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$\star$ Additional video output for CCTV \& VCR.
$\star$ Facilities for sound output.

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All correspondence regarding advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "Television", King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS. Editorial correspondence should be addressed to "Television", IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

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## BACK NUMBERS

Some copies of issues published during the last six months are available from the Editorial Office at $£ 1.50$ inclusive of postage and packing. Address requests to Television, Editorial Office, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London, SE1 9LS.

## INDEXES

Indexes to Vols. 35, 36 and 37 are available at 80 p each from the Editorial Office (address above).

## QUERIES

We regret that we cannot answer technical queries over the telephone nor supply service sheets. We will endeavour to assist readers who have queries relating to articles published in Television, but we cannot offer advice on modifications to our published designs nor comment on alternative ways of using them. Correspondents should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.
Requests for advice on dealing with servicing problems should be directed to our Queries Service. For details see our regular feature "Service Bureau". Send to the address given above (see "correspondence").

## this month

893 Leader894 Long-distance TelevisionRoger Bunney
Reports on DX conditions and reception and news fromabroad. A MOSFET aerial amplifier circuit.
899 UHF Oscillator using SMDsDenis MottA means of obtaining a fixed u.h.f. carrier frequencyusing a stripline tuned circuit and surface-mountedcomponents to give a compact design.
900 TeletopicsNews, comment and developments.
902 Practical Computer Programming, Part 8Mike PhelanGuidance on converting your pseudo-code into acomputer program, including choice of language.
904 Servicing the Decca/Tatung 120/130 Chassis
A summary of stock and some less common faults experienced with these sets since they first appeared some seven years ago, with guidance on fault finding.

## 907 Next Month in Television

908 Test Report: Hameg HM205 Oscillioscope Alfred Damp
The advantage of this scope is that it includes digitalstorage, enabling low-frequency signals to be displayed.This is of particular value in CD player and VCRservicing. It also has a good h.f. performance with abandwidth of 20 MHz .
910 VCR ClinicReports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Mick Dutton,Ian Bowden, Alfred Damp and Nick Beer.
912 Letters
915 The Philips NC3 ChassisHarold PetersAn introduction to Philips' latest chassis for use insmall-screen colour portables.
916 TV Fault FindingReports from Denis Parsons, Dave Dulson, P.J. Roberts,Alfred Damp, Laurence W. Heslop, J.G. Grieve, J.R.Armagh, Hugh MacMullen, M.K. Hayter, Ian Bowdenand Nick Beer.
918 Panasonic Video Maintenance KitsIan BowdenA useful and economic aid to servicing earlierPanasonic VCRs.
918 ECA Semiconductor Reference BooksNick BeerThe latest pair of books in this series provides data onall types of semiconductor devices including transistors,diodes, thyristors and i.c.s.
919 The Temptation of Tiny TimLes Lawry-JohnsTim meets a temptress in the form of Delicious Doraand has trouble with a Philips K30.
922 VCR Servo Systems, Part 1 Joe Cieszynski
A guide to the operation of VCR drum and capstanservo systems, covering speed and phase control.
926 Service Bureau
927 Test Case 310OUR NEXT ISSUE DATED NOVEMBER WILL.BE PUBLISHED ON OCTOBER 19



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PT Crapacition micRophone. Eagle C. 200 Electret type microphone. An FET ampitifer is built-in tor obtanning an output equivalent to a hugh class dymamic mintuence by magneticinand electro-static noise is minimised sincep on matern coils are used. The small size of thus microphone capsule and the how powe supply needed tor is operation makes this microphone a very versattle unit Electrical specitications are as follows:- Output inppedance 500 ohms $\pm 30 \%$ at
 response $50-8,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Picice $£ 1.00$ each Order ret B0646.
EPSON MINI PRINTER 15011. This is a till roll size pnnter and uses plann paper.
2764 EPROM. 65 K BITS. BBC micro compatible. $£ 3.00$ each Drder ref 3 P48. PIEZO SOUNDER. Reference PKM11 3 -30volt operation SOdB output. 2 tor
£1.00. Order ref BO647 MIMI PIEZO SOUMOER. Only 12 mm diameter 2 for $£ 100$ Order ref BD648. SUB-MIM TOGGLE SWITCH. Body size $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ SBOT with chrome dolly fixing nuts. 4 or EM 00 Order ret BD64s
SUB-MIM PUSH SWITCH. DPOT. 3 for E 1.00 Order ref BD650.
PEZZ SOUNDER COVER for 22 mm hole Black perforated and singhty curved
tor $£ 1.00$ Order ret BO651 PM SPEAKER. $90 \mathrm{~mm} \times 60 \mathrm{~mm} 160 \mathrm{hm} .5$ watt Japanese made 2 for $£ 1.00$. Order ret B0652
MIMIATURE ORIVER TRANSFORMER. Reference LT44 Impedance rato ZOK ohm

 HAGH V
Order ret BDG65.
3-401 P PRIMMER CAPACITOR. Mullard reterence 808-11409 4 tor $£ 100$ Order ret 80656.
DOUBLE EMDEO BT LEAD is light grey and 3 m iong and terminates each end with
nermal tlat BT pliti. $£ 100$ each Order ref BOG5 normal llat BT plig. £
 MICAD BATERY for PCB mounting. $3.6 v o l t s ~ 100 \mathrm{mAh}$. Sutiable for CMOS and DISPLAY 16 CHARACTER 2 LIME. As used in telephone answenng and simiar
machines. Screen size $85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 36 \mathrm{~mm} \times 93 \mathrm{~mm}$. Alpha-numeric, dol matrix machines. Screen size $85 \mathrm{~mm} \times 36 \mathrm{~mm} \times 93 \mathrm{~mm}$. Alpha-numeric, do1 matrix
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Company 500 wolt Meggers are the only rellable instrument for measurnin the Company 50 holt Meggers are the only rellable insirument for measurning the
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DOUBLE PSU. Voltage regulated Excact voltage not known. but the smoothing
Capacitors of one section are rated at 24.000 ufi al $15 w$ and the ther section 21.000 uf at 20 V . There are two of each. Also two full-wave rectifiers with heal sunks and two voltage regulators, ret 8133 , all moumted on a metal panel, size
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size approx 8 in $\times 51 / 217$ You need only a transtormer to use this as a power suse approx 8 in $\times 51 / 2 \mathrm{n}$ You need only a transtormer to use this as a power
supply. Atternatively, you have excellent value as a stripper These are new and supply. Alternatively, you have excellent value as a stripper
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ACDRN GAMES. We have big stocks of the Acom garmes and we do not seem to be able to sell them, probably because mosi Acom gamernes and we do not seem to we are ofienng these at a very low price. hoppnot that you will think they are worth boying for re-programming. They are new and in their original pictorial hoiders
Price 3 for $£ 100$ Order ref BD645 Price: 3 for $£ 1.00$. Order ref BO645
PIEzO ELECTRIC FAN. Mains dnven, works on electro-statc principle and uses
virtually no cuirent. Ideal for computer and instrument cooling. Price only $£ 1.00$ virtually no current. Ideal
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IGHT BOX. Measures approx $151 n \times 12 \mathrm{~m} \times 41 \mathrm{dee}$. Uses Pming 'W flourescent tube and a sheet of fibre glass. through which there should be sutticient light to enable you to follow the circuit on a PCB Kt of everytung you
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keyboard with 57 professional keys and adoitional 12 dual function keys arranged keytocard with 57 professional keys and additional 12 dual function keys arranged as a separate key pad with cursor controt and editugg keys Auto repeat is standard
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would be $25-30 \mathrm{~mA}$ depending on load Price ol the motor is $£ 1.00$ Our ret BD643.
4.5v 150 mA PSU. Full wave, rectified and smoothed. Encased. Plugs into 133 mp
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ASE - adaptable for $3^{\prime \prime}$ or $3^{t} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ FOD, has room for power supply components price only 54 includes circuit of PSU. Our Ret 4P7
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## CASE FOR $\mathbf{g}^{\prime \prime}$ MONITOR

We have arranged with a metal worker to make cases tor the $9^{\prime \prime}$ Monitor. Deivery promised for the end of May and the pnce $£ 12$ plus $£ 2$ post. The case will be made from coated sheet steel, overall size approx 10 in $\times 10 \mathrm{in} \times$ 7 n high which will give
controls if you fit them.

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visual display. Supplied complete with front and perspex panels to olue together to make its case. $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 . 0 0}$ each. Our ret 2P205.
$3^{\prime \prime}$ FDD HITACHI 305SXA
This has standard Shugart connections and will work with most computers but is particularly suitable for Amstrads, in fact it was recommended in a recent "Computing with Amstrad" Price $£ 30+£ 3$ post.
TORROIDAL MAINS TRANSFORMER with twin outputs. 63 v 2 amps and ${ }^{12 v}$ lamp. so ideal for FDD power supply. Price $£ 5.00$. Our reterence 5 P122
DOUBLE MICRO CASSETTE DECK made by the Japanese ABS Company. This takes two mikro cassettes and is complete with motors, solonoids to reference 10P49

> THIS MONTH'S SNIP LASER TUBE. Made by Phillips Electrical. Mew and unused. This is hellum-neon and has a typical power rating of . 9 mW . it emits random polarised light and is complotely safe provided you do not look directly into the beam when eye damage could resull. Do not use in the presence of children unless a diverging lens is fitted. DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL BARGAIN! Price E 29.95 plus 53.00 insured delivery.

QUICK FIX MANNS CONNECTOR - A must for your workshod. Saves putting on plugs as you ust push the wires under the spring clips.
Automatically oft wher lid is up. Price $£ 7.50$. Our reference $7 P 5 / 1$.
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GPO TEST METER 12/C1
$20,000 \mathrm{opv} .19 \mathrm{ACOC}$ ranges, including all the usual ones and a very usetul low onms range, also shunt provision for reading up to 10a. is in a real leaner carrying case and comes complete with leads.

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angle A and in a case with optonar utit sland for improved viewing operates from a 15 V DC supply lectron or similar computers U uarantee 6 months. Price $£ 17.50$ - Our Ref. 17P1 - please add $£ 3$ post.
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UNUSUAL MANS MDTOR - Quite Small, measures only 2 in $\times 2$ in $\times$ in approx., but is surprisingly powerful. it revs al $3,000 \mathrm{rpm}$ and is revers.ble. has good length 1 /hin dameter spindle. Price $\mathbf{~ 1 . 0 0}$. Order ref BD640

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ret 2P141, 6 for $£ 10$ ret 10P47.
BRIGHT UGHT SWITCH will contiol mans circuits up to 10 amps. gets its witch pulses from car headingts, bight daylight, etc, so it does not use pattenes and its sensor is completely isola
POWERFUL 12 V MOTOR was intended for Sinclar Electnc Car, rating approx. 1/3 HP Pnce Lós plus E\% post.
3 MICH FOO Hitazh ref. HFO 2OSSXA. Gleal replacement or second dnve I ce £30 plus $£ 3$ pos SOLAR POWERED MI.CAD CHARGER 4 NI-CAD batteries AA (HP7) charged in
eight hours or two in only 4 hours. II is complete, boxed ready to use unit. eight hours or two in on
Price $£ 6$ Our ret. 6 P3
50v 2ea transformmer c. Core constuction so quite easy to adadt tor other outputs - tapped mains input. only $\sum 5$ but very heavy so please add $£ 5$ in no collecting. order Rei. 25 P 4.
FREE POWERI Can be yours if you use our solar cells-sturdily made modules with new Systerm bubble magnifiers to concenirate the light and so elimunate the 5- you foin in, senes to oet desired voltage-and in paraliel for more amps. odule A grves 100 mA . Price £t. Our ret. BDG31 Module C gives 400 mA . Price $£ 2$, Out rel. 2 PI 99 . Module D gives 700 mA , Price $£ 3$. Our ref. 3 P 42 . SWITCH AC LOADS WITH YOUR COMPUTER This is easy and relable if you use our solid state relay. This has no movng parts, has nigh input resistance
and acts as a nase barrier and provides 4 WW isolation between loger terminals The tum-on voltage is not critical. anything between 3 and 30 V . internal resistance is about 1 Kohm . AC loads up to 10A can be switched Pace is E ch Ref. 2P
METAL PROLECT BOX Ideal size for battery charger, power supply etc: sprayed grey, size $8^{\circ} \times 4^{1 / 44^{*} \times 4^{*} \text { high, ends are louvered for ventilation other sides afe }}$ flat and undrilec order Rel. 2 PI 191 price $E$.
BIG SMOOTHMG CAPACITOR. Sprague poweryyic 39.000 uF at 50 V £3. Dur Ret. 3P41
4-CORE FLEX CABLE. Cores separately insulated and grey PVC covered overal
Each copper core size 70.2 mm ideal for long telephone runs or similar
applications even at manns voltage. 20 metres E 2 Our ref. 2P196 or 100 applications even at mains voltage. 20 metres \$2 Our ref. 2P196 or 100
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TWIM gamg tumag capacitor. Each section is coobouf with inmmers and good length 1/4in spundele. Oid but unused and in very good condition $£ 1$ each
134 PLuGS. Good British make complete with fuse, parcel ot 5 for $£ 2$ Drder
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13A aDAPTERS - Takes $213 A$ pluys. packet of 3 tor $£ 2$. order Ref. 2P187 $20 \mathrm{~V}-0-20 \mathrm{~V}$ - Mans transtormers $21 / 2 \mathrm{amp}(100$ watt) loading, tapped pnmary. 200-245 upright mountings $£ 4$. order Ret 4 P24
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GURGLAR ALARM BELL - $6^{n \prime \prime}$ gong - OK to fix outsode in the ran and shetter
24. HOUR TIME SWITCH -

24 HOUR TME SWITCH - 16A changeover contacts, up 106 onvolis per day
Nicely cased, irtended for wall mounting Pnce
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Piezo electrac fan an unusual tan. more like the one used by Madame Butterfly. Than the conventional type, it does not rotate The air movements is ecconomical anc causes no interterence. So it is ideal for computer and economical anc causes no interterence. So it is ideal tor
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APPLLANCE THERMOSTATS - spindle adiust type sutable for convector heaters or sumilar Prose 2 tor §1 Ret. 80582
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Z 2 order Ref $2 P 190$.

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BT Dual adaptor ior taking two appliances
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John A. Reddihough

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the Decca/Tatung 130 chassis - see servicing article on pages 904-8. Observant readers will have noted that a tripler modification kit has been fitted!

## TELEORSIOR

## Deregulation and its Consequences

Deregulation has been the order of things ever since retail price maintenance was abolished many years back. It has brought the consumer great benefits in the form of cheaper goods and greater variety. It has also brought about great changes in the way in which industry, in particular the consumer electronics goods industry, is organised. We have seen the takeover of the indigenous UK consumer electronics industry by, in particular, Japanese setmakers. It had always been assumed that a major reason for Japanese interest in establishing plants in the UK was to obtain a secure base to serve the EC countries. That remains an interest of course but more recently those who run the Japanese plants have been expressing concern at the way in which things are going as a new wave of competition develops. First we had own-brand goods sourced from various Far Eastern countries - a continuing development - then the major Korean manufacturers (and not to forget Taiwan's Tatung) decided to enter the market directly. What next? Well, there are consumer electronics manufacturing plants dotted throughout the Far East, but it does come as a bit of a surprise to find that China looks set to become a major force in the market. The Chinese TV setmaking capacity has been expanding rapidly, and in 1987 well over nineteen million sets are understood to have been produced in the People's Republic. Concern is being expressed over the fact that quite a lote of these seem to be entering the UK via Hong Kong.

