a number of CB radios recently. They are inexpensive to buy, so the viability of repair depends on whether a quick fault diagnosis is possible. If you have to spend hours on a CB radio, repair will not be worthwhile. The following notes are based on experience and will, hopefully, help with rapid fault finding. To repair CB radios you will need a 13.8 V supply at $3-4 \mathrm{~A}$, a scope, a frequency counter, a dummy load for the transmitter and a power meter. A suitable dummy load consists of two parallel-connected $100 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ resistors, which must not be of the wirewound type. A signal generator is useful as well.

## What's inside?

We'll start with a brief account of what you will find in a CB radio. The circuitry is very similar with most makes and models. Fig. 1 shows a basic block diagram.
The heart of the system is a phase-locked loop (PLL), which maintains the correct frequency and channel spacing. The transmission frequency must be maintained as it's illegal to operate a CB radio outside the allocated frequencies, which are $26 \cdot 965-27.405 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $27.60125-27.99125 \mathrm{MHz}$, with 10 kHz channel spacing. Frequency modulation is used. The PLL chip works in conjunction with two voltage-controlled oscillators (VCOs). Varicap diodes are used to adjust the frequency of the VCOs when the PLL's DC output varies as different channels are selected. There are two frequency dividers within the PLL chip. One is connected to the output of a 10.240 MHz crystal oscillator, which provides the reference signal. The other frequency divider operates in conjunction with the programmable input from the channel switch. The VCOs provide feedback to the PLL: when the signals are in phase, the system is said to be locked.
The receiver section uses two-stage frequency conversion, with a first IF of 10.695 MHz and a second of 455 kHz . This is followed by an IF amplifier/limiter, demodulation and finally an audio amplifier.
The transmitter section is also quite simple. The microphone input is amplified, filtered then used to modulate the transmit VCO. The output from this is frequency-doubled then fed via tuned amplifiers to a power amplifier which provides 4 W into the $50 \Omega$ aerial. This section can be easily checked with a scope: a 27 MHz sinewave, increasing in amplitude stage-by-stage, should be seen. You won't see the modulation, as this is very small - only 1 kHz in the 27 MHz signal. The tuned amplifiers are usually adjusted for maximum output, but the receiver should be checked at both ends of the band - it may be high at one end and low at the other. The final stages are often not set for maximum gain - check with the service manual.

## What goes wrong?

The circuitry is very reliable. An unfortunate problem is that most CB owners are, naturally, experts. They think nothing
of taking the top off and adjusting those screw things as you can get a lot more power out, or so they believe. Most of the time they just detune the harmonic traps, which makes the signal meter go a little higher as it can't tell a 27 MHz signal from one at 54 MHz .
Other problems include add-ons, such as power-amplifying microphones and echo boxes. These are usually wired or set-up incorrectly.
A particular problem arises when a CB radio is used in a car. Power is often connected the wrong way round. If the fuse is present this is usually not disastrous as a protection diode is incorporated. But you often find that the fuse has been replaced with a piece of wire, the diode has melted, and silicon such as the audio amplifier chip has been destroyed. People just don't appreciate the power of a car battery. In this case the unit is usually not worth repair: the cost of the PLL and the audio chip and a bit for labour is more than the cost of an average CB radio. Nevertheless most CB operators don't mind paying a reasonable amount for a repair and will seek help before they go shopping.
Poor leads to the power supply unit can cause the radio to transmit with a buzz. The display lights usually dim as you speak into the microphone. A poor power supply can add AM to the output: at another receiver this sounds like distortion. The on/off switch contacts can be the cause of no transmission. A dirty microphone switch is often the cause of intermittent or broken audio when transmitting. A signal generator is useful for adjusting the IFs and detector, as with an FM radio. A $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ signal fed to the aerial socket should give a reading of S 9 or more on the signal meter with the squelch and RF gain controls at maximum. Adjust the preset squelch control so that the audio mutes when the level at the aerial input is $7 \mu \mathrm{~V}$.
Components and circuit diagrams are available from various sources, including S.J. Tonks, 34 Bradford Street, West Midlands (01922 646 710); Truck King, 320 St. Albans Road, Watford (01923 235 943); and Nevada Communications, 189 London Road, North End, Portsmouth (01705 698 113). Two particularly useful books are Understanding and Repairing CB Radio and CB PLL Data, both by Lou Franklin (USA). A couple of news letters by Martin Pickering, called The Midnight Express I and 2, are a must - some very good information here. These publications are available from S.J. Tonks and, possibly, other sources.

## illegal Radios

A number of the radios in use don't meet the legal requirements. They have other modes of operation, such as amplitude modulation and single sideband. These are illegal to operate, and the penalty imposed is confiscation with a heavy fine. But of course some people will use them, won't they? They are certainly better quality radios and are more expensive to buy.


## Basic Faults

Faults fall into several categories i.e. dead, no audio, no transmit or no recieve. Remember that many radios require a microphone input to produce an audio output. Also that the radio's case is not connected to the negative side of the supply, as with a car radio - it's isolated from the supply rails. So don't try to read voltages from the case: I usually connect to the negative side of my power supply or the frame of the power input choke.

Dead unit: If the input fuse has blown, the protection diode should be the first item checked. It's usually a IN4002 and is connected across the power supply terminals before the on/off switch. If the diode is OK, suspect the audio output chip or the transmit power output transistor.
Most legal CB radios incorporate a three-pin voltage regulator. The output varies with model but is usually in the 68 V region. If the fuse is OK, check this item. You often find that it is open-circuit of cracked from the PCB. This is simple enough to deal with.
When screws are used to attach the PCB to the frame you will often find that the board is cracked. The radio is taken from car or tractor to the house and dropped on the way!

Radio appears to work but has no audio: If signals are received, this will show on the signal meter. Almost all CB radios have one - a LED, bar or a normal meter. A quick check on transmit operation can be carried out with either another radio, a scope or a simple RF output tester (see Fig. 2). If the output is working, a visual indication can be seen on the signal meter. Check the microphone wiring, the speaker and the extension socket: faults here are more common than in the audio section.

No transmit or, as they say, "I can't git out": If reception is possible, it's fair to assume that the main oscillator is working. So the cause of the problem could be anywhere between the transmit VCO and the aerial socket. Again the microphone, or the push-to-talk (PTT) switch, could be to blame. The most common cause however is failure of the transmit power amplifier transistor.
This transistor can fail for several reasons, e.g. a poor aerial or coaxial lead, loose connections etc. or incorrect aerial setting where the SWR (see later) is too high. The latter is more often in the user's imagination.

A scope check at the collector of the transmit power amplifier transistor should show a 4 V peak-to-peak 27 MHz sinewave. Set the scope to $0.2 \mu \mathrm{sec}, 0.1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$. If this waveform is missing, work back through the driver, pre-driver etc. stages. Note that some radios will stop transmitting if the VCO's frequency is slightly off, even though reception is OK. This is because the PLL lock detector prevents an out-of-tolerance transmit frequency.

No transmit or receive, audio OK, microphone working, all stages have a supply voltage: This will probably mean a PLL or oscillator fault, in most cases the VCO which is encased in wax. The small-value capacitors here can fail. It's not worth testing them as they often read all right with a meter but don't work when in the circuit. If you have to dig the wax out, replace it. It's there to provide temperature stability and prevent microphony. If the components can vibrate, you may get spurious FM. Suitable wax can be obtained from a beekeeper - one sheet from a honey comb will fill fifty or more VCOs. Some people use candle wax, but it doesn't look as nice.

## SWR

SWR means standing wave ratio, a term most CB operators think they understand well. The transmitter's output has an impedance of $50 \Omega$. So the aerial and the coaxial cable should also have an impedance of $50 \Omega$, otherwise there will be a mismatch. The result of a mismatch is signal reflection (a standing wave) and thus loss of power.
A small SWR meter can be bought for less than $£ 10$ and will provide a good indication. Usually people hope for a 1:1 match. In practice anything below $3: 1$ is acceptable most CB radios won't 'blow up' even when the reading is 10:1 or higher.
Most home aerials are preset and require no adjustment. When a mobile aerial requires adjustment there are normally guides for setting, adjustment being by alteration of the physical length of the whip.


Fig 1: Basic CB radio block diagram.

Fig. 2: Simple RF voltage tester. The two 100 2, 2W resistors must not be of the wirewound type. Any small-signal germanium diode can be used, e.g. an OAg1.


> Reports from Chrisfopher Holland and Hugh Cocks

## Old F Connectors

When carrying out any work on an old dish system, for example using the existing coaxial cable for a new Astra 2 digital installation, I always replace the F connector at the LNB end of the cable. Many early crimpon types now give poor contact between the coaxial cable braid and the body of the plug. The result can be intermittent signals or reception of the vertically-polarised channels only - the horizontally-polarised channels require $17-18 \mathrm{~V}$ from the receiver, and poor contact will drop the LNB's supply voltage to the level for vertical polarisation, about 13 V .

The problem often starts when the old cable and plug have been disturbed. It may not show up until a few days after the work has been done. C.H.

## Low Mains Voltage Problem

We supplied and installed a 1 m dish for the owner of an early Cambridge receiver. He had only recently moved to this part of the world (Algarve, Portugal). Despite its age the receiver seemed to be in good condition, no doubt in part because of its solid mains transformer and 'traditional' type power supply circuitry - many models of similar age from rival manufacturers have long since overheated and been consigned to the scrap heap, despite offering far more features. The main drawback with this receiver is the limited tuning range for each of the 99 channels, making it impossible for example to tune in all the BBC radio stations on separate channel numbers.

Once the dish had been set up the receiver produced good pictures with unscrambled channels. But, despite displaying the "please insert card" message, when the card was inserted the only response from the decoder was a rapidly flashing
"please wait" message. This exonerated the card (some defective early-series Sky cards could produce an effect similar to this).

I was about to take the receiver back to the workshop, with visions of selling the customer a new unit, when I noticed that the "please wait" graphics started to produce a distinct rolling hum-bar effect, indicating power supply problems. The mains transformer had 220 V and 240 V mains tappings. Since it had been brought from the UK, it was naturally enough set for 240 V . The receiver was now being used at a remote rural location where the voltage would at best be about 220 V , probably rather less at peak demand periods. There were perfect decoded pictures with the card inserted once the tapping had been changed to 220 V . We won't be seeing many more power supplies like this! H.C.

## Pace MSS100

Despite being connected to a known good LNB one of these receivers produced a blue "no signal" message. At the decoder scart socket there was a baseband video output signal that corresponded with the channel selected by the remote control unit, so at least the tuning circuitry was working correctly. This led me to look at U500, the 56 -pin IC that handles virtually all the video processing.

Baseband video from the tuner was present at pin 20, but there was no clamped video output from the chip. The 4 MHz reference signal was present at pin at pin 35 , and the clock and data signals were present at pins 30 and 31 respectively. While the 5 V supplies were present, the 12 V supply at pin 45 was missing.

Heading back to the 12 V regulator U3, I found that there was no input voltage from diode D18. There was voltage at this diode's
cathode, but the print to which it is soldered had fractured. There was normal operation once the supply to the 12 V regulator had been restored. H.C.

## Digital Reception Problem

After a week or so of trouble-free operation, the on-screen information from this digibox displayed a helpful message to say that no signal was being received. When I connected my in-line satellite signal and LNB voltage/current detector to the back of the receiver it indicated that there was no power supply to the LNB. I disconnected the mains supply to the digibox and the LNB feed, then reapplied power to the digibox. A normal 13 V reading was obtained (the digibox's digital default/start-up frequency is on a verticallypolarised channel).

When the cable from the dish was connected to the meter, a period of higher than normal current consumption was shown. Then the digibox shut off the LNB's supply. A replacement LNB was tried but made no difference. The cause of the problem turned out to be water: it had got into a very well hidden joint in the cable, which had previously been used for analogue reception only. It's a pity that the digibox doesn't give some sort of on-screen indication of this problem, like its analogue predecessors, bearing in mind the need to disconnect from the mains before the LNB supply is re-established! C.H.

## An Unusual SkyDigital Installation

At a SkyDigital installation we carried out recently the owner told us he wanted to keep his existing analogue equipment. The installation was at a large farmhouse, where a cable conduit had been put in by a builder during renovation work some years back. This conduit had
room for only one coaxial feeder, which was already carrying terrestrial FM and UHF signals as well as the analogue satellite ones: combining outside and splitting inside was done by RF/IF diplexers. Installation of a new cable externally was not possible: it would have been visible, and the owner had a great dislike of cables in any shape or form!

Since the SkyDigital transmissions are in the $11.7-12.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ band, the digibox always produces a 22 kHz tone output. Unfortunately it has no DiSEqC dish-switching facilities. In this case the analogue receiver was a Pace MSS 1000 , which also has no DiSEqC output.

The solution (see Fig. 1) was to install a tone switch at the dish end of the system, to switch between the existing analogue and a new digital dish. The switch also passes the tone from the digibox to the universal LNB at the digital dish, in the normal way.

Unfortunately the digibox produces the tone when it's in standby - Sky insists that the box is powered at all times. As a result, the tone switch would have made per-
manent connection to the digital dish. The problem was solved by adding an on/off switch adjacent to the digibox. When analogue reception is required, the owner switches the digibox to standby then removes the power. Fortunately the owner had opted for a non-tele-phone-line installation for his digibox (I leave to your imagination his views about telephone lines being connected to digiboxes along with visible external cables!), so his receiver wouldn't get any over-theair commands to ring up the subscription centre and constant powering was not essential.

When the digibox was initially powered it took a little time to find all the channel listings. As shown in Fig. 1, the video scart is connected to the MSS 1000 's auxiliary input, forcing the receiver to route its video and audio output signals to the hi-fi, TV set and VCR.

In view of the possibility of an over-the-air digibox software upgrade at night, the owner understands that mains power to the digibox should normally be left on, being removed only when analogue viewing/listening is required. C.H.


Fig. 1: Digital/analogue receiving system using a single cable between the aerials and the receivers.

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# John Edwards' Casebook 

## Sony KVM14TU (BE1 chassis)

There was a dark, negative picture with severe line tearing and a loud hiss on the sound. A gurgling-type noise seemed to come from the area of the line output transformer. The symptoms came and went when the PCB was prodded, but a thorough resoldering job made no difference.
A slow, careful prodding exercise then narrowed the source of the problem to the IF module VIF101, which is mounted vertically near the tuner module. To clear the fault I had to remove the IF module and its side screen plate and resolder every joint.

## Goodmans 1405R

This portable lived on a swivel wall bracket in the bedroom of a customer's daughter. It had apparently been subjected to a violent push, hitting the wall, after which it had ceased to work. An estimate was required, as the daughter was to pay. The cabinet wasn't damaged in any way.
I removed the back, expecting the innards to fall out on to the bench, but this didn't happen. When the set was switched on it was indeed dead. I unplugged the set and withdrew the large power board that sits in moulded runners, vertically, along the left side of the cabinet. When the board was placed on the bench I saw that a crack ran the entire width of the board and across the chopper transformer's terminals. The two halves were held together by the components soldered to it. It's difficult to guesstimate such a job, and to make matters worse I could see that Q602 (2SC2120) had split in half. So I assumed that a power supply rebuild would be required and hoped that other stages hadn't been damaged.
Because of the convenience of being able to work on the power supply PCB out of the set, I felt that the best policy would be to check every component on it. The whole exercise took a little over a quarter of an hour and provided me with a list of known failed components on which to base my guestimate. R601 (4.7 ) and R612 (0.56 ) were open-circuit, Q602 had blown apart and R607 (47 ) had broken in half. I assumed that the STR58041 chopper chip would be faulty and added it to the list. If I was lucky there wouldn't be any surprises in store. So I phoned with the price, and was given the go-ahead.
After repairing the PCB, using Superglue and joining the broken tracks with stiff wire, I started to fit the replacement parts. I hadn't a 2 SC2120, so I checked its details. The readily available BC639 seemed to be a
suitable replacement, so in one went. The only other item I didn't have was an $0.56 \Omega$ resistor: I used two $1 \Omega$ resistors in parallel instead. After fitting a new STR58041 the variac was brought into service and slowly wound up. To my delight the set burst into life. After a few minutes I switched off and checked the temperature of Q602 and the chopper chip. Both were cool and clearly working well within their limits.

## Sony KV1612

This set drifted off tune about four minutes after being switched on. It would then start a channel search, of its own accord, without stopping at any of them. A few seconds later there would be a display of random channel numbers. As the push-switches (S401-413) on the front control panel all felt spongy I decided to replace them. This cured the problem.

## Ferguson 3V39/JVC HRD110

The clock and channel displays were normal, also the deck function LEDs when a function was selected. But the mechanism failed to stir from its sleep. CP1 on the bottom PCB was open-circuit. It's in the middle of the machine, towards the rear.

## Philips 24CE3588 (CP110 chassis)

There was no E-W correction. Apparently the set had been like this for months, until the owner's son finally insisted on it being fixed and had promised to pay the bill. How anyone could have put up with it for even an hour I'll never know: the sides almost met at the centre of the screen!
While the EW diode modulator circuit is where you would expect it to be, on the main PCB, the drive circuitry is on the tube base panel. Unusual that. Anyway, investigation here showed that the BF819 driver transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7600$ was running far too hot. In fact it had baseemitter leakage. Tr7600 is in turn driven by the pnp transistor Tr7601 (BC558), with direct coupling. This transistor was short-circuit collector-to-emitter. Its emitter is biased by R3588 ( $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and R3587 ( $1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), which were charred. R3599 (47 ) was also charred. So was the circuit board beneath these resistors. Which of these items had deteriorated first would be hard to guess. At the input to the circuit, the EW parabola coupling capacitor $\mathrm{C} 2589(33 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was very leaky.
Scraping the burnt area of the board clean and renewing the defective components cured the trouble. The owner and her son were pleased to see a full screen again.


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> The subject of an electrolytic capacitor's ESR has generated a lot of interest in recent issues. Alan Willcox has taken it a stage further in designing a practical ESR meter. This first part deals with the operation of the circuitry used in the meter

# Design of an ESR Meter 

Alot has appeared in recent issues on the subject of the ESR (equivalent series resistance) of an electrolytic capacitor. The Capacitor Wizard was reviewed by Martin Pickering in June 1998. It's designed to measure a capacitor's ESR in-circuit while ignoring any components that are connected to it. The unit described in this article performs the same task, and a lot of work has been put into achieving the end result. Even if you don't get around to building the meter, this article will give you insight into the design criteria and the way in which the instrument works. But build it if you can: it's effective, very useful and inexpensive.

## ESR

In view of Martin's review and also the articles by Ray Porter on a capacitor's ESR (January and April 1993) I won't say a lot about ESR here: it would simply be repetition. To put it in a nutshell, a capacitor's measured ESR (in ohms) is an indication of its 'goodness'. The lower the ohms reading, the better the capacitor. An ESR check can give an early indication of capacitor failure, and is far more useful than a capacitance measurement. Indeed many faulty electrolytics show OK when checked with a conventional capacitance meter.
In recent months I've talked to many people who don't appreciate the importance of ESR and in what sense it differs from capacitance. So I feel it worthwhile including an extract from a technical bulletin on the Capacitor Wizard written by Doug Jones, the President of Independence Electronics Inc. It sums up the question of ESR well.
"ESR is the dynamic pure resistance of a capacitor to an AC signal. High ESR can cause time-constant problems, capacitor heating, circuit loading, total failure etc. A switch-mode power supply may not start reliably - or start at all. Slight hum bars appear in the video of a

VCR or monitor. A TV display may be pulled in from the sides/top/bottom. Diode and transistor failure can occur over a period of time.
These and many other problems are often caused by capacitors with normal capacitance but high ESR, which does not exist as a static quantity and therefore cannot be measured using a conventional capacitance meter or a DC ohmmeter. ESR exists only when alternating current is applied to a capacitor or when a capacitor's dielectric charge is changing state. It can be considered as the total in-phase AC resistance of a capacitor, and includes the DC resistance of the leads, the DC resistance of the connection to the dielectric, the capacitor plate resistance and the in-phase AC resistance of the dielectric material at a particular frequency (my italics) and temperature.
The component combination that constitutes ESR can be thought of as a resistor in series with a capacitor: the resistor does not exist as a physical entity, so a direct measurement across the 'ESR resistor' is not possible. If, however, a method of correcting for the effects of capacitive reactance is provided, and considering that all resistances are in phase, the ESR can be calculated and measured using the basic electronics formula $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{I}$ $x R$ ! This is the basis of the design of the Capacitor Wizard."

## Design Criteria

Capacitor manufacturers quote ESR values measured at 100 kHz . So this is the test frequency I chose. The impedance of inductors in the microhenries region can be measured at this frequency, enabling the condition of video heads to be gauged - as they wear and the gap deteriorates, their inductance falls.
The Wizard has a buzzer that sounds when the ESR is below $1 \Omega$ or so. A capacitor with an ESR of less than about $1 \Omega$ is generally considered to be good, so

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this is a very useful feature in situations where you want to check a number of suspect components - it means that you need refer to the meter only when there's no beep. I've incorporated this facility, but you must bear in mind that a lot of the capacitors in which we are interested have ESR values of less than $0.5 \Omega$ when good. More on this later.
I'd like to stress this basic point before going any further: as with the Capacitor Wizard, the meter described in this article doesn't measure a capacitor's microfarads. It simply lets you know if the capacitor is or isn't up to the job. After gaining some practical experience with the meter, you will soon get to know what reading to expect from a good capacitor - taking into account its capacitance and voltage rating. But in any case the reading obtained with a faulty capacitor usually leaves little doubt as to its condition.

## The Op-Amp

The circuit uses the basic op-amp as an oscillator, amplifier, detector, voltage-follower and comparator. So it's appropriate to devote some space to a description of the op-amp and its associated circuitry. Incidentally the term 'operational amplifier' relates to its use in analogue computers and appeared in a paper by Ragazzini and others in 1947. The first general-purpose op-amp, with differential inputs and using the familiar triangular symbol for circuit representation, was introduced in 1952 (Model K2-W, by George A. Philbrook Researches Inc.). It's sobering to think that almost forty years ago an early op-amp, the P2, cost $\$ 227$ - an eighth of the cost of a VW Beetle at that time: now a superior device can be bought for less than a pound.
The op-amp is a high-gain ( $\times 100,000$ or so) amplifier that usually has two inputs, one non-inverting (labelled + ) and the other inverting (labelled -). For practical purposes the gain can be considered as infinitely high, with no current flow at the inputs. The op-amp is designed primarily to operate stably with heavy negative feedback. In fact from the historical point of view the op-amp and the concept of negative feedback (the invention of H.S. Black, working for Bell Laboratories, in 1927) are synonymous. Black was working on telephones, his objective being to achieve stable gain independent of the characteristics of a valve (a thermionically-activated FET to youngsters!). When he tried to patent his negative-feedback amplifier in 1928 the idea was ridiculed. Over the years however this concept has become one of the most important in the field of electronics. Marconi had much the same problem. It seems that people often dismiss things they don't understand.

Anyway, I digress. To get back to the point, the opamp usually requires a positive and a negative supply with respect to a common earth. These supplies are often not shown on circuit diagrams, being taken for granted. The common earth ( 0 V line) serves as a reference point for the voltages that are present in the circuit and as a return path to the power supply for any currents generated by the device's operation.
The main point here is that if the voltage at the + input increases with respect to the voltage at the - input, the output voltage will be positive-going. Conversely if the voltage at the + input decreases with respect to the voltage at the - input the output voltage will be negativegoing. Thus in normal practice the output corresponds to the difference between the inputs.
If the op-amp doesn't have any negative feedback and the + input is at only 0.1 mV above the - input, the output voltage will be close to that of the positive supply rail. If the + input is lower than the - input by the same amount, the output voltage will be close to that of the negative supply rail. Thus the gain is equal to the average slope, which is typically $10 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \cdot 1 \mathrm{mV}=$ 100,000 . This very sensitive property is used in comparator circuits (it's used in the ESR meter's buzzer circuit). But the op-amp is far more useful when the output is restricted to narrower limits.

## The Precision Inverting Amplifier

This is one of the most common op-amp applications and is used in the second and third stages of the meter. Circuit operation will hopefully be made clear by the rather unusual representation (due to Tom Hornack) shown in Fig. 1.
At (a) the op-amp is arranged to provide a voltage gain of two. The fact that in this case the output is inverted (the gain is minus two) is not important. The heavy negative feedback via resistor Rf forces the output to be such that the voltage at the - input is equal to that at the + input, which is 0 V . Remember that the opamp responds to the difference between its inputs. As point X is at earth potential, there is IV across Rin ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and the current flow via Rin, calculated by Ohm's Law, is 1 mA . There is no current flow at the input of the op-amp, so this 1 mA flows via $\operatorname{Rf}(2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which thus has 2 V across it.
Notice how Rf and Rin behave like a seesaw as the input goes from a positive to a negative value, with the pivot at the null point X . This point is referred to as a virtual earth. There is no current path between point X and earth, and point X is always at zero voltage with respect to earth.
The concept of a virtual earth is used as a short-cut



Fig. 1: Precision inverting op-amp circuit, (a) with a positive input, (b) with a negative input. Note how Rf and Rin behave like a seesaw as the input goes from positive to negative, with the pivot at the null (virtual earth) point $X$. The gain of the stage is Rf/Rin, so the output is Vin x Rf/Rin.


Fig. 2: Jim Williams' original circuit, the first attempt at combining an op-amp with a Wien bridge network to form an oscillator.


Fig. 3: An op-amp Wien bridge oscillator arrangement with the output set at 6 V p-p (positive peak shown). At the resonant frequency points $a, b$ and $c$ are in phase and the waveforms at the op-amp's inputs are a third of that at its output. The ratio $R f / R i n=2$.
when the operation of a current-to-voltage converter is analysed. From Fig. 1 you can see that, because of the virtual earth, Rf appears to be in parallel with RL. So the voltage across Rf appears across the load as the output voltage. But although the null point is considered to be at earth potential, at a microvolt level it's very much active.
It can be seen from Fig. 1 that the stage gain, within the limitations of the supply, is determined by the ratio of Rf to Rin. Incidentally there's a frequency limit on the gain: with common types of op-amp we are limited to a gain of about $\times 10$ at 100 kHz . If the resistors in Fig. 1 are transposed the stage gain will be 0.5 - the circuit acts as an attenuator.

## Overview

Before we go further, it would be as well to provide a quick introduction to the meter circuit presented here (see Fig. 5). The first stage consists of a 100 kHz oscillator, whose output is fed to the capacitor being tested. Put simply, the current flow through the capacitor is sensed then amplified as a voltage. It's finally detected and measured by the meter movement.
The better the capacitor, the lower its ESR and the higher the meter indication. It's not quite this simple, because the meter must ignore the other components connected to the capacitor being tested. We'll come to the solution to this problem later.

## The Oscillator - History

At the heart of the meter there's a Wien bridge network oscillator. This form of oscillator has an interesting history which is worth a few paragraphs.
In 1939 William Redington Hewlett (co-founder of Hewlett-Packard) produced his Stanford thesis A New Type Resistance Capacity Oscillator. It made use of a resonant $R C$ network that had been conceived by Max Wien (pronounced Vene) in 1891. The American inventor Lee DeForest (yes, we can blame him) hadn't started the ball rolling yet with the creation, in 1906, of the triode valve. So there had in 1891 been no means of obtaining electronic amplification and Max couldn't have got his network to oscillate. That wouldn't have troubled him, as he was using the network for AC bridge measurement. Amazing what people got up to over 100 years ago, isn't it? I think it was, once again, something to do with telephones.
But Hewlett had the pentode valve at his disposal. He also had Harold S. Black's pioneering work on negative feedback to assist him. In addition there was Nyquist's Regenerative Theory, which described the conditions necessary for oscillation.
Hewlett showed that the Wien network could be made to oscillate. A crucial problem had to be resolved however, that of stage gain. With a gain of less than unity there would be no oscillation. With a gain of greater than unity there would be distortion. With unity gain there will be what Hewlett wanted, a sinewave. He had a flash of inspiration: the solution was literally staring him in the face - the electric light bulb.
Hewlett's oscillator was a two-valve affair, with a 6 J 7 as the oscillator and a 6 F 6 as the output stage. His solution for gain stability was to wire a tungsten bulb between the cathode of the 657 and earth. The negative feedback was applied between the anode of the output valve back to the cathode of the triode oscillator valve. If the output increases for any reason, so does the current flowing through the bulb. As it warms up, its resistance increases. So does the level of negative feedback, thereby stabilising the oscillator's output. Hewlett's idea of employing a light bulb was brilliant in its simplicity. It survived in the HP200 series audio oscillator during a fifty-year production run - into the mid Eighties.
About fifty years after Hewlett built his oscillator Jim Williams, who was working for Linear Technology Corporation, was sitting in his den one rainy Sunday trying to think of something to do. His old HP200 caught his eye. Peering into the back, he saw the light bulb where it had been placed half a century ago, and wondered how Hewlett's oscillator would perform using a modern op-amp. He went on to knock one up - the original circuit is shown in Fig. 2 - and was pleased to find that it had a distortion figure of only 0.0025 per cent.
Perhaps he could improve on it, by eliminating the bulb? Jim was the first to use a JFET in place of the bulb, but with this device the distortion figure rose to a massive 0.15 per cent. Unfortunately there's not space to explain why the use of a JFET gives such inferior results compared to a bulb. In the event Jim discarded the JFET in favour of an optically-driven CdS photocell. This, in conjunction with five op-amps etc., produced an analyser-limited distortion figure of 0.0003 per cent (three parts per million). At one point during his quest Jim writes (Analogue Circuit Design, Butterworth-Heinemann) "I could almost hear Hewlett's little light bulb, which worked so well,
laughing at me". So no apologies for the use of a light bulb in this design.

## Operation of the Oscillator

Fig. 3 shows the Wien bridge network oscillator as you probably won't have seen it drawn before. It illustrates the situation at the peak of the positive-going half cycle. The positive feedback network consists of the series-parallel $R C$ (lead-lag) network: the negative feedback loop consists of the preset Rf and bulb Rin.
We'll consider the $R C$ network first. At very high frequencies the shunt capacitor in the lower arm of the bridge will appear to be a short-circuit and there will be no signal at the op-amp's + input. At very low frequencies the series capacitor will appear to be opencircuit and again there will be no input from the feedback network. At some point in between there will be maximum output from the network. The frequency at which this occurs is equal to $1 /(2 \pi R C)$, which is called the resonant frequency (fr) of the bridge network. At this point there is no phase shift across the bridge, and the upper arm of the network has twice the impedance of the lower arm, giving a transmission loss of $1 / 3$. To overcome this loss and achieve the required stage gain of unity, the closed-loop voltage gain (ACL), which is set by the ratio of Rf to Rin, must be three. The formula for the closed-loop gain of a non-inverting amplifier is ACL $=\mathrm{Rf} / \mathrm{Rin}+\mathrm{I}$, so $\mathrm{Rf} / \mathrm{Rin}$ must be two in order for ACL to equal three.
At power up the negative feedback is low, because the bulb is at its lowest resistance, and the gain is high. As a result oscillation begins immediately, and the bulb is warmed by the current current flow. Within a fraction of a second the resultant increase in its resistance reduces the oscillator's output. It settles at the level at which the bulb's resistance is half that of the feedback resistor Rf. So the value of Rf sets the amplitude of the output. Note that the bulb's thermal delay means that it cannot follow oscillations at relatively high frequencies. It responds to the RMS current only, and thus behaves as an ordinary resistor.