The Chinese manufacturer Huanyo has gone one better in establishing a UK base at Corby, where production is scheduled to reach over 70,000 sets in the first year - the plant has been in operation for some ten months, producing 14 and 20 in . models almost entirely from imported kits (including the c.r.t.): 16 and 18 in . models are expected to be introduced next year. This operation is actually a joint effort run in conjunction with UK distributor Treatlink. The two companies have invested some $£ 300,010$ in the venture, but the know-how comes from Huanyo which has provided the works manager and three technicians. Twenty two unskilled UK workers have been taken on and, according to works manager Chen Shu Dong, are "beginning to do well". "After some months the British workers are coming up to standard" he added, and apparently some are to be sent to China for training. That comes as a bit of a shock when you consider the UK's tradition of TV development and manufacture. But, it seems, that's the way things are going. Huanyo is planning a similar operation in the USA, where the last indigenously owned manufacturer Zenith is seriously considering pulling out.

Deregulation has certainly given free rein to entrepreneurs but, true to the UK's reputation of being a nation of shopkeepers, it seems that far more effort is going into sale and distribution than manufacture. We have of course commented before on the problems manufacturers face in the UK - the recent sharp rise in interest rates is yet another example of government unhelpfulness in this respect.

That rise in interest rates comes as a result of balance of payment problems fuelled by a massive credit expansion. And where did that credit growth come from? You guessed it, deregulation in the banking industry. The latest figures from BREMA, for the first quarter of 1988 , show the way in which consumer electronics goods are contributing to the balance of payments problem. Imports of TV sets, VCRs and audio equipment were all substantially higher than in the same quarter of 1987 and the signs are that the trend has continued. The 490,000 TV sets imported during the first quarter accounted for 51 per cent of the market compared with 34 per cent during the equivalent months in 1987. Nowadays of course this means a loss of market share by the UK's Japanese manufacturers. At the large-screen end of the market 70 per cent of sets are still UK made, but this falls to 32 per cent with small-screen sets. VCR imports increased by 65 per cent and it's no wonder that the J2T operation came to an end in the UK. Spokesmen for Japanese manufacturers in the UK have talked of "serious market destabilisation" and "total commercial irresponsibility", but in the context of deregulation what can you expect? The consumer benefits in the short run but the consequences of total deregulation are much greater volatility in markets and economic conditions, with long-term damage to industry. It's of course impossible to draw up a balance sheet in the midst of such chaos.

Where is deregulation going to strike next? Well as you know the government would like to see the principle applied to broadcasting. Keep the BBC as a sop to those who want to see quality and the public service principle retained but abolish the IBA, replacing it with a toothless Commercial Television Authority, and let a new generation of broadcasters get on with it seems to be the view, with Sir William Rees-Mogg's Broadcasting Standards Council to make some appropriate noises when things get out of hand. The trouble is that we all know where this could lead. The consequences of all this deregulation are not pleasant to contemplate.

## INDEX TO VOLUME 37

The index to Volume 37 is now available from the magazine's editorial office (see page 881 for the address). Copies can be supplied for 80 peach. Indexes for Volumes 35 and 36 are also still available, at the same price.

## QUESTIONNAIRE COMPETITION

The draw has now been carried out for the prizes offered to those sending in completed guestionnaire forms (June issue). The winners were A. F. Stark, Newport (first prize), S. E. Stratton, Huntingdon (second prize), A. J. Paxton, Derby (third prize) and A. Sherifali, Dunstable (fourth prize). We received several thousand completed questionnaires which are at present undergoing computer analysis. Our thanks to all those who returned questionnaires.

# Long-distance Television 

## Roger Bunney

Few exotic signals were received during July, but there was certainly a lot of DX-TV about. Both SpE and tropospheric conditions were very active. First the SpE diary for the month:

| 5/7/88 | TV |
| ---: | :--- |
| $6 / 7 / 88$ | TV |
| $7 / 788$ | TV |
|  | NRK |
| $8 / 7 / 88$ | TVE |
|  | E2 |
|  | NRK |
| $9 / 7 / 88$ | E3 |

TVE (Spain) ch. E3; DR (Denmark) ch. E3.
TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3; C+ (Canal Plus - TDF, France) L4; NRK (Norway) E3. NRK E2, 3 .
TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; ORF (Austria) E2a; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1; TSS (USSR) R1; NRK E3; TVA IA (Italian free station); JTV (Jordan) E3.
9/7/88 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3; RAI IA, B; Tele Uno (Italian free station) E3; C+ L4; JRT (Yugoslavia) E3; +PTT (Switzerland) E2, 3; MTV (Hungary) R1, 2; TVP (Poland) R1; ARD (West Germany) E2, 3, 4; CST R1; RTSH (Albania) IC; TSS R1, 2, 3; NRK E2, 3, 4; RUV (Iceland) E3; JRT E3.
10/7/88 TVE E2, 4; RAI IA, B; C+ L3, 4; ARD E2, 3; ORF E2a, E4; DR E3; MTV R1, 2, 4; JRT E3, 4; CST R1, 2, 3, 4, 5; NRK E2; TVP R1; RUV E4. Sporadic E propagation was present this day at up to 144 MHz at least.
11/7/88 RAI IA, B; TVE E3; ARD E2; JRT E3, 4; MTV R1; TVR (Rumania) R2, 3; +PTT E3; TVP R1, 2; TSS R1,2.
12/7/88 SVT (Sweden) E2; TSS R1, 2; CST R1, 2; MTV R1, 2; TVR R2; JRT E3, 4; RAI IA, B; +PTT E2, 3; ARD E2.
13/7/88 NRK E2, 3, 4; SVT E2; TSS R1, 2; DR E4; YLE (Finland) E3; JRT E3; TVE E2, 3, 4.
14/7/88 RAI IA, B; RTP E2; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; +PTT E2; C+ L3, 4; JRT E3, 4; ORF E4; CST R1, 2; TVP R2, 3; TSS R1, 2.
157/88 TVE E2, 3; RAI IA; DFF (East Germany) E4; TVP R2; TSS R1, 2; CST R2.
16/7/88 NRK E2; TVE E3.
17/7/88
18/7/88 TSS R1.
TVE E3; RAI IA; CST R1; TSS R1, 2; RTM (Morocco) E4.
197/78 ARD E4; SVT E4; TSS R1, 2; TVP R1.
207/88 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RTP E3; RAI IA, B; TVA IA; TVR R1; CST R1; TVP R1,2; JRT E3, 4; EPT (Greece) E3; +PTT E2, 3, 4; C+ L3, 4; TSS R1, 2, 3; YLE E3; NRK E2, 3, 4; ARD E2; RUV E4.
21/7/88 TSS R1, 2, 3, 4; CST R1, 2; TVP R1, 2, 3; SVT E2; NRK E2, 3; RUV E3, 4; MTV R1, 2; EPT E3; CST R1, 2; C+ L4; RAI IA, B; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2.
22/7/88 TSS R1, 2; NRK E2, 3; SVT E3; CST R2; TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA.
23/7/88 RUV E4; BRT (Belgium) E3; DR E3; YLE E3; RAI IA; TVE E2, 3, 4; + PTT E2; TSS R1, 2; NRK E2, 3, 4.

24/7/88 ARD E2; CST R1, 4; RTSH IC; DR E3; JRT E4; EPT E3; + PTT E2, 3; MTV R1; TVR R2, 3; TVPR1, 2, 3; TSS R1, 2, 3; C+ L4; NRK E2, 3; SVT E2, 3, 4; RUV E4; TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; RTP E2.
25/7/88
ARD E2; SVT E2, 3, 4; CST R1, 2; TSS R1; TVP R1, 2; ORF E2a; RAI IA.
26/7/88 NRK E4; YLE E3; TVE E2, 3.
277/88 YLE E3; TVP R2.
28/7/88 DR E3; SVT E2, 3, 4; NRK E4; TVP R1; TSS R2;

RUV E4; RAI IA; TVE E3, 4.

30/7/88 TVE E2, 4; RAI IA; NRK E3, 4.
31/7/88 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2, 3; RAI IA, B; also free stations TVA IA, Videolina IA and Telemarket ch. E2 (measured at 47.69 MHz video carrier!); CST R1; ORF E2a; JRT E3, 4; C+ L3; ARD E2; EPT E3; RTSH IC; TVR R2; YLE E3; TSS R1, 2; TVP R1, 2; NRK E2.

## 1/8/88 ORF E2a; RTP E2, 3.

Despite the poor weather, with record rainfall, there were two major spells of tropospheric propagation during July. The 11th produced Band III and u.h.f. signals over most of the UK from the nearer Continental countries Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France. The major event however was over the 18-20th, when quite remarkable results were seen. Apart from the usual signals, such as those received on the 11th, DXers in the south/south west were rewarded with Band III and u.h.f. signals from TVE while TVE ch. E3 was received via tropospheric propagation in St. Leonards! Countless TDF transmitters were received, including many L5 and M6 outlets. W. German Band I/III/u.h.f. signals were noted and there was the bonus of French/German/Italian language reception from Switzerland on chs. E4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 31, 34 and 35. Reception extended as far as the Midlands, where French stations predominated.

Cyril Willis excelled himself as usual, in particular with ZTV (Zimbabwe) ch. E2 (Gwelo) at 1811 BST on the 21st, followed shortly after with an unidentified shortduration ch. A2 (system M) signal. Cyril thinks that the often received ch. E2 (or just I.f. of ch. E2) CNN programme originates from the Telemarket/TV Ercalano Italian free station. In connection with System M signals, we gather from the BDXC that a ch. A5 $(77.25 \mathrm{MHz}$ vision, same as ch. R3) transmitter is currently in operation at Le Plessis-Robinson radiating CNN at 16 W e.r.p. and that a ch. A5 transmitter at Tower des Lavezzi in the south of Corsica is radiating AFRTS programmes at 110 W e.r.p.

An excellent month then for DX-TV reception in the UK. My thanks to David Oliver (Birmingham), Brian Renforth (Newcastle), Peter Schubert (Rainham), Roger Fussell (Torpoint), Cyril Willis (King's Lynn), Tim Anderson (St. Leonards), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Simon Hamer (Powys) and Iain Menzies (Aberdeen) for sending in reception reports and comments.

The RSGB reports that on July 15th at 2100 GMT Brian Sheepwash, a radio amateur in Co. Antrim, N. Ireland, succeeded in establishing two-way contact at 144 MHz with IA8 BEX in the Canary Islands. At some $3,065 \mathrm{~km}$ this is a record. A remarkable feat, and our congratulations.

More information has been received on the dramatic transatlantic SpE opening on June 6th. It seems that the 50 MHz amateur band was active from $1650-0231$ GMT, two-way contacts being established as far west as Kansas and Illinois. Using only 7 W , one amateur made 111 contacts from Indiana down to South Carolina, while on the 7th he made contact with Puerto Rico to the south west. The opening was remarkable for the distances and duration of signals. The type of SpE propagation double - or multiple-hop - is currently in question. A single 50 MHz station in Chicago managed a UK contact through the noise, signals and general confusion! At the same time US amateurs in the west established 50 MHz communication across the Pacific, as far as Japan. It was a
truly historical v.h.f. opening, and much thought is being given to the theoretical aspects of the propagation.

Hugh Cocks reports transatlantic SpE reception of several ch. A2 transmitters in Portugal during JuneiJuly. Stations identified include San Juan (Puerto Rico), WGBH Boston, WCBS New York, WCBD Charleston, WPBT Miami and CBFT Montreal. Ch. A3 signals were present on many days. Hugh comments that he's been able to contact the UK on most days at around 0800 BST using the 27 MHz CB band (chs. $30-36$ ).

A letter from Anthony Mann in Perth, Western Australia, reports on reception during the last six months. Up to about May signals were mainly in the $30-40 \mathrm{MHz}$ band, with various US pagers etc., though an amateur radio contact was established between Australia and Japan in mid-April at 144 MHz . TV signals were received on chs. E2, R1 and C1 (China) during May/June, but Anthony experienced problems with the opening of a new ch. 10 (Band III) transmitter nearby - the station signs itself "NEW 10".

## News Items

Europe: At a recent meeting in France the EBU confirmed its intention to strive for a common world-wide HDTV standard - also a common transeuropean standard for satellite broadcasting.
Israel: There are doubts over the future of the TV-2 service. Due to religious and commercial considerations the Knesset has not passed legislation to provide funds for the service. The treasury had anticipated that it would by now, after two years, be self-funding and has made no budgetary allocation for the present year.
Gibraltar: There is controversy over the transmission of the ITN International News via Superchannel by the GBC. Locals say that the service is too European orientated and pressure is being brought on the GBC to revise its news policy.
Spain: During the summer season TVE-2 is offering foreign news commencing at 1230 local time - there's seven minutes of news in English, French and German, with items from ITN, Antenna-2 and ZDF linked via the ECS satellite at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.
North America: A remarkable device called the "Ad Zapper" is on sale, designed to pause your VCR while recording films etc. in order to remove the commercials. The unit recognises a change in video information on a blank frame and, via its infra-red remote control link, actuates the pause mode which continues until the unit recognises the resumption of programme material. A

## AERIAL TECHNIQUES

 AR300XL ROTATOR
£39.95
FULLF AUTOMATIC AEAIAL ROTATOH FROM AERHAL TECMMINES. The AA300XL is a new improved model which we have added to ow range. The Rotor head unit has been redessigned, with a more streumined casting and sturdier intemail bearings for longer life. The smartly designad Controi Consol looks equally at harre in either 'shack' $\alpha$ domestic surroundings. The moving pointer on the
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ound ANO Yoxa Multisysiem Vaffunf screan Ttilevision System, B/Gill operation $15.5 / 6 \mathrm{MHz}$ sound ANO

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feature of this remarkable unit is the "pause jog" which overcomes the problem that some machines shut down after two and a half minutes in the pause mode - the zapper instructs the machine to record for one second before such a shut-down, then resume pause. The zapper can be programmed to switch the VCR over a four-cycle, two-week slot, in conjunction with the machine's timer system. Sonatel Communications Research Ltd. of 502815 Homby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 2E6 markets the zapper at $\$ 150$.
Ireland: RTE has announced the adoption of the EBU approved NICAM 728 digital dual-channel sound system for use in its TV broadcasting network. Regular dualchannel sound transmissions are not expected to start until the 1990)s. Details of the system, also the latest (July 1988)


RTA (Algeria) ch. E5 received by Garry Smith (Derby) via SpE propagation on June 7th, 1988. The signal is from the M. Cid transmitter.