## The Bulb

Although the Wien bridge oscillator is the accepted standard at frequencies up to say 1 MHz , the use of a bulb for gain control, popular in the USA, has never found favour on this side of the Atlantic. I think I know the reason for this. In most textbooks things begin to get a bit vague when it comes to the actual type of light bulb to use.
It is often said that any low-voltage, low-current bulb can be used. This is not so. I have seen the following flawed reasoning in some books. Take a 12 V , 50 mA bulb which has a resistance of $12 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~mA}=$ $240 \Omega$. The feedback resistor must be twice this, i.e. $480 \Omega$ or a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset. There's nothing wrong with this value for the feedback resistor, but it won't work with such a bulb. The point that's been missed is this: the bulb must be operated at a current level that gives a large change of resistance.
This occurs when the current is only a few milliamperes, and nowhere near bulb incandescence. What we require is a bulb that has a resistance of about $200 \Omega$ when cold. When the type of bulb normally specified is used, the result is overloading of the op-amp, distortion, heavy current drain and dependence on the supply voltage for regulation rather than correct bulb operation.
I didn't do what Hewlett did, which was to plot the $I V$ characteristics of various bulbs carefully. I simply


Fig. 4: Precision rectifier circuit, (a) with positive input, (b) with negative input. In (a) the op-amp's output goes as low as required to overcome the forward voltage drop across D1 and still satisfy Ohm's law as far as Rf and Rin are concerned. D2 is off as the voltage at its anode is 2.6 V less than that at its cathode. In (b) D1 is off, its cathode voltage being 0.6 V higher than its anode voltage. The conduction of $D 2$ limits the positive output at 0.6 V . This limiting factor speeds up the recovery of the op-amp when the input goes positive again.
measured the resistance of bulbs that I thought might be suitable, and found that the cold resistance of a $28 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ bulb is $170 \Omega$. This seemed to be about right. When I tried it - bingo! So when, in this connection, you see "any low-voltage, 50 mA or so bulb" you can in future read "a $28 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ bulb". The oscillator will work a treat.

## The Precision Rectifier

The final stage of the basic meter uses an op-amp as a precision rectifier. Keeping to the type of representation we've used before, Fig. 4 shows its method of operation.
With a conventional rectifier there's the drawback that the signal must rise above the diode's forwardvoltage drop before conduction begins. This can be overcome by the use of an op-amp in the circuit. At (a) in Fig. 4 the input is positive and the output reduces the voltage at the cathode of D1. This enables the input to carry on via Rf to the amplifier's output. As in the case of the inverting amplifier circuit, the output is again Vin $\times$ Rf/Rin. The diode's forward voltage drop, which is 0.6 V with a silicon diode, is overcome because the op-amp's output goes lower by this amount, satisfying Ohm's law as far as Rf and Rin are concerned.
Point X is still held at earth potential by feedback action from the output. D2 is off at this time, as the voltage at its anode is lower than that at its cathode. When the input goes negative however, as shown at


Fig. 5: The basic meter circuit. VR1 sets the oscillator's output level. Pin 8 of IC1 and IC2 is connected to the +ve supply, pin 4 to the -ve supply.
(b), the op-amp's output rises to the point at which D2 conducts. The current then flows via Rin, point X and D2. D1 is now off and the output is zero.

## Basic Meter Circuit

The circuit of the meter itself is shown in Fig. 5. The Wien bridge oscillator, redrawn, is the same except for the inclusion of a $1 \Omega$ resistor (R3) between the bulb and the $0 V$ line. Depending on VRI's setting, the bulb's current is typically 3.5 mA RMS. As a result, in the absence of a capacitor under test about 10 mV peak-to-peak at 100 kHz is developed across R3.
VRI sets the amplitude of the oscillator's output. In this case the output is used only for feedback, and is set at 5 V peak-to-peak. There is nothing magical about this figure, and with this application no test equipment is required to set it. It's just that to get a higher level output you would have to use a higher supply voltage. In fact however the higher the output voltage the better.
The ESR of the capacitor being tested forms part of a potential divider with the $2.7 \Omega$ resistor R 4 . The voltage waveform across this resistor, as a result of the current in the capacitor, is amplified by the rest of the meter circuit. Bear in mind that with the range of ESR values we are measuring an ideal mid-scale figure would be about $3 \Omega$. With low ESR values (good capacitor) the signal across R4 is high, while with a poor capacitor it will be low - often, in relation to $2.7 \Omega$, there can be an effective open-circuit.
Now if, for example, the ESR is $2.7 \Omega$, half the source voltage across R 3 would be passed to the meter and a half-scale reading would be expected. It doesn't quite work out like this however, because the source voltage is not independent of the load, and we will be setting full-scale deflection with R3 and R4 in parallel (test leads shorted).
If the ESR tends to go below the value of R4, it becomes more effective in increasing the voltage across R4. As the ESR rises above the value of R4, it becomes less effective at increasing the voltage across R4. Hence the non-linear scale, which is ideal with this application. R3 and R4 are of necessity low in value, because they compare with the values of ESR in which we are interested. The bonus here is that because of their low values the effect of associated incircuit components becomes insignificant.
The design of this little network is such that the
waveforms across R3 and R4 are virtually in-phase regardless of the value of the test capacitor. So we are measuring the total in-phase $A C$ resistance to which Doug Jones refers (see quotation earlier).
You might wonder why the test signal amplitude is so small. It isn't because we want to avoid turning on semiconductor devices - we could go up to a couple of hundred millivolts before there would be any worries about that. It's simply a matter of power consumption. Even our little 10 mV requires 3.5 mA , and in this case I have (dare I claim cleverly?) used a current source that's already there. A 100 mV test source would require a hefty 35 mA , quite a drain on resources. If anything the value of the $1 \Omega$ resistor could be even lower, so that with respoect to $2.7 \Omega$ it would more closely approximate a constant-voltage source.
You may think that to test an electrolytic capacitor effectively a fair old current should be pumped through it. Not so. A healthy $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor will still present $0.05 \Omega$ or so to a couple of millivolts and thus be produce a reading.
The signal across R4 passes through two stages of amplification each with a gain of ten, and is then detected for the meter movement. There is further amplification in the detector stage. The output is integrated by C 4 to produce a DC output of about 1.3 V with the test leads shorted - this corresponds to zero ESR.
The basic meter circuit uses two dual op-amps. You will see that the signal path from the oscillator in ICl passes to IC2 then back again. This is done to prevent the first, sensitive stage of amplification picking up a strong oscillator signal in the same package.

## The Power Supply

There is no need for a regulated supply, because the bulb stabilises the oscillator and the amplification factor of the op-amps is fixed by the ratio of the feedback and input resistors.
The power supply arrangement used is shown in Fig. 6. IC3a generates split rails from a single supply line. The voltage at its output pin 7 is at half the supply voltage, because the voltage at its - input (pin 6) is equal to the half-voltage level set by R12 and R13 at its + input (pin 5). This way of using an op-amp is known as the voltage-follower. There is total negative feedback, and the closed-loop gain is unity.


Fig. 6: The split-rail generator and buzzer comparator circuits.

The meter's total current requirement is only some 10 mA , plus a couple of mA for the on indicator D6. Two PP3 batteries in series are ideal. Long life is assured - if the oscillator's output is set as described later, the meter's accuracy will be maintained until the supply drops to about 5 V per battery.
If the link between the batteries was connected to the 0 V rail this split-rail arrangement would be unnecessary. It's included to enable a DC adaptor to be used as an alternative power source. An adaptor with an output from 12 V to 30 V can be used. A regulated type is best, as ripple on the supply could cause problems.

## The Buzzer

IC3b serves as a comparator for buzzer operation. The
output from the meter rectifier circuit, across C4, is applied to the +input (pin 3) for comparison with the voltage at the - input (pin 2). If the voltage at pin 3 exceeds that at pin 2, the output at pin 1 goes high (see comparator circuit description earlier) and the buzzer sounds. About IV is developed across the series-connected diodes D3 and D4. When the ESR value of the capacitor being tested is about $1 \Omega$ or less, the voltage across C 4 rises above this 1 V reference.

## Next Month

In Part 2 next month we will deal with construction, setting up, use and inductance measurement, and in addition provide a bit more information on ESR. A detailed components list will be included.

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## Satellite WORKSHOP



## Interference

I've had numerous calls from professional dish installers who think that $I$, a bench-bound repair man, should be able to solve their problems. Surprisingly, I often can!

The same symptom has been occurring repeatedly: a noise in the background with Sky Premiere movies or whatever they call it this week. In addition the the complaints include sparkly pictures on channels such as UK Living, MovieMax and Sky Sports.

The cause of the problem is the new Eutelsat W2 satellite at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It transmits at up to 135 W per transponder. At least three channels are being transmitted adjacent to Astra ones. Nile TV affects Sky Sports, ESC affects MovieMax while Egypt TV affects UK Living. The answer is to ensure that the dish is not distorted and is accurately aligned. Adjustment is very critical. In some cases a spectrum analyser may be needed. So you will have to charge the customer lots of money - unless it's a crappy installation that you carried out in the first place.

If adjustment doesn't cure the problem, because the dish is twist-
ed or of poor quality, the only solution is a new dish - possibly a slightly larger one to provide a narrower beam width. Another possibility is to try a different type of receiver, as some seem to be better than others at rejecting this type of interference.

Note that Hot Bird 5 also has higher power, and is likely to cause problems with reception from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

Another form of interference comes from ONdigital terrestrial transmissions. These can make the satellite pictures very grainy. The answer is to retune the satellite receiver's UHF output to a different channel.

## The Pace MSS100

Wossname up Church Street brought me two Pace MSSI00 receivers for repair. "No hurry" he said, "just for stock. Won't cost much will it?"

I told him it wouldn't, provided he wrote the actual fault symptoms on a label attached to each unit. He looked a little put out.
"All right then, I'll just fix every fault I can find and charge you accordingly."

He scribbled some notes furiously, then departed!

The label on the first one said "blew screen no signal." I could tell which school he had attended. The receiver came on with a blue screen that displayed the "no signal" message.

There was no LNB output voltage from the tuner, though the voltage was present at the relevant tuner connection beneath the board. I unsoldered the tuner and found that the F socket's centre pin was disconnected inside.

The second label said "chanle names float leftwards and no pleese insert card message".

I confirmed the symptom and set about trying to find the cause. A few oscilloscope checks indicated that the PTV1 10 chip was not operating correctly. A replacement cured the fault.

## Making a Profit

I'm often told that the satellite market is dying, mainly because of low
high-street prices. But there are many things an independent dealer can do that a large store wouldn't even consider - like installing a motorised 2 m dish. You can virtually name your price for this sort of thing. Be sure to check on local council planning requirements, and find out from your wholesaler exactly what's needed.

Here's a simple question: would you rather do twelve jobs a day at $£ 25$ each or six at $£ 45$ each? You get more income with the former, but do you make as much profit? Think about the amount of travelling per job, and the fact that your parts expenditure is doubled when you do twelve instead of six jobs. While your turnover increases your profit is actually lower and you have to spend more hours to produce it. In addition you may be pushed over the VAT limit.

Instead of concentrating on fast, low-cost jobs, concentrate on providing good value for money. You will get more referrals, work fewer hours for a better type of customer and earn more money.

I often hear the complaint that it's impossible to make a profit selling just receivers. This is true of new ones - the trade warehouses are lucky to make ten per cent profit, and their prices are sometimes higher than those of the high-street stores. If all you customer wants is a receiver, why not supply him with a refurbished second-hand model? Thousands are scrapped when people change over to cable or digital TV. You find them advertised for a tenner, while lots end up at car boot sales. You can get a Pace PRD series receiver for a song, and the Amstrad SRD510 and later models have at least 99 channels. If you can buy them cheaply enough, it's worth paying someone like me $£ 25$ a time to refurbish and upgrade them to work with an enhanced LNB. The result is a 99channel enhanced receiver at little more than $£ 35$ and a reasonable sale-on profit.
Pace SS9200
The last occasion this angry farmer's wife visited me was when
her Pace SS9200 receiver had died for the seventh time in as many weeks. The cause of the trouble was traced to surges that occuried on saturdays, when the milking machine was used. The other day she came back to say that it was "dead again". It wasn't, but there was no picture when I connected the receiver up on the bench.

I checked the video output from each scart socket. There was the normal flickering picture from the decoder socket, but no output at all on any channel when I tried the TV and VCR sockets. I then checked for outputs from the TEA2029C sync separator chip U6 to the decoder board connector and found that they were missing. A new chip cured the fault. This is quite unusual. According to The Satellite
Repair Manual, edition 5, the usual cause is Q24 or Q29 (BC547).

## A Grundig GSR1 Mk 2

I groaned when Wossname from up Church Street waddled into the workshop with a Grundig receiver. He always arrives when I'm trying to solve a most frustrating problem.
"Nuffin" wrong wiv it" he said, "jus locked menus."

Now I haven't come across a GSR I before, so it's not a model
with which I am familiar. I searched through my notes and various Satellite Repair Manuals, but couldn't find a reset code anywhere.
"OK" I said, "let's try the internet."

Wossname looked puzzled. So I told him to put the kettle on while I entered the search words into Sherlock on my new Apple Mac G3 computer, which took about thirty seconds to find the answer at the SatCure web site. Here it is: to unlock menus. enter the lock menu and 'Reset PIN' - this sets the PIN to 1515 .

Wossname tiptoed back with a cup of tea in his hand.
"Where's mine?" I asked.

## Amstrad SRD650

I don't repair D2-MAC decoders nowadays. The type of person who uses them is often the type that doesn't want to spend any money! That, plus the fact that a pirate smart card was required to test them, forced me to give up.

The lady who brought along an SRD650 didn't look like a typical viewer of questionable films however, so I agreed to take a quick look - at the receiver, I mean! She explained that it would turn itself

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

## jack@netcentral.co.uk

One model per message - state make/model and fault symptoms. If you have no e-mail facilities you can write to him c/o Television, Room L302,
Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS. Please enclose two first-class stamps.
off occasionally. She could turn it on again after a few seconds, with the remote control unit, but it was annoying.

I checked the power plug for poor connections - it's always sensible to start with the obvious. I've had this problem with the SRD5 10 because of a bad low-voltage connector inside, so I looked at the plug that connects the $5 \mathrm{~V} / 12 \mathrm{~V} /$ $27 \mathrm{~V} / 13-17 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies to the main board and cleaned its sockets, using a switch-cleaner aerosol. This seemed to work, so I left the unit on test. It was still on next morning. I reckon my guess was correct.

## Test Case 435

Joe Bright used to run a rival TV/video business in this town. Since giving it up he's become a sort of wheeler-dealer, trading in anything that might turn a buck - though he came badly unstuck with those Christmas trees! He bought a job-lot of TV sets and VCRs at auction recently, and here he was in the big JB-reg Mercedes with the only one he couldn't get going himself, a 21 in. Hitachi Model C2114TE.

The problem was that it flipped back to the standby mode as soon as it was turned on. The line timebase seemed to be OK, as a rustle of EHT and 'static' was discernible at the moment of switch-on. TechnoCrat checked the HT supply at the over-voltage avalanche diode ZD952, using a DC-coupled scope, and saw that it hit 130 V in the moment before the set reverted to standby - in this model the HT should stabilise at 110 V . Television Ted had already highlighted in yellow on the circuit diagram in the service manual the two most likely components to be the cause of this problem. TechnoCrat replaced them and adjusted the set-HT control VR951 for 110V at ZD952. This solved the main problem. What were the two components? Not difficult to identify really, even without the benefit of Ted's service manual

But we weren't out of the woods yet! If you made a good guess at the first part of this puzzle, you could maybe solve what turned out to be a bigger problem, at least as far as TechnoCrat was concerned! To his consternation he found that control of the TV set, using the zapper Joe Bright had so thoughtfully brought along, was very limited.

For some reason the set came on from standby on programme 3 , though 1,2, 4 and 5 could be selected thereafter. They were all tuned to the Walmington-on-Sea relay however, while the Test Case workshop's aerials are aligned with the main Heath Hill transmitter. Try as he might, TechnoCrat couldn't get the set into the tuning mode. As his manual contained no user instructions, he got the shop to fax him a copy of the relevant pages in the user's guide. But following the instructions brought him no joy: the set simply didn't want to be tuned!

To permit further investigation, TechnoCrat connected a signal generator to the aerial socket, tuned its output to the Hitachi set's programme 1 vision carrier frequency and modulated it with a Sky News signal. This proved that the set worked correctly from the video point of view. The sound output was very limited however. No matter how long the volume-up key was held down, the sound level soon hit a 'ceiling' and stayed there. Joe Bright had made no mention of this. But he couldn't have been expected to know about it, could he? TechnoCrat had to pursue this fault, if only to be able to provide Joe with a realistic repair estimate.

More tests suggested that the cause of the trouble lay with (or near) the microcontroller chip IC001. Maybe it was faulty, or maybe the EEPROM chip was in trouble. But neither was in stock. Time to phone the excellent Hitachi technical helpline! After a short conversation and receipt of a faxed document the problem was solved.
Any ideas? For the solution, turn to page 362.

## Servicing the

- 


# NVSD25/30/40/HD100 


#### Abstract

Brian Storm describes the changes introduced with these machines, including the K deck, the fault codes and service modes, and some faults you might encounter


Use of the long-serving G mechanism finally came to an end with this range of VCRs, which introduced the K deck. Critics of the G deck had complained about the solenoid's clicking and clunking as the loading motor mechanism engaged with the capstan motor, and by now other VCRs in wide use had quicker response times between modes, with almost instant response to the play and record keys.
The K mechanism was developed to meet these criticisms. It has a conventional loading motor, and stays fully-loaded for all functions. Because of this the mechanism is quieter, while switching between modes is much faster as the mechanism no longer unloads the tape from the drum for fast-forward and rewind. In addition you can go from fast-forward to cue-forward almost instantly, which makes it much easier to find programmes on a tape.
Other changes introduced with these machines include enlarged front illuminated panels with clearer indications, larger main operating controls, and a reduced number of controls on the front panel.
VideoPlus coding is used for the timer operations instead of the bar-code scanner previously employed. There's even an add-on PDC panel that can be fitted internally, part no. VWPDCIE.

## Remote Controls

The remote control units are more complex, though they have a simpler external appearance. The main VCR controls are larger and are on top of a flap that conceals the multitude of additional, more complex controls - these include VideoPlus programming, index search, editing features and VCR/TV remote switching. The units can also control basic TV functions: depending on model type, different manufacturers' codes are included as well.

## Servicing Features

The servicing facilities were substantially increased, with the machines' internal software able to monitor many processes to assist with fault location.
For access to a stored fault code, you press eject, fastforward and rewind together (or eject and cue-forward with machines that have a jog-and-shuttle dial). The fault-code information is displayed for a minute. Alternatively you can obtain a permanent display by shorting test points TPSERV and TPGND on the main PCB.
The fault codes are as follows:
0 Normal, no problems.
1 Drum motor has stopped.
2 Tape reel has stopped.
3 The mechanism has stopped while loading to the drum.
4 The mechanism has stopped while unloading from the drum.
5 Faulty capstan rotation.
6 The mechanism has stopped during the cassettein or eject mode.

## Service Modes

Once the fault code information is displayed you can, by still holding the other control or controls and pressing eject again, step through six more service modes. These are as follows.

Service mode 1: This checks the tape end-sensor circuits. If the light to both sensors is blocked, 00 will be shown. If the supply sensor only is blocked, the indication will be 01.02 indicates that the take-up sensor only is blocked, while 03 indicates that neither sensor is blocked.

Service mode 2: Checks the mode-switching circuit by displaying the mechanism positions as they are reached in operation.

Service mode 3: Checks and confirms the mechanism operations. When a mechanism mode change is achieved in the correct sequence and time, 00 is displayed. This confirms that the operation worked correctly within specification.

Service mode 4: Checks the buttons on the front panel by providing a two-digit indication when any button is pressed. By confirming that the microcontroller chip received a command or didn't receive it, this gives a quick check on whether the buttons work. If a button doesn't work, there may be a key-scan circuit fault or a crack in the front PCB.

Service mode 5: Checks the operation of the capstan motor control circuitry. There is a two-digit indication for the various different drive conditions. This indication can be checked with the service manual.

Service mode 6: Similar to mode 5, but checks the drum motor drive circuitry.

An additional service mode is available by shorting across SW7512, which is a PCB marking on the timer panel for a switch that's not fitted, while at the same time accessing the fault-code display (press eject, fastforward and rewind, or eject and cue-forward). It enables you to control the loading motor by simply holding play to load or stop to unload.
Use of these controls provides manual operation of all the mechanism functions, enabling you to check a mechanism thoroughly without the risk of damage to a good tape.

## The Mechanism

The K mechanism is less complex than its predecessors and gave little trouble initially. There are some significant differences.
As there's no longer a mode switch on the cassette carriage, loading is initiated differently. When a tape is inserted, part of the right-side cassette holder is pushed across the tape sensor, blocking it. This tells the loading mechanism to operate.
So one unusual symptom you can get if the centre LED is faulty is the mechanism attempting to load without a tape being inserted, the machine then lapsing into the standby mode.
When a tape is lowered into the mechanism, there is a slight pause before the main loading arms pull the tape around the drum. The capstan motor motates briefly during this time, to prove to the system-control circuitry that it can be relied upon to wind the tape back into the cassette body when the tape is ejected. If the capstan motor doesn't rotate or, more correctly, doesn't generate FG pulses, the tape will be ejected immediately, before the loading arms pull the tape around the drum, thereby preventing possible tape damage. With no capstan rotation the take-up and supply spools can't be driven, so the tape would be left loose and could snag when the tape is ejected.
Arm P5 which, in the G mechanism, can cause tape damage by bending slightly when the tape is tight, was improved by the addition of a housing into which the P5 post is located. It forces arm P5 to be perpendicular
when fully loaded, even if it's actually slightly bent.
The audio/control head was simplified by mounting it on a base that's supported by three sprung screws. All three screws set the height then the azimuth, the zenith being set last by the relevant screw. Lateral adjustment was changed to a sliding plate instead of the more common conical-nut arrangement.

## Common Mechanism Faults

Machine accepts then ejects a tape: Capstan stator (part no. VEK5927) is faulty or arm P5 (part no. VXL2306) is badly bent.

Fault 03-04 or 06 occurs intermittently: Check for dry-joints at the loading motor or a split loadingmotor coupling (part no. VDP1434).

Tape path variations, with the picture rolling or jumping: The input guide (part no. VXA4982) is slack.

The drum speed changes in cue and review: Capstan motor top bearing is dry.

Drum speed changes in cue only: Usual cause is a worn drum.

Excessive tape tension across the drum: Brake arm (part no. VXZ0313) is broken.

## Electronic Changes

In Models NVSD30 and NVSD40 the system control and servo processor chip IC6001 was upgraded to provide faster wind and rewind times with certain non-standard tapes. The part numbers are MN67434VRSH for Model NVSD30 and MN67434VRSG for Model NVSD40.
The timer and front-panel display driver chip IC7501 was also upgraded, to provide a consistent clock accuracy of $\pm 15$ seconds a month. The new part number is MN187164VZBE.

## Tuners

The UHF tuner unit used in these machines can sometimes be less than completely reliable, giving various intermittent problems such as tuning drift from cold, losing some channels when warm and being off tune after a timed recording. The part number is ENV87837H3Y.

## Model NVHD100

Some owners of this model complain about no remotecontrol operation. The cause is always switch VCRI/VCR2 being in the wrong position. It's hidden under a flap at the front of the machine.
IC7001 in this model can be responsible for various faults such as no AV or E-E switching, no VU meter operation or no tuning because the UHF tuner is busily trying to scan a VHF band. The part number is M66006FP.

> Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIIEelec Giles Pillbrow
> Chris Hawkins Ian Field
> Gerry Mumford and Adrian Spriddell

## Mitac AM4050PD

This monitor would work for about ten minutes then go to line collapse followed by off. A check on the HT (+B) voltage at R924 showed that it was high at 175 V instead of 145V. Further checks revealed that R921 ( $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had gone high in value. P.B.

## Eizo

Most of the recent Eizo monitors have the option to lock out the picture geometry controls at the front. Depending on the model, the procedure is either to switch on at the mains while holding the autosize button down, or to switch on at the mains while holding the vertical stat button then, while still holding the stat button down, press the side pincushion button for five seconds.

Spares for Eizo monitors can be obtained from Professional Display Systems, Genesis Business Park, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey GU21 5RW. Phone 01483 719 500, fax 01483719 560. P.B.

## IBM PS/I Model 028002

Frame collapse was the symptom with this monitor. I found that the $3 \cdot 3 \Omega$, IW safety resistor R301 had gone open-circuit. No other components had to be replaced. G.P.

## Mitac 1450PD

The owner said he was fed up with not being able to see the beginning and end of each line of text. They were hidden out of sight at the sides of the screen. The user con-

Monitors
trols had no effect. While scanning the board with the aid of a magnifier I noticed a tiny out-of-sorts bipolar capacitor, C509 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ), which had literally lost all its electrolyte. A replacement cured the fault.

The chroma output chip in this monitor is an MM1203: an LMI 203 N is a possible replacement. C.H.

## Philips 14C

The first of two of these monitors presented a display that looked like a case of magic mirrors at the funfair. It had not been helped by the pot-twiddling owner. Once the potentiometers had all been restored to their normal positions there was a reasonable display with linearity problems. I decided to replace C2403 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ), C2407 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and C2539 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ), using components rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ instead of $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This did the trick.

The second one produced just a horizontal line. A quick check with the Philips data book showed that the TDA4860 frame output chip has two supplies, one from the power supply and the other from the line output stage. The former supply was missing because D6114 (BYD33M) was short-circuit while the associated fusible resistor R3134 ( $0.22 \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. I replaced the TDA4860 chip and filter capacitor C2123 (1, 000 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, 35 V ) as well for good measure. C.H.

## Royal CX1469

The width had decreased to 2 cm . I found that one leg of coil L401 had burnt a hole of about 1 cm diameter around it. Odd how customers sometimes soldier on despite everything, sometimes letting a trivial fault become a major one. C.H.

## Compaq 470

This monitor was dead. The

2SD1878 line output transistor Q502 had been removed and was taped to the front. A quick check showed that it was short-circuit all ways. As I seldom enounter this type of monitor I had no spares. A look at the circuit showed that there were no efficiency diodes, so a transistor with an integral diode was obviously required. In a situation like this a 2SC4742 is one of the first choices. It proved to be suitable here.

If you suspect that the transistor has an inadequate maximum collector current rating, a good check is to view a test card. If the transistor cannot cope, the linear forward scan ramp will begin to level out. This will be evident as cramping at the centre of the screen, increasing towards the right-hand side.

The replacement transistor was fine, but judging by the state of the PCB its predecessor hadn't been. When I traced back from the base pin to the driver transformer I found out why. The $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ coupling capacitor C512 was very leaky. I.F.

## Compaq 420

Three of these monitors came in together recently. If there's a red cast on the grey scale, check R441. It's directly above the hot CRT neck and seems to be the only one of the three to be affected.

A 420 T in the batch made a sizzling noise though there was no obvious disturbance to the picture. I found that R5 ( $220 \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) in the power supply snubber network was dry-jointed. As usual D1, D15 and R29 were bridged by brown glue. It hadn't produced a power supply blow-up so far, but when it was chipped away I found that the leads affected were significantly corroded.

The final unit was a 420S. I thought that the S might indicate manufacture in Singapore, but the chassis was definitely of European
origin, possibly Nokia. I could neither find nor instigate a fault, though there were some rather dubious-looking connections on the CRT panel. I resoldered these and balanced the grey scale. The result was a happy customer. I.F.

## Elonex SV14LR

The chopper power supply had blown up. As the mains rectifier was short-circuit, I suspect that failure had occurred during a thunderstorm. I802 (UC3842), R810 (47 2 ), R811 ( $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), D806 (18V zener diode), R825 (0.39』, 2W) and the 2SK794 chopper FET all had to be replaced. As a precaution, I always replace the 4N35 optcoupler when one of these power supplies blows up. 1N5398 diodes are suitable for the mains bridge rectifier circuit.

Once the monitor was up and running there was a flooded screen. The tube's first anode voltage is derived from line flyback pulses, not from the LOPT (though the LOPT has an Al preset, which could be misleading). There's an Al preset on a separate PCB next to the heatsink. Adjustment of this preset had no effect. Right next to it, alongside the heatsink, there's a $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor which was open-circuit. A replacement enabled the first anode voltage to be set up. I.F.

## AST LR14/NCR 0261

I've mentioned before that C322 tends to fail, destroying the line output transistor. In the AST model its value is usually 6.2 nF , rated at 1.6 kV . In the NCR versions the value has always been 5.6 nF , with the same voltage rating. This lower value capacitor seems to fail more often. In desperation I've sometimes used a 6.8 nF capacitor. This has no obvious effect on performance, and there have been no returns. I upgrade the voltage rating from 1.6 kV to 2 kV , except when using a 6.8 nF capacitor in which case the 1.6 kV rating probably has an adequate safety margin.

A very odd case of field bounce/collapse came along recently. Remaking all the dry-joints I found made no difference. I then noticed that when the chassis was reassembled the odd-shaped subpanel above the row of presets, whose spindles point downwards under the side edge, wasn't seating correctly in the two plastic connectors on the main PCB. The cause was faulty metal brackets, which are clipped to the subpanel with
plastic pop-rivets. They prevented the connectors being pushed fully home. The brackets had to be clamped in a vice and kinked. The monitor worked perfectly once the reshaped brackets enabled the connectors to fit correctly. I.F.

## Dell 1528LS

This monitor was tripping because the 2SC5 129 line output transistor had failed. Its connections were all short-circuit, which is unusual. The 2SC5XX9 series of transistors usually pretend to be diacs for cold checks: this one had failed properly! I then saw that the manufacturer's trade mark differed from the one usually seen. The 2SC4742 is a more reliable replacement, but it needs a separate insulating kit. I.F.

## Compaq 4205

The European manufactured versions are even more of a pain to dismantle than previous ones. So, if you have an EW fault, try some switch cleaner on preset RT4 before starting on a protracted conflict with the unit. I accidentally picked up the Electrolube DFL200D PTFE spray by mistake this time. In theory it should have made matters worse, because of the insulating properties of PTFE. Instead, all traces of coarseness in the rotation of the preset vanished after a few turns back and forth, and the effect on the raster was just as smooth! As an added bonus, PTFE spray is not as messy as switch cleaner. I.F.

## AST LR14

My most recent encounters with this chassis suggest that there has been a redesign. The Welltrend chip on the sync panel has been replaced with a number of LS TTL, HC chips and transistors. At first I though it must be an earlier version, but the date codes on the ICs were 92/93. Some new MOSFETs have appeared in the line output stage. C322 ( $6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{nF}$, 1.6 kV ) remains a common failure. C 35 and $\mathrm{C} 40(100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and $200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ respectively, both 100 V ) often seem to pull from their solder fillets, especially while handling. They should be given a fresh application of solder as a metter of course. I.F.

## Dan CX1428LR

Because of a power supply blow up this monitor was dead. The BUZ90A chopper transistor Q101 and the TDA4605 control chip

IC 101 were short-circuit. This had destroyed the mains bridge rectifier D101 and the surge limiter thermistor TH101. In addition, R117 ( $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ ) was open-circuit. This had probably been the original cause of the trouble, as it forms part of an $R C$ time-constant network that determines the end time of the FET's drive pulses. G.M.

## Commodore 1084D

This is a good example of the oddball monitors that sometimes come along. It's used with the Amiga computer, and a programmable generator (or an old Amiga of course) is required to drive it. The unit was dead. R106 (1 $\Omega$, 2W fusible) had a large burn mark and was open-circuit.

The power supply is based on the STK 73410 II switching regulator, which had failed along with R $109(68 \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W})$. As a precaution, $\mathrm{C} 110(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{C} 111(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 50 V ) were also replaced - they read a little low. With this type of power supply it's usual for lowvalue electrolytics to dry up slightly, causing failure of the STK module. G.M.

## Panasonic C1381

This monitor powered up but failed to produce a picture. Inspection showed that the tube's heaters were out. I then saw that there were massive dry-joints at all the CRT base socket connections. This seems to be a common problem with these monitors. G.M.

## Tatung TM3401

There was very low width with R465 (4.73) open-circuit. After replacing various items in the EW circuit to no avail I finally found that C423 $(3.3 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ had fallen in value - the reading was 330 nF . A.S.

## Opus CM1438T

If there's serious line drift with frame cramping at the top, check for 12 V at P405 (next to the data cable entry at the rear of the main PCB ). If the reading is low, it's probable that the 12 V rail is trying to run the monitor unaided. Check Q001 (2SA966) on the secondary side of the power supply. It should have about $18-19 \mathrm{~V}$ at each of its pins. If in doubt, replace it. A.S.

Western Systems HL4850
This monitor was dead: the power supply was in standby with the amber LED alight. The STR 17006 chip U702 had failed. A.S.


We welcome letters from our readers and try to publish as many as we can. You can send them typed, handwritten, or on disc. Address them to the Letfers Edifor, Room L302, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

## Digital TV

During my many years as a TV technician (since 1965) I've seen the transition from 405 lines, black and white, with poor recording capabilities, to 625 lines black and white then 625 lines with full colour. Since then there has been a gradual improvement in picture quality, because of technological developments at the studios and in the display. Today we have a 625 line analogue system able to produce full 5.5 MHz bandwidth video. My own Panasonic TV set displays detail and picture quality that was never seen prior to the Nineties. Test card F , when it is on rare occasions seen, has the 5.5 MHz grating clearly visible.

What we have seen with every advance in the technology until now has been an improvement. It may be early days yet to make a decisive judgement, but from what I have seen so far of digital TV I must say that I am very saddened.

The definition of digitally transmitted pictures, especially with the subscription multiplexes, is reduced and I have even noticed peak-white difficulties with some transmissions. I can only assume that the cause is broadcasters using excessive compression for the sake of quantity, thus reducing quality. But the systems are being sold as having improved quality! While this may be so if someone changes from a set-top aerial in a poor signal area - anything would be an improve-

Letters
ment on that - it doesn't seem to me that someone who has spent a little cash on achieving a decent analogue signal input will see any improvement with digital TV.

We appear to be having a system forced on us by bandwidth greed. Even the $16: 9$ promotion is a compromise, with only a portion of the transmitted lines being used, wasting about thirty display lines at the top and bottom of the scan.

I hope my disappointment is premature, and that with time the digital age will produce pictures as crisp as our present analogue ones. If not, it seems that any improvement in display technology will be a waste of time for ordinary viewers.
E.C. Westcott,

Ivybridge, Devon.
Is digital TV a rip-off? This depends on what the public is being led to believe is on offer. The marketing people are trumpeting several 'benefits', one of which is better picture quality. In some cases however digital TV will give viewers pictures that are subjectively of poorer quality than those they can receive at the moment, in particular those viewers who live close to a high-power analogue transmitter and are used to ghost- and noisefree reception. In other cases there will be a dramatic improvement. It really depends on what the viewer is currently getting. The only thing that can be said with certainty is that with digital TV the quality of the pictures will be pretty much the same for everyone, and can be improved or worsened by broadcasters depending on how they wish to use their allocated bandwidth: the more channels they squeeze in, the higher the compression ratio required and the lower the picture quality.

Another of the supposed 'benefits' is widescreen displays. But, unless you are prepared to buy a new set, widescreen pictures are a distinct disadvantage. Which brings me to the point raised by Chris

Plaice (Letters, January) who says that he has yet to see a widescreen set that shows any more picture than a conventional one. I agree! Widescreen sets are invariably displayed showing either squashed or cropped $4: 3$ pictures. In the latter case this means that you see less picture than with a conventional set! In my opinion the way to display and sell a widescreen set is to place it beside a $4: 3$ set with the same picture height, with the widescreen set showing a true widescreen picture and the conventional set showing the same programme. This way the customer can see that there is more picture to be had with a widescreen set. Until recently this was not possible, as there were no sources of widescreen material. This is no longer the case of course, so there is no excuse for retailers not showing off widescreen sets to their full potential.

It seems to me that the move from analogue TV to DTT is simply the next step forward, like the move from 405/VHF to 625/UHF in the Sixties. Then as now there was concern about equipment becoming obsolete, but the eventual shutdown of the 405 -line service was inevitable. John Hopkins (Letters, January) makes the point that having to buy a separate $£ 200$ digital set-top box for each receiver in a house that has a distribution system would be ludicrously expensive. Well, yes, at current prices. But surely what will happen is that digital tuners will start to appear in sets of all sizes and lower and lower prices, so that by the time analogue TV is switched off even 14in. portables will be equipped with built-in digital front-ends producing perfect pictures just about anywhere with a loop aerial - and probably for less than $£ 100$ !

## Graeme Steer,

Chessington, Surrey.

## Warning

What started off as a straightforward mechanism removal with a

Sony SLV-E720 VCR became a rush to the local Casualty Dept. to have a badly scalloped piece of flesh on my little finger refitted and dressed. The cause of the accident was the dangerously sharp upper edge of the rear metal case. In grasping and applying upward pressure to the head amplifier daughter board to remove it, and at the same time spring open its sockets, I was unaware how close my fingers were to this plate. When the board sprang out of its socket, well you know the rest.

I had to bandage the wound rapidly, shut down my service unit and then lose an hour's income.
Am I the first casualty of this knifeedged plate, and would Sony care to reimburse me?

## Bob Longhurst,

East Grinstead, West Sussex.

## Clanger?

My earlier letter (February issue) on the tuning circuit used in the Hitachi Model 2118 suffered from being edited. I had emphasised that Q003 is a switching and not an integrating transistor. My letter made it clear that the integration in this digital-to-analogue converter is carried out solely by the low-pass filter that follows Q003 in the circuit.

Michael Dranfield originally suggested (Letters, January) that the voltage across the 33 V stabiliser ZD002 can never reach 33 V unless Q003 is cut off. The fact of the matter is that Q003 is indeed cut off for much of the time, that the voltage across ZD002 does reach 33 V , and that the tuning is stabilised. Michael's additional resistor does nothing to alter the circuit operation, which is based on chopping a 33 V supply. The waveform at the collector of Q003 remains a pulse train, and the measured mean DC voltage here is as meaningless as before. The effects of the suggested modification are as follows:
(1) The stabilised 33 V supply can be measured using a conventional meter.
(2) The power dissipated by the stabiliser is increased. This is significant, as this component does tend to run quite hot.
(3) The pulses at the collector of Q003 are less accurately defined. (4) The current through Q003 is reduced. Power dissipation is not affected, as a switching transistor is either off (no current) or saturated (no voltage).
(5) The power dissipated by the feed resistors is marginally reduced.

On the whole the circuit is better without the presence of the resistor. This brings us to the question of why the resistor is usually included in this type of circuit, when it is clearly not required? I would suggest that it is included to satisfy condition (1) above.

I disagree with the editor when he says the original circuit is "not likely to be able to provide effective stabilisation". Far from it. With or without the resistor in question the tuning arrangement, taken in its entirety, is far more stable and tolerant of component changes (ageing) than the traditional method of simply tapping off a tuning voltage from the regulated 33 V supply. In conclusion, there are no shortcomings in the Hitachi circuit, which is fully described in the first-class manual for this model.

My thanks to Colin J. Guy for his reply to my letter regarding the ESR figure expected with a $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. I did indeed miss the meaning of his remarks. The main point I was trying to make is that one can be fooled by an OK from the Capacitor Wizard's buzzer, and that with this sort of capacitance value it is important to watch the meter and confirm that the ESR is less then $0.1 \Omega$. Again, the wording of my letter on this subject had been changed.
Alan Willcox,
Cardiff.

## Test Card Music - and Storage Heaters

In his column a few months back Donald Bullock mentioned the subject of test card music. During the Sixties and Seventies I could whistle whole sequences, an achievement that pales into insignificance when compared with the late Gerard Hoffnung's ability to whistle complete symphonies while walking his dog! I believe that a CD of test card music, entitled "The Girl on the Test Card", was produced but don't know where to buy it or if it's still available. If anyone out there has any information on this, I am sure that many people would like to know. Nostalgia becomes more significant as the years go by: even catching sight of a test card is a rare event these days.

Don also mentioned suffering with old-type storage heaters. Modern ones are much improved.

After a recent house move to an area where there is no mains gas I installed a new storage-heater system, running on the Superdeal tariff. The meter records units at three different rates. Contactors for switching hot-water and storageheater supplies are contained within the meter, which consequently has three outputs: the unrestricted supply, which is charged at full rate during the day and half rate at night; the restricted supply for water heating; and the restricted supply for the storage heaters.

Although the water-heating and storage-heating units cost the same, about a third of the full rate, the two restricted supplies can be controlled remotely by the electricity authority to switch separately and at different times of the day, depending on the loading. A radio receiver within the meter decodes control and time transmissions, which are provided by phase modulating the 198 kHz carrier of longwave Radio Four. Unlike the Economy Seven tariff, Superdeal provides an afternoon boost period to top-up the heaters ready for the evening.

Modern storage heaters use bricks with improved thermal capacity, which has enabled their size to be reduced. Control is more elegant: a differential thermostat monitors both the core and ambient temperatures, thereby optimising the heat stored. It's claimed that this saves up to 15 per cent on running costs. An output control sets the working point of a shutter that's operated by a bimetallic spring. This simple device regulates the output in response to changing ambient temperature.

The system works well, and has the added advantage that hot water is inexpensive all year round.
Keith Cummins,
Chale Green, Isle of Wight.

## DTT Frequency Allocations

While back in the UK recently I was able to see some of the ONdigital transmissions in Devon. The digital multiplexes transmitted from Stockland Hill have very much reduced power to the south, presumably to avoid interference with group A analogue transmissions from Caradon Hill and also stations in Northern France. I doubt whether relay transmitters could be provided to get round the problem, which is similar to
Channel 5's near the south coast,
because of the lack of frequencies.
What will happen when it's time to switch off the analogue transmissions? The existing highpower analogue frequencies could be used, but won't be available for digital purposes until then. This would free only four UHF channels of course, while six are needed for all the digital channels. People in such locations will have relied on the analogue transmissions and, when the digital changeover is made, could simply get a blank screen.
Hugh Cocks,
Algarsat Ltd., Portugal.

## Video Resolution

In his report (October 1998 issue) on the video alignment test tape available from SEME, Eugene Trundle said he was puzzled by the fact that his VHS players reproduced the test tape's 3 MHz grating though their maximum horizontal resolution is specified as being about 260 lines. This inconsistency has for a long time puzzled me as well.

As stated by Eugene, a 3 MHz grating must correspond to a horizontal resolution of 156 line-pairs, i.e. 312 lines. This must be so since at 3 MHz there are 156 electrical cycles, taking $52 \mu \mathrm{secs}$, across the width of the picture, and each cycle represents one line-pair. We therefore have a correspondence between the horizontal picture spatial domain and the videofrequency domain of 104 lines per picture width per MHz (exactly as Eugene implies). To put it another way, if the 3 MHz grating can be resolved and occupies the full width of the screen, one could count the number of vertical black and white bars and there would be 156 black and 156 white ones, making 312 in total. This is surely a 'real-world' resolution of 312 lines, and hence confirms the relationship of 104 lines per picture width per MHz.

But video manufacturers seem to quote horizontal resolutions that equate to about 80 lines per MHz (though, interestingly, they never seem to quote the electrical bandwidth). This applies with S-VHS and $\mathrm{Hi}-8$ as well, where a figure of 400 lines is typically quoted for the horizontal resolution. In fact my Hi-8 and S-VHS machines both easily reproduce the 4.5 MHz bars of test card F, which should correspond to a 468 -line resolution, and indeed the $5 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ bars are visible - corresponding to a 546 -line
resolution! (A comb filter is used between the output from the vision demodulator and the VCRs' $S$ video inputs.)

The real mystery is why manufacturers should deliberately choose to understate this important aspect of the performance of their products - by about 30 per cent. This seems highly uncharacteristic of the commercial world!

In a letter in the November issue Andy Barkley suggested that the answer lay in the Kell factor. But this can't be used to justify modifying the relation between a given bandwidth and the corresponding resolution in lines, e.g. changing 104 lines per MHz to 80 lines per MHz . The Kell factor arises as a result of the scanning line structure, which 'samples' the picture in the vertical direction at the source and display. There is no equivalent in the horizontal direction, which is scanned by a continuous beam.

Another suggestion I've come across, but with no rational justification, is that the horizontal resolution is being expressed as the equivalent number of lines of vertical resolution required to give equal vertical and horizontal resolution. At least that's my interpretation of what was written, but I can't find the original to check. In other words, horizontal resolution is being expressed in lines per picture height! This seems to be a bizarre and highly misleading way of expressing horizontal resolution. It means that two systems with genuinely equal horizontal resolution would be stated as having different horizontal resolutions depending on picture aspect ratio. Most significantly, from the commercial point of view, it will always give a lower horizontal resolution value than the true value, since all domestic TV pictures are wider than they are high.

Does anyone have a logical explanation for the original problem brought up by Eugene, or are manufacturers' specifications and magazine test reports etc. just plain wrong in this matter?

## J. Alan McKeown,

Wester Ross, Scotland.
I don't recall all these bandwidth problems when we first wanted to display computer-generated characters on a TV broadcast, circa 1965, RCA Divcon. It wasn't long before practical requirements demanded an easy-to-digest explanation. This is how I did it:
(1) A revolving pattern, say a ball with black-and-white lines, will at some distance fit on to the line structure. Unless the video response can match that, the pattern will flicker as it revolves.
(2) There are $52 \mu \mathrm{secs}$ of forward scan during which the video must be able to switch at $4 / 3$ (aspect ratio) $\times 575$ (number of active lines) $=767$. This can be divided by two, as each cycle can do a black/white pair. So 383.5 iterations in $52 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ will do it. To find the frequency, $10^{6} / 52 \times 383.5=$ 7.375 MHz .
(3) Using a computer/logic source to provide the video chequerboard (worst case), this is indeed the very minimum requirement - and in fact it isn't nearly enough! At the bandpass limit the video is reduced to its fundamental sinewave, and the time spent at peak white is very brief. This reduces the perceived brightness of the peak beam, and the vertical white lines appear very much more dim than the horizontal lines. This makes them look narrow too!
Berry Greene,
Chichester, West Sussex.

## Digital Quality

When I was in Spain a while back I saw the VHS version of the film Titanic. Despite the impressive opening piece, which declared that the film had been digitally remastered etc., the whole thing was marred by an irritating effect: as long as no one moved, the picture was normal VHS; as soon as some action took place, edges became ragged and the action was jumpy - like a poor NTSC conversion on a bad day. When I saw it at the cinema it was RGB/full definition all the way, so what had been done to it?

Upon my return the digital era had arrived. So far I have seen pictures that appear to be of the same quality as long-play VHS. The captions are great, straight from the chip inside the box, but where has the promise of MAC quality gone? It seems to me that, despite the problems with analogue reception, the choice for the next millennium is a retrograde step.

I can't see a future for something that offers inferior quality to existing technology - just as the rip-off Titanic tape.
D.J. Long,

Cleckheaton, W. Yorks.