## IRISH T.V. DEALERS

VIDEOS UHF-VHF Ferguson, Sharp, ITT, Panasonic, Nord, etc fully serviced. Top Loaders, from $£ 150$ each. Front Loaders from $£ 175$ each.
TV's UHF-VHF Most makes in stock 8,16, and multi Channel remotes. Fully serviced from $£ 75$ each, untested off the pile £30 each.

## EXPORT SPECIALISTS

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Fig. 1: Input/output tuned circuit arrangements. (a) Quarterwave u.h.f.; (b) quarter-wave v.h.f.; (c) half-wave u.h.f.


Fig. 2: MÓSFET/MESFET aerial amplifier circuit. For the MOSFET version R1 120-470 (see text), R2 $82 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ R3 $39 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ R4/5 10ת R6 and ZD omitted, CT 2-10pF trimmer, C1 1 kpF feedthrough, C3 22pF, C4 4.9pF, L1 coil to suit frequency, L2 10-12 turns 4 mm diameter over 25 mm (v.h.f./u.h.f. choke), FB ferrite bead/toroid. Differences for the MESFET version: $R 168-180 \Omega R 218 \mathrm{k} \Omega R 327 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ add $2 D 7.5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $R 6270 \Omega$ CT 1-5pF trimmer, C2 470pF, C4 2.2pF, stripline L1 35 mm long at $700 \mathrm{MHz}, 45 \mathrm{~mm}$ at 500 MHz (width 2.5 mm ), L2 6 turns 4 mm diameter over 25 mm (u.h.f. choke).
RTE-1 and RTE-2 transmitter list and a frequency/ channel allocation chart, are available from Reception Investigations, RTE, Donnybrook, Dublin 4, Ireland.
Satellite TV: Micro-X intends to supply Astra receiving systems for $£ 190$ and a model with tracking for $£ 380$.

## Transmitter Information

The Danish Aabenraa ch. E27 and Hedensted ch. E30 TV-2 transmitters are now on air from 0800-1800 weekdays, using the PM5534 pattern with appropriate identification. The RTL+/Tele 5 Hamburg outlet is now on air with full power ( 15 kW ) in W. Germany; a new SSVC outlet at Goch on ch. E23 (vertical polarisation) is also now operational. The Swedish Vasterass ch. E44 transmitter is in full service at $1,000 \mathrm{~kW}$ e.r.p. YLE (Finland) is seeking to open a relay station at Tartu in Estonia.

## Narrowband Preamplifiers

The June 1988 issue of the Polish magazine Amaterske Radio contained much information on v.h.f./u.h.f. aerials and amplifiers. While we are not able to follow the Polish text in detail the diagrams are self-explanatory and much basic information can be gleaned from the articles. The amplifiers are all for narrow-band use, featuring input/ output tuned lines or coils with the input/output at $75 \Omega$ tapped down at the earthy end. Quarter- or half-wave tuned lines are used, trimmed by a small capacitance (see Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows a basic MOSFET circuit. The v.h.f. version employs f.e.t.s such as the BF961/963/964/965/981/ 982/991/992 while the u.h.f. version uses the BF960/966/

980 series. Circuits for v.h.f. and u.h.f. operation are similar, the difference being in the input/output tuned circuits. The noise figure quoted is typically less than 2 dB with gains of $15-18 \mathrm{~dB}$. It seems that the main advantage claimed is the selectivity when just a few channels are amplified.

Use of a MESFET transistor in this circuit, e.g. the S3000 or S3030 (Texas Instruments), MRF960 or MRF966 (Motorola), CF300 or CF400 (Telefunken), or the Hitachi 3SK97/3SK121/3SK124, gives operation at up to some 1.25 GHz with typical noise figures of $0.5-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ at a gain of 24 dB with a 20 MHz bandwidth.

While we pass on the circuit, anyone intending to adopt it would have to be experienced in u.h.f. techniques. Screening between the input and output sides of these transistors is essential. Low-noise components should be used, with lead lengths kept to a minimum.

For the MOSFET version the source bias resistor should be selected for a current drain of 10 mA , and will be within the range $120-470 \Omega$. The equivalent MESFET bias resistor will be in the $68-180 \Omega$ range.

## TV Memorabilia

Andrew Emmerson of 71 Falcutt Way, Northampton NN2 8PH is marketing a two-sided audio cassette, TV1, which consists of old and some not so old recordings of UK TV station identifications, jingles, several opening sequences and close downs and real 405 -line memorabilia. You can relive the first day of Thames TV on July 24th 1968, 1964 BBC Schools' music, the opening days of TVS, ABC-TV, Rediffusion and even the whole Southern Television "Southern Rhapsody" opening sequence (fond memories of that one!). There are many such items on side one. Side two consists of longer sequences such as the sound track of the "Tale of a Tower", the story of the collapse and rebuilding of the transmitting tower at Emley Moor. All good stuff that I listened to with pleasure. The technical quality is only fair since much of the material was recorded domestically. Pity that most of the recordings of station identification jingles tend to have the final note decay cut off abruptly. Otherwise it's a fine tape, recorded on a BASF LH-EI cassette. The cost for fifty minutes of nostalgia is a mere $£ 5$ including postage. If you order, allow two-three weeks' delivery time - overseas orders should include the appropriate postage. Hopefully other tapes will follow.

I've also recently viewed a VHS tape that discusses the history of UK test cards. It takes the form of an illustrated interview with a well known BBC engineer - Andrew Emmerson is the interviewer. The tape covers development from Test Card A through to the present. It should be available shortly, once duplication has been arranged - we'll provide details as soon as these are known. One point that arose during the interview is that the early BBC Test Card B is "lost". If anyone has a copy of this card or a photograph of it please let us know - it's a variation on Test Card A dating from the pre-World War Two era.

It has also become apparent that there's a lack of recorded 405 -line material for the growing number of enthusiasts who collect 405 -line equipment. If you have 405 -line recordings, pattern generators, etc. for disposal, please drop us a line.

To conclude on this memorabilia theme, a friend recently obtained a quantity of brand new Emerson 17in. 405 -line TV sets that had been stored in a warehouse and forgotten about many years ago. Only in June 1988 were they rediscovered!


Contact:

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# SPECIAL OFFER THIS MONTH 



# UHF Oscillator using SMDs 

Denis Mott

A reasonable selection of u.h.f. signals is required in my company's development laboratory. The cost of a commercially built video-modulated signal generator was considered to be excessive, especially as various exequipment modulators are available. The most useful of these is the Mullard REMO 201 which is available from Sendz Components and Manor Supplies. Its drawback is the upper carrier frequency limit, at approximately ch. 55.
We decided to overcome the problem by building a stripline oscillator, using surface mounted devices (SMDs) to make the design as small as possible. The size of the PCB depends on the length of the stripline of course - in our case the final PCB measured $20 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$, fitting neatly into the space left after careful removal of the original oscillator. We obtained the SMDs, including the transistor, from some faulty Telefunken tuners. They were carefully removed using a hot-air gun and fine tweezers. All components were tested after removal, especially the chip capacitors as these have no value markings - I'm fortunate in having access to a digital capacitance meter.
The oscillator is of the type used in most TV tuners, but is not tunable (see Fig. 1). The tuning element consists of the PCB etched stripline - this arrangement was adopted for simplicity and mechanical stability. For our particular application we chose the ch. 68 carrier frequency ( 847.25 MHz ), but the length of the stripline can be extended for the lower frequencies (see Table 1). Fig. 2 shows the print pattern and Fig. 3 the component layout. Fine tuning is quite simple: just short out to earth part of the stripline and if necessary alter the value of C4.

Two main types of SMDs are available, MELFs and rectangular. MELF resistors are basically miniature tubular types with end caps instead of wire leadouts: the value is usually indicated by means of coloured bands. The rectangular types are usually smaller physically, have end coated connections and are marked with numerals. Capacitors and other components are also available in both physical styles. The surface-mounted BF579 (or G7) transistor is made by Siemens and Mullard. A pnp device was chosen since it's easier to get the circuit working with the collector returned to chassis. You could use a plastic encapsulated type such as the BF970.

The first prototypes were built before I acquired solder paste, so the components were soldered in place using a 40W iron with a very fine tip.

The r.f. loop output coupling coil is not earthed as the modulator chip in the Mullard unit requires a balanced input. If the oscillator is required as just an r.f. source one

Table 1: Tuned circuit details

| Channel | Stripline <br> $(m m)$ | Value of tuning <br> capacitor (C4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 28 | 4.7 pF |
| 30 | 28 | 3.3 pF |
| 40 | 21 | 2.2 pF |
| 50 | 21 | 1.8 pF |
| 60 | 13 | - |
| 68 | 10 | - |

Notes: Stripline width 2.5 mm . C4 not required the higher frequencies.
end of the loop can be earthed.
The finished unit was mounted in the corner of the Mullard modulator, with two sides soldered to the external screening can. The r.f. output wires are stout enough to provide physical support, going through both sets of holes and being soldered in place.

## RF Output

The modified modulator's r.f. output is between 1020 mV . A greater output may be required if a passive combiner is being used. This can be provided by an amplifier based on the Mullard OM361 thick-film circuit or a similar unit, see Fig. 4. If the amplifier is near the modulator, with a common supply, careful screening of the output will be required to avoid instability.


Fig. 1: Circuit diagram of the stripline u.h.f. oscillator. See Table 1 for details of C4.


Fig. 2: The original PCB artwork, reproduced same size.


Fig. 3: $P C B$ component layout, not to scale.


Fig. 4: OM361 r.f. amplifier circuit.

# Teletopics 

## SATELLITE TV

British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB), holder of the IBA DBS franchise, has signed contracts with Ferguson, Nokia (ITT/Luxor/Salora) and Tatung for the manufacture of set-top tuning units capable of receiving the BSB transmissions. Under the terms of the contract the units will be able to handle the Eurocypher encryption standard and will include pay-to-view operation, stereo sound capability and remote control. The aim is to make available to the public a receiving system, including the aerial and installation charge, at a cost of about $£ 250$. This compares with the $£ 199$ that Amstrad has announced for equipment, without encryption and remote control, to receive the Sky satellite TV services. BSB hopes that over 400,000 installations will be sold during the first year of the new services, starting in late 1989.

Prototype units able to decode the D-MAC signals for feeding to a standard PAL receiver via a scart socket have been demonstrated by BSB. The Philips-Plessey consortium has also announced the successful development of a prototype unit. ITT has announced chip type numbers: the DMA2280 will decode the D-MAC signals while the DMA2285 will handle unscrambling. These VLSI devices are housed in 68-pin packages and use $1.5 \mu$ CMOS technology. BSB has also announced that it intends to make available a 25 cm flat, square aerial which has been named the Squarial. It's presumed to use microstrip elements phased and linked to an in-built head unit, with a plastic housing.

Alba has bought an eighty per cent interest in Satellite Technology Systems, a Bristol based firm that produces satellite TV receiving equipment, and hopes to have on sale by Christmas receiving equipment for the Astra satellite. This equipment will be sold under the Alba brand name and will be price-competitive with Amstrad's $£ 199$ equipment. Alba also hopes to produce receivers under the Bush brand name for reception of the BSB transmissions. In a separate development Alba has bought a 96 per cent interest in its French distributor which will be renamed Alba France.

Micro-X, which claims to be Europe's largest satellite TV equipment distributor, has introduced a training scheme for satellite TV installers aimed at professional electrical and aerial installation engineers. The company plans to train upwards of 1,000 people a year, a substantial proportion of the 2,500 installation engineers it's projected will be needed in the UK. As well as a grounding in the theory of satellite TV reception, engineers will be given practical, hands-on experience of a wide variety of systems. The cost of the scheme is $£ 89$ plus VAT and enrolment details can be obtained from MicroX Ltd., 16 Beresford Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 1QR (telephone 01-900 2333).

Micro-X has launched the new Chaparral Cheyenne satellite TV receiver unit in the UK. It's believed to be the most sophisticated unit on the market, being able to handle up to 720 channels on 30 satellites entirely via remote control. A single auto-tune button controls both channel selection and aerial tracking. For ease of use the system displays "help" menus on the TV screen. The receiver is expected to sell at around $£ 1,000$ and comes preformatted for all known existing and future satellites including Astra, Eutelsat, Intelsat etc. Each channel has
four selectable bandwidths and when tracking between satellites the Cheyenne cuts out the sound and blanks the screen apart from a message to indicate that tracking is in progress. NEC has announced that its 2022 satellite TV receiver has been made compatible with the Astra transmissions.

British Telecom International reports that the Intelsat VA F11 satellite's spot beam has been repositioned to centre on the Birmingham area as planned - the beam had been misdirected at the Bay of Biscay, giving weak signals in northern Europe. Further tests are being carried out to monitor the new beam position. The satellite is at $332 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. RAI-Uno transmissions are being transferred from Eutelsat I-F1 at $13^{\circ}$ E to Eutelsat I-F4 at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Other channels carried by F4 include TVE (Spain) and NRK (Norway). RAI-Duo transmissions are expected to start shortly. The loss-making Super Channel is likely to be sold: offers are understood to have been made.

## CDV LAUNCH

Compact disc video (CDV) software and hardware is being launched by Philips and PolyGram in the UK on October 3rd. There will be a $£ 2.5 \mathrm{~m}$ advertising campaign. PolyGram is to make an initial catalogue of 80 titles available, with a further 80 before Christmas. Philips' first machine will be a combi player at around $£ 500$, capable of playing all three sizes of the gold CDV discs, the 3 and 5in. silver audio discs and the old LaserVision discs. A player for the 5in. CDV discs and audio-only dises will follow by the end of the month at around $£ 350$. Pioneer will be introducing a CDV combi player at $£ 580$ while Marantz is to market an up-market model at $£ 600$. Disc prices will range from $£ 5$ for the 5 in. size up to $£ 20$.

## LCD SCREEN DEVELOPMENT

Sharp has developed a high-quality 14 in . colour LCD screen for TV use. The display has 308,160 pixels, but the definition has been improved by dividing each pixel into four light points, giving an effective $1,232,640$ dots. A newly developed active matrix drive system is used, each pixel being controlled by a thin-film amorphous silicon transistor (a-SiTFT). Thanks to the very fast response time the contrast ratio is claimed to be $100: 1$. Flicker is reduced by a drive system that reverses the voltage direction on each scanning line. High-density chip mounting has resulted in a module thickness of 27 mm , with back light, and the total weight is $3.9 \mathrm{lb}(1.8 \mathrm{~kg})$. Mass production of the screen is expected to start next summer. PAL versions may appear in the autumn of 1989.

In the meantime Sharp plans to upgrade its 3in. LCD pocket TV with a 4 in . model whose display has 115,200 pixels compared to the previous 92,160 . The new model will be launched in Japan this month. No UK launch date has been announced.

## SKILL

The hunt is on for the UK's most talented young radio/TV service engineer to take on the rest of the world at the 1989 International Skill Olympics. The domestic electronic industry, national rental companies and manufacturers are being asked to enter technicians for the National Elimination Competition which is being organised by the Radio, Television and Electronics Examination Board. The winner will represent the UK at the Olympics being held at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham in August 1989. This is the thirtieth of
these prestigious events, at which competitors from over twenty countries will compete in up to forty craft skills. The UK has an excellent record, and during the last event the radio/TV servicing entrant came fifth. Applicants must be under 23 years of age on January 1st, 1990. Nomination forms can be obtained from the Organiser, RTEEB, 57-61 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BL.

A new UK award, for the best Grundig television service engineer, has been presented to Neil Martin of Sarnia Radio, Guernsey. Grundig has been holding regular training sessions to keep dealers in touch with the constantly changing technology in television and video, and attendees have recently been given a questionnaire to test what they've learnt. This is the first year that the award has been presented.

## CHANNEL FIVE FEASIBLE

A government study has confirmed the feasibility of a fifth UK TV network covering up to seventy per cent of UK households via terrestrial transmitters. The study was carried out by an interdepartmental steering group of officials, with participation by the BBC, the IBA and the Civil Aviation Authority. It concluded that a service could be started by about 1992, using Band V frequencies.

## CPC CELEBRATES 21 YEARS

Karel Horton, the current Miss Beautiful Britain, helped officiate at the CPC twenty first birthday celebration free competition which was run in conjunction with Television magazine (see July issue). Thousands of entries were received, the first prize of a Hameg 203-6 dual-trace oscilloscope being won by J. R. Graham of Wallsend, Tyne and Wear. Winners of the digital multimeters were: J. Savva, Fleet, Hants; C. M. Cutler, Christchurch,


Karel Horton with entries to CPC's 21st birthday celebration competition which was run in conjunction with Television.

Dorset; Mr. Woodhouse, Sheffield; K. Khan, Tottenham, London; L. Morgan, Maidstone; A. Gall, Arbroath; J. Bennett, Plymouth; I. Farrington, Northampton; and R. J. Craig, Bexley, Kent.

CPC would like to thank all those readers who took part in the competition.

## RETROFIT NICAM DECODER

Audio-Visual Technical Support of Shelson House, 67a Shelson Avenue, Feltham, Middx TW13 4QS (01-890 3010) is to introduce this autumn a retrofit Nicam 728 stereo decoder that can be used with most modern TV sets, older stereo TV sets and some monochrome sets when routed through a hi-fi system. Basic components of the unit are a Toshiba QPS decoder and a chip manufactured by Texas Instruments. The trade price will be $£ 50$ £60. Dealers may have to adapt the unit to the set concerned, though AVTS is prepared to undertake this work on request.

## EXHIBITIONS

This year's Photokina Professional Media exhibition is being held at Cologne on October 5-11th. High-definition television will be a theme of the show.

The date of the Frankfurt "Broadcast '89" exhibition has been changed to October 25-28th 1989.

## CHINA'S CORBY PLANT

The Huanyo Electrical company has been assembling 14 and 20in. colour TV sets at Corby, Northants for some ten months now and expects to complete 70,000 units during its first year. At present 85 per cent of the components used, including the c.r.t., are imported from China via Felixstowe. Hitachi technology was initially used by Huanyo Electrical but the licence has now expired. A number of UK workers are to be sent to China for additional training.

China is at present limited to the export of 25,000 sets a year to the UK, but it seems that thousands more have been coming via Hong Kong. This has been confirmed by a recent Hong Kong court case in which Luks Industrial was found guilty of 21 cases of deception. It seems that most of the 293,000 sets that entered the UK from Hong Kong last year were manufactured in China. Exports during the present year are said to be well up.

## VIDEO NEWS

Sony intends to launch a PAL version of its 8 mm Video Walkman in the UK early next year, at a price in the region of $£ 550-£ 800$. The Video Walkman has a 3in. LCD screen, tuner and timer which can record one programme of up to three hours. It weighs $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~kg}$.
TDK has developed an Extra High Grade (EHG) tape whose BET value of $40 \mathrm{~m}^{2} / \mathrm{g}$ and coercivity of 700 Oersteds makes it comparable with many of the pro-grade tapes on the market. Performance has been further enhanced by using a newly developed orientation technique that improves the particle alignment and thus the packing density.

Fuji has released details of its European S-VHS tape and claims to be the first company to be granted a licence to produce such tape. Its "Pro-S" tape has a particle size of 0.14 microns and a coercivity of 900 Oersteds. Retentivity is 1,700 Gauss. The tape uses the same binder and back coat as the metal tape used for the professional MII system. It will be made available as soon as S-VHS
equipment is released in Europe.
JVC is to release a camcorder aimed at the lower midrange market: the GR-A30 is a stripped-down version of the GR-45 designed to meet the growing demand for a sub- $£ 1,000$ camcorder that allows limited creativity with a high degree of automation. The GR-A30 has a 420,000 pixel CCD image sensor that operates at down to 10 lux, a single-speed $\times 6$ zoom, auto focus, auto iris and auto macro but no back-light compensator. It also has a highspeed shutter with $1 / 50$ th and $1 / 1,000$ th per second speeds, and a flying erase head. There's no long-play facility. The GR-A30 weighs 1.3 kg with battery and tape and measures $105 \times 142 \times 271 \mathrm{~mm}$. Launch date is October and the price will be around $£ 850$.
Pentax is launching a new 8 mm camcorder, Model PVC840E, which has a 320,000 pixel CCD image sensor sensitive down to 7 lux and a digital auto focus system for precise focusing. Also included are a $1 / 1,500$ per second shutter, extra fast visual search and instant review. Weight is 1.3 kg with battery and tape and the dimensions are 110
$\times 160 \times 275 \mathrm{~mm}$. The price will be around $£ 1,200$.
Team (Audio) Ltd., Haverscroft Industrial Estate, Attleborough, Norfolk NR17 1YE (0953 456 070) has introduced in the UK the W. German manufactured Freitag 2952 VCR comparator which enables five VCRs to be demonstrated via one TV set, with the picture switched automatically (via remote control or manually) from one recorder to the next as each is put into the play mode. By using several 2952 amplifiers up to twenty machines can be demonstrated. Crosstalk attenuation is 80 dB . The Freitag 2952 is powered by a 12 V 300 mA mains adaptor and all connections are via 21-pin scart leads.

The Indian government has announced that large-scale VCR production is to start in the country. Three privatesector companies will be allowed to produce up to 900,000 units a year and there will also be a fourth public-sector plant. Previously the government had been reluctant to licence the use of foreign exchange for the import of components for use in consumer electronic equipment.

## Practical Computer Programming

## Part 8

Mike Phelan

Having designed the system we now have to design the program. The borderline between the two may be difficult to see but is well defined. Program design defines how the job is to be done once the job itself (the system) has been defined in detail, the latter process being done in stages, i.e. you first broadly define the problem then expand each stage into further stages, the end result being the pseudocode we described last month. Each block of pseudo-code is finally a clearly defined module that does one job or a number of related jobs. It can thus be used in several places or even in future pieces of software (re-usable code). This makes good sense - there's no point in writing even pseudo-code from scratch. At each stage in expanding the system design there may be alternative ways of solving the problem. Selecting the best one determines how the problem is broken down and must therefore be done before the next level of expansion. Just for the record, this is known as meta-stepwise refinement.
Translating your pseudo-code into a high-level language syntax is not a difficult process. It may be necessary to test small portions of code to determine the best way in which to approach a particular process. Design by producing and testing the lowest level modules first, then writing the broader programs that control them, is known as "bot-tom-up" programming and may be the best method to use in some circumstances. With a language such as Forth this is the easiest way. The alternative "top-down" approach is the preferred method for, in particular, menu-driven applications. With this approach the main program is written first, with "dummy stubs" as the subroutines. A dummy stub is a line or two of code that does no more than announce that a particular subroutine has been called. You may also want it to display the values of some variables. These can be rewritten and tested individually as the design proceeds.

## Interpreters and Compilers

Actual program coding will of course depend on the language used. The considerations also differ depending
on whether a compiler or an interpreter is used. What we require of a program, apart from the fact that it does the job it's designed to do, are speed, economy of disk and memory use and ease of maintenance. It's necessary to seek a compromise between these factors: this is often more of a problem when an interpreter is used, especially Basic.

To clarify this, we'll take the last item first - ease of maintenance. Surely, you may ask, once a program is complete and working, and you've written it for yourself, that's it? Unfortunately this would be so only in Utopia! A program is a living thing and sooner or later something will have to be changed or added. If this is done more than six months after the program was originally written, and it's anything but the simplest of software, it's unlikely that you'll remember how any of it works.

There are several ways in which this difficulty can be alleviated, as follows:
(1) Make your code easy to read - we will say something about structured programming later.
(2) Put plenty of remarks into your code.
(3) Don't use "tricky" code. By this we mean obscure and clever ways of doing things - ways you'll never remember. Follow the KISS principle - keep it simple, stupid.
(4) Use meaningful names for variables - names that show what the variable represents.

A certain amount of compromise is involved when using an interpreter. Remarks and comments take up memory space and have to be read by the interpreter at run time, so they can slow things down. In addition it's sometimes necessary to resort to obscure code either to keep things short or to gain maximum speed. Long variable names usually slow things down, though this depends on how many of the name's digits are significant. With some Basic interpreters this figure is four, which
means that if we call variables Fred, Freda and Frederick the interpreter cannot distinguish between them - a recipe for disaster!

With a compiler however the remarks and comments are only in the source code and are ignored by the compiler, and there's no definite relationship between the amount of object code and the source code needed to produce it with different approaches to a problem. So we can use straightforward and readable, though longwinded, code.
To summarise this:
For speed and efficient memory use: no remarks; short names for variables; use integers wherever possible; multiple statements on one line (Basic).

For readability: profuse remarks; explanatory names for variables; one statement per line.

The comments above are general guidelines only, and should be read with the language to be used taken into consideration. For example, with many languages multiple statements per line cannot be used. Language $C$ allows any number of statements per line - the exact layout of the source code is totally free-form, as C treats spaces, carriage returns, blank lines and tabs equally - it ignores them!

## Choice of Language

If the resident language is a Basic interpreter, this is probably the first choice. It is after all a general-purpose language. There are a few excellent C and Pascal compilers available at budget prices of around $£ 50$, and these are worth considering. There are reasons why Basic may not be a good choice.

This isn't intended to be a "knock Basic" session, but it's worthwhile pointing out the disadvantages of Basic. It's possible to write very good structured programs in Basic, but as there's a lack of built-in discipline in the language you can equally write some bad ones. We'll look at the disadvantages. As there's no standard Basic, it's possible that your version overcomes some of these.

First, there's a lack of multiline IF construction. This means that IF a condition is TRUE, only a small number of statements can be executed - those that can be fitted on one line. The solution is the following construction:

## 10 IF NOT (condition) THEN 60 <br> 20 statement <br> 30 statement <br> 40 statement <br> 50 statement <br> 60 REM endif

Secondly there's a lack of multiline functions and functions with multiple argument types. A function is a portion of a program to which one or more variables (arguments) are passed and which returns something. The function acts as a variable. In Basic, functions are represented by the DEF FN statement, which defines a function in terms of its arguments. This may sound totally confusing. To give an example, say we need to calculate continually the monthly rental income of our business. The equation might be average rental base times unit rental. We may need to perform this calculation several times for different months, types of equipment, etc., the only variables being the rental base at the start and end of the month and the unit rental. It would be nice if we could
avoid the calculation and refer to the income, something like income (start, end, unit rental) and write one function only. DEF EN allows us to do this if we can get it all on one line, which in this case we can -

DEF FNinc(b1,b2ur) $=((b 1-b 2) / 2+b 1)^{*} u r$
The three arguments can be called anything, as they are purely place holders. Executing PRINT FNinc $(1100,1000,12.5)$ will print the income from these figures, of which some or all can be variable names. This is a function that returns a number, and all the arguments have to be of the same type, i.e. number. Other languages, e.g. C, allow mixed arguments and multiline functions.

Thirdly there's a lack of private variables. In Basic once a variable is declared it can be "seen" by all parts of the program. This seems like a great idea. It's not - in a long program unpredictable things can happen because part of the program changes the value of a variable in use elsewhere.
Fourthly there's a memory restriction: no matter how much memory the machine has, Basic has access to only 64 K of it.
Finally Basic identifies a subroutine by its line number rather than a name, which could be more meaningful.

Despite all this, Basic can be very useful. Don't ignore the fact that a great deal of software is generally available, at no more than the cost of the disk. This includes compilers, utilities and applications. Look at the advertisements in computer magazines and user groups.

## Structured Programs

A great deal has been said about structured programming, but misconceptions abound. The most common one is about the use of the GOTO statement. In earlier versions of Basic the only iterative loop available was FOR/NEXT. Say we wanted to read an array until an element with a particular value was found. GOTO is about the only way:

```
10 INPUT"Enter name:",n\$
20) \(\mathrm{j}=0\)
\(30 \quad j=j+1\)
40 IF name \(\$(\mathrm{j})<>\) n\$ THEN 30
```


## 50 REM end of loop

There is nothing messy about this piece of code, which simulates a REPEATiUNTIL LOOP but uses GOTO (implied with THEN in line 40). The problems arise when GOTOs are used all over the place and paths cross. Most languages may have, but don's need, GOTOs.

Each subroutine, function or procedure must have one exit point only and carry out one process. This makes the code more readable. The actual number of program files depends on the language and programming style: Basic uses one file but can load overlays or transfer control to other programs with CHAIN; C tends to use one maybe huge file; dBase can use multiple files but opening a file takes a finite time and there's a limit, set by the operating system, on the number of files that can be open at any one time.

## Debugging

All that now remains is for you to write your program. Next month we'll tell you how to debug it.

## Servicing the Decca 120/130 Chassis

Nick Beer

These sets were introduced at about the time that Decca Radio and Television was taken over by Tatung. They were sold in large numbers under both the Tatung and Deccacolour brand names. The basic circuitry is contained on a flat tray-style chassis with the RGB output stages on the tube base panel and the remote and tuning control circuits on the side of the cabinet behind the customer controls. The 120 chassis is used in 14-22in. models with $90^{\circ}$ preconverged tubes and no EW circuitry. The 130 series is substantially the same but is modified to drive the $110^{\circ} 30 \mathrm{AX}$ tube in 22 and 26 in . sizes. There were standard, remote control and teletext versions of the sets, the basic chassis being well designed with a view to adding such options - provision for a SECAM decoder was also included. The purpose of this article is to summarise the stock faults, and a few not-so-common ones, we've encountered over the past seven years or so. A series on the design of these chassis appeared in the November 1981 to January 1982 issues of Television.

## Power Supply Faults

The switch-mode power supply is based on the now familiar TDA4600 control chip. Fig. 1 shows the circuit. Disregarding any remote control circuitry, if you have a dead set you'll almost always find the power supply d.c. fuse F802 (1AT) open-circuit and the chopper transistor Q801 (BU426A) short-circuit. This transistor is clipped to the heatsink between the chopper transformer and the main electrolytic reservoir capacitor C804 on the left-hand side of the chassis. When replacing it, check the clip to ensure that it still fits with a nice tight "click" - as you do with the Ferguson TX100 chassis.