## TRANSISTORS/LINEAR ICs



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LINEAR ICs

| Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price | Part | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA13001 | ${ }^{650}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | LA2800 | 350p | LA7096 | 200p | LF3 | 48p | MC | 50 p | SAB | 525p | ST |  | STK5478 | 380p | STR16006 | 500p | TA7281 | 200 p |
| HA13002 | 200p | LA3120 | 200p | LA7113 | 275p | LF3 | 60 p | MC34 | $45 p$ | SAB3035 | 275p | STK3106 | 250 | STK5479 | 300 p | STR17006 | $500 p$ | TA7282 | 60 |
| HA13006 | 400 p | LA3150 | 200p | LA7116 | 125p | LF357 | 70p | MC3423P | 100p | SAB3036 | 725p | STK3122 | 725p | STK5481 | 470p | STR20005 |  | TA7 | 200p |
| HA 13007 | 300p | LA3160 | 120p | LA7123 | 1300p | LF398 | 00p | MC3488A | 250 p | SABB037 | 700p | STK3152 II | 9000 | STK5482 | 285p | STR20005 | 450p | Ta7 | 200p |
| HA13108 | 280 p | LA3161 | 40 p | LA7210 | p | LH2426 | 600p | MC34063A | P 300p | SAB3042 | 825p | STK3156 | 500p | STK5483 | 440 \% | STR20015 | 450 p | TA7283 | 200 |
| HA13117 | 175p | LA3210 | 65p | LA7212 | 150p | LM301 | 26p | MN1220T | 600p | SAB3064 | 130 |  | $400 \%$ | STK5486 | 450 p |  |  | A7284P | 400 p |
| HA13118 | 140 p | LA3226 | ${ }_{75} \mathbf{p}$ | LA7214 | 150p | LM311 | 35p | MN1226 | 450 p | SAB3209 | 2250 |  | 480 p | STK5487 | 525p | STR30115 | $330 p$ $275 p$ | TA | 220 |
| HA13119 | $140 p$ | LA3246 | 75p | LA7220 | $125 p$ | LM319 | 165p | MN1228 | 600p | SAB3210 | 250 p | STK 4021 | 380p | STK5488 | 480 p | STR30120 | 400 p | TA7 | $200 p$ |
| HA13127 | 350 p | La3300 | 140 p | LA7222 | 110 p | LM324 | $30 p$ | MN1276 | 1300p | SAB6456 | 125p | STK 4024॥ | 550p | STK5490 | 450 p | STR30123 | 450 p | TA7 | 325p |
| HA13128 HA13130 | 4009 $450 p$ | ${ }_{\text {LA3301 }}^{\text {LA3361 }}$ | 110 p | LA7224 | 150p | LM335z | 120p | MN1280 | 70p | SAB8 | 225p | STK4025 | 530p | STK5632 | 450 p | STR30125 | 550p | TA7294P | 450p |
| HA13135 | $500 p$ | La3361 | 700 | LA7292 | 25 | LM3 | 350 | MN3004 | 600 p | Sabrobia | 700 | STK4026 |  |  |  |  |  | TA | 200p |
| HA13139 | 600p | LA3370 | 70 p | LA7294 | 200p | LM358 | 45p | M M 3 30051 | 2000p | SDA2003 | 450 p 3250 | STK4028 |  |  |  | STR | 350 | TA7302P | 5p |
| HA13150A | 1150p | LA3373 | p | LA7295 | 160p | LM380 | 80p | MN3101 | 110 p | SDA2005 | 700p | STK4034 X | 1050p | STK5730 | $450 p$ $300 p$ | STR40115 | ${ }_{3300}$ | TA7303 | ${ }_{\text {P }}$ |
| HA13151 | 875p | LA3375 | 300p | LA7297 | 120p | LM381 | 150p | MN3102 | 110 p | SDA2007 | 300 p | STK4036 | 470p | STK6324B | $300 p$ $500 p$ | STR41090 | 330 p $\mathbf{9 5 0 p}$ | TA7307 | Op |
| HA13403 | 400p | LA3376 | p | La | p | LM382 | 130p | M 3207 | 375p | SDA2008 | 400 p | STK 4038 | 680 p | STK6327 | 1200p | STR44115 | $475 p$ | TA7310 | 100 p |
| HA13406 | 400p | LA3380 | 300p | LA7308 | p | LM386 | 60p | MN3208 | 950p | SDA2112 | 450 p | STK 4040 II | 650p | STK6328A | 800 p | STR45111 | 550 p | TA7312 | 120 p |
| HA13408 | 350 p | LA3390 | 250p | LA7311 | 200p | LM387 | 100p | MN60308 | 350p | SDA2120 | 200 p | STK4042 II | 800 p | STK6431 | 850 p | STR50020 | 3500 | TA7313 | 70 p |
| HA13412 | ${ }^{600 p}$ | LA3400 | 50 p | LA7320 | 120p | LM389 | 105p | MN6163A | 700p | SDA2131 | 225p | STK4044 | 950 p | STK6607 | 400 p | STR50092 | 550\% | TA7314 | 175p |
| HA13426 | 500p | LA3401 | $90 p$ | LA7323 | 325p | LM393 | 45p | MTA001M | 600 p | SDA2208 | $450 p$ | STK4046 | 950p | STK6722 | 725p | STR50103A | 260p | TA7315 | 200p |
| HA13432 | 400 p | LA3410 | 150p | La7330 | 350p | LM431 | 50p | NE555 | 20p | SDA4212 | 775p | STK4048 | 1280p | STK6732 | 1000p | STR50113 | 5000 | TA73 | 20p |
| HA13441 | 450p | La3430 | $35 p$ | LA7331 | 250p | LM710 | 45p | NE556 | 40p | SDA5241 | 725p | STK 4050 | 1600p | STK6822 | 900p | STR50115 | 500 p | TA | 200p |
| ${ }_{\text {HA17524 }}$ | 250 p 1000 | LA3 | $60 p$ 1000 | LA 7332 LA 730 | 225 p | LM723 | $40 p$ | NE558 | 80p | SDA5243-2 | 4500 | STK4060 | 510 p | STK6922 | 1000 p | STR51049 | 5000 | TA7322 | 130p |
| KA2130 | 150 | LA3607 | 125p | LA7376 | 300 p 150 p | LM74191L | $18 p$ $45 p$ | NE565 | 10p | SDA5343 | 1450p |  | $650 p$ | STK6932 | 525p | STR50213 | 500p | TA7323 | 80 p |
| KA2131 | 110p | LA4030 | 180p | LA7391 | 550p | LM747 | 55p | NE571 | 290 p | SDA5642 | 450 p | STK4111 | 500 p | STK6972 | 4900 | STR54041 |  |  | 5p |
| KA2206 | 150p | LA4031 | 140p | La7520 | 200p | LM1017 | 200p | NE592 | 85p | SGSF444 | $500 p$ | STK4112 | 500 p | STK69818 | 600p | STR55044 | $320 p$ 4500 | A7325 | 硡 |
| KA2209 | 125p | LA4032 | 140p | LA7530 | 200p | LM1035N | 350p | NE5532P | 140p | SGFS465 | $500 p$ | STK4121 | 480 p | STK6982 | 600 p | STR56041 | 5500 |  | ${ }^{200 p}$ |
| KA2210 | 230 p | LA4051 | 160p |  | 175p | LM1040N | 650 p | SAA 1000 | 350p | SLA4031 | 750p | STK4122 | 560p | STK6982H | $600 p$ | STR58041 | 250p | ta7330P | 110 p 80 p |
| KA2212 | 65p | LA4100 | $85 p$ | LA7545 | 160p | LM1203 | 225p | SAA 1004 | 650p | SLA70 | 450p | STK4131 | 480p | STK7216 | 420 p | STR59041 | 3000 | TA7330P | 30p |
| KA2213 | 130 p | LA4101 | P | LA7550 | 75p | LM1203A | 225p | SAA 1005 | $325 p$ | Sta301a | 200p | STK4132 | 600p | STK7217 | $400 p$ | STR60001 | 525p | TA7331P | p |
| KA2214 | 100p | LA4102 | 100p | La7555 | 150p | LM1875T | 330 p | SAA 1006 | 300p | STA341M | 180p | STK4133\\| | 750p | STK7225 | 500p | STR80145 | 475p | 33 |  |
| KA2224 | 50p | LA4110 | 120p | LA7620 | 500 p | LM1881N | $375 p$ | SAA 1008 | 450p | STA401a | 220p | STK4141॥ | $420 p$ | STK7226 | 600 p | STRB1945 | 375p | TA7335 | 85p |
| KA2244 | $75 p$ $00 p$ | LA4120 LA4138 | ${ }_{105 p}^{270 p}$ | LA7680 LA7681 | $675 p$ $650 p$ | LM1886 | $250 p$ | SAA1010 | 400p | STA403a | 270p | STK4142 | 530p | STK7251 | 500p | STR90120 | 425p | TA7336 | p |
| KA2263 | 100p | LA4140 | 60p | LA7710 | 250p | LM1894N | 200 p | SAA 1025 | 250 | Sta431a | 280p |  | 680p |  |  | STRD |  | TAT3 |  |
| KA2264 | 100p | LA4142 | 65p | LA7800 | 90p | LM1895N | 275p | SAA 1026 | 400p | STA432A | 220 p | STK4152 | 650 p | STK7309 | 400 p | STRD 1706 | 3600 |  |  |
| KA2284 | 75p | La4145 | 5 | LA7801 | 100 p | LM2901N | 35p | SAA 1027 | 400p | STA434A | 270p | STK4161 | 650p | STK7310 | 470 p | STRD180 | 360 p | ta |  |
| KA2309 | 175p | LA4160 | 100p | LA7802 | 300p | LM2902N | 40p | SAA 1029 | 150p | STA435A | 270p | STK4162 | 550p | STK7348 | 400 p | STRD1816 | 350 p |  |  |
| KA2401 | 1500 | LA4162 | 110p | LA7806 | \% | LM2903N | 40 p | SAA1042 | 325p | STA44 ${ }^{\text {C }}$ C | $220 p$ | STK4164 | 1175p | STK7356 | 425p | STRD1906 | 550p | TA7347P |  |
| KA2412 | $225 p$ $125 p$ | LA4178 | 150p | LA7808 | 250p | LM3900 | 40p | SAA1043P | $675 p$ | STA45 | 280 p | STK4771 | 900p | STK7358 | 440p | STRD3035 | 300p | TA7348P |  |
| 913 | 175 | LA4182 | 180p | LA7823 | 100 | - |  | A1 |  |  |  | STK4172 | 680p | STK7402 | $560 p$ | STRD4412 | $500 p$ | TA73 | $175 p$ |
| KA2914A | 200p | LA4 190 | 300p | LA7824 | 130 p | LM3914 | 160 p | SAA 1057 | 375 | STA901M | 280 p | STK4182 | 750 p | STK7406 | 60 | TRD4512 |  | A7 | 65p |
| KA22427 | 100p | Lad 192 | 140p | LA7830 | 90 p | LM3915 | 160p | SAA1058 | 225p | STK0025 | 420 p | STK4191 | 700 p | STK7408 | 6750 | STRD5441 | 475 p | TA735 | 340p |
| K1A6213S | ${ }^{600}$ | L44200 | 130p | LA7831 | P | LM3916 | 270p | SAA1060 | 375p | STK0029 | 1000p | STK4192 | 700p | STK7410 | 1500p | STRD554 | 450p | TA7358 | 850 |
| K1A6210A KıA6281H | 4009 | LA4201 | ${ }^{120}$ | LA7832 | ${ }^{130}$ p | LM8363 | 320p | SAA 106 | 250p | STK0039 | 600p | STK4211 II | 1000p | STK74 | 1250p | STRD6008 | 575p | IA7359P |  |
| K1A6283K | 250 p | LA4260 | 30p | LA | 150 p |  | 175p | SAA1062 | 250 p | STK0040 | 520 | STK4211 V | $800 p$ | STK7554 | 600 p | STRD6009 | 450p | TA7361 | 125p |
| K1A6299\% | 210 p | LA4265 | 125p | La783 | 150 | LM13700 | 150p | SAA1063 SAA 1064 | ${ }_{2750}^{250}$ | STK0049 STK0050 | 510 p 440 p | STK422111 | 1200p | STK75 | 650 | STRO6018 | 450 D | TA7362 | 150 |
| K1A7227C | 200p | LA4270 | 300p | La785 | 225p | LM18293 | 500p | SAA1070 | 550, | STK0059 | 620 p | STK4241 | 1050p | STK7563 | 800p | STRD6609 | 650 |  | 175 |
| K14731 | 45p | LA4282 | 350p | LA7851 | 200 p | M49188 | 800p | SAA1073 | 325p | STK0060 | 820 p | STK4241V | 1250p | STK7573 | 400p | STRM6545 | 600p |  |  |
| L149V | 300 p | La4420 | 140p | LA7910 | 150p | M49481 | 700p | SAA1075 | 350p | STK0070 | 1100p | STK4272 | 500p | STK75 | 1500p | STRM6546 | 900p | TA7373 |  |
| L200 | 250p | LA4422 | 130p | La7913 | 90p | M5265P | 200p | SAA1086 | 175 | STK0 | $1000 p$ | STK4273 | 550p | STK7703 | 1000p | STRM6549 |  | TA7373F | $150 p$ $175 p$ |
| -20 | 20 | La4430 | O | La7930 | 350 | M5 | 3200 | SAAT089 | 3250 | STK011 | 330 p | STK4301 | 500 p | STK8050 | $1600 p$ | STRS5741 | 800 p | Ta73 |  |
| L272M | 110 | LA4440 | 200p | LA7953 | 200p | M50119P | 525p | SAA11124 | 700 p 2000 | STK015 | 440p | STK431 | ${ }^{650} \mathbf{p}$ | STK82 | 500p | STR | 750p | TA7378P |  |
| L2908 | 225p | LA | 200p | LA9200 | 300p | M50422P | 750p | SAA1130 | 550p | STK025 | 650p | STK4352 | 500 | STK8280 | 1850p | STRS6308 | 600 p | TA740 | $250{ }_{\text {p }}$ |
| L2918 | 300 p | LA4446 | 170 p | LB1205 | 170p | M50461 | 350 p | SAA1250 | ${ }^{280}$ | STK050 | 1600p | STK4362 | 450\% | STK73405 II | 550p | STRS6309 | 600p | TA74 | 200p |
| ${ }_{\text {L2938 }}^{\text {L292 }}$ | 750 p 225 | LA4460 | 120 p | LB1216 | 150 | M50784 | 300p | SAA1251 | 380p | STK077 | 520 | STK 4372 | 600 p | STK73410 | 350p | STRS6707 | 1000p | TA7403 | 325p |
|  | 325 | LA4466 | 225 | L81268 | 70 | M 50790 | 50 | SAA1274 | 480 | STK078 | 560p | STK4392 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150p |
| L293D | 225p | LA4470 | 300p | LB1274 | 85p | M51014L | 120 p | SAA1290 | 750 p | STK082 | 2000 | STK4432 | 600 p | STK7390 | 7700 | TA7061 | 190 | A7405 | 20 |
| L293E | 250p | LA4475 | 225p | LB1290 | 120p | M51143A | 110p | SAA1293 | 550p | STK084 | 600p | STK4773 | 820 p | STK78617 | 2400p | TA7062 | $200 \%$ | TA7411A | ${ }^{150 p}$ |
| L29 | 475p | LA4476 | 225p | LB1292 | 110p | M51161 | 300p | SAA1294 | 800 p | K085 |  | STK4793 | 800 p | STR370 | 300 | TA7066 | ${ }_{120}$ | TA7415P | 350p |
| 129 | 450p | LA4480 | 225p | L81405 | 70p | M51161P | 250 p | SAA1300 | 200 p | STK086 | 1000p | STK4803 | 1000p | STR371 | 400p | TA7075 | 300 p | ta> |  |
| 12 | $525 p$ $400 p$ | LA4485 | 50p | LB1407 | 130p | M51162P | 250 p | SAA1310 | ${ }_{275 p}^{200 p}$ | STK0100 | 900p | STK4813 | 800 p | STR380 | 350 p | T 7 | 300 p |  |  |
| L465 | 525p | LA4496 | 250 p | L81412 | 300p | M51166P | 300 p | SAA1351 | 750 p | STK420 | 400 p | STK4843 | 720 | STR383 | 390 410 | TA7119 | 500 p 150 | TA7608 | 36 |
| L482 | $400 p$ | LA4498 | 275 | L81415 | 1000 | M51182L | 110 p | SAA1900S | 475p | STK 430 | $500 p$ | STK 4885 | 1700 p | STR384 | 350p | TA7120 | 55p | TA7609 | 170 |
|  | $525 p$ | LA4500 | 2200 | L81416 | ${ }^{85 p}$ | M51191L | ${ }_{200} 8$ | SAA3004 | 400 p | STK433 | 400 p | STK 4883 | 700p | STR440 | 800p | TA7124 | 250p | TA7611 | 210p |
| L702N | 325p | La4508 | 2009 | L81450 | 110 p | M51308S | 550p | SAA3007P | $225 p$ $130 p$ | STK43 | 375 p | STK4873 | 1100 p | STR441 | 950p | TA7130 | $85 p$ | TA7612 | 300 |
| L2720 | 150 p | LA4510 | 100p | L.81615 | 270p | M51310A | 900p | SAA3008P | 200p | STK437 | 600 p | STK4913 | 900 p | STR ${ }^{\text {S }}$ S0A | ${ }^{\text {700p }}$ | TA7140 |  | 14 |  |
| L2722 | 175p | La4520 | 170p | L81620 | 210 p | M51316P | 300p | SAA3010P | 300p | STK439 | 500 p | STK5314 | 475 p | STR451 | 80 | TA7141 | 825p | TA7614 | 170p 300 p |
| L4960 | 325p | LA | 200 p | L81622 | 220p | M51320 | 200p | SAA3027P | 375p | STK441 | 6800 | STK5315 | 500p | STR452 | 600p | TA7150 | 250p | TA7621 | 300 p 300 p |
|  | 600 250 |  | 120 |  | 80p | M5135 | 400 p | SAA3049P | 550p | STK443 | 700 p | STK5322 | 500p | STR453 | 500p | TA715 | 100p | (122 |  |
| L6221A | 300 | LA4558 | $125 p$ | L81640 | ${ }_{150 p}$ | M51365P | 150 p 3500 | SAA5000 | 200p | STK459 | 470 p 560 p | STK5323 | $600 p$ 450 | STR454 STR455 | 5 | TA71 | ${ }^{150} \mathbf{p}$ | TA7628 | 110p |
| L6506 | 300 p | LA4570 | 130p | L81641 | 75p | M51366P | 360p | SAA5010 | 220p | STK460 | 660p | STK5325 | 370p | STR456 | 470 p | TA7200 | 3200 | TA7629 | 220p |
| LA1130 | 240 |  | 175p | L.81642 | 150p | M51381P | 200 p | SAA5012 | 400p | STK461 | 600 p | STK5326 | 750p | STR457 | 6000 | TA7205 | 12000 | TA7630 | 200p |
| LA1135 LA1145 | 120 p | LA4581 | 175 p | 181645 | 100 p | M51384AP | 750p | SAA5020 | 350 p | STK463 | 9500 | STK533 | 850p | STR470 | 400 p | TA7207 | 150p | TA7632 | 400 p |
| LA1170 | 90 p | La4630 | $325 p$ | L83500 | 1250 | M51393AP | 350 p | SAA5040 | ${ }_{400 p}$ | STK561 | 550 p 450 | STK5332 | ${ }^{180} \mathbf{8 5}$ | R119 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| LA1177 | 130p | LA4700 | 350p | LC4966 | 65p | M51395AP | 450p | SAA5049 | 550p | STK563 | 415p | STK533 | 350 p | STR2005 | 4000 | TA7217 | 220p | TA7644 | ${ }^{480}$ |
| LA1180 | 75p | LA4705 | 400p | LC7011 | 500p | M51397A | 425 | SAA5042 | 425p | STK583 | 500p | STK5336 | 350p | STR2012 | 400 p | TA7220 | 220 p | TA76545 | 1000 |
| LA1185 | 150 | LA5005 | 90p | LC7060 | 350 | M51436P | 350p | SAA5050 | ${ }^{650}$ | STK760 | 600p | STK5337 | 500p | STA2013 | 300 p | TA7222 | 90 p | TA7659P | 100 p $\mathbf{4 0 0 0}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { LA1186 }}{\text { LA } 1201}$ | 359 750 | LA5112 | 200p $\mathbf{5 0 p}$ | LC7120 LC7130 | 350 $300 p$ | M51496P | 275p $300 p$ | SAA5051 SAA5052 | 400 p 500 | STK770 STK772 | 400 p 6500 | STK533 STK533 | ${ }^{2950}$ | STR2015 STR2024 | 550 p 575 p | TA7223 | 210 p 300 p | TA7660P | 325p |
| LA1205 | 75 | La5512 | 50p | LC7131 | 260p | M51544 | 150p | SAA5054 | 500p | STK772 | 480 p | STK5340 | 350p | STR2105 | $600 p$ | TA7226 | 290p | TA766 | ${ }^{1000}$ |
| LA1207 | 1200 | La5522 | 45p | LC7132 | 400 p | M51848 | $150 p$ | SA45230 | 850 p | STK780 | 575p | STK5342 | 245p | STR2124 | 675p | TA7227 | 700 p | TA7668 | 10 |
| LA1210 | 140 p 80 p | La5523 | $150 p$ $80 p$ | LC7137 LC7181 LC719 | 450 p $\mathbf{3 5 0 p}$ | M54523P | 200p | SAA5231 | $170 p$ 6000 | STK7995 STK1039 | ${ }_{460 p}^{450}$ | STK5343 STK5353 | 380 p | STR3105 | 525 p | TA7230 | 100 p | TA7672 |  |
| LA1230 | 130 p | LA5527 | 150p | LC7185 | 350p | M58484 | 500 p | SAA5243PE | 360 p | STK1040 | ${ }_{640}{ }^{460 p}$ | STK5361 | ${ }^{400 p}$ | STR3113 STR3115 | $225 p$ 400 p | TA7233 | 95 p 120 | TA7679 | 475p |
| LA1235 | 130 p | LA5530 | $65 p$ | LC7191 | 3009 | M51516 | 260p | SAA5244AP | 950p | STK1049 | 700p | STK5362 | 400p | STR3123 | 400 p | TA7237 | 300p | TA7680A | 200p |
| LA1240 | 80 p 1100 | La5531 | ${ }_{450}$ | LC7207 | 2750 | M51518 | 200p | SAA5244 | 3800 | STK7050 | 650 p | STK5372 | 260 | STR3125 | 480 p | TA7238 | 400 p | TA7681AP | 425p |
| LA1260 | 75p | LA5655 | 175p | LC7217 | 350 p | M51977P | 300 p | SAA5250P | 750p | STK 1070 | 700p | - | $375 p$ $375 p$ | STR313 | 500 p 250 p | TA 7240 TA7241 | $160 p$ 1850 | TA7687 | 100p |
| LA 1261 | 75p | LA5658 | 225p | LC7218 | 250 p | M52307P | 900p | SAA5351 | 375p | STK1080 | 940p | STK5392 | 500p | STR3212 | $275 p$ | TA7242 | 190 p | TA768 |  |
| LA1265 | 125 p | LA | 250p | LC7230 | ${ }^{700}$ | M54646AP | 400p | SAA7000 | 550 p | STK2025 | 620 p | STK5421 | 450p | STR3214 | 275p | TA 7243 | 320p | TA7698 | 400 600 |
| LA1267 | 150 | LA5700 | 300p | ${ }_{\text {LC7354 }}$ | 550p $\mathbf{2 0 0 p}$ | M83708 M 3712 | 275p | SAA7020 | 600 1300 | STK2028 STK2029 | ${ }_{4800}$ | STK5422 STK5431 | $375 p$ 550 | STR3215 STR3315 | 275p | TA | $225 p$ | TA7705 | 300 |
| LA1354 | 225p | LA6339 | 35p | LC7364 | 200 p | M83713 | 130p | SAA7220PA | 550p | STK2030 | 1000p | STK5434 | 570 p | STR4090 | ${ }_{850}$ | TA7248 | 5750 | Ta7709P | 150p |
| LA1363 | 90 p | La6355 | 50p | LC7432 | 425p | M83714 | 225p | SAA7274P | 800p | STK2038 | 700p | STK5436 | 500\% | STR4142 | 450 | TA 7250 B | $325 p$ | TA7719P | 200p |
| LA1364 | 200p | La6510 | 150p | LC7522 | 350p | MB3715 | 250 p | SAA7280P | 1450p | STK2048 | 950 p | STK5447 | 400 p | STR4211 | 315 p | TA72518P | 325p | TA7727P | 125p |
| LA1368 | 120 p 2200 | La651 | 150p | LC7535 | 300p | M83722 | 200p | SAA905 | 450 p | STK20581V | ${ }^{1600}$ | STK5443 | 575p | STR4512 | 400p | TA7256P | 225p | TA7750 | 200p |
| LA1369 | 200p | La6531 | 250p | LC7537N | 450p | M83731 | 220 p | SAA9057 SAB060 | ${ }_{6}^{475 p}$ | STK2101 | 1050p | STK54 | 350 p | STR5015 | $500 p$ | TA7259P | 225p | TA7757 | 200p |
| LA1385 | 170p | La7007 | 400p | LC7560 | 750 p | M83732 | 240p | SAB0601 | 525p | STK2125 | 580 p | STK5461 | 500p | STR5214 | 550p | TA7263P | 400 325 | TA7769 | 15 |
| LA1503 | 120p | - | 220p | LC7565 | 300p | M83735 | 400p | SAB0602 | 625 p | STK2129 | 750p | STK5462 | 500 p | STR5315 | 575 | TA7265A | 3009 |  |  |
| LA1805 | 175p | La7016 | 45p | LC7582E | 300p | M83756 | 160p | SAB10098 | 225p | STK2139 | 675p | STK5464 | 300 p | STR5412 | 280p | TA7267 | 220p | TA7792 |  |
| LA1810 | 130 p 3000 | LA7018 | 100 p 1300 | LC7800 LC7815 | 175p | M83759 | 200 p | SAB1016 | 600 p | STK2155 | 900 p | STK5466 | 500 p | STR6020 | 270p | TA72678P | 120 p | TA7792P | 250p 75 |
| LA2000 | 150 p | La7033 | 400p | LC7818 | 280p | M83773 | 110 p 110 | SABE2045 | 350 p 5250 | STK2230 | $470 p$ $740 p$ | STK5467 STK5468 | 400 p 300 p | STR7001 | $600 p$ $400 p$ | TA7269 | 260 p 1700 | TA8101N | 230p |
| LA2001 | 200p | La7042 | 280p | LC7820 | 325p | M88719 | 360p | SAB2016P | 150 p | STK2250 | 650p | STK54 | 900 p | STR9012 | 300p | TA7271 | 220 p | TA8105N | 140p |
| LA2101 | 270 p | LA7046 | 300p | LC7821N | 250p | MC1391 | ${ }^{120}$ | SAB2022P | 5250 | STK3041 | 370p | STK5472 | $375 p$ | STR10006 | 450 p | TA7272 | 260 p | TA8110ap | $110 p$ |
| LA2205 | 150p | La7054 | 350p | LC7881M | 325p | MC1489 | 5 p | 3017 | ${ }_{320} 200 \mathrm{p}$ | STK | 950 p 500 p | ST | ${ }_{350}{ }^{500}$ | STR130 | 450p | ta727 | 210 p | (e8122AN | Op |
| LA2211 | 350p | LA7060 | 15 | LF347 | 110p | MC1496 | $65 p$ | 83021 | 450 p | STK3082 | 550p | STK5477 | 450p | STR1500 | 500 | ta7280 | 190 | A8132 | 200 |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA8164P |  |  |  |  |  | TDA4661 | 225 p | TDA8391 | ${ }_{6}^{675 p}$ | UPC1004C | $130 \mathrm{p}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SA771 } \\ & 2 \text { SA } A 73 \end{aligned}$ | 90p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2SA1177 } \\ & 2 \text { SA1179 } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{25 p}$ | $2 \mathrm{SBB}$ | Op |  | 15p |
| TA818 | ${ }^{350 p}$ | TDA1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UPC1098 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TA818 | 130 | tDal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 120 |  | p |  |  |
| TA820 | 325p | TDA 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |
| 21A | 300 | TDA1220 |  |  |  |  | 3500 |  | 650p |  | 75p | 2SA786 | p | 2 SA1186 | 500 |  | \% | ${ }^{25 C 790}$ | 50 |
| TA8207K | 2200 1750 | A 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40p |  | 00p |  | p |
| 210 | 260 | 251 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40p |  | 0 p |  | 5p |
| TA8211 | 00p | tDA1270 | 150p | tDa3 |  | TD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20p |
| TA8214K | 260 p | tDa 1327 | 200p | toa |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150 p |  | 60 p |  |  |  | 45 p |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {TA8216H }}^{\text {TA8215 }}$ | 300 p | TDA1405 | 220 p |  | 20 |  | 300 |  |  |  | 110 | 2 S | $20 p$ | 2SA | 25 | ${ }^{258633}$ | 80 p | $2 \mathrm{SC867}$ | 900 p |
| TA8217P | 120 | TDA1412 | , | 330 | 1600p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P |  | 12 p |  | 1008 |
| TA8220A | 500 | tDA1506 | 27 |  | 12 |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  | 209 |  | 1000 |  | 50 |  | p |
| TA8221AH |  | TDA15 | 175 |  | 150p |  |  |  |  |  | P | 2SA | ${ }_{110}^{200 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 600p | ${ }_{258649}$ | \% |  | 5p |
|  |  | TDA |  | TD | 30 | TDA4 |  |  | 350 p |  | 15 |  | 20p |  | 550p |  | OOP |  | 300p |
| TA8227 | 250 | tDa1514A | 5 | a35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p | 2S | 85 |  | 5 |
| TA822 | 200 | TDA1515A |  | tDA35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $25 p$ |  | 75 |  | 90p |  | p |
|  | 200 p |  |  | tDA3505 | 27 |  |  |  | 250p |  |  |  | 45p |  | 50p | ${ }^{25 B 705}$ |  | 2SC950 | p |
|  |  | TDA517 |  | TDA3507 | ${ }_{450}$ | TD | 175 |  | 500p |  | 400 | 2 2S | 25 p |  | 25p | 2SB | 200 p |  | 225p |
| ${ }_{\text {TA8432 }}$ | 20 | TDA159a | 2000 | TD | 20 |  |  |  | p |  | 80 |  | 50 p |  | 50p | 2SB | p |  | P1 |
| TA8605N | 350 | tda 1520 | 275 | to ${ }^{\text {a } 3520}$ | 250p |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | 30 p |  | ${ }^{180}$ | 25 |  |  | ${ }_{120}^{208}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  | 20 |  | 300p |  |  |  | 300 | 2SA1 | 30 p | 2 SB | 75 |  |  |
|  |  | TDA |  |  | 17 | TDA53 |  |  | 625p |  | 140 p | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 4888$ | $45 p$ |  | 30 p | 2SB | ${ }^{35 p}$ |  | Op |
| TA8615N |  | TDA 1526 | 5p | tDa35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 p |  | 45p |  | 20 |  | p |
| TA8628N | 350 | TDA1534 | 2000p | TDA356 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 p |  | 80 |  | 22 p |  | 25p |
| TA |  | TDA 1540 |  | TDA3561A |  |  |  |  | 3500 |  |  |  | . | 2SA | - | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 8$ | 60p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5622 |  |  | 200 p |  | 40 |  | 2200 |  | 45 p | 2SA1 | p | 2 SB 7 | 100 p | 2SC10 | 140p |
| ${ }_{\text {TA8646 }}$ | ${ }_{375}$ | TD |  | TDA3563 | 350 | TD | 200 |  |  |  |  |  | p | 2SA | 35p | 25 | 80p |  | 150 p |
| TA8653 |  | tDA155 | 350 p | TDA3564 | 32 | tDA57 | 275p |  | ${ }^{130}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {00p }}$ | ${ }^{258}$ | ${ }^{30}$ |  | - |
|  | 90 | TDA155 |  | TDA3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $200 p$ 700 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S}$ | 5009 | ${ }^{2 S} 2$ |  | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{258}$ | 25p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  | 870 |  | 2250 | UP | 120 p | 2 | 1000 | 2SA | P | 2SB | Op | 2 SC | 250p |
| TA870 |  | TDA155 |  | TD | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30p |  | 00 |  |  |
| TA8718 | 550 | tDA 1560 | 675 | TD | 375 p | tDa5 | 175 | TDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1010}$ | 2 SC | 5 p |
|  | $525 p$ | TDA1571 | 300p | TDA355 | 30 |  | 22 |  | p | UP | 130p |  | 30 p <br> 40 p | 2SA | 1100 | ${ }^{258781}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | 2 SC | \% |
| ${ }_{\text {TAA }}$ | ${ }_{4500}^{450 p}$ | TDA 157 | 175 p 1250 | TD | 75 | TDA6 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  | 25p |  | p |  | 40 p |  | 25p |
| TAAS | 25 | TDA1576 | 17 | tDA35 | 360p | tDa61 | 225 |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  | p | ${ }^{258}$ | 45p |  | p |
|  | 40 p | TDA1578A | 21 | TDA3592 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 240 p |  | 30 p |  | P | 2 SB | 15 | $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 180 p |
|  |  | TDA 15 |  | A ${ }^{\text {a }} 3601$ | 5p | TD |  |  | 120 | UPC 1297 | 325p | 2 S | p | ${ }_{2 S A 1}$ | 60 p |  | 175p | 2 SC 1 | $415 p$ |
| TBA5 | 120 | TDA1591 | 275 | TD | 50p | TDA66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |  |  |  | P |
| tbas | 90 | TDA1596 | 200 | TDA | 350 p | tDA7000 | ${ }^{170}$ | TEA 1017 | 280p | UP |  |  | p |  |  | ${ }^{25} 8$ | p | ${ }^{\text {2SC11 }}$ | - |
|  |  | tDA1 | 160 | TDA3645 | 400 | ToA7010 | 120 |  | 130 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1509 1100 | 2SB82 | $60 p$ 1350 |  | 270p 110 p |
| tidaboo | 40 | TDA1600 |  | TDA3651 | ${ }^{200 p}$ | A | 175 | TEA | 150 p | UPC1 | 80 |  | 18p | 2 2A | 450 p |  | 75p | 2SC11 | 30p |
| TBA820 | 450p | TDA1602A | ${ }_{200}^{400 p}$ | toas | 500 | TDA | 100 | TEA | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 500p | 2 SB | 200p | 2 SC 1 | 600p |
| tbas | 35 p | TDA1675 | 200 | TDA3653 |  | tDa705 | 1200 | TEA1095 | 300p | UPC | 115p |  | P |  |  |  | 2000 | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC} 1$ | ${ }^{750 p}$ |
|  |  | TDa |  | A365 | 80 | TDA7053 | 200p | TEA | ${ }_{175 p}$ |  |  |  | S0p |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SB888}}$ | 75p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC} 1$ |  |
| TBA950 | 100 | TDA177 | ${ }_{2000}^{2000}$ | TDA365 | 300 | TDA70570 | 2250 | TEA1066 | 250 | UPC | p |  | 185 p |  | Op |  | Op |  | 150 p |
| TC | 200 | TDA1872 | 27 | tDa3720 | 1759 | TDA7072 | $100 p$ | TEA1064 | 250p | UPC1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33p |
|  | 17 | TDA190 |  | TDA3724 | 300 | TDA707 | 175p |  | 150 p $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | UP | 3009 3500 |  | 120 300 |  | $\xrightarrow{100 p}$ |  | 250 | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{SCCl121}}$ | 35\% |
| TC | 1709 | - TDA1905 | 800 | TDA3725 | 400 | TDA7220 | 65p | TEA | 170 p |  | 250 |  | 25p |  | 100p |  | 180p | 2 SC | p |
| TC9125 | 410 | TDA1910 | 16 | tDa37 | 400 P | tDa7222 | $100 p$ | TEA1087 | 40 p | UPC136 | 130 p |  | , |  | p |  | 45 p | 2SC | $5{ }^{5}$ |
|  |  | TDA | 180 | tda37 | 400 p | TDA7230A | 150p | TEA1101 | ${ }_{4}^{425 p}$ | UPC137 | ${ }^{3000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TDA1947 |  |  | 4250 | TDA7231A | ${ }_{60} 80$ | TEA1330 | ${ }_{50} 6$ | UPC137 | 8290 | 2SA | ${ }^{350}$ | 2 | p |  | 609 | 2 SC | 5 p |
| TC913 | 125p | TDA1950 | 175 | TDA3760 | 350 | TDa7240 | 175p | TEA20 | 500p | +C. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70. |  | 5p |
| TC9 | 15 | tDa2003 | 65 | TDA3771 |  | TDA7241 | 2509 | TEA2014A | ${ }^{800}$ | UPC13 | 170 | $2{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | 25 p | ${ }_{2}^{2 S}$ | ${ }_{2}^{130} \mathrm{p}$ |  | 309 | ${ }_{2 S C 1247 A}^{2 S C 1237}$ | -35p |
| TC9 | 320p | TDA200 | $150 p$ 150 p | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { TDA3780 } \\ & \text { IDA3791 }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{200}^{4000}$ | TDA72 | ${ }_{400 p}^{225 p}$ | TEA201 | 600p | UPC | 425p |  | 309 | 25 |  |  | 180p |  | 850 |
| TCS | 150 | TDA2006 | 70 p | tDa3800 | 250 | tDa725 | 400 p | TEA20 | $5{ }^{\text {p }}$ | UPC1387 | 2500 |  | 50 | ${ }^{25}$ | 45p |  | 190p |  | op |
|  | 20 | tDa2007 | 120 | tia3803a | 500 | TDA725 | ${ }^{4000}$ | TEA2028 | 325p | UPC 1394 | 1200 |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | TDA20 | 10 | TDA381 | 20 | TDA ${ }^{\text {TD }}$ | ${ }^{3255}$ | A2 | 355 | UPC140 | 6550 |  | 250 |  | 1009 |  | 30 p |  | p |
| ${ }_{\text {IC }}$ | 4 | TDA2009 | ${ }^{160 p}$ | ${ }^{\text {TDA332 }}$ | 150 p 110 p | TDa72 | 17 | teaz202 | 270p | UPC 1406HA | 70 p |  |  |  | 659 |  | 0 |  | p |
| TC | 425 | tda2020 | 120p | tDa38 | 200 | TDA7274 | 45 p | TEA2031 | 125p | UPC1422 | 4509 | 2SA | 125 |  | ${ }^{130} \mathrm{p}$ |  | 109 |  | 20p |
|  |  | A2030 | 100 | tDa38 | 2000 | TDA 727 | 75 p | TEA2 | 2200 | UPCC14220 | 650p | 2SA | ${ }_{2250}$ |  | . |  | 550 |  | 5 |
| TC | 2250 3000 | TDA2030 | 1000 | TDA38 | 225p | TDA728 | 1009 | tea2117 | 450 p | UPC147 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 5p |
| TO | 45 | tDA2048 | 600p | тDA385 |  | IDA73 | 450 \% | TEA2130 | 50 p | UPC 1474HA | 750 | 2SA | p |  | 50 p |  | 1309 |  | 200p |
|  |  | tDazo | 45 | A38 |  | toa7310 | 800 | TEA2164 | ${ }^{160}$ | UPC1484C |  |  | 100 |  | 1000 |  |  |  | 5p |
|  |  | tdazos | 52 | TDA39 | 22 | ida73 | ${ }_{5}^{65}$ | TEA226 | ${ }^{225 p}$ | UPC14 | 5150 | ${ }_{2 S A}$ | 10 | 2 2S | 750 | 2 SB | 1209 |  | 70 p |
|  | 400 | TDA20 | 11 | TDA400 | 2500 <br> 150 | IDA7318 <br> TDA 730 | ${ }^{5500}$ | TEA226 | 275p | UPC1505 | 400 | 2SA1 | , |  |  |  |  |  | 5p |
|  | 100 | TDA | 32 | TDA405 | 50 | toa 7350 | 30 | TEA3717DP | 160 p | UPC1513HA | p |  | p |  | 120p | 2 SB | ${ }^{40}$ |  | Op |
|  |  |  |  | A405 | 50 | d735 | 3000 | TEA3718S | 175 | 514CA | 200p |  | 359 |  | 400 |  | 1800 |  |  |
|  | 22 | TDA2170 | 1200 | A409 | 250p | TDA73 | $700 p$ 1759 | TEA5504 | p | UPC1520CA | 250p | 2SA1 | 90p |  | 75 p |  | 809 |  | 0p |
| IT |  |  |  | TTA4173AF |  | T |  | TEA5107a | 175 |  | 1200 | 25 | 60 p |  | 25p |  | , |  |  |
| TD | 10 | TD | 30 | TDA418 | 18 | ${ }_{\text {IDA }}$ | 140 | TEA5 | P | 25 A | 75 | 2SA10 | 50 | 2SA | 150 | 2581 | 50 ¢ |  |  |
|  | 20 |  | 17 | tDa4200 | 300 p | TDAB | 2250 | TEA5 | 220 | 25 | 40 p |  | ${ }^{40}$ |  | 30p | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S 8}$ | 509 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | TDA421 | 160p | TDAB11 | 350 | IEA5170 | 200 | ${ }_{2 S A 483}$ | 90p | 2 2SA | 300 |  | 110 |  | 60 |  | P |
| TD6304 |  |  | 22 | TDA4280 | 320 p | TDAB1208 | 400 p | TEA5500 | ${ }_{2}^{325 p}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ | 80 |  | 159 |  | ${ }^{110}$ |  | 45 |  | 500\% |
| TD |  | TDA |  | TDA4283 | 450\% | TDAB1 | 2250 | TEA5550 | 1550 | 25A490 | 45 | 2 2A1 | 300p |  |  | 2 SB | 75p |  | 50 p |
| TD | 300 | TDA2507T | 450 | TD | 125 | TDAB | 225 | TEA5560 | 1300 | ${ }_{2} 2$ | ${ }^{250}$ | 2SA | 150p | 2 2 | ${ }_{25}^{40}$ | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{258}$ | 470p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC} 1$ | 50p |
|  | 200 | TDA2510 | 4500 | TDA4 | 1759 120 120 | TDAB136 TDAB137 |  | TEA5580 | 1659 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {SA4 }}$ |  | 2SA1 | 230p | 2SA | 100p |  | 50 p | 2SC1 | \%00p |
|  |  |  | 45 | TD | 3009 | TDA8 | ${ }^{200}$ | TE | 2000 | ${ }^{25}$ | 350 | 2S | 3009 | 2SA1 | Op |  | 5 | 2 SC | (50p |
| TD | 1750 80 | TDA25 | 10 | TDA4426 | 300p | TDA81388 |  | TEA562 | 3000 | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{\text {Sa537 }}$ | 170 | ${ }_{2}$ 2SA 1 | 80 | 2SA | 300 | 25 | ${ }_{45}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 LC | 2750 |
| Til 10 | 75p | TDA | ${ }^{150}$ | TDA | ${ }^{1500}$ | TD | 20 | TE | 2259 | 254 | ${ }_{6}^{208}$ | 2SA | 800 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | 322 | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{2 S 8}$ | ${ }_{45 p}^{45 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C 1}$ | (55\% |
| TDA1012 |  | tDA ${ }^{\text {to }}$ S42 | 110p | TDA4437 | 1250 | TDAB143 | 160\% | TEA57 | 650 | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ | ${ }^{150 p}$ | 25A1 | $100 p$ | 2SA1 | 260p | ${ }_{2} 25$ | 40 p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC}$ S1 |  |
| TD | ${ }^{85 p}$ | TDA | 210 p | TDA4439 | 2200 | TDAB | 1200 | TEA6000 | ${ }_{3500}^{400}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S A}$ | 30p | 2S ${ }^{2}$ | 750 1000 | 2SA1 | 450p | ${ }_{2 S 8}^{258}$ | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{p}}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 1200 |
| TDA | 110 | TDA25 | 1200 | TDA4442 | 240 | toab 160 | ${ }_{125}$ | TEA6200 | 225 | 2 S | $650 p$ | 25 A | 180 p |  | 280p |  | 40 p | 2 S | 250 |
| tDA | 330p | tDA2546A |  | toa443 | 250p | TDA81 | 170p | TEA6300 | 5000 | ${ }^{25 A 6}$ | 100p | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ SA | 1909 | 25 | 20 P |  | 300 | $2 \mathrm{SC1}$ | 1200 |
|  | 130 p | TDA25 | 200 | TDA | 2200 | TDAB | 200 p 1750 | TEAB3 | ${ }_{4255}^{425}$ |  | ${ }^{200 p}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 S}$ | ${ }_{\text {300 }}^{3009}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{1759}^{45}$ | ${ }_{2}^{258}$ | ${ }_{45 p}^{40 p}$ | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 15p |
| TDA | 320p | TDA25 |  | TDA4452 | 2509 | TDAB1 | 200 | TEA64 | 5250 | ${ }^{2}$ | 150 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{130}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{55 p}$ | ${ }^{258}$ | 350p | ${ }^{25 C}$ | 45p |
| TDA1028 | 175 | tdaz | ${ }^{2300}$ | tDa4453 | 275 | TDA8 | 300p | TEA6420 | 360 |  | 20 p |  | 130 140 | ${ }_{2}$ | 500 | ${ }_{2 S}^{251}$ |  | 2 2S | $70 p$ <br> 55 |
| TDA1029 | 200 p 160 p | TDA2 | ${ }_{\text {200p }}^{225}$ | TDA4480 | 280p | TDAB178 | 650p | TEA | - 45 |  | 50p | ${ }_{2} 2$ | 250p | ${ }_{2 \text { 2SA }}$ | 2209 | ${ }_{2}$ | 75p $\mathbf{2 5 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | ${ }_{45}$ |
| TDA 1038 | 500p | tDa2574 | 350p | TDA4482 | 200p | TDA81 | 180p | TL494 | 1000 | 2 S | $60 p$ |  | ${ }^{160 p}$ | ${ }^{25}{ }^{25}$ | 2500 |  | 10 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}_{2}$ | 359 |
| TDA ${ }_{\text {TVA }}$ | 250p | TDA2 | 100 p 2000 | ${ }_{\text {TDA }}$ TDA4 | 300 p 2800 | TDA | ${ }_{425 p}^{200 p}$ | TLO61 | 40p |  | ${ }_{50}^{60 p}$ |  | 1500 | ${ }^{2 S A 1}$ | 40\% | ${ }_{2 S}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{60 p}^{25 p}$ | ${ }_{2 S C}$ |  |
| TDA10 | 110 | TDA2578A |  | tDa450 | 4000 | TDA8192 | 2000 | TLO7 | 38 |  | 25p |  | 30 p | 25 A | 909 | 2 S | 25p | 2 SC 1 | 45p |
| TDA 1047 | 20 | IdA2579A | 2100 | TDA4503 | 3250 | TDA8196 | 120p | TLO74 | $8{ }^{80}$ |  | 150 |  | 40 p | 2SA | 1009 |  | 15p | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ | 110 p 1200 |
| TDA 1048 | 200 p | IDA25 | 1300 1700 | TDAA50 | 300p | TDA8205 | 1250p | TLO83 | 750 |  | 359 $\mathbf{2 6 p}$ |  | 60 p | 2SA | 1759 | 2 S | 10 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ |  |
| TDA | 180 p | TDA25 | 110p | tDA 45 | 4509 | TDA8214B | 225p | TM |  |  | 259 |  | \% |  | P | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{SC}$ | ${ }^{15 p}$ | 2 SC | 35p |
| tDA | 609 | tDa25910 | 150, | toa4 |  | TDA821 |  | TP | 80 | ${ }^{254683}$ | 259 | ${ }_{2 S}^{2 S}$ | 1200 130 |  | 310 p 4250 |  | ${ }_{25}^{45 p}$ | ${ }_{25 C}^{25 C}$ | 55p |
| TDA 10598 | $\stackrel{40 p}{40 p}$ | TDA2593 |  | TDA451 | 20 | to ${ }_{\text {To }}$ | 225 | UPL | 500 p 100 p |  | 1009 709 |  | 200p | ${ }_{2}^{25 A}$ | 40 | 2 S | ${ }_{85 p}$ | 2 SC |  |
| TD | \%op | TDA25 | 2000 | toA45 | 275 | tDA8304 | 400 \% | U | p | ${ }^{25}$ | 140 p |  | 1009 | $2 \mathrm{2SA}$ | 25p |  | 1000 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C}$ | 250 |
| TDA | ${ }^{750}$ | TDA | 4000 | TDA45 | 3709 | TDA8305 | 500p |  | ${ }^{1250}$ |  | 280, |  | 159 | 2SB3 | 0, | ${ }_{2}$ | 20p |  | 550 |
| ID | 288p | tDa2615 | 250 | TDA45 | 270 | TDA8341 | 250 | UP | 220 | ${ }^{25}$ | 50 |  | 000 | 2 S | 150 | ${ }^{2 S}$ | 1000 | ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | 25p |
| TDA 1077 | 27 | TDA2630 | ${ }^{300}$ | TDA 45 | 150p | toab349a | ${ }^{350} \mathrm{p}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1309 \\ 600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SA }}$ | 20\% |  | 350p | 2SB | 809 | 2SC | 80 | ${ }_{2 S C}$ | 340 p |
|  | 2759 | TDA2 | 350 | toa4 | 225 | TDA | 2000 | UPC5 | 80 ¢ | 2SA | 80. |  | 300 | 2 2SB | 5 | ${ }^{2 S}$ | 10 p | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{2SCl}_{1}$ | (170 |
| TDA | ${ }_{6}^{1700}$ | TDA2654 | ${ }_{300 \mathrm{p}}^{2000}$ | TDA4 | 200\% | TDA | p | UP | $220 p$ 600 | - ${ }_{\text {2SA726 }}^{\text {2SA }}$ | ${ }_{15}^{20}$ |  | P | ${ }_{2} 2$ | 30p | 225 |  | ${ }_{2 S}$ |  |
| TDA 109 | 100p | tDA2670 | 150 | IDA | 200 p | tDAB362AN |  | UP | 909 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | p |  | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 359 |  | 55p 150 150 |
| TDA ${ }^{\text {TDA }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4759}$ | TDA2 | 100 p 4000 | TD | 1200p | TD | 1200p | UP | ${ }_{95 p}^{64}$ |  | 456p |  | 15p |  | 30p | ${ }^{2 S}$ |  | 2SC1 | 5p |
| TDA1154 | - 500 | TDA2721 | ${ }_{0}$ | TD | 190 | ID | 16 |  | p | 2 T | 600 |  | P | ${ }^{258544}$ | P | ${ }_{2 S C 711}$ | 159 |  | O |
| TDA1170 | ${ }^{85}$ | IDA2730 | 2000 | TDA4610 | 37 | TD | 200p | ${ }^{\text {UPC596 }}$ | 1900 | 2SA764 2SA769 | p | 2 SA 1 | 650 |  | 450 50 |  | 40\% |  | ( 00 p |
| Al170N |  | 2740 |  | TDA4650 |  | TDA8390a |  | 1004 |  | ${ }_{2 S A 770}$ | 20 | 2SA1775 | 25, | 25856 | $25 p$ | ${ }_{2 S C 735}$ | 409 | 2SC1674 | $15 p$ |



## REPLACEMENT VIDEO HEADS



## VCR BELT KITS



## REPLACEMENT IDLERS \& PULLEYS

| Make | Models |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hítachi | VT11, 14, 17, 19, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 52. 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 85, |

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

| Make | Models |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ferguson | $3 \vee 39,3 \vee 30,3 \vee 31,3 \vee 32,3 \vee 353 \vee 36,3 \vee 38,3 \vee 39,3 \vee 49,8930$, | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ferguson } & 3 \mathrm{~V} 39,3 \mathrm{~V} 30,3 \mathrm{~V} 31,3 \mathrm{~V} 32,3 \mathrm{~V} 353 \mathrm{~V} 36,3 \mathrm{~V} 38, \\ & 8931,8933,8940,8941,8942,8943,8944\end{array}$ J.V.C. HR $7200,7600,7650,7655,7300,7350,7610$

## Order Code: IDL23

Philips DB532, VR6520, 6843, 644
Sharp VC600,651,681,682,684,685,693,699,700, 783, 6FR, 6V3,
Order Code: IDL88

| Philips VR6843, 6943, 44SB9, VR44SB920, 44SB922, 6943 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sharp |  |

VC772, 780, 781, 782, 785, 786, VC787, 800, 793, 799, 7810,
7822, VCA $100,102,104$, VCA $131,140,170,202,203,234,501$
VCA602, 5011, VCD801, 802. VCH 851,852 , VCH882, VCM 73 VCA602, 5011, VCD8
VCT72, VC782MK11

## Order Code: IDL90

DL90
N $9054,9055,9056,9066,9096$, N9110, $9120,9510,9520,9530$ N9610, DX1000, 1600, 2000, DX3000, PX1200
Order Code: IDL245
diler Arm Assembly
Philips DV186, 190, VR211, 2115, 212, 213, 223, 286, 291, 292,311 Prese: 270p Pressure Roller Assembly $582,571,761,201,202$, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185 , $6285,6290,6291,6293$, VR6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 6393, 6467, $6468,6470,6561,6570,6581$ VR6670, $6676,6710,6760,6761$ $72 \mathrm{SB8}, 72 \mathrm{SB} 8$, $92 \mathrm{SB} 31,20 \mathrm{DV} 1$ 20DV2 20RW7 210V1, 21DV 2SB01, 2SB02, 2SB11, 2SB12, 30DV2, 31DV1, 31DV2, 31DV. 33SB02, 3SE03, 3SB05, 3SB11, 3SE12, 3SB13
Toshiba V91 V95


## PINCH ROLLERS

| Model | Price |
| :--- | ---: |
| AKAl |  |

HRS 10
BP5000, HRD110, 111, 120, 229, 225, VP7100, VP77
VS1, VS2, VS3, VS4, VS5, VS6, VS8, VS9,
VS VS 12, VS15
VS $105,112,115, ~ 116, ~ 120, ~ 125, ~$ VS105, 112, 115, 116, 120, 125,
$126,155,165,205,220,240,244,245$,
VS247, 248, 250, 512, VS515, 516, VSX9 VSX9,
VS201, 301, 303, 304, 603, 606, 607, VSP8,
VSP82, VP58, VP82,

VS2, | VSP82, VP58, VP92 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VS125, VS $155, ~ V S 165, ~ V S 220, ~ V S 240, ~ V S 250, ~$ | VS22, 23, 25, 35, 37, 38, 53, 66, 75, 422, 425, VS $22,23,25,35,37,38$

$426,427,462,465,467$ VS $485,765,766,767,768,865,867,965,967$
VSA77 VSA77, VSA650, VSF10, 11, 12, $15,180,190,200,210,220$,
$224,222,230,240,30,33$, $221,222,230,240,30,33$
VSF $330,4,500,550$, VSP8
VSF330, 4, 500, 550, VSP88, VSR100, VSX400,
450,470 450,470
VSF260, VSF260, 261, 262, 265, 270, 274, 275, 280,
290, $340,350,410,42,40,40,497,50$, 290, 340, 350, 410, 420, 43C $\begin{aligned} & \text { VSF } 441,440,450,455,480,490,497,510,\end{aligned}$ $560,580,590,599,600$,
VSG20, VSG20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 34, 35, 51, 54,
$55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$, $55,60,64,65,70,73,74,75$,
VSP110, VSX560, vS $\times 580$ VSP110, VSX560, VS $\times 580$
VS17, 20, 22. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, $35,37,140 \mathrm{p}$ VS17, 20, 22. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 37, 38, 53,
55, VSA77.
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VS $422,425,426,427,462,46$ VS 422, 425, 426, 427, 462, 465, 467, 485, 498,
$765,766,767,768,865$, 765, 766, 767, 768, 865,
$867,965,967$, VSA650,
$180,190,200,210,220$, $180,190,200,210,22,30,301,310,320,33$
$221,222,230,240,30,300,30$, $221,222,23,24$,
$330,4,500,510,600$,
VSR110 VS $\mathrm{S} 100,400$ PINCH ROLIER , 400, 450, $470 \quad 800 p$ VINCH9

## VCR3000X, VCR4000

VCR5000, VCR6000
VCR161 VCR222
VCR7000, VCR7800, VCR8000
VCR8800

## AMSTRAD

## VCR 1000, 2000

6100, 6200, 8600
(1)
VCR8602, 8603, $860,460, ~ 4700,5200,6000, ~$ VCR8602, 8603, 80
$8804,9000,9005$,
88C4, 9000,$9005 ;$
VCF9244, 9340, DO8900, 8904
TVA1, 2, 3,
VCR7000
140 p
VCRTOOO DO8900, DD8904,

$8602,8603,8604$, VCR8700, 8800, 900 $29,9140,9244$, | 9340 |
| :--- |
| PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 700 p |
| 153190 | PINCH

TX 3650, UF20, VCR 3000 , VCR $3002, ~ V C R 4000 ~$ VCR9500
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO: 2554966
25D99600, 9904, TX3650, UF20. 22, 24, VCR $3000,3002,9500$

## FERGUSON

3VV0, 3V01, 3V16, 3V22, 3V23, 3V24, 3292
$3 V 00,3 V 01,3 V 16,3 V 22,3 V 23,3 V 24,3292$
$8900,8901,8902,8903,8904,8906,8909$,
8912,8922

 $3 \vee 35,3 \vee 36,3 V 38,3 \vee 39,3 V 42,3 V 43,3 V 44$,
$3 V 45,3 V 48,3 V 49,3 \vee 53,3 V 54,3 V 55,3 V 56$ $3 \vee 45,3 \vee 48,3 \vee 49,3 \vee 53,3 \vee 54,3 \vee 55,3 \vee 56$
$3 \vee 57,3 \vee 58,3 \vee 59,3 \vee 65, F \vee 10, F V I I, F V 12$, FV14, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8947, 8948 140p 3 V 52
8950.89
8950, 8951, FV10B, 11R, 13H, 14T, 208, 21 R , 22L, $26 \mathrm{D}, 31 \mathrm{R}, 32 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{FV} 33 \mathrm{H}, 39 \mathrm{~S}, 41 \mathrm{R}, 42 \mathrm{~L}, 50 \mathrm{~B}$,
$51 \mathrm{R}, 5 \mathrm{~L}, \mathrm{~V}$,
14 p 141 L FV37H, FV44L, FV46T, FV43H, FV57H
$3 V 353$ 3V36, 3V38, 3V39, 3V49, 8943,
8944, 8944
PINCH $\qquad$ $3 \vee 42,3 \vee 43,3 \vee 44,3 \vee 45,3 V 48,3 V 53,3 V 54$, $3 V 55,3 V 56,3 V 57,8945,8947,8948 \quad 1350$ PVCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
FV PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FV31R
FV41L, FV42L

## PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

 $3 V 58,3 \vee 59,3 V 64,3 V 65$, F
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FVG3H, FV44L, FV45X, F F46T
PINCH ROLER ASSEMBLY PV61, FV62, FV67, FV68, FV70, FV71, 700 FVG74, FV77
FV1, PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY FISHER VHP420, 520, 530
$\qquad$

FVHP810, 830,840 FVHP905, 906, $907,908,910,911,915,916$ 918, 970, $975,980,990$, FVHP 5000,5005 , 440 p
$5050,5075,5100$ 5050, 5075, 5100
VBR 330, VBS $3500,7000,7100,7500,7600$, 9000,9900
FVHD230, 250, 270, 370, 2000D. FVHP3, 210, $250,300,310,1100$.
FVHP1200, 1250, 130, 132, 1340, 1340, 1400,
$1410,1440,1500,200$, 1410, 1440, 1500, 200, FVHP320410, 420, 430,
FVSP290S, 495,2905 FVSP290S, 495, 2905
FVHD140. FVHD40, FVHO FVHP20 FVHD55, FVHP1, FVHP10, FVHD140, 40
FVHS 10,30
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
GOLDSTAR
GHV5 $1243,1221,1232,1233,1240,1241,1242$, $1243,1244,1245,1246,140 \mathrm{p}$
$\mathrm{GHV} 1247,1248,1250,1260$, 1296, 1392, 1393, $1266,1290,1291,1295$, GHV 1891, 1900, 2145, 3000, 3010, 4400, 44 10, 51, 8000, 8200 , GHV8210, 8215,8430
GHVP1240, 1241, 1247, 1248, 1290,1291 GHVP 1240, 1241, 1247, 1248, 1290, 1291, GHVP1295, 1296, VCP4000, $4100,4130,4200$,
$4300,4301,4305$, VCP $4306,4310,4311,415$ $4300,4301,4305, V C P 4306,4310,4311,4315$, $439,1,420,4321,4325,4326,4350$, GSE 1290,
$1291,1295,1296,1297,1891,1910,20005$. 2000
HITACH
$\sqrt{77}, 11,14,16,17,18,19,33,34,35,350,38$, 39, $88,330,680,4200$ VT5000, $5030,5500,6500,6800,7000,8000, ~$
$8300,8500,870, ~$ 8300, 8500, 8700, 930, VT9500, 9700, 9900, TR , 52, 57, 61, 62,63, 64, 65, 85, 86, 88, 100 110, 111, 113, 115, 118,
VT120, 122, 125, 128, $130,135,138,145,150$,
$168,170,175,220,225$ $168,170,175,220,225$.
VT250, 255 , 258 260, VT250, 255, 258, 260, 400
$415,416,418,420,425$ VT $426,428,430,431,43$ $515,517,518,520,525$,
$V T 526,530,535,536,5$ 575, 576, 580, 585,588 VT640, 830, VTF660, 665 $780.785,860,861,865$, VTL $30,1000,2000$, VTL $27,728,730,731,735,720,722,725,726$ VTM $736,740,745,746,748,753,754,820$. 821, 822, 825, 830, 831, VIM835, 838, 840, 841, 845, 920, 921, 922 . 925, 930, 931,935 .
VTS80, 85, 890, 895VM $200,2300,2380,3200$,
3280,500, VMS 7200 VT3000
VT410, 420, 428, 430, 450, 498, 518, 520, 522, S30, VTF770, 780 ,
VTM598, 622, 722,
FINCH ROLLER ASSEMPL, 753 650p PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLV
VTF F150, 155, 180, 185, 250, 255, 260, 265, 280 285, 350, 351, 355,
VF360, 365, VTM
12, 215, 220, 221, $, 141,145,145,210,211$ VTM230, 231, 235, 284, VTS390 140p HINARI
V20H, VXL5, VXL6, VXL7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 90, H13V, VTV100,
VXL2, VXL3
VXL4, VXL20, VXL35
VTV100, VXL10, VXL11, VLX9. VxL90 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY $\frac{\mathrm{V} 2 \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{VX}}{\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{C} .}$
VR2200, 3300 275p HR2200, 3300, 3330, 3360, 3660, 4100, HR2650, 7200, 7300, 7350, 7600, 7610, 7650, 7655
HRD1 10, 111, 120, 121, 140, 141, 142, 143. 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, HRD160, 220, 225, 250, 257, 445, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755, HRP50, BP5000, BR7000, HRD520, 540 637, 640, $641,650,660$. 637, 640, 641, 650, 660, ,60, 610, 620, $860,870,880,910,960$. HRD980, HRD $\times 20,22,25$, HR, J200, 205, 210 $215,300,315,316,318$ HRJ J $400,405,407,410,411,415,416,507$ HR.J97, HRSA $700,5800,5900,6800,6900$, SR3200, 330,368
HRD170 171 180 HRD170, 171, 180, 210, 211, 217, 230, 300, 320, 321, 330, 337, 350,
KRD $770,400,430,440,441,470,500,530$,
$700,750,950$, HRS5000, 5500, 8000, 9000, BR7030, 7040,

NCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY 1100 $160,565,565,725,755,140,152,157,158$, HRP50. 1350p HRD1520, 510, 520, 521,522, 525, 527, 560 , 600, 610, 620, 637, 641,
HRD650, 720, 830, 840, 910, HRJ205, HRS5800
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
BR7030, BRS600, HRD $160,170,171,180,190$
HRO230, 271, 300, 310, 320, 321, 330, 337.
$350,400,430,440, \angle 41$,
HRO470, $500,53,70$,
HRO470, 500, 530, 700, 750, 950, HRS5000, 5500, 9000
HRO540, HRD550, HRO580, HRD660, HRDR60
HRO540, HRO550, HRO580, HRD660, HRD860,
HRD960 PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY HR.J600, HR.J605, HR.J815,

## HRS9200

MATSUI
VX6000, 7

VS888
V1000,
VA V×1000, V×2000, VX2500, V×3000,

MITSUBISHI
HS12, 5300, 5424, 5600, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, 27 31, 32, 41, 51, 52, 82,
HSE12 16, 17, 21, 22, 27,
82, HSMi000, 110, 120,
82, HSM $1000,110,120,15$
$0,16,170,190,210,23,25$
0, 16, 170, 190, 210, 23, 25, $20,27,33,34$.
$36,37,370,380,45,450,5$ $4,55,555,57,58,59,68$, HSMS2, 9, HSS11.
$14,15,17,19,25,5500$, HV F125, $150,303,85$, SV8900, 8930
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY PART NO:
9190p $948 D 020010$
HSE 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 41, 51, $52,5300,5424,5600$, HSB11, 12, 16, 21, 27,
$31,32,41,51,52,82$ HSM1000 HSM16, 170, 18, 190, 210, 23, 25, 250, 27, 30 $33,34,35,36,37,370,38$, HSM $380,40,45$, 450, 50, 54, 55, 555, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, HSMS 2,9, HSMX1, 18, 19, 2, HSS $11,12,14$,
$15,17,19,21,25,5600$, HVF125, HVF 150,303, $15,17,19,21,25,5600$, HVF 125, HVF150, 303 ,
85, SV8900, 8930 85, SV8900, 8930
HS200, HS 300 , H HS 310, HS 3300 . HS301, HS 302, HS 303 , HS304, HS700
HS700
HS 306, HS $307, ~ H S 318, ~ H S 319, ~ H S 337, ~ H S 338, ~$ HS347, HS 349, HS 400, HS 410, HS 411, HS 412 HS421, HS480, HS710, HSB 10, HSB20, 30,
HSE 10, 20, HSE 10, 20,
30,70

## NATIONAL PANASONIC

NV100 180 PANASONIC NV100, 180, 300, 330PX, 332, 333, 340, 366,
$600,688,777,788,3321$ AG6010, $6015,6100,6200,6400,6800$, 7450
NV230 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, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600
NV8610, 8620, NVG11, 14, 16, NVG7, 10, 12, $15,18,30,130,400$
AG $1000,1050,1200$ AG 1000, 1050, 1200, 1500, 2100, 2200, 6500,
$6810,7500,7510$, $6810,7500,7510$,
NVH 70 NVG9, NVG120 140p AG6840, 6720,7150, 7330, 7350, 7355, 7650, NVH65, 75, NVJ30, NVL20, 23, 25, 28. NVG300, NVF65, NVF70, NVFS1 NVFS
100, NVG $19,20,25,33,40,50$, NVV8000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { NVV8000 } \\ \text { NVD48, NVD80, NVG21 NVG45 } & \mathbf{1 4 0 p} \\ \mathbf{1 4 0 p}\end{array}$ NVJ700PX NVHD 100 NVHD 101 140p NVSD 40

## PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY

 AG5150,5250,5700 6024 1125 AG5 $150,5250,5700,6024$, NVD $38,48,80$,NVF55, $65,70,75,77$, NVFS1, 100, 200, 88, 90, NVG 19, 20, 21, 22 $25,28,300,33,40,45,46$ NVG50, NVH65, 75, 77, NVJ30. 33, 35, 37, 40, NVL20, 23, 25, 28, NWW 1 PINCH $\begin{array}{ll}\text { N.E.C. } \\ \text { N830, 831, 832, 833, } 895 & 140 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$ | N830, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| PVC23 |  |
| 766 |  |
| DX100 |  |
|  |  |

DX1000, 1600, 1800, 2000, 3000, N9012, 9013 $9014,9016,9033$
N $9034,9053,9054,9055,9056,9066,9096$, 9110, 9120, 9510,9520,
N 9530,9610, PX 1200, VC150, 180, VH3, 33, 200, 201, 205, 212, 250 , 254, 288, 300, 303, 312. VH $404,555,700,704,712,770,780,844,900$, 1000, 2948, 3030, 3312
VHF 2A VP2948 VHF2A, VP2948
COMB 15000,16000 , HVO3. LVH50, NEVH NEVHM, NEVHML TVP230RC, VCP, VHO4, 30, 103, 300, 358, 360 $362,400,416,512$,
VH530, 532, 535, 536, $600,630,635,640,666$,
$730,735,744,774,790$, $730,735,744,774,790$
VH800, 820, 850, 888, 893, 900, 930, 940, 942 ,
$974,1012,1040,1050$,
VH1060, 1070 VH1100,

1500, 1660, 1800, 2004. $120,1204,1440$, VH2151, 2308, 22042400, 2500, 2600, 2700, | VH2960, 2970, 3050, |
| :--- |
| VH3060 400, |

VH3060, 4000, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4015, 4015, $4020,4300,5020$,
VP $10,200,220$,
VP 10, 200, 220, 225, 245, VR821,925, 1032,
2949, 2959, 2957 2966, 2979, $V \times 120,25,30 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ PHILIPS PHiLPS
VR6460 VR6920
VR2020 VR2021 VR2020, VR2021, VR2022, VR2023 VR2024
VR6711
VR6711
VR6540
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VR6540 } & \text { 40p } \\ \text { 140p } \\ \text { VV856. } 586\end{array}$
DV856, 586, VR702, 703, 6485, 6585, 6589, 140p VR 445, VR6442, VR6542, VR6643, VR6843, 140 VR6943, 445B9
DV464, 662, VR2220, 2300, 2324, 2330, 2334, $2340,2350,2414$, VR2480, 2485, 2486, 248 2490, 2498, 2840, 6462, 6463, 6464, 6560, R6660, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863 N-1700, VR2870 495B6, VR3260, 6349, 6448, 6449, 6548, 140 6648
PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBIY PS403
140 p OV186, 190 VA211 2115 212 213 S03-40205 291, 292, 311, 312, 313, $22,5380,486$ 471,562, 582,571, 761 VR201, 202, VR203, 302, 303, 305, 6180, 6182, 6185, 6285, 6290,
VR6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6390, 6391, 6393. $6467,6468,6470,6561$ V67570, 6581VR6670, 6676, 6710, 6760, 6761 VR6975, 86BI, 63SB7, 68SB4, 71SB4, 71 SB 5 72SB8, 72SB8, 92SB31, 200V1, 200V2 20RW7, 210VI, 210V2, 2SB01, 2SB02, 2SB11, $3 \mathrm{SB} 2,30 \mathrm{VV} 2,31 \mathrm{DVI}, 31 \mathrm{DV} 2,31 \mathrm{DV} 33 \mathrm{SB02}$. ${ }^{3 S B 805} 3$
VR231, 232 $\quad$ 280p 7229,723 , 332, 422, 4229, 512, 5229, 722, VR501 PR38 140p SANYO 2300, 2370,2500 ,
VHR2700, 3330 , MVR220
TC5000, 5150, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5500 14000
VTC 9300 , VTCM 10, 20, 11, 21, 30, $31,40,50$ VPR5800
VHF $3100.3300,3310,3400,3500,3700,3800$, VHRD500, $700 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$ VTC 2000
VHR $120,130,14,141,143,14,150,151,153,140 p$ 154, 15, 16, 171, 194, 22 OVHR23, 235, 240, 244, 250, 251, 274, 27, 297, $310,330,335,350,390$, VHR $4100,4105,4150$ ' $4200,430,4300,4350,4400,474,4770,5080$. VHR5100, $5200,5300,5350,5600,5700,6850$. $7500,7520,7530,7540,7700,774,780$, OVHR7810, 8000, 8070, 8100, 8200, 8250 8500,8800 , VHRD $4400,4410,4500,4600$, 4610, 4710, 4890, 6700, VHRS700 140p VCR100
VHR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350, HR120, 135, 150, 190, 4150, 4160, 4350,
$5200,5240,5350,7200,7250,7260,7700$, 5200, 5240, 5350, 7200, 7250, 7260, 77
VHRD $4410,4610,4710,4890,5450$, VHRST00
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
VHR 3100,3200 ASSEMBLY VHR $3100,3200,3300,3310,3400,3700,3800$, NCH SHARP
C200, 381, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393, VC6200, 6300, $7300,7700,7750,7800,8300$, $838,9100,9300,9400$,
VC9500, 9600, 9700, $9800 \quad 140 \mathrm{p}$
VC $300,387,402,471,473,477,481,482,483$ 486, 488, 496, 500, 571, $573,581,58,583,584,585,8481$, VC5F3,
VC5W20E, VCA1031,

681, 682, 684, 685, 693,
VC699, 700, 772, 750, 779, 780, 781, 7810,
$\mathrm{VC699}, 700,772,750,779$,
$782,782 \mathrm{MK} 2,7822,783$,
VC785, 786, 787, 793, 800, 7810, 7822, VCT72,
VC6F3, VC6V3, VCA 100, 102, 104, 131, 140, VC6F3, VCEV3, VCA 100, 102, 104, 131, 140, $170,202,203,211,234,303,501,502$,
VCA 602,5011, VCD $801,802,851,852,881$ VCÁA02, 5011, VCD801, 802, 851, 852, 881,
$882, ~ V C M 73, ~ V C T 73, ~ V C T 72 . ~$ 882, VCM73, VCT73, VCT72.

## VCB36

140 p
140 p
VCA10, 306, 60, 103, 105, 106, 111, 113, 131, 211, 244, 254, 33, 35, 36,

## VCA37, 39, 40, 42, 454, 46, $52,53,54,55,57,58,505$,

$52,53,54,55,57,58,505$,
VCA60, $05,515,50,505,5$
VCA60, 605, $615,62,63,67,68,1031,11613$,
VCB 311,320, VCBS 97 VCO $805,806,810$,
VCH $80,81,865,910$, VCS 1000 , VCT 310 ,
VCT4 10,610 , VCT 1314, 5313 , VC790 140 p
VC780, 790, VCA 10, 103, 1031, 105, 106, 211, $244,254,255,30,35$,
VCA340, 43, 47, 50, 60, 605, 615, VCD806,
815, VCH $80,81,83,85$,
815, VCH80, 81, 83, 85,
VCH865, 87, 910, VCS 1000, VCT212, 310, 410,
510,610, VCT1314.
VCTS313
PINCH ROLLER ASSEMBLY
SAISHO
VHL 3, VR $1000,2000,2500,3200,3300,3500$. $3600,3650,3800$. VRS 4400, VRS5000 140p SAMSUNG

## VIDEO SERVICE KITS

| AMSTRAD |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| VCR700 |  |
| Contents |  |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. REEL IDLER. VIDEO LAMP |  |
| Order Code: SK41 |  |
| FERGUSON \& JVC |  |
| 3V42/43 |  |
| HRD455/HRD725 |  |
| Contants | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, | belt Set, PINCH ROLLER |
| CLUTCH MECHANISM, TENSION | SUPPLY CLUTCH, TAKE UP |
| BAND | CLUTCH |
| Order Code: SK37 $\quad \mathbf{1 6 . 0 0}$ | Order Code: SK38 |
| 3V58/59/64/65 |  |
| HRO170/180/210/230/300/320/370/400/430/530/700/750 |  |
| HRS5000 |  |
| Contents |  |
| BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, IDLER ARM | M, TENSION BAND |
| Order Code: SK44 |  |
| 3V29/3V30 |  |
| HR7200/73007350 |  |
| Contants |  |
| belt set, PINCH ROLLER, tension band, idler tyres |  |
| Order Code: SK05 |  |
| 3V75/36, 38/39/49 |  |
| HRD110/111/120/225 |  |
| Contents |  |
| belt Set, PINCH ROLIER, tension band, idler traes |  |
| Order Code: SK04 |  |
| 3V31/3V42 |  |
| HR7600/7610/76507655 |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET, TJU REEL TABLE | BELT SET, t/u reel table |
| TYRE. PINCH ROLIER. REEL | TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. REEL |
| IDLER. T/U CLUTCH. T/U IOLER. | IDLER TYRE. T/U IDLER TYRE |
| TENSION BAND VIDEO LAMP | T/UCLUTCH |
| Order Code: SK33 $\quad$ 11.00 | Order Code: SK34 |
| 3V35/36/38/39/49 |  |
| HRD 110/111/120/121/225 |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET. T/U REEL TABLE | BELI SET. TJU REEL TABLE |
| TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE | TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE |
| TYRE. PINCHROLLER. T/U | TYRE. PINCH ROLLER T/U |
| CLUTCH. T/U IDLER. REEL | CLUTCH. T/U IDLER TYRE. REEL |
| IDLER TENSION BAND | IDLER TYRE |
| Order Code: SK35 f10.00 | Ordar Code: Sk36 |
| 3V29/3V30 |  |
| HRD72007300/7350 |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| beet set t/u reel table | BEET SET. T/U REEL IDIER |
| TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE | tYRE SUPPLY REEL TABLE |
| TYRE PINCH ROLLER REEL | TYRE PINCH ROLLER REEL |
| IDLER T/U CIUTCH. T/U IDLER. | IDLE TYRE. T/I IDEER TYRE. |
| TENSION BAND. VIDEO LAMP | T/U Clutich |
| Order Code: SK31 $\quad$ ¢ 70.00 | Order Code: SK32 |
| 3V44/45/48/53/54/55/57 |  |
| HRP50/HR0140/150/158/60 |  |
| HRO250/257/565/566/755 |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELI SET PINCH ROLLER | BELT SET. PINCH ROLIER |
| CLUTCH MECHANISM. TENSION |  |
| BAND |  |
| Order Code: SK39 $\quad \mathbf{E 1 5 . 0 0}$ | Order Code: SK40 |
| FISHER |  |
| FVHP905/906/907/908/910/911/916/918 |  |
| Contents | Economy Kit Contents |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. |
| IDLER GEAR IDLER UNIT. | IDLER TYRE |
| tension band |  |
| Order Code: SK57 £13.00 | Order Code: SK58 |
| FVHP6 15/618/620/622/710/71/715/716/720/721/722/725/730:830/840 |  |
| Contents Economy Kit Contents |  |
| BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. | BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. |
| IDIER GEAR IDLER UNIT. | IDLER TYRE |
| tension band |  |
| Order Code: SK68 $\quad 10$ | Order Code: Sk69 |

HITACHI
VTiN3
Contients
BET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRES

VT11NTis3
Contents
Contents
BELT SET. T/UP REEL TABLE
TYRE SUPPIY RELLTABE TYRE. SUPPLY REEL TABLE TYRE. PINCH ROLLER. FF/REW idLER. Clutch Plate. TENSION BAND 9.00

TT52/61/6

Contents
BEIT SET, PINCH ROLLER
FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE.
TENSION BAND
Order Code: SK49
VT $480 / 405 / 410 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 18 / 420 / 25 / 26 / 28 / 430 / 31 / 35 / 48 / 450 / 498$ i 510/520/25/26/530/35/36/540/545/46/48/570/75/576/580/85/88
Contents
IMING Belt pinch roller fffrew arm. clutch base TENSION BAND
f5.00
VT 100/110/111/113/115/118/120/125/128/130/135/138/145/150/ 175/200/225/250/255/258/260NVLL30
Contents
BELT SET. PI
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER: FF/REW ARM. CLUTCH PLATE.
Order Code: SK51
PANASONIC
NV2000/NV2010NV7000/NV7200/NV7800
Contents $\quad$ Economy Kit Contents BEL SET. PINCH ROLLER BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER $\begin{array}{lll}\text { IENSION BAND IDLER TYRES } & \text { TENSION BAND. } 10 \text { LELER TYRES } \\ \text { Order Code: SKO3 } & \text { e5.00 } \\ \text { Order Code: SKO2 }\end{array}$ Order Code: SK03
NV300/NV330/NV333/NV340:NV366
Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER. TENSION BAND. IDLER TYRE Order Code: SK01
NV2000/NV2010
Contents
BELT SET PINCH ROLLER. FF
IDLER. PLAY IDLER TENSION
IDLER. PLAY IDLER TE
BAND. VIDEO LAMP

Col
BELT SET, PINCH ROLIER,
1OLER UNITT. PLAY IOLER IOLER UNIT. PLAY IOL
TENSION BAND
Order Cade: SK15
ENSION BAND
rder Code: SK15
f7.00 Order Code: SK16
NVG7/NVG9/NVG19/NVG11/NVG12/NVG14/NVG15/NVG16/ NVG18/NVG30/NVG!20/NVG130/NVG400/NVH65 (PXVAC)/ ${ }_{\text {AG1810 (P/K) }}^{\text {Contants }}$
Contants BELT. PINCH ROLLER. IOLER
TENSION BAND

## NV332

Contents Economy Kit Contants $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER, } & \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER } \\ \text { PLAY IDLER. FF/REWIOLER. } & \text { PLAY IDLER TYRE. FF/REW }\end{array}$ Order Code: SK29 $\quad 12.00$ Order Code: SK30

NV230/250/260/280/430/458/460/470/650/810/890
AG1200PK/AG1500PK
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Economy Kit Contents } \\ \text { Contents } \\ \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER } & \text { BELT SET, PINCH ROLLER }\end{array}$
Order Code: SKZZ

Order Code: SK24

Ecanomy Kir Contents
BELT SET. PINCH ROLLER

Economy Nit Contamts BELT SET, PINLH ROLLEA

Economy Kit Contents LOADING BELT CAPSTAN BELT PINCH ROLLER IOLER. f6.00 Drder Code: SK28 IDLER TYRE. PULLEY TYRE
f6.00 Order Code: SK14

Economy Kit Contents BELT SET, PINCH RDLLER IDLER TYAE CUTCU TYRE

Order Code: SK12

belt set pinc ollea
53.25

## SERVICE KIT \& UPGRADE FOR

 ONWA TV CHASSISFAILURE OF ZD401 (ZD40| ON THE 20/21 CHASSIS) IS NOT UNCOMMON.
THIS KIT HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED AS A REPAIR KIT FOR COMPONENT FAILURES AND AS AN UPGRADE FOR THE POWER SUPPLY.
THE KIT CONSISTS OF ALL THE REQUIRED COMPONENTS AND COMES COMPLETE WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND CIRCLITT DIAGRAM.
THE KIT IS DESIGNED TO FIT THE FOLLOWING MAKES AND MODELS

| * ALBA/BUSH | *AKAI |
| :--- | :--- |
| *GOODMANS | *IINARI |
| *.JVC | *MATSUI |

ORDER CODE : ONWAKIT
PRICE: 1200p


## MODE SWITCH

NV2000, 2010, 7000, 7200, 7800 (VS50048) NV230, 260, 430, 810, 870, 2300, 4300 (VSS0110)
NV830 (VSS0091)
NV300, 333, 340, 366, 688, 777, 778
(VSS0060
NVG21, 25, NVH65, NVD80 (VSS0175A)
$£ 3.50$
£2.25
£2. 10
£2.00