One thing that will catch the inexperienced engineer is that if you switch on immediately after replacing F802 and Q801 you'll almost certainly find that they blow again. To avoid this, check R808 and R810. They are usually both $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ but in some sets R 808 is $47 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. The likelihood is that they will both be open-circuit.

An alternative dead set situation is failure of the mains fuse F801 (2AT) due to one or more of the BY127 diodes in the bridge rectifier D801-4 being short-circuit or trouble with the degaussing circuit thermistor R901. The latter can develop an intermittent internal short.
The two most common causes of failure to start are R802 ( $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and the chopper control chip I 801 (TDA4600). The resistor can be quickly checked but the TDA460) is a SIL device whose heatsink will call for a hefty iron for unsoldering should this be necessary (sometimes the bolt is so tight that it's not possible to undo it in situ).

Once the set is running, check the h.t. carefully at TP43. R813 sets the voltage which should be 117 V with the 120 chassis and 148 V with the 130 chassis. If you cannot adjust the h.t. correctly, or if it has dropped suddenly, check $\mathrm{R} 812(22 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ and $\mathrm{C} 814(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.

With the 120 series chassis the power consumption is 60 W while with the 130 it's 93 W .

If the set incorporates remote control it will remain in standby instead of blowing fuse F 802 - this is standard practice with modern sets.

If the 12 V supply that feeds the low-power parts of the
set is absent, i.e. there's no sound or raster, the usual culprit is the LM340T-12 12 V regulator. It tends to go short-circuit, taking the fusible resistor R 817 ( $0.33 \Omega$ ) with it.

## The Line Timebase

When there's a fault in the line output stage you'll usually find that the fusible-link resistor R 430 ( $15 \Omega$ ) is open-circuit. This is in the h.t. feed to the line output stage. The most obvious cause is a collector-emitter shortcircuit in the BU500 (an uprated BU208A) line output transistor Q402. This may well be the case, and is easy enough to check, but experience has shown that a faulty tripler is far more often the cause. Again this is easy to check, simply by disconnecting the input lead. This could mean that the line output transformer is weak but all will usually be well when the tripler has been replaced. Depending on where you get it your replacement will either be an exact one - the tall, thin white type - or you may get a modification kit consisting of a more traditionally shaped tripler, green in colour, with a metal bracket, fixing bolts and cable ties. The bracket fixes to the existing metal chassis frame and the tripler is fitted to the bracket. Remember to refit the plastic covers over the leads to the focus control.

Another indication that the tripler is faulty is when R432 and R433, both $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1 \mathrm{~W}$, go high in value or open-circuit. This is usually indicated by charred rings around the centres of their bodies. These resistors can fail in this way of their own accord, and it's always worth taking a look at them when you've got the back off. They are situated between and slightly to the right of the tripler and the line output transformer.

The other main cause of R430 going open-circuit is shorted turns in the line output transformer. You will often find burn marks on the core - or, when you resolder the fusible link, a ring of fire will show around the core! Remember not to apply any new GP solder when resoldering the fusible link otherwise you'll defeat its purpose. If you have to replace it, note that it's rated at 2.8 W and is a critical safety component!

Other faults in this area have included noisy tracks in the combined focus and first anode control unit, necessitating replacement - don't try to clean it! No raster is often due to the c.r.t.'s heaters being out because R902 is open-circuit. This resistor is on the c.r.t. base panel. While on the subject of this panel note that the focus spark gap, which is integral with the c.r.t. socket, can close over, giving rise to intermittent problems such as a change of channel when it fires across.

Line frequency drift is not common but on a couple of occasions we've traced the cause to $\mathrm{C} 406(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ being leaky. I've only once had I401 (TDA2576A) fail. This occurred when the line output transformer had been burning for a while - after replacing the transformer there was no sync (shades of the $80 / 100$ ) series!).

## Field Faults

The field timebase in the 120 series chassis is based on a TDA1170 chip (1301) which accounts for most of the


Fig. 1: Power supply circuit used in the Decca/Tatung 120/130 series chassis. In FST models R805 is omitted and R818/R820/ C827 are added.
problems in this area. Field collapse will often mean that this i.c. is shorted internally. As a result R434 (10S2, fusible) will be open-circuit and you may sometimes find that the associated 23 V supply rectifier diode D404 (BA159) is open-circuit. Check at pin 2 of the i.c. where you should find 23 V . If you don't the suspects are as indicated. The chip can also be responsible for field distortion, but it's worth checking R311 (470k $\Omega$ ), R307 (220k $\Omega$ ) and $\mathrm{C} 305(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ ) first. The 131) series chassis uses the higher-rated TDA 1670 chip.

## Tuner and IF Circuits

We've had little trouble with the tuner and i.f. circuits. By far the most common complaint is of a snowy picture or just snow. In both cases the tuner is suspect but ensure that the tuning voltage system is working, i.e. that you are actually on tune or looking. For a snowy picture, once correct tuning has been confirmed a solder around the tuner's input stages should pay dividends. If not, try a replacement. In the odd stubborn cases I've had the SAWF Z101 and the BF959 i.f. preamplifier transistor Q101 cause this trouble. In the event of a purely snowy screen with no sign of a picture or any accompanying hiss from the speaker the tuner should be replaced as a first step though more often than not a tuning voltage fault will be the cause. The tuner is a solder-in U321 as opposed to the plug-in ones used in the $70 / 9(/ / 110$ series chassis.

As the tuner's pins aren't numbered, monitor the tuning voltage at R 005 ( $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). The tuning voltage supply is derived from the h.t. rail and is stabilised by the TAA550 33 V regulator I 001 . The feed to the tuning presets is via $\mathrm{R} 001(560) \Omega$ ) and to the tuner itself is via R005. As always the 33 V regulator is the favourite when
things go wrong but the resistors can also fail. The chassis has provision for fitting a v.h.f. as well as a u.h.f. tuner.

## Colour Faults

After the tuneri.f. section the colour decoder and RGB output stages are probably the most reliable parts of the receiver. When faults do occur they can usually be quickly located. A loss or lack of one colour is generally caused by the appropriate feedback resistor in the RGB output stages. These are R226 (red), R244 (green) and R251 (blue). Their value is $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2$ per cent, and to prevent future problems all three should be replaced at the same time. Don't forget that 22 in . models may well be fitted with the ill-fated Mullard A56-540X tube which should not escape suspicion. We've had to retube several of these sets for this and poor focus faults as I'm sure many of you have - and not just in these models!

When teletext is incorporated an RGB interface panel is added between the teletext decoder panel and the colour decoder. This is a common cause of loss or predominance of one colour. The fault is usually intermittent due to the cause being dry-joints on the edgemounted plug/socket MR058.

No colour is not exactly a common fault but we have had it. In our experience the cause has been either the 4.433 MHz crystal X502 or the $\mu \mathrm{PC} 1365 \mathrm{C}$ chip I 501 - on an approximately $50: 50$ basis. The chip has also on a very few occasions been the cause of the previously mentioned RGB faults, but can be eliminated with almost complete certainty by checking the RGB outputs at pins 26,28 and 27 respectively. The voltage at these pins should be 2.2 V .

Another possibility for RGB faults is the transistors in the output stages, but we find that this is rarely the case.


Fig. 2: Basic control options with the Decca/Tatung 120/130 series chassis, showing panel interconnections.


Fig. 3: Block diagram of the RC30 frequency synthesis tuning system. R001 is $82 \Omega$ with FST sets.

The following voltages should serve as a quick guide:

## Q203/8/11 7.6V emitter, 8.2V base, 136 V collector

 Q2(4/10/12 1.4V emitter, 2.1 V base, 7.6 V collector.The c.r.t. in the 120 series chassis should have 10 V at its grids (pin 5), 600 V at its first anodes (pin 7) and 136 V at its cathodes (pin 6 green, pin 8 red, pin 11 blue). The heater voltage at pins $9 / 10$ should be around 3.7 V when measured on the 10 V a.c. range of a typical multimeter (6.1V true r.m.s.).

If the c.r.t. is cut off (cathode voltages high) it's worth checking the 6.8 V zener diode D201 and the BC547 transistor Q206. These items are included to provide a low emitter impedance in the RGB output stages and stabilise the background levels as the temperature rises. Q206 going short-circuit has been the cause of an overbright raster on more than one occasion.

Any other colour faults have been one-off events.

## The Sound Circuit

A TDA3190 chip ( 1601 ) provides the intercarrier sound and audio amplifier functions. There is nothing complicated here. The audio output at pin 11 is fed via C616 $(220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V})$ to an $8 \Omega$ loudspeaker and, via an isolating transformer, to a 5 -pin domino output socket which breaks the feed to the internal speaker when the plug is fitted and is difficult to obtain - except from Tatung of course. C616 can be responsible for intermittent or grumbling sound.

## Basic Options

The basic options for these chassis (RC20 system) are shown in Fig. 2. The contol panel takes care of the user controls - colour, contrast etc. On remote control sets presets for these levels are usually on a small panel with access through holes in the back cover - at the top, left-hand corner viewed from the rear. Depending on model, there may or may not be a tone control.

Various touch-tune panel assemblies are used when the tuning is preset using potentiometers. These incorporate the channel selection switching and the presets. With these units RM17 ( $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) has been known to go opencircuit and give the no tuning symptom. Odd channel change faults, e.g. won't come off one station, is virtually always due to the SN76705AN chip IM01. One fault that's been unusually common is defective LEDs, causing nonillumination of certain segments of the channel display.

Note that for compatibility a VCR should be used on ch. 8 .

The only stock fault we've had with the remote control handsets has been failure of the crystal. This gives the no remote control symptom of course. On several occasions one or other of this device's legs has rotted away. Otherwise the handsets are on the whole reliable, though they do tend to look tatty and worn out before their time. Don't forget that the remote control handset may be hidden in its little slot on the front of the set before you curse someone for not collecting it!

## Sweep Tuning

With sweep tuning models you'll find the tune and store buttons behind the flap. The system uses frequency synthesis tuning ( RC 30 system) which is a bit more involved (see Fig. 3). If the power supply goes off and the

## next month in



## - SERVICING THE PANASONIC NV333/366

These VCRs sold in large numbers during the 1982-3 period. Both are top loaders, the NV333 being the basic model while the NV366, with its four-head drum, features perfect treeze frame, still advance and a four-event timer. Sound and picture quality are very good and thousands of these machines continue to give stirling service. Nick Beer covers the mechanical and electrical sides of these machines.

## - TVs WITH LC DISPLAYS

Personal TV sets using liquid-crystal displays are becoming increasingly popular. Most such sets have a picture size of around three inches diagonal, but the race is on to develop larger screens. The principles used are totally different from conventional TV, both in the display and the way in which it's driven. A look at this interesting new technology.

## PULSE STRETCHER CIRCUIT

Many older sets suffer from teletext interference at the top of the screen, especially since additions have been made to the sevice. One solution is to generate a longer flyback blanking pulse. This stretcher circuit was designed for use with the Rank A823 chassis but the principle could be used with other sets.

## - SERVO FAULT FINDING

Part 2 of Joe Cieszyski's article on VCR servo systems tells you how to identify servo faults and then how to go about tracing the source of the trouble.

- THE AMSTRAD CTV2200/2210

These sets have come in for comment recently in our letters pages. Dave Mackrill provides servicing guidance based on censiderable experience of them.

- PRACTICAL 405 - HOT TO RUN

YOUR VINTAGE TVs
Despite the absence of transmissions, there are ways of keeping ycur 405 -line equipment going. Jefrey Borin describes the various ways of providing signals, including guidance on video recording and on optical standards conversion.

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….................................................................................
fault is not on the main chassis suspect either RR25 or RR26 (both $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) on the FST panel - they are in the standby switching circuit. A clue is provided by the fact that the standby symbol won't be illuminated. For no tuning memory suspect IR07 which is an ER1400 as in the Salora G chassis. If the on-board channel selectors intermittently lock on one channel try freezing IR01
(MAB8021), the main microcomputer chip. It often goes faulty when warm.

In this article we've been concerned mainly with day-today servicing of the basic chassis. It should help you to do a few more repairs in the field, and help those with little experience of these sets to tackle them with a degree of confidence.

## Test Report: Hameg HM205 Oscilloscope

Alfred Damp

In the modern workshop it's necessary to be able to display on an oscilloscope both high-frequency and very low-frequency signals. The Hameg HM605, which was reviewed by Eugene Trundle in the January 1987 issue of Television along with the HM204, is very good at the highfrequency end. It has a 60 MHz bandwidth and a delay timebase, but unfortunately doesn't have a storage system for timebase speeds of 50 msec or longer.

The Hameg HM205 has the necessary storage system to enable it to display a constant trace at up to the maximum timebase setting of $5 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$. Anyone with experience of JVC compact disc players will know that some waveforms require a timebase setting of $0.5 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ - when observing the focus drive. With such a low timebase setting, on an ordinary oscilloscope as the waveform appears in one square the trace in the previous square will be extinguished so that all you really see is the spot moving across the screen. The Hameg 205 employs a digital storage facility to overcome this problem, enabling waveforms at these slower speeds to be displayed continuously.

## Evaluation

When we received the scope for evaluation we used it first as a conventional analogue display device with various TV sets and VCRs, displaying composite video waveforms, f.m. envelopes and, with correct triggering, the equalising pulses, field sync pulses and the teletext and test signal lines. The scope was next hooked up to a compact disc player: a well-defined "eye waveform" - the signal from the laser pickup assembly - was obtained. The results in the analogue mode were very good, the sort of results we've come to expect from Hameg after purchasing an HM203 several years ago.

The scope was next tried in the storage mode. As luck would have it an elderly Ferguson 3V22 VCR was on the bench, so the scope was connected to TP11 on the servo board. This is the capstan trapezoid waveform test point. The displayed trace was most impressive: it's the first time that I've seen this waveform as shown in the manual (see Fig. 1) - a timebase speed of $50 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{cm}$ or slower is required.

Various other VCRs were then checked. One was a Ferguson 3V65 with an intermittent "sometimes stops" fault. Connecting the scope to display the take-up reel pulse fed into the mechacon control chip revealed that its amplitude varied. The cause turned out to be a loose earthing screw. This condition could not have been detected using a conventional analogue scope because of the slow timebase setting required.

By selecting other storage system modes, which I'll explain later, we were able to display switch-on reset pulses and mechanical timing signals to the mechacon
chips. This was done with a Ferguson 3V44 and we found that the waveforms obtained corresponded exactly with the timing charts in the manual.

Compact disc players were next tried. With such excellent waveforms in the JVC manuals we hijacked an XL-V22 from the shop for the afternoon. The first waveform to be checked was the drive waveform during focus search, see Fig. 2. We found that the scope's display matched the oscillogram in the manual exactly. The next waveform (Fig. 3), the focus search voltage, was also as shown in the manual. The last waveform checked, "waveform until TOC is read" (Fig. 4), did not produce a display exactly as shown in the manual. The waveform started at the point marked "spindle motor starts to rotate" - this could have been due to incorrect triggering as a result of our inexperience in using the scope.