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 150751
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, $4600 \mathrm{MKII}, 4700$, FUNAI VS2, VCR4600, 4800, 5200, 5600, 6600, VIP3000, 5000 Also fits: FIDE LITY, FUNAI, HINARI, PROLINE, SCHNEIDER, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH01 PRICE: 1350p AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134 Used on: AMSTRAD DD8900, 8904, VCR2000, 6000, 6100, 8600, 8602, 8603. VCR8604, 8700, 8704, 8714, 8800, 90c5, 8244 Also fits: ANTECH, BONDSTEC, CASIO, CROWN, FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI, MARQUANT, OMEGE, PROFEX, SCHNEIDER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKO, TATUNG, TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AH02 PRICE: 1450p

## AUDIO CONTROL HEADS

## VIDEO TOOLS

## VIDEO CLEANING STICKS

Price 17p each 15p each pack of 10pcs 3p 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

- RCA TYPE AUDIO \& CONTROL HEAD POSITIONING TOOL - RCA ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR TAPE GUIDE POSTS - RCA TYPE BACK TENSION TOOL - TENSION ADJUSTMENT TOOL FOR VARIOUS USES - VCR ADJUSTMENT TOOL

3 REVERSIBLE SCREWDRIVERS SPRING HOOK

VCR HEAD EXTRACTOR
Order code: TOOL 10, Price 2900p

## TRANSPARENT REPAIR/ADJUSTMENT CASSETTE

This transparent videocassette replaces a normal videotape during measurements, adjustments and inspection. The mechanical parts come into sight and become accessible. Order code: TOOL 23, Price 500p

SET OF 8 ALLEN KEYS

## BACK UP BATTERIES

## PHILIPS

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

Price: 70p
Price: 135 p

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: 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 | 1100 p |

## SATELLITE TUNERS

PACE PRD800/MSS200 2Ghz (221-2077062) ORDER CODE: TUNER01 PRICE: 1400 p + VAT
PACE PRD900/MSS 1000 2Ghz (221-21770112) ORDER CODE: TUNER02 PRICE: 1400 p + VAT

| 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 |

[^1]
## 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 $R X$ 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: 8500 p

## REPLACEMDNT TV SWITCHES

| GRUNDIG |
| :--- |
| PART No: 29703, 29102 |

29703, 29102
USED ON:
C7500, C8500. C8502, C8712 . . ETC
Order Code: SW1
Price: 100 p

## PHILIPS

USED ON:
K30, K35, K40, KT3, KT4
Order Code: SW13

## USED ON:

KV1612, KB1612, KV1614, KV2052, V2056
KV2062, KV2067, KV2212 . . .ETC
Order Code: SW5
Price: 130p

USED ON:
KV1400, KV1440, KV2040, KV2060
(POWER SWITCH 26 mm )
Order Code: SW12
Price: 110p

|  | TIME IAG |  | QUICK BLOW |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| 100 mA | FUSE36 | 75p | FUSE37 | 6010 |
| 160 mA | FUSE01 | 75p | FUSEI7 | 60 p |
| 250 mA | FUSE02 | 75p | FUSE18 | 60 p |
| 315 mA | FUSE03 | 75p | FUSE19 | (6)p |
| 400 mA | FUSE04 | 75p | FUSE20 | 60 p |
| 500 mA | FUSE05 | 75p | FUSE21 | 60 p |
| 630 mA | FUSE06 | 75p | FUSE22 | 60)p |
| 800 mA | FUSE07 | 60p | FUSE23 | 60p |
| IA | FUSE08 | 60 p | FUSE24 | 60 p |
| 1,25A | FUSE09 | 60p | FUSE25 | 60 p |
| 1.6 A | FUSE10 | 60 p | FUSE26 | 60 p |
| 2A | FUSEI! | 50p | FUSE27 | 60 p |
| 2.5A | FUSE1? | 50p | FUSE28 | 60 p |
| 3.15A | FUSE13 | 55p | FUSE29 | 50 p |
| 4A | FUSEI4 | 55p | FUSE30 | 50p |
| 5A | FUSE15 | 60 p | FUSE31 | 50p |
| 6.3 A | FUSE16 | ${ }^{60} \mathrm{p}$ | FUSE32 | 50 p |

## CERAMIC PLUG TOP

CURRENT RATING 3 A
5 A
13 A 5 A
13 A

ORDER CODE
FUSE33
USE 34
FUSE35

# 32 mm CERAMIC SLOW BLOW 

CURRENT RATING:
ORDER CODE PRICE

| CURRENT RATING | ORDER CODE | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 A | FUSE44 | 185 p |
| 10 A | FUSE45 | 185 p |
| 15 A | FUSE46 | 185 p |
| 20 A | FUSE47 | 210 p |

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

## 20 mm CERAMIC TIME LAG

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

ORDER CODE


## FUSE38

FUSE39
FUSE40
FUSE41
FUSE42
FUSE43
PRICE
100 p
100 p
100 p
85 p
85 p
85 p

# 38mm CERAMIC TIME LAG <br> CURRENT RATING <br> ORDER CODE <br> PRICE 

** ALL THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR PACKS OF 10 FUSES **

## SPRING HOOK

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

PRICE: 265p

## FAULT FINDING / COMPARISON BOOKS

Satellite Fault Finding Guide Issue 1. Listing about 1,000 faults for over a range of 24 different brands. Order Code: BOOK05.
Price $£ 8.50$ - No VAT.

Video Recorders Edition 51997
Over 300 pages packed with more than 5500 faults for different brands

Price $£ 15.00$ - No VAT. Order Code: BOOK01


All the above items are manufactured by Servisol If you purchase more than one Servisol Product, postage \& package will be charged as follows:
300p for $2-5$ cans $\quad$ 500p for more than 5 cans

## TELEVISION Edition 7

This new A5 size guide lists more than 9600 faults and to approx. 474 pages in size. Price: 1650 p only - no VAT ( $+£ 2$ Postage) Order Code: BOOK02

## Satellite Repair Manual Edition 4

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

## SOLDERING ACCESSORIES

| DESCRIPTION | COOE PRICE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTEX SOLDERING IRONS |  |  |
| 25 WATT 240 VAC ( $\times$ S25W 240 V ) | S101 | 900p |
| 15 WATT 240 VAC (XS15W 24VV) | S102 | 900p |
| 25 WATT SPARE ELEMENT | S103 | 450p |
| 15 WAT SPARE ELEMENT | S104 | 450p |
| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES |  |  |
| SOLDERING STAND (MAOE BY ANTEX) | S108 | 350p |
| SPARE SPONGE | S109 | 55p |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES | \$110 | 500p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S111 | 650p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S112 | 700p |
| OESOLOERING AIDS |  |  |
| SOLDER MOP STANDARD GAUGE 1.2MM $\times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ |  | 100 p |
| SOLDER MOP 1.2 MM X 10 M | S113 | 420p |
| oesoldering pump | S105 | 320 p |
| SPARE NOZZLE | S106 | 60 p |



SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1999 With over 650 pages listing more than 34,200 Semiconductors with suitable alternatives complete with descriptions and base information. Price: $\mathbf{1 9 0 0}$ p only - No VAT (+ £2 Postage). Order Code: BOOKO4
SEMICONDUCTOR COMPARISONS 1999
The new 1998 Jaeger Semiconductor comparison with 1100 pages packed with information on over 95,000 semiconductors in much greater detail plus marketing data on SMD devices and a separate generic table of all the type designations.
Price: $£ 47.00$ only - No VAT ( + E5 Postage). Order Code: B00K06

## I.C. PROTECTORS

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

## PRICE: 30p EACH ONLY

CAN'T FIND WHAT YOU'RE
LOOKING FOR?
RING US...AS THIS IS ONLY
A SELECTION OF THE
ITEMS THAT WE STOCK

## CASSETTE DC MOTORS

6 V MOTOR

## 170p

9 V MOTOR
12V CW MOTOR
12 V CCW MOTOR
13.2V MOTOR

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

|  | CD PI |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models \& Doscription | Order Code | Price |
| AUWA |  |  |
| $\times$ X 007 | KSSS151A | 1900 p |
| CXL60, CXL66G, CXL80, CXN3100, CXN320, CXN3300, CXN360, CXN400, CXN430, CXN540, CXN550G, CXN990, CXN999, CXNV20, CXSL70, DXZ9100M, FDNE36, FDN6636, FDN939, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| LCX60, LCX66G, LCX70M, LCX80, M7400, M75, NSX 320, NSX 350 , NSX400, NSX 430 , NX5990, NSX992, NSX999, NSXD636, NSXD939, NSXV20, SXFN550.SXFN520, XC300, |  |  |
| CXAP1, CXL7, CXL8G, CXLC50P, CXZ58, DXM740, DXM75, DXM76, DXM 77, LCX50, LCX7, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| XP31, XP33, XP55, XP80G | KS220A | 2500p |
| XP6.XP7 | KSS331A | 34000 |
| AKAI |  |  |
| C073, $\mathrm{DC93}$ | KSS151A | 1900p |
| CD25, CO26, CD27, C032, CD36, CD37, CO52, C055, CD55, CD650, CD670, CD69, CD750, CD79, |  |  |
| CDM480, CDM 600, COM670, CDEM 770, CDM 959, MX550, MX577, MX650, MX670, MX750, MX950 | KSS210A | 1300p |
| DENON |  |  |
| DCD150011, DCD1520, OCDE3520 | KSS151A | 1900 p |
| OCD1400, DCD600, OCD800 | KS152A | 1600p |
|  | KSS210A | 1300 P |
| OCD 1015, DCD 1290, DCD2060, DCD2060G, DCO315, DCD480, DCD580, DCD615, DCD715,OCO825, OCO990, DCO895, ON200F |  |  |
|  | KSS240A | 2000p |
|  |  |  |
| CD952A, CD952AJ, CD952LJ, CD952SJ, FFH101KL, FFH 101WL, FFH222AL, FFH272L. |  |  |
| FFH333L, FFH373K, FJ606, FR606L | KSS210A | 1300p |
| CO320AL, CD630SA, FFH212AL.FFH212E | KSS2108 | ${ }^{2000}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Grundig |  |  |
| CD350, CO435 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| CCD300, CD101MCD904, MC10, NEW OPLEANS CD | KSS210A | ${ }^{1300}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| KRCD 100 , RR1900CD, RR3100CO, RR4000CD, RR6110CD, RR700CD | KSS2108 | 2000p |
| COP60, CDP90 | KSS220A | 2500 p |
| CDP65 | KSS331A | 3400 p |
| CD905 | OPTIMA5 | 1600p |
| HITACHI |  |  |
| DAW560 | HOPM3 | 2150p |
| FX-10 | KSS210A | 1300p |
| AXC10 | KSS210B | 2000 p |
| J.V.C. |  |  |
| 1990-1992, LATE 1987-1988 - XLE300BK, XLE31BK, XLE51BK, XLE900BK, XLME91BK, XLV101BK, <br>  | OPTIMA3 | 4000p |
| CDRADIO CASSETTE, MIN SYSTEMS - MODELS $1990-1992$ | OPTIMAAS | 5000p |
| CA-C33, CA-MX30BK, CA-MX33BK, UX-A5, UX-A6, XL-M309, XL-M4038K, XL-M408, XL-M409, XL-M504BK, XL-M505TN, XL-M508, XL-M509, XL-M705TN XL-V131BK XL-V151TN, XL-V221BK, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1994 ONWARDS - CAE 488 K, CAMCG7, CAMX 99 , CAS20BK, CAS $30 B K$, VAS50, CAS60RBK, MXS20, MXS30, MXS60, PCX105, PCX130, PCX95, RCX230, RCX320, RCX520, RCX620. ACX720, UXA4, UXA5, UXA55, UXC7, UXT1, UXT3, XLF915, XLF 116, XLF2 15, XLF216, XLMC100M, XLMXG7, XLMXG9, XIV163TN, XLV164BK, XIV174, XLV263TN, XLV2648K, XLV274BK, XLZ463TN, XL2464BK, XL7574, XLZ674, XTMXG7, XTMXG9, XTS60 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| KENWOOD |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| DP47, DP6605G, DP8020, DP87, L1000 | KSS152A | 16000 |
| DP1030, DP 15 10, DP2010, DP2030, DP3010, DP3030, DP3050, DP4030, DP491, DP5010, DP5030, DP5040, DP520, DP7030, DP7040, DP7050, DP730, DP920, DP930, DP950, DPM650,0PM6630 DPM7730, DPM850, DPM991, DX6620, M225, M25, M450, M850, PD3030, PDM991, RD $\times 25$. |  |  |
| RXDC3, RXDC3L, U0202, U0302 | KSS210A | $1300 p$ |
| OP |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| U0502, UD70, UD701, U090, XE5 | KSS240A | 2000 ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| DPC321, DPC521, DPC531, DPC631k, DPC721, DPC731 | KSS331A | 34009 |
| DP1060, DP2060. PAAFT No: RCTRH8136AFZZ | RH8136A | 4500p |
| PANASONIC <br> SLP177A, SLP202A, SLP212A, SLP222A, SLP277A, SLP377A, SLPA77AK, SLP477A, SLPG100A, SLPG200A, SLPG400A, SLPG500AK, SLPG500AS, SLPJ24A, SLPJ26A, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| SLPJ27A, SLPJ28A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ325A, SLPJ37A, SLPJ38A, SLPJ46A | 691-30209 | 5500p |



## PIONEER

PDM400, PDM4 10, PDM 500 , PDM510, PDM600, PDM610, PDM700, PDM 710 , PDM730,




PO284M, PO2970M, PXA1349, S125CDT, S135CDT, S303CDM, S303CDT, S505DM, S505DT, S707DM.


POT303, POT403, POT503, POX940M, POX950M, PO2560T, POZ22T, PDZ73T, POZ81M,
POZ82M, POZ83M, POZ260M, XOZ53T, XDZ54T, XOZ55T, XOZ62, XOZ62M, XOZ630, XRZ82
 SANYO
DCFS3,
 DCX1000MD, DCX1003, DCX900MD, DCX903, DCX915
DCD10, DCD11U, OCD20, DCD30, DCD30AT, DCD6, DCD8U, DCMS1, DCX110, DCX120,
DCX210, DCX220, DCX993, DCX994, MCDMS40L, MCDMS501, MCDMS6601. MCDZIL. DCX210. DCX220, DCX993, DCX994. MCDMS40L, MCDMS50L, MCDMS660L. MCDZ1L. MCOZ2L MCD Z3L. PART N No. 6142391303 $\qquad$ 614239
645005



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-Z100, DX-Z1000, DX-Z 1500 , GFCD55, OT-30CD, OT-33CD
OT-350CD, OT-37CD, OT-38CD, OT-CD20, OT-CD33, RS95, SC. 77 CD. SC-99CD. SC-RS95, SG-A1,


$\xrightarrow{\text { PARIN }}$


TECHNICS
SLP200, SLP230, SLP250, SLP333, SLP555, SLP777, SLP999, SLPA10, SLPC20, SLPJ25
SLPJ45, SLPS700, SLPS900
REMOTE CONTROLS

| Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price | Description | Code | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | A512120/230 | RC900 | 650 p | PANASONIC |  |  | SONY |  |  |
| RC.V10A | RC876 | 650 p | A514790 | RC901 | 650 p | EUR51200 | RC200 | 650 p | RM604, RM605, RM606 | RC140 | 650 p |
| RCV 37 B | RC891 | 650p | A5088470 | RC902 | 650p | TC2200 | RC204 | 650p | 32 CHANNEL | RC140 | 650 p |
| V25A | RC896 | 650p | A518612 | RC903 | 650p | VS00357/NV730 | RC202 | 650p | RM613 | RC141 | 650 p |
| decca |  |  | SCL002 | RC904 | 650p | TN01621 | RC203 | 650 p | RM632, RM636 | RC160 | 600 p |
| RC70 | RC894 | 650 p | ${ }^{\text {C2096 }}$ | RC905 | 650 p | PHLLPS |  |  | TATUNG |  | 60 p |
| FISHER |  |  | A511940 655602 H | RC906 RC1920 | 650 p 650 p | RC5002,5154 KT3 NON TEXT | RC134 | 650 p | FXA | RC877 | 650 p |
| RCsosb | RC879 | 650p |  | RC1920 | 650p | KT3 NON TEXT 69117032 | $\mathrm{RC135}$ | 650 p 650 p | RC70 | RC883 | 650 p |
| GRANADA |  |  | IFB13, 14, 15 | RC143 |  | 69117194 | RC180 | 650p | FX70 FASTTEXT | RC894 | 650 p |
| UNIVERSAL TEXT | RC309 | 650p | FS4 | RC148 | 650 p 650 p | RC5991-UNIV | RC300 | 550p | TELEFUNKEN |  |  |
| MK4 TEXT, 70155G, 70115G, 70133G | RC880 | 650p | RG305 | RC305 | 6500 | RC38 | RC301 | 650p | FB632 | RC632S | 650p |
| 95288 E | RC882 | 650p | RG306 | RC306 | 650 p | KT3 TEXT | RC5301 | 650p | FB639 | RC639 | 650 p |
| 944900 | RC884 | 650p | FS9/1-10/1 | RC307 | 650 p | RC5352 | RC5352 | 650 p | THORN/FERGUSON |  |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | VS5 RUK | RC308 | 650 p | RC5375 | RC5375 | ${ }^{650}$ | 3V35-42 | RC342 | 600p |
| TP160E | RC107 | 650p | VS4-1 | RC308 | 650 p | RC5 STANDARD RC5903 | RC300 | 550p 650 p | $3 \mathrm{~V} 31-32$ | RC344 | 650 p |
| TP200, TP300 | RC380 | 650p | MULTICONTROL (17C20) | RC311 | 650 p | RC5903 | RC5903 | 650p | 3V57-58 | RC628 | 650 p |
| TP400 | RC401 | ${ }^{600} \mathrm{p}$ | LDEWE |  |  | SALORA |  |  | TX10 TEXT | RC732 | 575 |
| TP590-600 | RC600 RC610 | ${ }^{650} \mathrm{p}$ | DC11 | RC146 | 650p | ${ }_{86173}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RC190 } \\ & \text { RC882 } \end{aligned}$ | 650p 650 p | TX10 STEREO TEXT | RC738 | 575 p |
| TP390, TP610 | RC610 RC612 | ${ }^{650 p}$ | MATSUI |  |  | SANYO |  |  | TC9-90-100 | RC740 | 600 p |
| TP630, TP650 | RC650 | 650 p | 010270601 | RC889 | 650p | RC218, RC222, RC228, RC238 | RC140 | 650p | TX100 FAS TTEXT | RC789 | 650 p |
| TP666 | RC660 | 650p | VX770 | RC892 | 650p | JXGE | RC878 | 650 p | TX 100 ST, FASTIEXT | RC789 | 650p |
| TP661 | RC661 | 650p | NOKIA |  |  | VHR2300 | RC8890 | 650 p 650 p | PROFESSIONAL | RC790 | 650p |
| HITACHI |  |  | SATELLITE | RC550 | 650p | RC628 | RC865 | 650 p | TOSHIBA |  |  |
| CLE800-CLE830 | RC140 | 650p | ORION |  |  | SHARP |  |  | CT937 | RC950 | 650p |
| A617402/655602 | RC1920 | 650p | RC53 | RC892 | 650p | G0121CESA, 123CESA, 204, 251 | RC140 | 650p | CT9117 | RC951 | 650p |

## WE STOCK REMOTE CONTROLS FOR OVER 5,000 DIFFERENT MODELS RING FOR MODELS NOT LISTED ABOVE ON 01819002329

2 way Preprogrammed Universal Remote

- Replaces up to 2 remotes (TV/Satellite)
- Simple key arrangement

Order Code: 2 Way
Order Code: 2 WAY
PRICE: 925p

[^2]REPLACEMENT LINE OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

| Part No. | Code | Price | HITACHI |  |  | 45150119 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14520 F | LOT40 | 1500p | 094010200.7 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303.31 | L0T94 | 1300p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKAI |  |  | 2424593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150124 | LOT137 | 1800p | TLF 14521 F | L0T39 | 1850p | 094-0102 1/0.6 | LOT59 | 1400p | 1-439-303-32 | LOT94 | 300p |
| 45150344 | 10756 | 1850p | 2432101 | L079 | 1600p | 45150146 | LOT136 | 1800p | TLF 14567 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094.0102710 .0 | LOT186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-00 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-214017-03 | LOT278 | 1300p | 2432461 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150301 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14568 F | LOT40 | 1500p | $094.01038 \% .7$ | LOT245 | 1900p | 1-439-311-11 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| 101-220005-03A | L07\% 2 | 1600p | 2432619 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45950302 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 14584 F | LOT41 | 1700p | 094-01052/0.8 | LOT 186 | 1825p | 1-439-311-13 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 050/37 | LOT27 | 1450p | 2432651 | LOT80 | 1800p | 45150304 | LOT169 | 1500p | TLF 14586 F | LOT42 | 1700p | 094-01057/1.1 | LOT285 | 1450p | 1-439-311-31 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 053/37 | LOT207 | 1550p | 2432761 | LOT169 | 1500p | 45150305 | LOT180 | 1550p | TLF 15606F | LOT256 | 2000p | 610.018 .6620 | LOT189 | 1650p | 1-439-311-32 | LOT95 | 1550p |
| D 056/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150306 | LOT168 | 1500p | TLF 70012 | 1078 | 1500p | 610.018 .6637 | LOT215 | 1800p | 1-439-331-22 | LOT96 | 1550p |
| D059/37 | LOT200 | 1400p | 2432981 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150308 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 700:2 F | 1078 | 1500p | SHARP |  |  | 1-439-331-41 | LOT98 | 1550p |
| D 069/37 | LOT56 | 1650p | 2432982 | LOT37 | 1200p | 45150309 | LOT178 | 1500p | TLF 70012A | 1078 | 1500p | RTRNF 1220 CEEZ | LOT39 | 1850p | 1-439.332-00 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| FCM 2015 AL | LOT7 | 1500p | 2433011 | LOT17 | 1600p | 45150310 | LOT168 | 1500p | TLF 70018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 BMZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-11 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| FERGUSON |  |  | 2433012 | LOT171 | 1800p | 45150313 | LOT30 | 1250p | TLF 70018 F | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 1783 CEZZ | LOT202 | 1800p | 1-439-332-21 | LOT99 | 1600p |
| 00 D-3-508-001 | LOT38 | 1250p | 2433014 | LOT171 | 1600p | 45150314 | LOT174 | 1400p | TLF 70161 | LOT278 | 1300p | RTRNF 1786 BMZZ | LOT211 | 1850p | 1-439-332-41 | LOT100 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-508-002 | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433212 | LOT168 | 1500p | 45150315 | LOT22 | 1250p | TLF 70162 | LOT2 | 1600p | RTRNF 1786 CEZZ | LOT21 | 1850p | 1-439-332-4 | LOT101 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-3 \cdot 508-003$ | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433291 2433301 | LOT172 LOT246 | 1350p 1600 p | 45150318 45150319 | LOT192 | 1550p | TLF 70162A | LOT72 | 1600p | RTRNF 2000 BMEZ | LOT307 | 1600p | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.439-332-52 \\ & 1.439-333-00\end{aligned}$ | LOT100 LOT270 | 1500p |
| 00 D-3-515-001 PL1 | LOT276 | 1400p | 2433301 243441 | LOT188 | 1900p | 45150320 | LOT190 | 1650p | TLF 70162 G | L072 | 1600p | RTRNF 2002 CEZZ | LOT307 | 1450p | 1.439-333-11 | L0T270 | 1550p |
| 00 D-4-208-001 | 1077 | 1600p | 2433442 | LOT191 | 1800p | 45150322 | LOT196 | 1550p | TLF 770018 | LOT274 | 1550p | RTRNF 2003 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1.439-333-12 | LOT270 | 1550p |
| $00 \mathrm{D} .4-208-002$ $00 \mathrm{D}-4.235-002$ | 1079 | 1600p | 2433451 | LOT81 | 1350p | 45150324 | LOT194 | 1550p | PHIUPS |  |  | RTRNF 2004 BMZ | Lотз07 | 1450p | 1-439-363-11 | LOT268 | 1400p |
| $000 \mathrm{D}-4.235-235-002 \mathrm{HTI}$ | LOT240 | 1250p | 2433452 | LOT82 | 1250p | 45150325 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010142 | LOT142 | 1800p | RTRNF 2005 BMZZ | Lотз08 | 1350p | 1-439-363-21 | LOT268 | 1400 p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-235-002 \mathrm{HTI}$ | LOT81 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1350p } \\ & \text { 1350p } \end{aligned}$ | 2433453 | 10782 | 1250p | 45150326 | LOT198 | 1550p | 4822140101145 | LOT134 | 1450p | RTRNF 2006 BMZZ | LOT308 | 1350p | 1-439-387-11 | LOT311 | 1450p |
| $00 \mathrm{D}-4-260-004 \mathrm{HTI}$ | L0T38 | 1250p | 2433455 | LOT234 | 1800p | 45150328 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010146 | LOT112 | 1700p | RTRNF 2007 BMZZ | Lотз07 | 1450p | 1-439-387-21 | LOT311 | 145cp |
| $00 \mathrm{H}-0.701-2400$ | LOT182 | 1450p | 2433521 | $\underline{L T 85}$ | 1600p | 45150329 | LOT193 | 1550p | 482214010151 | LOT102 | 1700p | RTRNF 2023 BMZ |  |  | 1-439-416-1 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3.083-001 | 10782 | 1250p | 2433581 | LOT22 | 1250p | 45150330 | LOT179 | 1350p | 482214010 | LOT103 |  | So |  |  | 1-439-416-12 | LOT25 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-083-002 | LOT82 | 1250p | 1 | 10783 | 1400p | 45150331 | LOT207 | 1550p | 482214010171 | LOT114 | 11500p | 1.439-243-00 | LOT91 | 1500p | 1-439-416-21 | LOT255 | 1800p |
| 06 D-3-084-001 | LOT23 | 1400p | 2433751 | L0101 | 1300p | 45150334 | ${ }_{\text {LOT193 }}$ | 1550p | 482214010194 | LOT105 | 1500p | ${ }^{1-439-243-11}$ | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-23 | LOT255 | 1800p |
| $06 \mathrm{D}-3-087-001$ | LOT23 | 1400p | ${ }_{2433752}$ | LOT250 | 1350p | 45150338 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010198 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-243-12 | LOT91 | 1600p | 1-439-416-41 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D.3-088-001 | 10784 | 1450p | 2433891 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150340 | LOT200 | 1400p | 482214010201 | LOT104 | 1500p | 1-439-243-31 | LOT229 | 1700p | 439-416-51 | LOT255 | 1600p |
| 06 D-3-093-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2433892 | LOT84 | 1450p | 45150341 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010236 | LOT118 | 1550p | 1-439-243-32 | LOT229 | 1700p | 21 | LOT271 | p |
| 06 D-3.095-001 | LOT87 | 1000p | 2433893 | LOT23 | 1400p | 45150343 | LOT196 | 1550p | 482214010246 | LOT111 | 1500p | 1-439-243-41 | LOT229 | 1700p | BA | LOT275 | p |
| 06 D-3-095-002 | LOT87 | 1000p | 2433952 | L0т33 | 1000p | 45150344 | LOT56 | 1650p | 482214010247 | LOT105 | 1500p | 1-439-244-00 | LOT48 | 1600p | A |  |  |
| 06 D-333-512-001 | LOT204 | 1600p | 2434002 | LOT200 | 1400p | 45150346 | LOT201 | 1550p | 482214010254 | LOT107 | 1450p | 1-439-244-11 | LOT48 | 1800p | 37010 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| FETX 10090 DEG | LOT04 | 1500p | 2434141 | Lот33 | 1000p | 45150350 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010263 | LOT117 | 1550p | 1-439-244-21 | LOT48 | 1600p | 37011 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 90 WHITE | L0T06 | 1850p | 2434141 | Lотзз | 1000p | 45150351 | LOT27 | 1450p | 482214010269 | LOT210 | 1350p | 1-439-244-31 | 10748 | 1600p | 37012 37013 | LOT131 |  |
| FETX 100100 DEG | LOT34 | 1500p | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45150375 | 10756 | 1650p | 482214010271 | LOT208 | 1650p | 1-439-256-00 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37013 37014 | LOT131 |  |
| GRUNDIG |  |  | 2434274 | LOT44 | 1050p | 45161601 | LOT22 | 1250p | 482214010274 | LOT123 | 1450p | 1-439-256-11 | LOT45 | 1650p | 370 | LOT131 LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.008.01 | LOT153 | 1750p | 2434453 | L0T86 | 1600p | MITSUBISHI |  |  | 482214010282 | LOT 122 | 1300p | 1-439-256-21 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37015 37016 | LOT131 LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.014 .01 | LOT140 | 1500p | 2434455 | LOT234 | 1600p | 731003 | LOT51 | 1550p | 482214010283 | LOT 104 | 1500p | 1-439-256-22 | LOT45 | 1650p | 37016 37017 | LOT131 LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.015 .01 | LOT149 | 1400p | 2434593 | LOT44 | 1050p | 276-16399 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010294 | LOT125 | 2150p | 1-439-276-21 | LOT230 | 1700p | 37017 37018 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| ${ }_{2} 29201.017 .01$ | LOT60 | 1250p | 2435062 | LOT296 | 950 p | 334 B 07803 | LOT50 | 1450p | 488214010306 | LOT110 | 1200p | $1-439 \cdot 280.00$ $1-439-280-13$ | LOT92 | 1600p | 37018 37019 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.018 .01 29201.018 .02 | LOT163 | 1300p | 2435121 | LOT87 | 1000p | 334 B 078030 | LOT50 | 1450p | 482214010325 482214010326 | LOT132 | 1500p 1300p | - $\begin{aligned} & 1-439-280-13 \\ & 1-439-286-00\end{aligned}$ | LOT92 | 1800 p 1300 p | 1810951 | LOT55 | 1400p |
| 29201.018 .02 29201.019 .01 | Lot61 | 1700p 1250p | 2435131 2435141 | LOT251 LOT282 | 1450p 1300p | 334 <br> 334 <br> 3308104 <br> 108108 | LOT74 LOT295 | 1600p 1600p | 482214010326 482214010328 | LOT 122 | 1300p | 1-439-286-00 | LOT46 | 1300p 1300p | 2433751 | LOTO1 | 1300p |
| 29201.019.02 | LOT62 | 1250p | 2435301 | L0T88 | 1450p | 334 P 18506 | L0T51 | 1550p | 482214010349 | LOT 106 | 1250p | 1-439-286-12 | LOT46 | 1300p | 2433752 | LOT250 | 1350p |
| 29201.022.01 | LOT63 | 1700p | 2435671 | L0189 | 1600p | 334 P 8507 | L0T75 | 1500p | 482214010353 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-13 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236023 | LOT281 | 1300p |
| 29201.022.02 | LOT166 | 1600p | 2436201 | LOT109 | 1200p | 5908-05008A-AA | L0T0 | 1500p | 482214010356 | LOT284 | 1400p | 1-439-286-21 | LOT46 | 1300p | 23236052 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 29201.022.03 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2436202 | LOT109 | 1200p | D 108/37 | LOT49 | 1500p | 482214010367 | LOT286 | 1400p | 1-439-288-00 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236098 | LO | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04 | LOT165 | 1350p | 2432101-2 | LOT9 | 1600p | DCF 1577 | L0T273 | 1700p | 482214010369 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-288-12 | LOT228 | 1750p | 23236198 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| 29201.022.04A | LOT165 | 1350p | 2433451 H | LOT81 | 1350p | DCF2077A | LOT272 | 1300p | 482214010381 | LOT128 | 1300p | 1-439-289-00 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236255 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 29201.024.01 | LOT65 | 1500p | 2433453H | 10782 | 1250p | KFS 60226 B | LOT279 | 1550p | 482214010384 | LOT127 | 1550p | 1-439-289-21 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236424 | LOT129 | 1400p |
| 29201.024 .04 | LOT164 | 1400p | 2433891H | LOT23 | 1400p | MSH-1FBW08 | 1078 | 1500p | 482214010395 | LOT116 | 1600p | 1-439-289.22 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236425 | LOT288 | 1400p |
| hinari |  |  | 2433892G | L0184 | 1450p | NIKKAI |  |  | 482214010406 | LOT3 | 1150p | 1-439-289-31 | LOT47 | 1400p | 23236428 | LOT289 | 1500p |
| 154138 K | LOT24 | 1500p | I.r.T. |  |  | BABY10 | LOT67 | 1450p | 482214010421 | LOT109 | 1200p | 1-439-294-00 | LOT93 | 1450p | 3122113837011 | LOT131 | 1450p |
| 59139141 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150108 | LOT113 | 1400p | ORION |  |  | 482214017078 | LOT103 | 1250p | 1-439-294-11 | LOT93 | 1450p | 15056 D | 101131 | 1450p |
| 5114184 ; | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150115 | Loti36 | 1600p | 3714002 | LOT02 | 1500p | SANYO |  |  | 1-439-294-21 | LOT269 | 1550p | TFB 4039 AD | 107293 | 1550p |
| CF 44 A | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150116 | LOT139 | 1675p | PANASONIC |  |  | 094-00020/0.9 | LOT113 | 1400p | 1-439-303-00 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 AD | LOT281 | 1300p |
| HM51.1411834.1 | LOT24 | 1500p | 45150117 | LOT139 | 1675p | TLF 14512 F | LOT39 | 1850p | 094.00035/0.2 | LOT162 | 1350p | 1-439-303-11 | LOT94 | 1300p | TFB 4048 BD | LOT281 | 1300p |

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[^3]

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DIODE TEST FUNCTION
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SUPPLIED WITH TEST PROBES SUPPLIED WITH TEST PROBES
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[^4]
# 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: Teletext panel for the

 Beko 19321N TV series (AT-3 Siesta chassis). Need not be working but must be a complete PCB, preferably with plastic caddy and ribbon cable. Julian Salt. Phone 0958559 970.Wanted: Audio/control head and circuit diagram for the Fisher FVHP716 VCR. Reg Oliver, 18B Rostrevor Road, Fulham, London SW6 5AD. 01717315673.
Wanted: Power supply circuit diagram (photocopy OK) for the Panasonic NVJ30B VCR, with IC1 102 type STK5392. Also need a power supply (switching unit) for the Ferguson FV33H VCR. Arthur Tomkinson, 10 Lodge Court, Station Grove, Wembley, Middx HA0 4AP. 01819035574.

Wanted: Scan coils for the Philips KT3 chassis. Robert J. Evans, Cemlyn, Nefyn, Pwllheli, Gwynedd LL53 6EG. 01758720748.
Wanted: LOPT type TBC70III for the Rigonda Fiesta 5.5 in . mono portable. L. Symons, 14 Maidenwell Road, Plymouth, Devon PL7 IRB. 01752343074.

For disposal: Free low-band U-matics. Two JVCs with edit controller, one Sony with a few tapes. Probably working. Can deliver within a reasonable distance of Epsom. K.G. Palmer, 127 Ewell Bypass, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2PX. 0181 3937442. Wanted: Various parts for the reconstruction of a vandalised B\&O 3802 TV set ( 3500 chassis): signals panels for left-hand 'door', 22 in . tube (Mullard A56-510X?) and an ultrasonic RC handset. Also require Y-gain knob for the Tektronix T912 scope. David Barfoot, 65 Nortoft Road, Bournemouth BH8 8QB. 01202291698 , fax 01202467327. E-mail david@einstein.demon.co.uk Wanted: Service manuals for the Panasonic NV688 and Hitachi VT8300 VCRs, and for the Tatung 165 and Hitachi NP84 II TV chassis.

Would copy and return by recorded delivery, or buy if inexpensive. Also Television back issues from 197585. Nicholas Arnold, 5 Vidler's Court, The Strand, Rye, E. Sussex TN31 7DB. 01797225747. Wanted: Philips V2000 series VCRs, any model, preferably working but anything considered. Also N1500 or N1700 VCRs, dead or alive. Graham Bisset, 68 Ashwood Crescent, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen AB22 8XF. 01224703312.
Wanted: Connector WP01 with attached ribbon cable (on head preamplifier PCB), or complete PCB, for the Akai VS765EK. Also a capstan motor and BAA6871S drive/servo IC for the Panasonic NVHD90 (K mechanism). Kenneth G. Cargill, 1 Stradowen Drive, Strathfoyle, Londonderry BT47 6XN. 01504861268.
Wanted: Replacement or working original remote control unit (ultrasonic) for the Philips Model 674 (G11 chassis with teletext). V. Browning, 142 White Dirt Lane, Catherington, Portsmouth, Hants PO8 0TT. 01705594952.
Wanted: Scrap Sony SLV315UB
VCR for spares, in particular the head motor. B.A. Wheler, BAW Electronic Services, 17 Highbury Terrace, Halstead, Essex CO9 2FB. 01787474820.

Wanted: Any service information (photocopy service manual/instruction sheet etc.) for the Orion SP/LP D 1100 VCR. D. Lee, 16 Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 1TUl6.
Wanted: Circuit diagram/servicing information for the Philips D2-MAC decoder Model CTU900. A.
Edwards, 20 Mulgrave Road, Whitby, N. Yorks YO21 3JS. 01947 603729.

Wanted: Complete deck for the Amstrad VCR6000. Also instruction book for the Philips VR2020/21 VCR. Ron Bruce, 11 New Zealand

Way, Rainham, Essex RM13 8JP. Wanted: Complete working power supply for the Akai VS66EK, or would consider purchase of a faulty machine. John Martin, 161 Francis Close, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey KT19 0JT. 01812248401.
Wanted: SD187R CRT, secondhand if possible, for the Sony VPH1031QM video projector, or any information on a possible source. K. Clark, 147 The Queensway, Hall Road, Hull, E. Yorks. 01482801822.
For disposal: Promax TA901 CRT rejuvenator with eight adaptors and all books/leads, little use, £200. Ten boxes and bags of TV spares, all very cheap because of close of business workshop clearout. For list phone 01752670803 (Plymouth) and leave message or e-mail either of the following:
vinceboo@yahoo.vom vinceboo@freeserve.co.uk For disposal: Coherent call port noise-cancelling full-duplex audio unit (16-bit RISC-based audio unit for videoconferencing). Use with BT VC8000, IBM Screencall, ICL Teamvision, Olivetti PCC etc. Unused/boxed $£ 50$. Also National portable TV Model TR505GB, AC/DC, for spares/repair. £5. Julian Bohan, 01522514241 or mobile 0958771319.

Wanted: Main circuit board and service manual (photocopy will do) for the Hitachi Model C2114T. James Lowrey, 29 Scarborough Court, Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE6 2TG. 01912653314. Wanted/for disposal: Require late Sony Betamax VCRs and manuals (C9 onwards). Have for disposal the following VHS models: Philips VR6463, Samsung VI710 and Saisho VR3400 for parts/spares. Alan Stubbings, 7 Church Road, Saxilby, Lincoln LN1 2HH. 01522 583373 (daytime), 01522702601 (evenings).


Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIIEelec
Stephen Leatherbarrow
Eugene Trundle
Gerald Smith
Ronnie Boag
Brian Storm
Kevin J. Green, TMIIE
David A. Chaplin
Roger Burchett and
Pete Gurney, LCGI

## Philips VR6490

This machine was dead. The power supply output voltages at plug J104 should be as follows: pin $4-21.8 \mathrm{~V}$; pin 50 V (chassis); pin 65.5 V ; pin 914.8 V ; pin 1033.8 V . In this case the voltage at pin 6 was low. C1 19 and $\mathrm{C} 120\left(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}, 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ had dried up. P.B.

## Daewoo V50

Failure to accept tapes was the complaint with this machine. I found that the deck was out of alignment because of a dirty mode switch. The cog that operates on both the supply and take-up loading arms was also damaged.

After attending to this the machine still refused to accept a tape. This time the cause was electronic: the 14 V supply was missing because D62 was open-circuit. It provides the supply for the loading drive chip IC602. S.L.

## Philips VR231

This Turbo-deck machine wouldn't load. The loading arms would cycle back and forth to the half-load position several times, then the tape would be ejected. Unfortunately the on-board diagnostic display only indicated that there was a loading fault - I was already painfully aware of that!

After much searching I discovered that one of the vanes (there are four) on the worm shaft was missing. This deck doesn't have a mode switch: the four vanes interrupt an

## VCR Clinic

optical link, which the microcontroller chip detects to get an indication of deck position. With one vane missing the chip was uncertain about the situation. S.L.

## Sanyo VHR287

Powering down in the record mode only seems to be becoming a common fault with these machines. It happens when the 5 V supply momentarily dips below its correct value. The cause is the relevant 'fuse' in the power supply - it goes high-resistance. The device is labelled 1A C/P and that's what we fit.

The same mechanism and power supply is used in many Sony models, with which you get the same fault.

The circuit reference no. is PR512. S.L.

## Daewoo V435

We've now had this problem with two of these machines: intermittent recording in black-and-white, with E-E and playback of a good recording OK. In both cases the cause was the record chroma-signal coupling capacitor C402 ( $0 \cdot 022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). It was going open-circuit intermittently because of a crack at one end. E.T.

## Akai VS204G

Like all the best ones, this fault was intermittent: on rare occasions there would be a 'hiccup' in record or play, with a momentary change of sound pitch and the picture moving fractionally sideways. The capstan motor was the cause. Presumably this could happen with other Akai models that use the same deck and motor. E.T.

## Sony SLV6UV

We have now had two of these machines with the same fault. The symptoms are no E-E signals with just a blue screen, possibly intermittent. In both cases the cause was
a dry-joint at the 9 V feed choke L 2 inside the IF module. E.T.

## JVC HRJ410

This machine would intermittently return to standby in playback or record. The fault would occur more often the longer the machine had been on. I checked the usual circuit protectors, which were OK, then turned my attention to the reel FG pulses. The supply reel pulses were missing - replacing PS1 cured the fault. G.S.

## Tatung TVR933

This machine wouldn't eject tapes. If you pressed stop while the machine was in the fast-forward mode tape would spill out as the supply reel continued to run. Checks showed that the reel brakes weren't triggering. A replacement mode switch cured both faults. G.S.

## Sanyo VHR287

One row of segments in this machine's front display remained lit all the time. A replacement display made no difference. The cure was to replace D3120 in the display drive area. It was leaky. G.S.

## JVC HRJ610

This machine was dead. The cure was to replace $\mathrm{Cl} 2(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the start circuit. R.B.

## Nikkai J2

The E-E display was marred by a hum bar. This one was cured by replacing C803 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ). R.B.

## Nokia VR3716

This machine left tape out of the spool when it ejected a cassette. A replacement back-tension band cured the problem. R.B.

## Panasonic NVFS90

This machine's playback picture was unusual: there were just black horizontal lines displayed on a white
background: The fault is actually quite common with these machines, the cause being the 1 H delay pack on the sub-luminance board. Inside this metal can you will find a CCD delay IC that likes to cook some of the adjacent capacitors slowly. It's usually C3501, C3506 and C3516 that give trouble, but this time the culprit was C3510, a miniature
$3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor. B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD410

When a tape was presented to it the machine would revert to standby and display H 01 . This fault code usually means that the cause of the trouble is failure of the drum to rotate. When I removed the top I found that this was the case.

In many of these types of Panasonic VCR a stator PCB is mounted above the video head. It carries the drive coils for the drum and a magnetic resistor, part no. HW-300A-CF. A replacement resistor usually cures the fault. This item can also be the cause of drum servo instability if the output is slightly lower than normal. B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS100

This machine's E-E picture was badly distorted. In fact it consisted of ragged verticals and bad smearing. The cause of the fault was traced to the Y-C separation board, where C3807 had gone low in value. B.S.

## Toshiba V854B

The customer complained that there was no E-E or playback sound. This was confirmed, and we also found that there was no sound recording and the bar-graph on the front wouldn't work. The cause of the trouble was traced to C964 $(330 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ in the audio section of the main PCB. It was leaky. K.J.G.

## Hinari VXL6

E-E operation was OK but in the playback mode there was just a blank raster. I eventually found that the mute pin (26) of IC303 didn't drop to 0 V . The cause of the problem was IC101. Pin II was static at 5 V : it should produce a 5 V vertical dummy pulse output. K.J.G.

## Hinari VXL4

From the playback picture it looked as if this machine had one dirty video head. I cleaned the heads and obtained a good picture, but a few seconds later it was back to its initial state. This time cleaning made no difference. After a few seconds the picture cleared and was $O K$ again.

The symptom came and went when the preamplifier can, which is mounted just behind the drum assembly, was waggled. When I looked inside the can I saw that there were dry-joints at the bottom plug assembly, which plugs into the main PCB socket. A good clean and resolder cleared the fault D.A.C.

## Philips VR6291

There had been a local thunderstorm while this machine was recording. It was then found to be dead. Checks in the power supply failed to reveal any faulty components. When the machine was reconnected to the mains supply it worked normally but a strange, fizzing noise came from the power supply.

All functions worked correctly until a timed recording was attempted. At the preset start time the mechanism began to load then the machine went dead again. I decided to replace the CNX83A optocoupler. After that the machine ran quietly with no other problems. D.A.C.

## Saisho VR705

There was no take-up as the reel idler was well past its 'sell-by' date. I fitted a new idler and replaced the nylon reel-motor pulley with the brass type, which provides a more positive drive. Then, after replacing the drive belts and cleaning the heads and tape path, I tested the machine.

Take-up was now good, but the capstan servo didn't lock. As the motor itself ran freely, I adjusted the capstan FR. A long soak test proved that everything was now in order. Maybe someone had had a twiddle!

The Amstrad Model VCR7000 is similar. D.A.C.

## Akai VSFII

This machine usually played all right but if cue or review was selected it would shut down with dashes in the display. It occasionally shut down when fast forward or rewind was selected. The cause of the trouble was $\mathrm{C} 3(2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply. The microcontroller chip was reacting to spurious power-down commands. R.Bu.

## NEC N9077

In any mode except pause this machine would shut down almost immediately. So there was obviously a reel-rotation sensing fault. In fact there were no black segments on the reel, just reflective ones hence a steady DC output from the sensor. As replacement reels are
not available I painted the segments back in. R.Bu.

## Orion D1094

The customer complained that this VCR had refused to eject the tape. He had then removed it himself. Fortunately the mechanism had not been damaged, and a quick set-up restored correct alignment. But at power up the machine did little: it refused to take a tape, and shut down after ten seconds or so.

A check on the outputs from the power supply showed that they were all OK. I felt that the basic problem was probably a loading fault, and found that the loading motor's supply was missing. The drive chip is mounted on the main PCB: as this is a centre-deck machine, the mechanism had to be removed to gain access. Once this had been done the cause of the fault was obvious. The BA6886 drive chip ICl004 had a small but visible crack in its case, and there was evidence that it had been running hot.

A replacement restored the drive voltage, but before refitting the deck I checked the loading motor's DC resistance. It was low at $8.5 \Omega$ a check with a new one produced a reading of about $14 \Omega$. So the motor had to be replaced as well.

This machine is electrically similar to the Matsui VX1100. P.G.

## Toshiba VIIOB

Erratic behaviour was the problem with this machine. It might load a tape, refuse to give it back and shut down. I noticed that whatever deck function was selected it was carried out very slowly.

A check on the switched 12 V output from the power supply showed that it was low at $1.5-6 \mathrm{~V}$ depending on load. There were two causes. The crowbar zener diode DP08 was leaky, pulling down the supply. But the primary cause was the 6.8 V zener diode DP07 in the 12 V regulator circuit. Although it seemed to be OK when tested, it was the cause of the 12 V supply being high at nearer 17 V . Hence the failure of DP08.

I've had trouble with DP07 in a number of these machines. Even when this zener diode is working correctly the $12 / 14 \mathrm{~V}$ supply tends to be high at about 15 V , which is not far from the crowbar voltage (15.6V). The crowbar diode often presents evidence of having run hot. I usually fit a 6.2 V zener diode in position DP07, as it produces an output that's closer to the specified 13.5-14V. P.G.


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Steve Beeching describes and tries out a novel soldering station that's based on RF heating. It is ideal for use with current electronic assemblies that use surfacemounted technology

# The Metcal MX500S Soldering Station he Metcal MX500S soldering station is made by <br> trical resistance, and a ferromagnetic alloy outer layer 

Our heading photograph shows the Metcal MX500 soldering pencil with quad flatpack tip.

TOK International and is available in the UK from SEME Ltd. It's just one of a wide range of products that OK International manufactures. They include fume extraction, rework and sophisticated production equipment. So the MX500S comes with a good pedigree. Its main feature is an RF heating/temperature control system called SmartHeat.
The soldering cartridge tip is of bimetallic construction. It consists of an inner core that's made of a material which has high thermal conductivity and low elec-
which at normal temperatures has a high electrical resistance. To appreciate the significance of this, we must consider what is called the skin effect.
Consider a length of copper wire used as an electrical conductor. When a low-frequency AC voltage is applied, a current that's proportional to the electrical resistance of the wire flows. It passes through the whole cross-section of the wire, with even distribution. When a very high frequency voltage is applied however the current flow is concentrated in the outer layer of the wire. This is the skin effect.


## SmartHeat Technology

The Metcal soldering system has a constant-current power supply that operates at a frequency of $13 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$. Its output is fed to the soldering pencil via a coaxial waveguide cable. To heat the tip, the current flows through its outer layer of high-resistance magnetic material. You thus get heating by means of the skin effect. Heat reaches the inner core of the tip by thermal conduction.
Once the outer layer of the tip has heated up, the material reaches its Curie Point, which means that the material ceases to be magnetic. At this point the material's resistance to the constant RF current falls, and in addition current starts to flow via the low-resistance inner core. As less power is being dissipated, the heating effect decreases.
As the tip's temperature falls, the outer-layer material returns to the state below its Curie Point. It becomes high-resistance again, and the heating effect increases.

Thus the tip's temperature is set by the Curie Point of the outer-layer material. As the Curie Point is well defined, temperature control is close - within $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This is the Metcal SmartHeat technology
Its advantages are: constant tip temperature; no need for calibration of temperature setting; high output at lower temperatures; easy to use; dual-port power supply.

## In Use

It takes about fifteen-twenty seconds, depending on size, for a tip to heat up from cold. Thereafter the temperature remains stable. The iron is suitable for continuous or occasional use, heating up much more quickly than a conventional soldering iron. This was found to be an advantage in use.
As the reheat time is so quick, it's not necessary to leave the iron on all day. Switching it off doesn't cause any undue delays.
During the twenty-second heating period very high power, almost 40 W , is applied to the tip. The power falls rapidly as, in the last few seconds, the Curie Point is reached. This was demonstrated to me by OK Industries, using an in-line power meter.
A small Allan key screw at the right-hand side of the power unit can be tightened to activate an idle timer, which turns the power off after an idle time of 25-30 minutes. This reduces the chance of a microfine tip being overheated and burnt.

## Tips

The cartridge tip type sets the soldering temperature. With 500 series tips the temperature is $270^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (20W); with the 600 series it's $330^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(20 \mathrm{~W})$; and with the 700 series it's $395^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(30 \mathrm{~W})$. Tip types are identified by the first of the last three digits in the code. For example an STTC537 is a 500 series tip. A 0 in this position indicates a 600 series tip, 1 indicates a 700 series tip.
Tips can be changed 'on-the-fly' by using a heat-proof pad that's supplied. Once the cartridge tip has been removed from the pencil its lower stem will be very cool and can be handled. Insert the new tip in the pencil: it's safe to do this as the power supply will have shut off. Simply switch the power supply off and on again and you can continue after the brief heat-up time.
There are many tip shapes and sizes: surface-mounted component removal tips with different-sized slots for different-sized components; twin-sided, tunnel-shaped tips for dual in-line ICs; quad tips for PLCC, SQFP and PQFP surface-mounted ICs - in fact there are some 7080 different tip sizes in each temperature range.
Standard soldering pencil tips range from 0.2 mm to 1.6 mm conical and 0.4 mm to 5.2 mm chisel plus various bevel- and bent-shaped tips, again in each temperature range. In addition there's a blade tip which can be used with DIL ICs or, more readily, to heat desoldering braid when cleaning a PCB up.
The microfine tips worked well, with imperceptible temperature changes, when used to resolder surfacemounted connectors and ICs in positions where leg-byleg soldering was required because of high component density - in this respect the Metcal is similar to the JBC Advanced soldering iron (see pages 16-17, November 1998). I used slightly larger tips to wipe-solder surfacemounted ICs. Care is required to prevent burning when using microfine tips at $330^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and as a precaution the unit was switched off between jobs rather than leaving it to the idle timer.
The 600 series is suitable for most surface-mount working with a microfine tip. Series 700 tips would be

better for general TV/VCR work with through-hole components.
Because of their thermal capacity, larger tips are better for some tasks such as soldering tuner tags: you can change quickly to a smaller tip for the tuner connections, to prevent print damage due to overheating.

## The Talon

tweezers (left), Metcal soldering pencil (centre) and a selection of cartridge tips.

## Talon Tweezers

A considerable benefit is the Talon handpiece that can be used with the system. This is in effect a pair of heated tweezers whose matched tips are controlled by the SmartHeat system. Tip temperature is regulated to within a few degrees in the idle mode, ready for use. As the correct temperature is reached within a few seconds, once again the power doesn't have to be left on.
For test purposes two sample tips came with the Talon handpiece, one 0.4 mm wide and the other a 15.8 mm width blade with small chamfers at each corner. There are blade tips 6.4 mm wide, but not a more usable 10 mm wide (I was quoted a vast sum of money to make a 10 mm pair). Talon tips can be mounted either way round in the handpiece, giving three ways to grip a component (see Fig. 1).



I've always found one particular component in a digital camcorder, a small, soft flexible surface-mounted fuse on large PCB lands, to be difficult to remove, even with Pace tweezers. The Talon tweezers made its removal an easy matter, without any component damage, because of the rapid heat regulation.
As with most desoldering equipment, if it's good I have to have it. After using the OK Industries sample Metcal MX500S system for a month or so I found that I couldn't live without it. Nor can you if you are serious about replacing surface-mounted components.

## Availability

The Metcal MX500S soldering station is available from SEME Ltd., Unit 2, Saxby Road Industrial Estate, Melton Mowbray, Leics LE13 1BS (phone 01664481 818, fax 01664 563 976) at $£ 475$. Tips cost between $£ 15.95$ and $£ 36.25$. The Talon tweezers cost $£ 232.50$. Talon tips come at $£ 72.60$ a pair. These are trade prices, exclusive of VAT. Check them before ordering.
Metcal products have a four-year warranty.
SEME can supply the Metcal brochure and price list to customers who are interested in the range. All you have to do is to phone the new sales hot line on 01664484 000 and quote order code LEAF 116 for a free copy.
SEME is willing to visit a customer's premises and demonstrate the product or, if preferred, a demostration can be arranged in-house at SEME. To make arrangements, phone 01664484000 .
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Terrestrial DX and satellite TV reception. News from abroad and from the satellite belt. Archive material - a remarkable tape of transatlantic TV reception in 1938 has recently been made available. Review of a handy standards converter that provides excellent results. Roger Bunney reports

## A recent test

 pattern received from the Canadian TeleGlobe network via Intelsat K digital.December produced little by way of terrestrial DX-TV reception, with the Geminids meteor shower early in the month a rather unexciting event. During the 16th/17th there was a minor Troposhperic lift, which provided Band III/UHF reception from the Benelux countries and France across eastern and southern areas of the UK. Here in south Hampshire signals from the Dutch ch. E4 transmitter at Lopik were fluttering about all day above the noise level, and there were also French Band III signals. There have still been no reports of DX reception of the Isle of Wight TV 12 RSL station on ch. 54 (horizontal)!

The ITC has released details of more RSL-TV stations that have been awarded transmitting licenses in areas where there were several applicants. They include Solent


City TV (Southampton), Grimsby/ Cleethorpes and Birmingham. There is also to be an RSL station in Bournemouth, though there is at present no channel/power/polarision information.

## Solar Cycle 23

We are now on the ascending slope towards the next sunspot maximum - in solar cycle 23. Check out the LF end of Band I for signs of any increasing activity, in the hope that something might be seen - or possibly a 50 Hz video buzz heard on your scanner. The MUF might rise to the New Zealand channel 1 ( 45.25 MHz video) or the Australian channel $0(46 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ video). In the UK, the best time for Australasian reception via the F2 layer is 0830 1000 GMT.

If you are lucky enough to have ch. E2/R1 clear at your location, check at such times for distant TV from the NE/E (this is quite common at sunspot peaks). You need solar noon half way along the signal path for the MUF to provide long single-/multiple-hop reception. If the signal produces "ghosty" reception, it's F2!

During the late afternoon through to 1930 GMT check towards the south for TE (transequatorial) signals from Africa. If you have a scanner or a VHF radio that tunes above 30 MHz , check for distant communications signals taxis, military, police etc. - which can be heard well into the 40 MHz region. When the band is open, you will find that there are many inter-
esting signals. It has been open during the past two months.

I might, say at around 0815, tune to ch. R1 ( 49.75 MHz video) and suddenly, over a period of a minute or less, signals would just appear out of the noise, becoming very strong as the en-route MUF lifted to reflect them to the UK. Such reception is very height-conscious: a four-element Band I array at 17 m would pick up such signals first, followed a minute or so later by reception using an array at 10 m .

During past sunspot peaks I've received New Zealand ch. I and the Australian ch. 0 (several signals) here at my valley location at Romsey, using just crossed wideband dipoles mounted only 12 m high - next to a main road! So it's definitely worth a try.

## Satellite Sightings

The Operation Desert Fox Iraq bombing campaign started on December 16th. As with the earlier Desert Storm conflict, the satellite waves came alive with news feeds and reports. The difference this time was digital transmission, the majority of Baghdad terminals using MPEG - though in the clear. I ran into difficulties with the primary hop via Eutelsat W2 ( $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ). Fortunately several live feeds were carried via New Skies (see later)/ Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, a secondary hop: on the first night's bombing there were five simultaneous analogue feeds and three digital ones. Most were scrambled, but the Reuters feed went clear and the full
scale of the bombing could be seen as the signals were fed to the US networks.

Jim Scofield, using his Nokia 9600 for reception via Eutelsat W2, noted eleven different digital frequencies in use between 12.505 12.558 GHz , all with horizontal polarisation. Some operated intermittently, but about six were continuously on air. The most consistent feed was the CBS one at 12.558 GHz , fronted by Mark Phillips. An Arabic-crew manned uplink for Jazeera Channel at $12 \cdot 534 \mathrm{GHz}$, in operation on the banks of the River Tigris, was always first on the spot with damage reports - the BBC's pictures were taken an hour later. Jim comments that the digital news feeds usually provide pin-sharp quality pictures - it's either good quality or no signal.

The evening of the 25th brought reports of the end of Richard Branson's balloon flight. Live pictures from KHNL-Hawaii, at the Barbers Point air terminal, were seen from about 2000 hours via the regular Intelsat K 11.566 GHz vertical digital feed (5632 SR; FEC 3/4) as helicopters brought the balloon crew back after being snatched from the rough Pacific sea. A CBS reporter at the airstrip eventually obtained an interview with Richard himself. This and other interviews were seen via CNNI.

Christmas has usually produced a varied selection of seasonal graphics via the regular news bureau circuits. Very few displayed the Christmas spirit this year PanAm 3R/6 at $43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ provided a basic greeting on colour bars and that seemed to be it. The EBU and its members have in the past offered a variety of greetings from $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ : this year the offerings were in MPEG 4:2:2 digital and were invisible to analogue and most digital operators. A great loss. The Landscape Channel via Orion at $37.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ( 11.622 GHz vertical, 18900 SR, FEC 7/8) provided a moving picture of a burning log fire with appropriate music, which was at least soothing.

The BBC UKI-234 SNG truck was seen reporting on the floods and high winds across Scotland: there were live news inserts via Telecom $2 \mathrm{C}\left(3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\right)$ at $12 \cdot 604 \mathrm{GHz}$ vertical. This was on December 28th. Three days later UKI-234 was at Edinburgh for the New Year celebrations, with live interviews and spectacular shots of the fireworks. Just up the dial, Reuters provided
video inserts of Paris street celebrations and German financial suits toasting the Euro!

I was surprised to see an Italian OB feed via 2C on New Year's morning - the ITA-57 Napoli truck provided a live analogue insert from the streets of Naples (Italian OB circuits usually come via $18^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ).

If you missed the original and repeats of Treasure Hunt, check Saudi Channel-2 via Arabsat 2A ( $26^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ): the programme is being shown on Sundays from 2200 hours GMT with the original English sound track, using the 3.968 GHz (C band) RHC-polarised transponder.

Bob French has found many clear MPEG-2 channels in Band C via the new Intelsat 806 bird at $40 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, using a Nokia 9600 receiver. They include transmissions from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Florida. Hugh Cocks has noted a digital channel ( 6110 SR , FEC 3/4), International MPI, via the $4 \cdot 187 \mathrm{GHz}$ transponder aboard PAS $3 R / 6\left(43^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ : it's a private Nigerian-Minaj broadcaster that uses Band C for regional feeds and transmitter links. Other new sightings are Jordan TV via the Arabsat package from Hot Bird ( $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) and Palestine Satellite Channel on test card via Nilesat ( $7^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ ) - check the Horas-2 digital frequency at 11.823 GHz (vertical).

Though there's not much by way of terrestrial DX-TV at present, there's lots happening in the skies!

## Terrestrial News

This time it's all digital TV! Denmark: A listing of future DTT transmitter allocations has been published. All but one are in the UHF bands. The exception is Thisted ch. E3. I wonder what digital TV via SpE looks like?! USA: On November lst 199842 TV stations transmitted their first digital TV programming, ahead of the FCC's timetable for a May lst 1999 start up. US broadcasters seem to be enthusiastic about DTT: several transmitters are operating at the maximum authorised ERP of 1MW. Stations are anxious to be first in their area, to gain early digital viewers and prestige.

Because of lack of mast space, several main stations in New York, Detroit and Chicago were unable to start digital transmissions on November 1st as hoped. They are expected to be on-air by May 1 st. Commercial stations have to apply for a digital licence by this date, RFIITERS : :

## Normal transmission <br> may be interrupted for Irag flashes. Monitor caption <br> Helpdesk +44 $1715422244 \begin{aligned} & \text { 22:37 GMT } \\ & \text { December }\end{aligned}$

and should be on-air dual-casting with digital/analogue transmissions within three years. Non-commercial stations have a one-year extension.

The FCC is to start selling off the present analogue TV spectrum to communications and data servicing groups by mid-2002. By May

A digital feed from the Reuters Washington news bureau. The black bar is caused by incorrect camera shutter speed (1/60th instead of 1/15th sec.).
lst 2003 all stations should be dual-


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The SISLink satellite news gathering (SNG) truck of Poole Quay, Dorsef.
casting (analogue/digital). The planned date for the end of analogue NTSC transmissions is May 1 st 2005.
Sweden: Terracom AB has been on-air with experimental digital TV for six years. A full DTT service came into operation on January lst, running in parallel with analogue TV and including various data and interactive services and facilities. Two further networks are to start this spring. Each network will carry four channels. All the main terrestrial TV broadcasters are involved, plus several local stations. A fourth network should be in operation by the end of the year. The long-term plan is for six networks. Analogue services are to be phased out some time around 2010.

## Satellite News

A number of satellite launches are due, the most important being W3, the new Eutelsat bird at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It will replace Eutelsat II F4, and the EBU has confirmed that it will lease four 72 MHz transponders for European/ African/Middle Eastern coverage. At present the EBU uses twenty channels in a four leased-transponder package at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ for digital distribution of TV and radio services.

Arabsat 3 A is due to join 2A at $26^{\circ}$ E after its February 16 th launch, providing coverage from the Middle East through Europe with a total Ku-band payload of some twenty transponders. Using digital compression, it will be possible to downlink eight TV channels via each transponder. $26^{\circ}$ E could become another programme hot spot, with the advantage of easy reception using a second LNB on a dish aligned for Astra reception from $28.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$

AsiaSat-3S is to be launched in

March as a replacement for the ageing AsiaSat-l at $105.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The new satellite will carry sixteen 54 MHz transponders, doubling AsiaSat's Ku-band transponder count. Because of the financial problems in SE Asia, the launch of AsiaSat-4 has been postoned until 2000 or after. Television Corporation of Singapore is about to open a satellite news service called Channel News Asia.