## Digital Storage

To the right of the c.r.t. there's an arrangement of six pushbuttons and two LEDs, see Fig. 5. The green onLED lights when the scope is switched to the storage mode. The storage system has two modes of operation, single or refresh. In the refresh mode the "single" button is released and the spot scans the screen in the usual manner - except that for even very slow timebase speeds the waveform continues to be displayed and doesn't go out. With the single button depressed the spot scans the screen once and the waveform is then displayed continuously, i.e. it's not up-dated as in the refresh mode. At this point the "ready" LED is out. If another sweep is required, push the reset button and the sweep will start as soon as the scope is triggered by the waveform being checked. This mode is ideal for examining i.c. reset pulses.

If you want to hold a waveform in order to compare it with another one you depress the hold-1 or hold- 2 buttons depending on the Y channel in use. Waveforms can be held in this way even when the scope is switched off.

The final button in this array is "dot join". This enables the sample dots that make up the waveform to be joined.

## Table 1: Brief specification.

Analogue mode: Two channels with d.c. to 20 MHz bandwidth. $Y$ amplitude attenuator is variable in twelve steps from 5 mV to 20 V per division. Timebase speeds 0.2 sec to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Triggering at d.c. to 40 MHz .

Digital mode: Maximum sampling rate $2 \times 5 \mathrm{MHz}$. Memory $2 \times 1,024 \times 8$ bits. Timebase speeds 5 sec to $20 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Dot joiner.


Fig. 2 (left): Drive waveform during focus search in the JVC XL-V22 compact disc player, at 1 sec/division and $1 \mathrm{~V} /$ division.

Fig. 3 (right): Focus search voltage waveform in the JVC XLV22 CD player, at 0.5 sec/division and $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ division.


Fig. 4: Waveform "until TOC is read" in the JVC XL-V22 CD player, at $0.5 \mathrm{sec} /$ division and $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ division.
On LED
$\square$



0013

Fig. 5: Arrangement of pushbuttons and LEDs to the right of the c.r.t.

Unfortunately this can cause slight distortion of the display - usually squarewaves become rounded off.

## The Y Amplifiers

When the oscilloscope is used in the analogue mode the two channels can be displayed simultaneously or alone, with either an alternate or a chop-mode sweep. Either channel can be inverted, and the two channels can be displayed as sum or difference signals - this depends on the setting of the invert switches. This facility is also available in the digital store mode.

An output from the Y amplifiers is provided at a BNC socket at the rear of the scope. By connecting a frequency counter to this socket you can check the frequency of the signal being monitored. Thus the size, shape and frequency of the signal can be checked simultaneously. We

VIDEO HEADS AT UNBEATABLE PRICES

have found this to be very useful when dealing with chroma faults in VCRs.

## The $X$ Timebase

The X timebase is adjustable from $5 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{sec} /$ cm . At speeds slower than $0.2 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ an audible bleep reminds you to switch from the analogue to the digital storage mode. If, when using the digital storage mode, you increase the timebase speed beyond $20 \mu \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ the bleep warns that you're outside the range of the storage mode and should revert to the analogue mode. Times ten X magnification is available in either mode.

## Component Tester

The scope has a built-in component tester for cold checks on semiconductor devices, capacitors and inductors. There are full instructions on its use in the manual, along with a page of photographs that show what to expect for various components - whether out of circuit, in series or in parallel.

## In Conclusion

The scope comes with two probes that are switchable to $\times 1$ or $\times 10$ and a comprehensive instruction manual that covers all aspects of operation and includes test instructions, service instructions, calibration procedures and circuit diagrams.

We found that the scope is very versatile. It's now in daily use in our workshop. The HM205 is available from advertisers sich as BK Electronics and trade sources such as SEME Ltd. A brief specification is shown in Table 1.

## Hitachi VT33

This machine wouldn't play or record when hot. It would thread up, but the head speed would then begin to vary, making the micro think that the head had stalled. If you went into play-pause first the machine would sometimes play all right, but not always.

A look round the head servo revealed that the 9.5 V supply started to oscillate when threading was complete. Replacing the many electrolytics associated with this supply had no effect. A new STK5421 finally cured the problem.
P.B.

## Philips VR2023

The fault with this machine was no deck functions: when a function was selected the brake solenoid rattled but nothing else happened. The cause of the trouble was absence of the $+12 b$ supply due to a dry-joint on bridge rectifier 6005 .
P.B.

## Grundig VS180

This machine would play but didn't unthread fully every time. The switch on the threading ring FA1 worked correctly but the FB switch was dirty.

Another of these machines produced noise bars on the picture every thirty seconds during playback. A lot of time was wasted checking the tape tension etc. before the scope came out. We then found that the control track pulses were missing because the control head was opencircuit.
P.B.

## Grundig $2 \times 4$ Super

For no or poor braking, check the +12 VR line at pin 18 of the power supply. In the machine we had the supply was intermittent because the relay contact was poor. P.B.

## Hitachi VT17

A problem that's becoming common is no clock display due to absence of the 10 V supply on the timer panel. The cause is that Q1795 on the back-up board goes opencircuit. It's not very easy to change.
M.D.

## Saisho VR1000

In this machine the capstan was permanently in operation. We had to obtain a manual from Mastercare - $£ 25$ for a poor quality photostat copy. It turned out that C2039 $(0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ was leaky. This took us a long time to find, not helped by the fact that the circuit is incorrect - C2039 goes from pin 3 of CD2003 to the base of Q2017, not its collector.
M.D.

## ITT VR3907

This was a good one. The machine would wind and rewind perfectly but in play or record it would lace up, run for three seconds then shut down. The counter is electronic and counted during those three seconds. We thought this indicated that the take-up reel pulses were o.k., but we were wrong. They were there but of low amplitude becuase Q0610 had gone low gain. The pulses were adequate for the counter but of insufficient am-
plitude to tell the microcomputer chip that the take-up was working. It took rather a long time for the ITT supplier Hoopwell to provide the spare part - we were told that this particular machine is a Samsung clone. M.D.

## Pye 64VR60/Philips VR6460

This machine was in permanent rewind. The cause was that R117 (2.7 ) was open-circuit. The first one took us a while to track down but we've since had several more of these machines with the same problem.
M.D.

## Sharp VC8381

It was impossible to tune this machine to stations. We found that the tuning voltage was missing because the aux-tuner switch had poor contacts.
M.D.

## Sharp VC9300

There was no output from the modulator. We took it apart carefully and found that L2 in the 12 V supply was open-circuit.
M.D.

## Samsung V1910

This machine came in dead. We replaced the blown fuses and switched on. The capstan started to run straight away but the operate switch did nothing. Then the fuse blew again. The cause of the trouble was the mica insulator under Q1 (2SC1983) in the power supply - it was leaky.
M.D.

## Panasonic NV-D80

When this machine was connected to a mono audio source the audio record level VU meters didn't agree. The left level was lower. We adjusted this as laid down in the manual, with VR4004, to obtain correct balance, but then found that the left meter displayed too high a level at the lower end and too low a level at the upper end. Correct conditions were obtained when the LED level meter unit (VEK3183) was replaced.
I.B.

## Panasonic NV-G11

The reported fault was that the machine broke a tape. A dummy cassette was inserted and play pressed. After loading a knocking noise came from the DD capstan motor. We also found that if the motor stopped at a certain position it wouldn't restart. Further investigation revealed that the cause of this was incorrect drive to one of the three pairs of coils, due to a faulty Hall effect chip mounted with the coils on the stator.
I.B.

## Samsung VI626

In the E-E mode there was no sound and the channel couldn't be shifted from no. 1. The sound was being muted by an output (pin 13) from the $\mu \mathrm{PCl} 1363$ channel selection chip IC 800 on the front panel. This chip has two inputs, channel up and down, one of which pulses low momentarily to shift the channel. We found that the
channel up input (pin 16) was permanently low, because the $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pull-up resistor R 0916 on the "joint PCB" (mounted upright on the inside of the VCR's plastic frame) was open-circuit.
I.B.

## Ferguson 3V58

This machine was completely dead, with no display or mechanical functions. We found that the supplies from the three regulator circuits were missing. The main one is the switched 12 V supply which should always be present when the machine is connected to the mains. The bias for this circuit is taken from the 45 V supply on the mains transformer board. It was missing because the $10 \Omega$ safety resistor in series with the rectifier diode was open-circuit. This in turn was due to the fact that the associated reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 5(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ was short-circuit. When the resistor, capacitor and diode had been replaced the machine worked fine.
I.B.

## Sanyo VHR1500

This machine chewed tapes intermittently. An accusing finger was pointed at the reel motor and the reel idler, although the torque was correct. When the machine chewed a tape a loop about two feet long was left hanging outside the cassette. Why hadn't the take-up reel sensor stopped the machine earlier?

The machine was set to play without a tape and the take-up reel was held. After about five seconds the machine entered the stop mode, which is correct. So why was so much tape left hanging from the cassette? The machine was left on one side and as expected worked perfectly for the rest of the day. Next day luck was on my side as I saw the fault occur. It wasn't the reel motor stopping. Instead the capstan motor suddenly ran at full speed. As the take-up reel was still running at the normal play speed it couldn't keep up with the amount of tape the pinch roller was pulling through. Checks around the capstan servo were about to be made when the fault cleared.

The capstan servo reference is taken from a ROM within the servo chip, the various references being controlled by data lines from the main microcomputer i.c. First thoughts were of noise on the data lines - it could have been instructing the ROM to give the wrong output. As this was going to be difficult to prove, attention was turned to the comparison signal. If this went missing or low, would the motor run fast? A series of magnets around the circumference of the motor provide the comparison signal, and with such an intermittent fault a dry-joint was a distinct possibility. It was found whilst probing around on the capstan motor board. The legs of the magnetic sensor that produces the comparison signal had not been pushed through the board when it was soldered.
A.D.

## Ferguson 3V65, FV11R etc

We've had this fault on Models 3V65 and FV11R but it could occur on any of this range of machines. The fault report stated that the "VCR stops playing or recording
$\square \square$

[0034]
Fig. 1: Correct (left) and the incorrect waveform (right) found at pin 36 of IC106 in the Ferguson 3V65.
intermittently then goes to stop". When the first machine came along we found that the take-up reel FG input waveform at pin 36 of IC106 was distorted - ideally you need a digital storage scope to be able to see this waveform correctly. Fig. 1 shows the correct and distorted waveforms.

Our first move was to replace the take-up reel photointerrupter. To do this the tape deck has to be removed from the VCR. This necessitates removal of the head pre/ rec board and disconnecting the plugs from the full erase head, the audio/control head and various earth leads. The deck terminal board then has to be removed. This involves removal of the capstan motor, disconnecting the ribbon connector and unsoldering the cassette LED. After this the deck terminal board can be removed by releasing two securing screws. We noticed that these screws had not been screwed down tightly, and both appeared to be print earthing points. As we'd got this far we went on to fit a new photo-interruptor, which apparently provided a cure.

Inspection of the print leading to one of the deck terminal board securing screws revealed that it's the only earth return for the photo-interruptor. So when the second machine came along we checked with the oscilloscope as before then carefully flexed the board near this screw to see whether the signal improved or got worse. The take-up signal was lost when the screw was given a slight anticlockwise twist, so we tightened the screw and left the machine on soak test. When the third machine appeared we simply tightened the screw. Since this episode we've had several more of these machines with a loose screw.
A.D.

## Ferguson 3V59

The fluorescent display was out but the mechanical functions worked correctly. Oscilloscope checks revealed that there was no output from the display driver chip IC1. All the supplies were correct, as was the oscillator, but there was no input data from the UPD75208CW timer chip IC101. Replacing this cured the fault.
A.D.

## Mitsubishi HS304/Salora SV8500

There was no chroma in the playback mode and on removing the top cover I could see a lovely break in the print, bang in the middle of the main panel. Repairing this restored the colour. It's a very long stretch of print that eventually connects the anode of D2A1 to C6D1. N.B.

## Panasonic NV-G25

On checking this machine we found that there was no video information in the E-E or playback modes, though the card just said "faulty". . . The fault showed up when the machine was unboxed. Before removing any covers I connected a scope to the video output socket and tuned the machine in, using the sound output from the monitor. Video was thus present up to this point so the trouble had to be in or around the r.f. converter. In this machine the video is fed from the convertor via a buffer on the input selector then back to the converter. We found that the video went in at pin 12 but nothing came out at pin 14. The 5 V supply was present at pin 11 . Once this was established it was not difficult to trace the trouble to Q3501 (2SC2206 but a 2SD636 will do) which was opencircuit all ways round and D3502 (MA27W) which was open-circuit. To gain access to this panel it must be unsoldered from the mother board.
N.B.

## Letters

## VIDEO TAPE CHARACTERISTICS

As a Technical Service Engineer in 3M's Video Technical Centre I'd like to comment on George Cole's informative article "Video Tape Types and Characteristics" in the August issue. In particular I feel that the information given in Table 2 (VHS tape specifications) is not wholly correct. VHS specifications are quoted as relative to a JVC reference tape. There's now a new improved reference tape that supersedes the reference tape used since 1976. This improvement has upgraded the basic specification by several dBs, which means that some publications have become out of date. Corrected VHS tape performance figures may now look worse, compared to the figures quoted prior to April 1988, though the tapes may be exactly the same (as was pointed out in the article, on page 739).

Referring to the new JVC reference tape, typical VHS tape performance may be quantified as shown in the accompanying table (Table 1 below). These figures have been obtained from tape performance tests on a crosssection of VHS tape brands. The table shows that the new JVC reference tape is much better than the old one - the new reference tape has the equivalent performance of a Pro-grade tape. Because of this upgrading of the minimum VHS specification some video cassette brands (especially the cheaper Far Eastern ones) don't comply with these minimum requirements.
The following points are worth making in connection with your Table 2.
(1) Current VHS tapes tend to have higher coercivities than the VHS minimum specification of 600 Oersteds, typically 700-770 Oersteds (but not 1,450 Oersteds - a tape with this high coercivity wouldn't work with a VHS machine!).
(2) Chromium dioxide tapes tend to have a similar performance to standard grade ferric oxide tapes. The figure of 4 dB f.m. output, i.e. better than for Pro-grade tape, is unlikely to be correct.

Apart from these two points the figures in Table 2 compare well with our tape performance test results.

I would also like to make some comments on your sections on chromium dioxide tape and metal tape. You say that "BASF claims that its chromium dioxide tape actually increases head life". The head wear characteristics of chromium dioxide tapes have improved since they were first introduced, but independent head wear tests carried out for 3M have shown that they do no better than ferric oxide tapes and would not therefore increase head life.

You say that "most ferric oxide tapes have a life of $100-$ 300 passes", implying that chromium dioxide tapes have a
longer life. 3M supports its Scotch Lifetime Guarantee by multiple pass testing to in excess of 1,000 times: along with some other major brands, tapes have been played successfully for 2,000 passes. Thus the tape life of all ferric oxide tape should be well in excess of 300 passes. The life of all major brand tapes is more likely to be limited by the condition of the VCR rather than the tape formulation or grade of cassette.