Several Intelsat craft have been transferred to a new independent company, New Skies Satellites NV, based in Amsterdam. New Skies currently has Intelsat 513 at $177^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, Intelsat 806 at $41.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, Intelsat 803 and K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and Intelsat 703 at $57^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The all Ku-band satellite KTV, now being built, will go into orbit at $95^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and be added to the New Skies fleet. Intelsat has confirmed its order for a new satellite, 905 , to be launched in spring 2002 for location either over the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean.

BT Broadcast Services has installed a new satellite uplink for the BBC at its Moscow site

Rupert Murdoch has signed up with TFI (France) to provide a new children's channel, TFX, to be launched in 2001 for digital transmission as part of the Television par Satellite service. This has upset channel M6, which is threatening to pull out of TPS if TFX goes ahead as part of the package.

American Echostar, which operates the Digital Satellite TV (DST) service, has bought News Corporation/MCI's American Sky Broadcasting (ASkyB), including the programming, two satellites and the Arizona uplink centre. As part of the deal DST will broadcast several Fox Network programme feeds for various local stations, plus the Fox News channel, as part of its DST service until 2002. News Corporation/ MCl will receive shares that give them 37 per cent ownership of DST. Echostar will now offer over 500 channels of programming, also various data/internet services

There will be more regional feeds in the UK now that ITN has expanded its SNG fleet to collect news for regional TV, Channel 4 and 5. ITN ordered ten new trucks last March. Five became operational in December, two in January and the other three are to go into service in March

After considerable debate, RAI (Italy) has taken a ten per cent interest in the Canal+ digital service Telepiu

## From the Archives

""Twas the night before Christmas and nothing stirred, not even a mouse." As I opened a jiffy bag the night before Christmas, something fell out. Not a mouse but a VHS tape, with the compliments of Andy Emmerson! Its contents are quite dramatic in TV terms

Some sixty years ago, in the autumn of 1938, the F2 layer was riding high with the MUF reaching into the low VHF band. Engineers at the RCA research establishment. River Head, Staten Island, New York were excited. They had installed a 405 -line system A receiver tuned to the UK's then only TV channel, from Alexandra Palace with the vision carrier at 45 MHz , and had calculated that flickering images might appear from across the Atlantic - programmes and test patterns from the only regular TV service then operational in the World, BBC ch. Bl

Images duly appeared, and the pictures taken of them were the first ever of DX-TV with an allelectronic transmission (several years earlier there were reports of Baird mechanically-scanned pictures being received at distant locations, but these were transmitted in the medium-wave band - the late Charles Rafarel, who wrote this column from 1963-1971, received 30-line transmissions at Leeds in 1933, some 300 miles from London).

Andy Emmerson's VHS tape shows a copy of the only surviving film of live, pre-war TV. The RCA engineers filmed the TV screen displaying BBC reception over four minutes. Picture quality is naturally poor - typical F2, with smeary, multipath images and deep fading. But those with long memories will recognise announcer Jasmine Bligh and see a Disney cartoon.

A copy of the tape sent to the National Film and Television Archive produced the comment that it is "the most significant find of "lost" TV yet made". A couple of stills from the video are reproduced nearby, showing the general quality of the 60-year old DX-TV reception. Andy includes some RCA Victor filmed commercials on the tape, showing several post-war domestic receivers - one is a small, bedroom set that's displaying the RETMA test card.

Andrew Emmerson can supply copies of this historial video. Any reader interested should write to him, enclosing an SAE, at 7 Falcutt Way, Northampton NN2

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A BBC TV tuning caption received by RCA in New York in 1938. The smudgy, multiple images are the result of the reception mode - F2 layer reflection.


Another still from the RCA film recorded on Andrew Emerson's VHS tape. The 1/60th bar is the result of my camera setting error.

8PH. Remember that this is a prewar film of multipath $F 2$ reception, so the quality is poor.

## Equipment Review - the Universal Video Format Converter Model CDM630

 Back in the Sixties I worked at Southern Television, based at the converted Plaza Cinema, Northam, Southampton. This was in the precolour, pre-625-line era. Eventually Southern went out from Rowridge with 625 lines, but all Plaza programming originated with 405 lines and had to be standards-converted to 625 for UHF transmission - the 405-line material continued to be transmitted at VHF (ch. 11) from Chillerton Down. Several 19 in. racks of equipment some 6ft high carried out the $405-625$ conversion magic. Later, when a colour studio centre was built alongside the Plaza, all programming originated as 625 -line PAL - Chillerton then down-converted to 405 -lines mono. The studio centre was taken over by TVS in the early Eighties, and is now Meridian.Two years ago Aerial Techniques lent me a systems converter that would convert from 525 to 625 and vice versa, also converting between PAL, NTSC and SECAM as required. I checked the converter with an incoming 525line NTSC sports feed for CNN via Intelsat K , converting to 625 -line PAL. The results were startling. Apart from a slight "sticking" with fast-moving objects, e.g. a football, the quality was excellent - both the colour and the frequency response. with no smearing. A display of LEDS indicated the incoming signal standard, the user selecting the output standard. The converter was
housed in a small plastic box that could be held in the palm of your hand, and took about 200 mA at 12 V . Compare with the massive 19 in . racks previously mentioned!

Aerial Techniques has recently taken delivery of a much more up-to-date version that should be of interest to enthusiasts who are into satellite feeds, and also to dealers who get those awkward "aunty brought this VHS back from her holiday in America but it won't play on our video" laments. The new unit. Model CDM630, provides manual or auto selection of the following input standards: NTSC 3.58 or $4.43 \mathrm{MHz} ;$ PAL B/D/G/I/K; PAL-M and $-N$ : SECAM. The output standards available are similar, except that SECAM is not available.

All input/output standards can be preset, or can be set to auto. A front-panel LED display provides confirmation of the input/output settings. Line conversion 525/625 or $625 / 525$ and field conversion $60 / 50$ or $50 / 60$ is done digitally, a built-in timebase corrector providing correct line and field pulse shaping and syncing. This, coupled with the 4 Mbits field memory, ensures a smooth video transition without sticking when fast-moving objects are present.

An AGC system maintains the output at IV peak-to-peak with inputs varying from 0.5 V to 2 V peak-to-peak. If there is no signal present or the input signal fails, the converter produces a colour-bar video output.

Input standard selection can be either left on auto or manually preset by means of a row of small buttons. The output standard is similarly selected.

The unit draws 450 mA at 15 V . It uses a sampling frequency of 13.5 MHz for the luminance signal and 6.75 MHz for the two colourdifference signals $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$. For these parameters the signal is 8-bit coded.

The unit weighs only 1 kg and measures $145 \times 95 \times 34 \mathrm{~mm}$. Apart from the video-standard setting buttons there are only input and output video phono sockets and the 15 V power input socket. A separate 230 V mains unit and various cables are supplied with the converter.

The performance of this unit is very impressive, especially when you consider the amount of technology in such a small plastic box. I'm told that the Universal Video Format Converter is available at £399 including VAT. For more information phone Aerial Techniques on 01202738232 or write with an SAE to Aerial Techniques. 11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH.

The Universal Video Format Converter Model CDM630, which is available from Aerial Techniques.



Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIIEelec Pere Gurney, LCGI Chris Watton
Michael Dranfield
Stephen Corcoran Denis Foley Jim Kirkman
Colin J. Guy and Michael Maurice

## Philips 32PW9631/25 (5GFL2.30 E AA chassis)

This widescreen was dead with a whistling noise that came from the power supply. Checks revealed that the line switch FET was short-circuit and that there was a low resistance across the line output transistor C2433 ( 510 nF in this model) was short-circuit. Normal results were obtained once a new FET and capacitor had been fitted. P.B.

## Sharp DV5131H (S3B chassis)

The fault report said "dead". But I had a surprise when I switched the set on. Although there was no picture, a rushing noise came from the speaker! Voltage checks on the outputs from the power supply showed that the 9.5 V supply was missing. The cause was R745 ( $0.33 \Omega$, part no. VRN-V V3ABR33J), which was open-circuit. When a replacement was fitted the set came on but the picture was flickering. This time the 9.5 V supply proved to be low and varying. The BY299 rectifier diode for the supply, D713, had developed high forward resistance. P.B.

## Philips 28ML8800/05B (FLI. 6 chassis)

The FL range of TV sets has an onboard diagnostic mode that can be very helpful when tracing the cause

## TV Fault Finding

of some faults but a distraction with others. After half an hour this particular set would shut down and flash its mute, stereo and standby LEDs. This, along with the error code 99 stored in the memory, showed that the protection line was in operation. Other fault codes were logged after 99 but turned out to be distractions.

I used the magnifier to check the large signal panel and found a few suspect solder joints, but after attending to these the fault was still present. On one occasion I happened to be looking at the screen just as the set shut down and saw that the vertical lines in the picture appeared to go ragged just before the switch off. The blue 'box' capacitors are suspect if you think that there is arcing in the line output or line scan coil feed circuits. The cause of the trouble was C2523 (8.2nF, 2 kV ) which was arcing internally. P.B.

## Grundig CUC7350 Chassis

If the mains fuse Si 60001 has blown, check whether the BUZ90 chopper transistor T60020 is short-circuit. If so look for a dry-joint at C60029 ( $470 \mathrm{pF}, 1.6 \mathrm{kV}$ ): this could well be the cause of the transistor's failure. Before powering the set, check the mains rectifier diodes D60011-14 and D60023-24 which are in series with T60020. P.B.

## Ferguson 59M5 (ICC5 IMC chassis)

"Smoked then went off" it said on the job card. A dry-joint had damaged CL48 ( 12.4 nF ) in the EW diode modulator circuit and the TDA4950 EW correction chip IG01, but when these items had been replaced the set tripped three times then died. Voltage checks around the BC548B protection transistor TL17 produced some very odd readings. All became
clear when the transistor was checked out of circuit - it was opencircuit base-to-emitter. P.B.

## Dynatron 256289IR/25R (Philips G110-SVHS + Black line chassis)

This set has been the workshop hobby for the past twelve months. First the power supply blew up, so a kit had to be fitted. Then the teletext panel developed dry-joints. After this the line output transformer failed.

We now had a sync fault - the set kept losing line lock and the video input at pin 5 of the TDA2579A timebase generator chip was low. This led us to transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 7364$ (BC858), which was open-circuit base-to-emitter. A replacement lasted for only about five minutes. As the output from $\operatorname{Tr} 7364$ goes to the teletext panel, which had given trouble before, we fitted another transistor then tried the set with the teletext panel removed. This time the transistor didn't fail. A few minutes spent with the continuity tester revealed the cause of the trouble. The video input track on the teletext panel runs round the outside and comes very close to the hole where the screening can fits. The track was intermittently shorting to the screening can's fixing leg. A piece of heatshrink sleeving ensured that they didn't short again. P.B.

## Grundig CUC2000/3000 Chassis

With conventional TV sets line collapse when hot is usually a straightforward dry-joint type of fault. With this range of chassis however one possibility is an intermittently opencircuit winding on the combi (Ipsalo) transformer. When the winding between connections N and L of the
transformer is open-circuit the symptom is line collapse with the EHT still present. P.B.

## Ferguson ICC7 Chassis

The complaint with one of these sets was intermittent black-and-white lines, usually at switch on or when the set was very hot. The fault would sometimes occur daily, then not for weeks. Severe patterning that originated in the IF module was eventually found to be the cause. Most of the soldered connections to the non sur-face-mounted components showed signs of breakdown. This was particularly the case with $\operatorname{CS} 25(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$, which had nearly departed from the board. Resoldering cured the problem.

Note that the fault was not sensitive to vibration. Only removal of the unit and close visual inspection revealed the cause, P.G.

## Grundig GT2103 (G1000 chassis)

I've had several of these sets in which R316 ( $10 \Omega$ ) in the HT supply to the RGB output stages has failed for no apparent reason. The symptoms are a bright raster with the sound OK. In all cases I replaced the associated rectifier diode and reservoir capacitor to be on the safe side. P.G.

## Matsui 209T

There was severe field foldover at the top of the screen. The chassis uses a fairly conventional discrete transistor field output stage, and in this case the cause of the fault was C303 ( $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V}$ ) which is connected to the collector of the upper transistor Q302.

With this chassis I normally replace the chopper transistor's base drive coupling capacitor C607 and resolder the line driver transformer as a matter of course. P.G.

## Mitsubishi CT25A5STX <br> (Euro 14SF chassis)

The job card said that this set was dead. On test it seemed to function, but after several minutes the HT became unstable. Problems with this power supply are usually caused by the electrolytic capacitors. The chopper transistor's base drive coupling capacitor C914 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was replaced as a matter of course, using a high-temperature type. The culprit was C905 ( $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ) however. It's the reservoir capacitor for the LT supply on the primary side of the circuit. When it had been removed there were signs of electrolyte leakage on the board.

As a precaution I usually replace the electrolytics on the secondary side of the circuit. They too can give troubles because of leakage. P.G.

## Philips 28ML8770/05 (FLI.IAB chassis)

This set was dead with a blackened mains fuse and the chopper transistor short-circuit. In cases like this the recommended procedure is to fit the Philips kit 4822310 31919, which includes all the items required for a reliable repair and a new power supply subpanel.

After fitting the kit components I checked the two line output switching transistors $\operatorname{Tr} 9544 / 9545$ (both type ON4673) before switching on. They were both short-circuit. When this has happened I check the tuning capacitor C2504 ( $1.5 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ ), which on this occasion was leaky with a crack across its surface. I fitted a replacement rated at 3 kV and replaced the ON4673 transistors. At switch on everything worked normally. P.G.

## Toshiba 2102TB

The field scanning was extremely distorted, with the top half virtually missing. As the condition improved when the set had been running for several minutes I assumed that the cause was dried up electrolytics. Correct scanning was obtained when the $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ flyback boost capacitor C313 and the $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ feedback capacitor C317 had been replaced. P.G.

## Hitachi C2514T

If the power supply has blown up, with the BUT12AF chopper transistor and ZD952 short-circuit and the optocoupler IC901 faulty, also the line output transistor short-circuit, make sure that you check the value of R951 ( $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) in the HT sensing circuit. Otherwise you may have to replace them all again. C.W.

## Philips G90AE Chassis

This set would start to trip a few minutes after coming on. The tripping would gradually speed up until the set popped about twice a second. The culprit was $\operatorname{Tr} 7652$ (BC557C) on the secondary side of the power supply. C.W.

## Hitachi CPT2158

This set came on with a blank raster and maximum sound that couldn't be turned down. Nor would it go into standby when plugged in and switched on. There was no 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip as

D911 in the power supply was dryjointed. C.W.

## Finlux 1000 Series

This set would go into standby intermittently. Simple this time: on investigation I found that there was a tiny hole in the line output transformer. C.W.

## Nikkai Baby 10

If the problem you have is tuning drift when changing channels, don't immediately suspect the tuner. The cause of the trouble is more likely to be the integrator capacitors in the tuning voltage generator circuit C103, C104 (both $0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and C105 $(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. Don't replace them with ordinary capacitors. Only high-stability tantalum ones are suitable. M.Dr.

## Matsui 1482

This set would intermittently return to standby after about ten minutes. Someone else had resoldered many joints. A few weeks later the set went dead completely, with the standby LED out. This time there was no output from the standby transformer, whose primary winding was opencircuit. An ideal substitute is available from Farnell Electronic Components, part no. 926-280, at less than $£ 4$ - the original type costs about $£ 14$. M.Dr.

## Goodmans 2575

The complaint with this set was no results. When I switched it on the $10 \Omega$, 5 W resistor that feeds the line output stage became red hot. The cause of this was the line output transistor, which was leaky. As no obvious dry-joints could be seen in the area I fitted a replacement. At switch on the EHT went sky high and the new transistor failed. The line flyback tuning capacitor C134 had fallen in value from 10 nF to $3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{nF}$. M.Dr.

## Ferguson D14R (TX805 chassis)

This set had a bright white picture with flyback lines. The obvious thing to check was the 150 V supply for the RGB output transistors. I found that the $10 \Omega$ safety resistor was open-circuit while the $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 100 V reservoir capacitor CP22 had dried up. In case you are wondering about the capacitor's voltage rating, its negative plate is connected to the 103V HT line. M.Dr.

## Sharp 37AM-23H

The complaint with this newish colour portable was poor picture/
sound and a blue screen. In fact the blue mute was cutting in because the set was slightly off tune. When the set had been retuned I found that the AFC was detuning it. In an older set a slight tweak of the AFC coil would probably have cured the fault, but in this set the AFC is buscontrolled.

The AFC is set by the microcontroller chip, which applies a voltage to the varicap diode at pins 5 and 6 of the IF chip to alter the frequency of the VCO. I cleared the fault by entering the service mode, accessing the non-volatile memory's hex program, going to location OD and changing the data here to 9 F . All that remained to be done was to retune the set again. M.Dr.

## Sony SX Chassis

At switch-on the EHT appeared for about half a second then the power supply gave up. There was no overcurrent trip indication (flashing standby LED). When the feed to the 2SD1497 line output transistor Q804 was disconnected the power supply worked normally. The line drive was present and correct. So I replaced the 2SD1497 transistor. This proved to be ineffective, and there was nothing else obviously amiss in the line output stage. The transformer passed a simple resistance check, but was nevertheless faulty. A replacement restored normal operation. S.C.

## Sony KV2052

Another engineer had quoted "about $£ 100$ " to fit a a new tube in this set. When I switched it on I found that the set was dead apart from a squealing power supply. HT was present when the feed to the line output stage was disconnected, so I checked the BU208A line output transistor, which was short-circuit. A replacement restored the set to life with a very high-quality picture. S.C.

## Mitsubishi EE3 Chassis

This set took a long time to come on: during this time there was a fluttering noise from the speakers and the standby LED showed red. C955, the $2,200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ reservoir capacitor for the 11.5 V supply, had fallen in value to about $400 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. I fitted a replacement rated at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. D.F.

## Sony AE1 Chassis

The set would work normally for about twenty minutes then shut down with the standby light flickering rapidly. The fault could be instigated earlier by channel changing. In
the fault condition there was no remote control.

This suggested that the cause of the trouble was in the microcontroller chip area, where the 5 V supply was found to be low at 4.3 V . The supply is regulated by transistor Q604, which is type 2SD789-3. When a replacement had been fitted the supply was correct and the problem had been cured. D.F.

## GoldStar CF25C22F etc (PC33J chassis)

The cause of field collapse was failure of the TDA8350Q field output chip IC301. LG Electronics' helpful technical department told me to obtain a kit of components from CPC, part no. KITPC 33 J . It contains RU4DS diodes, a TDA8350Q IC, a power transistor and other components, plus full instructions for the factory-approved modification. This was 100 per cent successful. J.K.

## Sony KVM2120U (BE1 chassis)

There was a faint, greenish picture with flyback lines. No faults could be found on the tube's base panel, so I moved back to the TDA3505 video control chip IC302 on the colour decoder subpanel. A scope check at pins 1, 3 and 5 showed that the RGB outputs were very low. The inputs at pins 12,13 and 14 were satisfactory. Was it the chip or was it something else? In standby the outputs are taken to chassis via the DTC114ES digital transistor Q308, which was leaky ( $220 \Omega$ ) collector-to-emitter. When it was removed the picture reappeared! J.K.

## B\&O LX2802 etc

There was no raster. When the setting of the first anode control was advanced the cause of the problem was seen to be field collapse. The supply and drive to the TDA2170 field output chip were OK, so it seemed that a new IC was needed. Problem: the TDA2170 is no longer available! B\&O have a solution however. I was supplied with a TDA8172 chip and an adaptor PCB. Change 4 R 78 to $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and 4 R 85 to $0.56 \Omega$ (both 0.25 W ) and all is well. J.K.

## Philips G110 Chassis

This set had no teletext. The cause was found to be a dry-joint at a sur-face-mounted link in the 12 V supply line on the text panel. Resoldering it restored the teletext, but the top of the display wavered from side to side - just as prerecorded VCR pictures do when played back via a non-VCR
channel. The cause of this was C2829 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) on the text panel. C.J.G.

## Beko 16328

This set was dead with a shorted line output transformer. The Termal LOPT's used in these sets don't seem to be very reliable. They often arc from the side, destroying the adjacent BY299 video output stage supply rectifier. This produces the same symptoms as a shorted LOPT. The HR7218 transformer available from SEME and others is a cheaper and probably more reliable replacement. C.J.G.

## Sony KVM2131U (BE1 chassis)

There was no line or field sync. When the teletext panel was removed however there was a normal picture. The 12 V and 5 V lines on the teletext panel were both low, the cause being an open-circuit track to the collector of the surface-mounted regulator transistor Q02. This whole area was black: it obviously runs very hot. C.J.G.

## Mitsubishi CT2227BM

These old Blue Diamond tube sets seem to go on for ever. This one had field collapse however, with a smell of burning. The smell came from the $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ field scan coupling capacitor C412, which was desperately trying to ease itself out of its can - and would have done had I not switched off rapidly. Replacement of this capacitor and its companion C413, which was dead short, restored an excellent picture. C412 and C413 are connected in series. C.J.G.

## JVC C14ETIK (Onwa chassis)

Words failed me when I removed the back of this set and found one of those awful Onwa chassis. Another 'repairer' had been at it as well. After rebuilding the primary side of the power supply and replacing the 12 V zener diode ZD402 and its feed resistor R425 (5.6 ) I had a picture with reduced height and no colour. The 12 V supply was slightly low and varied with picture content. Fusible resistor R434 in this supply had risen in value to about $15 \Omega$ instead of 6.8S. C.J.G.

## Toshiba 256T9B

"Loses memory" the report said, but when I tried the set all the local stations were tuned in. So on to the test bench it went, remaining there for most of the afternoon and the next morning. Later, while trying to find
something tolerable to watch amongst the dross of what's called daytime TV, I discovered that with repeated channel changing all the stations would be lost. They would come back if the set was left off for a few minutes. So the set was not actually losing its memory.

Close examination in the area of the microcontroller and EEPROM chips, using a magnifier, revealed a multitude of dry-joints. Thorough resoldering cured the fault. C.J.G.

## Matsui 1455

The sound was accompanied by a whistle that changed pitch as the volume was adjusted. The cause was traced to the two electrolytic capacitors in the DC volume control circuit, C429 $(2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is in the microcontroller department and $\mathrm{C} 130(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which is in the IF section.

Whenever one of these Onwa sets comes in for repair it's prudent to replace the two small electrolytics on the primary side of the chopper power supply circuit. C.J.G.

Philips G90B Chassis
There were two faults with this set.

The first was no text and the sound taking a long time to come on from cold. This was cured by replacing $\mathrm{C} 2846(220 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the text panel. The second fault was no text when the set was warm. It was cured by replacing the SAA5243P/E text processing chip. M.M.

## Ferguson TX98 Chassis

The fault was partial field collapse. I found that the 50 V supply to the field output stage was very low at only 12 V . The rectifier diode for this supply, D16 (RGP30D), had gone high-resistance. M.M.

## Philips G110 Chassis

One of these sets suffered from a very intermittent fault - it would just go dead, with no LED indication at the front. I resoldered a number of suspect dry-joints, and of course with the back off and the chassis in the service position the fault would not show up. Finally, on the third visit and after very close inspection, I spotted what appeared to be a poor connection between the rivet and the PCB land at pin 18 of the LOPT. Observation in darkness then revealed some arcing. Resoldering
provided a complete cure - pin 18 is the connection to the line output transistor. M.M.

## Sony AE1C Chassis

There was sound but no raster. Checks showed that the resistor and rectifier diode in the tube's first anode (G2) supply were OK, and when the control was advanced a raster with green channel information appeared. Scope checks confirmed that video was reaching the TDA4580 colour signal processor chip IC301, so I fitted a replacement. Fortunately this cured the fault - after resetting the A1 control. M.M.

## Matsui 2050

This old set is a Toshiba clone. The complaint was very poor, distorted sound. Some improvement was obtained by replacing the TDA 1015 audio output chip, but the real cause of the trouble was the loudspeaker, which is no longer available. A friend was able to supply a suitable replacement that came from a Bang and Olufsen set. One could even say that the results obtained were better than new! M.M.

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## Answer to Test Case 435 - see page 323 -

Two faults for the price of one this month. It's quite a common situation in the service trade these days!
The first fault, no-go, occurred when the HT voltage rose excessively, reaching the breakdown voltage of the 130 V avalanche diode ZD952. At this point the set tripped back to standby. The two faulty components were in the error detector circuit: the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ skeleton potentiometer VR951 (HT preset) and the 6.8 V reference zener diode ZD951. Standard stuff. With earlier Hitachi sets that use this circuit the $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ fixed resistor in series with the preset usually causes the trouble, but in this particular version it's the preset itself that causes problems.
The second problem was a quite different kettle of fish, to do with the user software. Perhaps a bit more thought, together with a knowledge of the set's features and its previous location (at a bankrupt bed-and-breakfast in Walmington-on-Sea), might have produced the answer. But it didn't occur to TechnoCrat - nor to Sage, Television Ted, Service Manager or the others. Why would you want to restrict the maximum volume setting and prevent the user messing about with the tuning? In a hotel situation, perhaps?
And that was it: the set was in the hotel mode. The problem was solved once we had the comprehensive servicemode instructions that Hitachi faxed to us.

## NEXT MONTH IN TELEVISION

## PC Operation and Repair

The hundreds of thousands of PCs in offices, homes and elsewhere represent a substantial source of servicing and repair business. You need to know how a computer's hardware and software operate, what can go wrong, and how to go about testing. K.F. Ibrahim starts a new series that provides practical guidance

## Short Locator

A short locator is particularly useful when dealing with bussed-IC failure. Adrian Spriddell has devised a simple tester circuit that works well.

## Setting up as an ASC

As a manufacturer's Authorised Service Centre you will recieve a steady work flow. This calls for investment and careful planning. Cliff Martin describes what's involved.

## Servicing Hitachi 46TN Series TVs

John Coombes provides a fault-finding guide for the Hitachi Models C2146TN, C2546TN and C2846TN, which first appeared in 1995.

Toshiba Service Briefs
More know-how from Toshiba Technical.

## Plus all the regular features

## TELEVISION INDEX/DIRECTORY AND FAULTS DISCS PLUS HARD COPY INDEXES \& REPRINTS SERVICE

## INDEX DISC

Version 7 of the computerised Index to TELEVISION magazine covers Volumes 38 to 48 (1988-1998). It has thousands of references to TV, VCR, CD, satellite and monitor fault reports and articles, with synopses. A TV/NCR spares guide, an advertisers list and a directory of trade and professional organisations are included. The software is quick and easy to use, and runs on any PC with Microsoft Windows or MS-DOS. Price is $£ 35$ (supplied on a $3.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{HD}$ disc). Those with previous versions can obtain an upgraded version for $£ 15$. Please quote the serial number of the original disc. See the CD-ROM offer below.

## FAULT REPORT DISCS

Each disc contains the full text for television VCR, monitor, camcorder, satellite TV and CD fault reports published in individual volumes of TELEVISION, giving you easy access to this vital information. Note that the discs cannot be used on their own, only in conjunction with the Index disc: you load the contents of the Fault Report disc on to your computer's hard disc, then access it via the Index disc. Fault Report discs are now available for:

> Vol 38 (Nov 1987 - Oct 1988); Vol 39 (Nov 1988 - Oct 1989); Vol 40 (Nov 1989 - Oct 1990); Vol 41 (Nov 1990 - Oct 1991); Vol 42 (Nov 1991 - Oct 1992); Vol 43 (Nov 1992 - Oct 1993); Vol 44 (Nov 1993 - Oct 1994); Vol 45 (Nov 1994 - Oct 1995); Vol 46 (Nov 1995 - Oct 1996); Vol 47 (Nov 1996 - Oct 1997); Vol 48 (Nov 1997 - Oct 1998).
> Price $£ 15$ each (supplied on $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ HD discs).

## FAULT FINDING GUIDE DISCS

These discs are packed with the text of vital fault finding information from TELEVISION - fault finding articles on particular TV chassis, VCRs and camcorders,Test Cases, What a Life! and Service Briefs. There are now two volumes, 1 and 2. They are accessed via the Index disc. Price $£ 15$ each (supplied on $3.5^{\prime \prime}$ HD discs).

## NEW - COMPLETE PACKAGE ON CD-ROM

The Index and all the Fault Report and Fault Finding Guide discs are available on one CD-ROM at a price of $£ 195$ (this represents a saving of $£ 35$ ). An Index to Electronics World (worth $£ 20$ ) is also included. Customers who have all the previous Fault Report discs can upgrade to CD-ROM for £45. Please quote the serial number of your Index disc.

## REPRINTS \& HARD COPY INDEXES

Reprints of articles from TELEVISION back to 1986 are also available: ordering information is provided with the Index, or can be obtained from the address below. Hard copy indexes of TELEVISION are available for Volumes 38 to 48 at $£ 3.50$ each.

All the above prices include UK postage and VAT where applicable. Add an extra $£ 1$ postage for non-UK EC orders, or $£ 5$ for non-EC overseas orders. Cheques should be made payable to SoftCopy Ltd. Access, Visa or MasterCard Credit Cards are accepted. Allow 28 days for delivery (UK).

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# TELETOPICS 2 

## Digital TV

According to GfK Marketing Services 170,000 digital satellite set-top boxes (SkyDigital and ON digital) were sold through retail outlets during the period October 1st-December 26th. Only 14,000 analogue satellite seceivers were sold during the period. Pace, which has returned to profitability, has announced that it expects to cease production of analogue receivers very shortly. Pace, Amstrad, Grundig and Panasonic are now producing Sky digiboxes while Pace and Philips have ON digital STBs in production.

There is some confusion over the compatibility status of the IDTV sets launched by Hitachi and Sony. It relates to the smart-card reader that will enable the sets to receive ON digital's subscription service. Philips has launched an IDTV receiver with a built-in ON digital smart-card reader, but the Hitachi and Sony sets were launched without the readers, which are not required for free-to-air reception. Card readers are expected to become available mid-year. ON digital says there is no guarantee that when they arrive they will be compatible. Hitachi says they will be.

ON digital has been warned by the ITC about its lack of teletext services. The problem relates to the software required to deliver teletext and is expected to be resolved shortly. SkyDigital transmits teletext alongside the MPEG video and sound, the STB converting it to conventional vertical blanking interval teletext for decoding in the normal way. ON digital's system will provide much higher-quality graphics, but requires a separate dedicated channel.

## Interactive TV

NTL has launched its Internet-TV service, which enables viewers to explore the internet via their TV sets. The new $£ 15$ a month service is provided via a rented set-top box manufactured by the Taiwanese computer company Acer. It provides internet access plus e-mail and telephony facilities. The service will subsequently be upgraded to provide digital terrestrial TV channels and interactive operation. Telephone charges are extra. The system is based on the TV Navigator software developed by Network Computer Inc., a Californian company whose investors include Oracle, Netscape Communications, Acer, NEC, Nintendo, Sega and Sony.

Microsoft is to invest some $£ 300 \mathrm{~m}$ in NTL to accelerate the use of high-speed voice, data and video services in the UK. Microsoft has also bought a stake in United Pan-European Communications (UPC), Europe's largest private cable TV operator.

Front Row, the pay-per-view service established by UK cable companies NTL, Telewest and Diamond Communications, has launched a pay-per-view boxing service as a fol-low-up to its PPV movie service. Front Row is available to about 1.5 m cable subscribers.

## Berlin Radio Show

This year's Berlin Radio Show, more correctly known as Internationale Funkausstellung '99, will be held at the Berlin Exhibition Grounds from August 28th to September 5th.

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TECHLINE is always available. Should you require any technical help or advice on 0891615915.
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[^0]:    Grove Farm, Long Lane, Barnby-ln-The-Willows,
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[^1]:    SWITCH MODE TRANSFORMERS
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[^2]:    Auto Code Search

    - Customer helplin

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[^3]:    SUITABLE FOR
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[^4]:    $\star \star$ PLEASE NOTE THAT POSTAGE ON ALL THE ABOVE METERS IS CHARGED AT $£ 3 \star \star$

[^5]:    Phone 01212364335 Fax: 01212361744 184 Great Hampton Row, Hockley, Birmingham B19 3JP

[^6]:    HEAD OFFICE: MICK 369 STRATFORD RD, SPARKHILL, BIRMINGHAM, B11 4JY. TEL: 01217721591 FAX: 01217666383

[^7]:    TEL: 01818074090