Finally VHS recorders use analogue recording techniques, so your comment on the development of "digital VHS recorders" is terminologically incorrect. Digital home VCRs would require a new format - an interesting development.
T.A. Exell, Technical Service Engineer,

3M United Kingdom PLC, Swansea.

## INTERNATIONAL TV STANDARDS

Here are some corrections to the international TV standards list published last month:

| Country | System | Colour |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Albania | $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{G}$ | PAL |
| Cameroon | B | PAL |
| Columbia | M | NTSC |
| Greece | $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{G}$ | SECAM |
| Greenland | B | PAL |
| (US Forces) | M | NTSC |
| Haiti | M | NTSC |
| Paraguay | N | PAL |
| Rumania | $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{K}$ | PAL |
| Tibet | D | PAL |

Some additional points: Hong Kong uses u.h.f. only, and the sound spacing at Macao is 6 MHz ; Belgium uses system H at u.h.f., not system G; Albania uses the Italian channel C and chs. E6-12; although Indonesia uses the E channels they are numbered 1 to 3 and 4 to 11 .

I understand that Afghanistan uses PAL B in Kabul, set up by the Russians, and SECAM D elsewhere.

When Laos started test transmissions in early 1984 PAL M was used. Later in the year both PAL and SECAM were used. Recent rather vague information suggests that SECAM D is being used with a Russian supplied transmitter. PAL B sets are in use to receive Thailand TV. I have been unable to check on the position in neighbouring Kampuchea. Haiti had used System M SECAM at an earlier stage.
Gareth Foster,
Whitton, Middlesex.

## TRANSISTOR WARNING

In the August issue TV Fault Finding it was suggested that a BU208A would work all right as a replacement for the 2SC3156 chopper transistor in the Amstrad Model CTV2200. I tried this but the h.t. rose to 245 V . For-

Table 1: VHS tape specifications.

## Characteristic

F.M. output
Chroma output
Video $s / n$ ratio
Chroma s/n ratio
Audio frequency response
Coercivity

Basic specification

$$
\begin{gathered}
-3 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-2 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-2 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-2 \mathrm{~dB} \\
\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB} \\
600 \mathrm{Oe}
\end{gathered}
$$

Typical standard grade tape

$$
\begin{gathered}
-1 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-1.5 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \\
-0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \\
+1 \mathrm{~dB} \\
730 \mathrm{Oe}
\end{gathered}
$$

Typical Prograde tape

| 0 dB | -1 dB |
| :---: | :---: |
| -1 dB | -1.5 dB |
| +0.5 dB | -0.5 dB |
| 0 dB | -1 dB |
| +2 dB | +1.5 dB |
| 740 Oe | 720 Oe |

tunately the line output stage feed resistor was disconnected. The set worked all right when a 2 SC 3156 was fitted. Incidentally the line output transistor is type 2SD1398, not 2SD139B.

The Sony KV2704 is another set that doesn't like the BU208A. The replacement has to be the original type.
J.S. Ruwala,

Pinner, Middx.

## THE ORACLE PUZZLE

After reading Chris Plaice's letter (August) I dashed for my remote control unit and pressed 777. After some patience I managed to get page 101 by pressing "time" then pressing 3333. This is the only page I can get by using this method, but if you cancel "time" and wait, pages will scroll down the screen. If you are quick you can display a page by pressing the "stop" button. Also try page 799 (ITV). Information is displayed in a similar way to Televox, but it's harder to "catch" a page.

## D. Hindley,

Bradford, W. Yorks.
After reading Chris Plaice's letter (August) I had a look at page 777 on TVS. Certainly there are flashing text pages. On some I could just read Televox. Between times there was a blank screen, apart from the 777 called page number and the clock. After some experimenting I discovered that it's possible to hold the display by pressing any keypad digit quickly, so clearing the 777 , as the page flashes up. This got me off page 777 before the memory wipe could occur. It took a bit of practice, but after a while I found that the best approach is to hit digit 7 quickly and, if I was too slow, just put in the next two sevens to get back to 777 again before the next try.
The Televox introductory page appears as shown below:

```
P777 TELEVOX 000101 **ab11151507:08
                            TP \uparrow\uparrow.\uparrow\uparrow
```


## TELEVOX

```
Hello . . . this is TELEVOX
\(\square\) Televox is controlled by your spoken commands - but you must first let Televox hear how you say the words Star and Next
\(\square\) You will be given your Televox page number. Key this into your TV (in place of the 3333)
\(\square\) Only when this is done say STAR NEXT (say *\#) to continue
```

Ring 0898444777 or 0898444747
25 p min cheap rate/38p other times
For a FREE preview: 0800515333
This explains what's supposed to happen. I believe that the TP in the top right-hand corner stands for "Televox page". My display showed flashing arrows, but it appears from the page of text that 3333 will normally appear. Then, when you've been given your own unique number (for the duration of your phone call presumably), you key it in, using your current teletext TV receiver. I can't do this with my VM6101 decoder. After this is done you control what goes on by saying Star, Next or the numbers One, Two, Three and Four which the Televox computer has learnt to recognise, using the screen as a prompt. Pages I've found at random include advertisements for property and cars, information on the chance of getting
stand-by flights, puzzles and games. The "Myrzad" that Chris mentions is actually an advertisement for Myriad Computer Services.

So it looks as if Televox is a form of Pay Teletext, operating in conjunction with the telephone. I rang 0800 515333 and was greeted by a recorded announcement asking me to say Star and Next.

I must admit that I quite enjoyed the fun of trying to beat the system, displaying pages by chance instead of via the phone. A brief mention of the Televox system appeared in the August Teletopics (page 742).
Keith Cummins
Holbury, Hants.

## BRYAN TUCKFIELD REPLIES

Wow! You did all sit up and take notice, didn't you? Yes, it's Friar Tuck again from Willow! Regretfully most of you (letters, August) seem to have missed my point. So, just before I close my suitcase to emigrate, let's look at the comments made.
Jon from Wells, Somerset. If you have to do a "clear up" job there must surely be a profit in it for you? Yes of course $£ 3$ worth of belts would incur a handling charge on their own. But not if tacked on to your order for fuses and normal workshop stock items. Would you deliver a PP9 or a 13A plug for the nett cost of the item? And give at least one month's credit? I don't think Joe Public would expect a spares by return of post service if it was explained that you couldn't order individual items on their own. Also, Jon, what surcharges and postage amounts to more than $£ 5$ ? Our highest rate is $£ 2 \cdot 80$, and that's only if the value of the order is under a fiver. Come on, be fair!
Now let's see what Adrian from E17 has to say. Why does he need to assess the "punter?" If the customer wants a belt, why not sell him one? If he doesn't fit it properly it's no skin off your nose and it could get you a "clear up" job like Jon's. Why ring up to order the part? Again if you explain to the customer that you'll tack his request on to your next order, unless he wants to pay for the call, surely he'll understand. No we don't feel piqued at producing a costly catalogue, unless it's not used! No one likes waste do they?

Now on to our North Devon Sharp dealer. Hi! No name, but no we don't mind supplying the public as in most cases they are exasperated after trying all other avenues. So by the time we get 'em they're seething anyway. In fact it's part of our contract with Sharp that we do supply the public. Surely if a member of the public has purchased a product he or she is entitled to be able to buy parts for it? Subject to any safety aspects of course. I feel that dealers should support manufacturers' merchandise. After all sales, it seems, is where you make your main living. O.K. the public can be a problem, but where would you be without them? If you have no wish to supply a part or get involved, at least be helpful and point them in the right direction, even if it means us. If it's Sharp or Philips we'll support the manufacturers on your behalf. That way you'll have been of service to your customer and as a result your establishment will have earned a reputation for always being helpful. Even in this day and age good will still has a high value. So, as for supplying the public, yes we do. Someone has to! Mind you they pay the retail price plus post and packing. No, we had no proof other than the customer's word that he'd tried locally, and who wants to see a diploma? We are talking about only one belt and one pinch wheel.

So to L.J. of Buckfastleigh. I agree that it's hard to get
a Willow Vale catalogue, mainly because we are all so busy sourcing, buying and stocking that we don't have time to list it all. But we are working away at it, without, Caxton's help. Mind you we do produce eight catalogues in total. Aimed at different manufacturers' spares and products. I can't really see that L.J. (I wonder if it's S034) has none of them. What's his 1986 price list I wonder? If it's for Sharp, the latest one was February lst 1988. And there are plenty of current Price Matrix available for pricing Sharp.

Phew, this is hard work! Now who's next. Oh yes, C. Deus of King's Lynn. Why so formal? Again, leaping to the phone. I've covered that one above. As for getting stuck with the parts, why not take the cash with the order? Then if your customer doesn't return you've got your bits and some bread. One point I will take you up on though. We don’t make a handling charge of $£ 2.50$ for an order of a belt and $£ 100$ worth of spares. All normal spares orders in excess of $£ 25$ are carriage free, unless Data Post or Securicor "A" service is requested. As for not repairing certain brands, yes I quite agree. But in the case I reported, of a Sharp RG955, there was no spares problem and it's good equipment. Field research? Yes, l've done my share and yes it does pay off. That's why we stock so many lines. I go out and ask the trade what's needed. Mind you a lot of the answers I get would be against the law to stock anyway . . .

I think l've answered you all but if I've missed a particular point you can always contact me at the office by letter or ring through to 0734860158 ext. 11 (I'll regret that). Really, you are all lovely people trying to earn a crust - so are we. In closing, may I say once more that my purpose was not to knock the service trade but to make it more aware. Not to lay down the law but to help with information.
Bryan Tuckfield, Sales Manager,
Willow Vale Electronics, 11 Arkwright Road,
Reading, Berks RG2 OLU.

## SPARES FROM CHS

Following recent correspondence about spares, may I point out that Charles Hyde and Son Ltd. is also an approved Sharp distributor, as well as being an authorised spares distributor for Ferguson, Philips and GEC. CHS, as we are generally known, also carry some spares for Sanyo, Hitachi, Decca, ITT, Sentra, Hinari, Seleco, Sony and many other brands.

We have two catalogues. One deals exclusively with our Sharp range, the other covering the rest of our product range, including rebuilt picture tubes from our own factory. We would be delighted to send copies to any bona fide retail service department that would care to contact us - by phone on 0759303068 , facsimile on 0759 303620 or by sending a note to the address below.
Freddie Whipp, Sales Manager,
Charles Hyde and Son Ltd., Prospect House,
Barmby Road, Pocklington, York YO4 2DP.

## TRADE TRANSMISSION MUSIC

Accompanying the ITV Trade Transmissions during the years 1957/8/9 there were six-monthly schedules of gramophone music. Each schedule consisted of fourteen LP records, played in two-weekly instalments of seven LP records that alternated weekly. The first schedule commenced on Monday June 17th, 1957 with the Frank Chacksfield "Music of George Gershwin" (Decca label)
and a record commencing with "The Blue Danube". The IBA hasn't kept copies of the relevant play lists and I'm wondering whether any reader has the lists issued at the time by ITV. There would be about five lists covering 17/ $6 / 57$ to the end $r^{f}$ 1959. I'd be happy to pay for photocopies of such lists. I'd also be interested in similar lists for the music played during the BBC Television Trade Transmissions in late 1957 and throughout 1958/9. G.J. Mayer, 151 Thorndon Gardens,

Stoneleigh, Epsom, Surrey KT19 0QE.
Telephone 01-393 4615.

## AKAI MODEL VS2

In the July Service Bureau a complaint about "new recording - previous sound for about ten seconds" with the Akai model VS2 was mentioned. These VCRs don't have an audio erase head, so a portion of the tape between the full erase and the record/playback heads is left with the previous audio, i.e. there's no fault with the machine. I hope this may help anyone else confused by this characteristic.
J. Kent,

Bromsgrove, Worcs.

## THANKS

Following my letter in the May issue on the difficulty of obtaining test equipment, as I am disabled, I have received a signal generator and scope and offers of the loan of other equipment. The veterans of our industry responded handsomely, and my trust in human nature has been well rewarded. Thank you all.
C. T. Marden,

Ecton, Northants.

## HELP WANTED

Can anyone help with a circuit diagram/manual for the Auritone model 80T1 - it's a 5in. monochrome TV set. I'd be happy to pay for any information - buy or loan. Leon Electronics, 11 Woodend Close, Three Bridges, Crawley, West Sussex. 029320536.

Due to an unforunate accident in the workshop I'm trying to find a lid and hinges for a National Panasonic SG509() music centre. The lid is no longer available from the manufacturer. If anyone out there has these items, please ring us on 0943466860 ).
Graham S. Brooke, 65A Walkergate,
Ottey, Yorks LS21 1HD.
Can anyone supply a circuit diagram for a Vendomatic 26in. colour TV set, type 41682? The set was made in West Germany.
Alan Wilson, 19 North Road,
Stoughton, Guildford GU2 6PU.
Telephone 0483571908.
I'm an electronics graduate who is extremely interested in learning about TV/video servicing. Would anyone in this area be willing to provide training in return for voluntary labour on my part, possibly on a Saturday? I'm quite adept at wielding a soldering iron. The aim is not to obtain qualifications but to learn the necessary skills.
A.J. Dudley, 37 Ainsdale Drive,

Whitworth, Nr. Rochdale, Lancs OLI2 8QB.
Telephone 0706344431.

# The Philips NC3 Chassis 

## Harold Peters

As long as you are willing to forget the model numbers it's a fact that Philips' small-screen portable colour sets have been following a logical, progressive shrinkage that's culminated in this year's latest version, the NC3. This has a chassis that looks smaller than last year's mono portables. Fig. 1 shows the basic chassis layout.

The logical development can be seen in the circuitry. The timebases, chroma and sound sections and the RGB output stages still owe a lot to the KT3, in theory if not in practice, though to look at the chassis you wouldn't think so. The vast majority of the circuitry is now included in two chips, a TDA3565 colour decoder and a TDA4505 that incorporates the i.f. strip, with a.g.c. and a.f.c. outputs, the sync department and the timebase generators.

There are one or two novelties. The power supply is a variation on the now well-known Philips SOPS (selfoscillating power supply) but, because there's no call for a dead-chassis configuration (no Euroconnector), the optocoupled feedback loop used in larger screen chassis to provide isolation between the primary and secondary sides of the circuit is replaced with a resistive network. As a result the entire chassis is at half mains potential.

The station selector is a rotary switch. Thus the spaceconsuming and often noisy push-button bank assembly is dispensed with. Channel tuning is assisted by an on-screen vertical green tuning bar that moves from left to right as a tuning potentiometer is adjusted from ch. 21 to ch. 68. The arrival of a signal of watchable strength produces an a.g.c. bias which mutes the green line.

This a.g.c. bias is also applied to the time-constant pin of the line oscillator part of the TDA4505 chip in such a way that the time-constant is shortened as the signal strength rises. Since the average VCR delivers about 10 mV it automatically counts as a strong signal so that the required short time-constant is obtained regardless of which switch position is tuned to the video channel.

Discrete circuitry is used for the above operations - the chassis would look balder than ever if integrated circuitry was used for the purpose.

The automatic band switching in the Continental version is worth a mention. The tuning potentiometers that select channels 21-68 in the UK version tune through (0) $4 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ for Band I, $4 \cdot 3-12 \mathrm{~V}$ for Band III and $12-33 \mathrm{~V}$ for


Fig. 1: Layout of the Philips NC3 chassis, showing the main components.

Bands IV/V in the Continental version. Amplifiers with gains of $\times 7, \times 4$ and $\times 2$ respectively convert the reduced voltage change to a full $0-33 \mathrm{~V}$ swing for the tuner's varicap diodes, and operational amplifiers decide which tuner pin should get the 12 V band-switching supply.

Under certain conditions early sets could suffer from a poor start up. To overcome this problem R422 was reduced from $820 \Omega$ to $560 \Omega$ in later versions. This resistor is in the SOPS feedback loop and is worth changing if you find that the carlier value is fitted.

The UK version has the U411 tuner, a proven type that came in with the System 4 chassis. At the risk of being repetitive we ll mention once more that it can be responsible for instability or patterning in the region of ch. 59 after some use. The reason for this is oxidation of the earthing contacts between the copper side of the tuner's PCB and the cover. As a result the small spring strips are turned into a lecher bar at Band V frequencies. The slightest disturbance will cure the trouble for a number of weeks. The writer's cure is to lean the cover out from the tuner so that none of the three earthing points makes contact.

Don't forget that the tuner nẹeds an aerial isolator. Some sets with "dead" chassis and U411s have what looks like an isolator but is in fact a straight-through connector. If in doubt check for continuity (or lack of it).

The mains lead is brought in and anchored bare on two solder points at the back of the panel, from where it's connected by jumper wires to the on-off switch. These two points are live, even with the set switched off, and because they are just where you need to pull on the chassis to draw it out it's worthwhile unplugging the set from the wall before you start.

The initial models fitted with this chassis are the Philips $14 \mathrm{CN} 3001 / 05 \mathrm{~B}$ (black) and $14 \mathrm{CN} 3001 / 05 \mathrm{~L}$ (red) and the Pye $37 \mathrm{KN} 3030 /(15 \mathrm{C}$ (silver black) and $37 \mathrm{KN} 3030 / 05 \mathrm{~W}$ (white).

## The NC3CR Version

This version of the NC3 chassis has just been released. It reverts to the practice of using an optocoupler in the SOPS power supply so that if needs be the chassis can be "dead", though the models so far announced do not include video connections. There are "basic" and simple remote (volume and channel change only) models, and in order to maintain common circuit operation both versions use an electronic tuning memory in place of the rotary switch and the green-line tuning circuitry employed in the NC3. The CR version's control panel is detached from the main chassis, though the control chip is on the main panel where the green-line components are in the NC3. The mains input anchor points are much closer to the on-off switch than they are in the NC3, reducing the safety hazard for engineers who could accidentally grab the live part of the chassis.

Models fitted with the NC 3 CR chassis are as follows: basic versions Philips 14CN2001/05B (black) and $14 \mathrm{CN} 2(\mathrm{~K}) 1 / 05 \mathrm{~L}$ (red), Pye $37 \mathrm{KN} 2(010 / 05 \mathrm{C}$ (silver black) and $37 \mathrm{KN} 2010 / 05 \mathrm{~W}$ (white); remote control models Philips $14 \mathrm{CN} 2201 / 05 \mathrm{~B}$ (black) and $14 \mathrm{CN} 2201 / 05 \mathrm{~W}$ (white), Pye $37 \mathrm{KN} 2012 / 05 \mathrm{R}$ (anthracite) and $37 \mathrm{KN} 2012 / 05 \mathrm{~W}$ (white).

## TV Fault Finding

Reports from Denis Parsons, Dave Dulson, P.J. Roberts, Alfred Damp, Laurence W. Heslop, J.G. Grieve, J.R. Armagh, Hugh MacMullen, M.K. Hayter, Ian Bowden and Nick Beer

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

We've had a couple of interesting faults recently on these sets. The first had expanded teletext lines with flyback lines above, going down the centre of the picture. R194 ( $243 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 1$ per cent) in the field feedback circuit had gone high in value - to over twice its correct value in this case.

With the second set the sound was weak and distorted at the cente of the range: when the volume was turned up the sound disappeared. Adjustment of the sound discriminator coil L114 had no effect. The sound discriminator circuit is coupled to pin 13 of the TDA4500 chip IC102 by $\mathrm{C} 114(0 \cdot 01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which was the cause of the trouble. D.P.

## Amstrad TVR1

This set came in with the fault that it took a long time to come on. It certainly did - anything from a quarter to half an hour. This is one of the Amstrad TV/VCR combinations and it was the TV section that wasn't working correctly. Voltage checks around the STK7348 power supply chip IC1501 showed that the start-up feed voltage at pin 7 was low - only 0.7 V . A resistance check on the start-up feed resistors R1503/4, both $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, showed that they were of the correct value, leaving only the $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic capacitor C1507. This didn't read leaky but fitting a replacement restored normal operation. D.D.

## ITT CVC32 Chassis

This set tripped when switched on with the aerial plugged in, even when operated with an isolating transformer. Replacing the aerial isolator unit put matters right. P.J.R.

## Toshiba C2636 etc

The field linearity was stretched and there was foldover at the top of the picture. C313 $(4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 160 \mathrm{~V})$ in the field output stage was found to be open-circuit. This basic field output stage circuit, using a complementary-symmetry pair of transistors and including C313, is used in a number of Toshiba models.
A.D.

## Network NW1286

This set came in with a picture, but it soon faded off to a condition of little or no brightness. When the voltage at the tube's grid was checked the brightness was restored. Tracing back we found that $\mathrm{R} 508(560 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ was opencircuit.
A.D.

## ITT 80-90 ${ }^{\circ}$ Chassis (CVC823 Power Panel)

The problem was no results except for a chirp from the power supply when the set was switched off. The first step should be to remove the scan plug as this has a link that connects the h.t. to the line output stage. A short-circuit TDA1170S field timebase chip will also stop these sets working. With the scan plug removed the h.t. still didn't rise, so attention was turned up the switch-mode power supply.

The voltage at the emitter of the chopper driver transistor T615 was 20 V , thus exonerating the high-value base bias resistor R 643 and the two 20 V zener diodes D614 and D619. Other high-value resistors in the circuit
were checked and proved to be in order, and the oscillator T611/2 was running. But there was no output from the pulse-width modulator stage T613/4. This was a similar state to a trip condition - the trip acts on the pulse-width modulator. In-circuit checks on various semiconductor devices in this area were inconclusive, but when the two trip transistors T616/7 were checked out of circuit we found that T616 (BC238B) had a slight leak.
A.D.

## Salora 22K30

The problem with this 22 in . colour set was slow start-up it took up to ten minutes to produce sound and a picture. We eventually traced the cause to CB604 in the switchmode power supply circuit. This $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic is the 8.5 V supply reservoir capacitor. I understand that sets using the K chassis are prone to this problem. L.W.H.

## Salora 15L30

This 15 in. FST portable suffered from loss of red drive to the c.r.t. We found that there was no red output at pin 20 of the TDA3301B colour decoder chip. As this chip is responsible for most of the video processing we suspected an internal fault, but fitting a replacement made no difference. The cause of the trouble turned out to be the red clamp capacitor CF29 connected between the 12 V rail and pin 21 of the TDA3301B. As this chip is a 40 -pin device it would be worth checking the clamp capacitors CF29 (red), CF30 (green) and CF31 (blue) if you get this type of fault.
L.W.H.

## Some Quickies

Sharp C1871: Intermittent partial field collapse was traced to R525.
Sharp C2002: This set refused to start up. Replacing the STR4090 power supply chip cured the problem.
Philips/Pye CTX-E chassis: This set was tripping. We found that the BYV95A 26 V rectifier D6590 in the line output stage was short-circuit.
Decca 70/90/110 chassis: One of these sets came in with the power supply fuse and the chopper transistor Tr605 blown. We found that D608 and D610 which are in series with $\operatorname{Tr} 605$ had also failed, and as a precaution we also replaced $\mathrm{C} 627(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ which is in parallel with them.
J.G.G.

## Hitachi CPT2218 (NP81CQ Chassis)

This one broke our hearts. The customer complained that after about half an hour a teletext display would suddenly invade the screen of her set, obliterating the picture. This would happen on any channel, and after a moment or two the set would go into standby. If left for say a quarter of an hour everything became normal. The problem was said to occur only at night.

Repeated tests in the workshop, even using the hairdryer on the text and interface panels, showed nothing amiss. So we resorted to drastic measures. We put the set in a large plastic bag with a thermometer visible and blew air from the hairdryer in at the bottom. At $90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ the fault really did happen. Spraying IC2101 (SAA1272) with freezer cured the trouble, and reheating it confirmed that
it was the culprit. So we changed it and returned the set.
Next day the customer reported that the set was no better. Repeating the bag and hairdryer treatment again showed that she wàs right. This time IC2101 was blameless and it was the SAA 1251 that caused the trouble.

Soon after another of these sets arrived and my heart sank into my shoes. This time the teletext thing crept slowly over the picture from the right, pushing the picture away. After our previous experience we decided to replace the SAA 1251 without further ado. It did the trick. I don't trust this device!
J.R.A.

## Philips G8 Chassis

This set suffered from Hanover blinds that couldn't be cured by adjusting any of the controls in the decoder section. After a lot of soul searching and scoping I discovered that whoever had fitted a new line output transformer had made a wonderful dry-joint at pin three, as a result of which no line pulses were being fed back to the chroma circuitry. Resoldering put matters right.
H.MacM.

## Philips G11 Chassis

The problem was occasional field collapse. Almost everything in the field timebase circuit had been replaced except for the panel itself. We eventually found that there was a tiny haircrack in the track of the field hold potentiometer.
H. MacM.

## Saisho CT141X

The sound was so low that it was almost inaudible - just a very quiet hum. I'd no manual so I checked around in the sound i.f. section with a signal generator and found that C303 (10) pF) read in the region of $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. It damped the i.f. coil so much that the sound was killed.
H. MacM.

## Saisho CT1400

Very weak sound on this set turned out to be duc to R356 (10k $\Omega$ ) being open-circuit.
H.MacM.

## NordMende F11 Chassis

This set had no EW correction. The control chip was changed but this made no difference. We eventually found that coil LG(12 had shorted turns. Instead of being wound on a bead, later versions consist of a proper coil on a former.
H.MacM.

## Rank T20 Chassis

Field collapse the man said, so I switched the set on to make sure and field collapse it was. Off with the back then and lower the scan drive panel. I noticed that 4 R9 had burnt out and that 4R4 was slightly burnt. An Avo check revealed that $4 \mathrm{R} 4(1 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ had gone very high in value $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in fact. Now these two resistors are in the driver/ output stage section of the field timebase, so I concluded (wrongly) that the working conditions had been upset and that one or more of the four transistors involved had suffered. Each transistor was checked in turn but they were all o.k. So I replaced the two resistors and switched on. After about ten seconds 4R9 began to cook. Switch off quickly.

Up with panel. Any dry-joints? None could be found, so I engaged neutral and went off for a cuppa. Then I remembered something. The two output transistors are
connected by three-pin sockets to their leads from the panel. Could these sockets be loose on the transistor pins? Yes, some pins were not making contact. Only one thing for it. I snipped off both sockets, sleeved each lead individually and soldered them direct to the relevant pins, pushing the sleeving over each soldered joint. Finally I clamped each bundle of three leads together with a cable tie to prevent the sleeving from moving. When the set was switched on again everything was back to normal and after a soak test it was returned to its owner. M.K.H.

## Salora 22J20

The fault was no raster. After checking that the field blanking section of the sandcastle pulse was present we moved to the c.r.t. base pancl where the 1 kV supply was found to be missing. RB503 ( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ non-flammable) was open-circuit but we could find no reason for this. A replacement was fitted and the set was put on soak test. Several hours later a plume of smoke appeared and RB503 had gone again. As there were no shorts on the c.r.t. base side of this resistor diodes DB503 and DB506 (both BA159) which provide the 1 kV supply were checked. They were both leaky in the reverse direction.
I.B.

## National Panasonic TC202G

This set is second only to the similarly aged TC275G (see letter, July) in terms of picture quality over a long period of time. It's also one of the most reliable sets ever made. This one came in with the complaint that there was no picture. The field engineer mentioned that there had been a very low-level, defocused picture.

On checking I found that the supply from the diodesplit line output transformer to the combined $\mathrm{A} 1 /$ focus control unit was low, which would explain what was wrong. The voltage is tapped from a winding and fed via a series resistor within the transformer. At the input to the $\mathrm{A} 1 /$ focus unit there was only about 700 V , and there was almost nothing at the Al output. The h.t. was correct, and all the other line output transformer derived supplies were normal. So it seemed that the transformer was faulty, though they hardly ever fail in Panasonic sets, especially these older ones. The e.h.t. was correct so, suspecting the internal resistance, a new transformer was fitted. We then had a truly superb picture, though I first had to replace the AN320 green line chip (fit an AN322 kit) to correct a misbehaving a.f.c. circuit.
N.B.

## Rediffusion Mk 3 Chassis

This was the first time we've had one of these sets in the workshop. The complaint was "dead" and the 20 mm fuse on the power supply panel was open-circuit - but not blackened. On replacing this the set tripped and stayed off though the fuse remained intact. I disconnected the input to the tripler as this seemed as good a place as any to start, and when I switched on again the set burst into life minus a raster of course.

A universal tripler was fitted, with the diode lead left disconnected to try it out. As the set then produced a picture the lead was cut off and insulated. But the picture was very weak: the raster was over bright and the contrast control had no noticeable effect. We checked around in the area of the tripler and decided that the trouble was probably in the beam limiter circuit. It didn't take us long to discover that 5R24 had risen substantially from its correct value of $220 \Omega$. When this had been replaced there
was a normal picture apart from teletext lines over the top four inches of the picture - the field linearity was o.k. I suspected that a capacitor in the field timebase circuit was leaky or open-circuit but eventually found that 8 R26 had
risen in value from $270 \Omega$ to over $750 \Omega$. After replacing this the set produced a perfect picture. All this was done, without a manual or the need for any special spares. Why isn't life always as rewarding?!

## Panasonic Video Maintenance Kits

A series of eight video maintenance kits has been introduced by Panasonic, covering a range of machines from the NV2000 to the NV730. Each kit contains the most common spares, apart from heads of course, that will be required for a full service or reconditioning of a machine. Panasonic suggest that to prolong the life of a VCR the parts specified should be replaced after every $1,0(0)$ hours" use.
As an example of what the kits contain, that for Models NV230/430/810 provides a capstan belt (VDV0149), a loading belt (VDV0152), a front loading belt (VDV0153), a pinch roller assembly (VXL1209), an impedance roller (VDP(0)(18), a play and fast-wind drive idler (VXP0521), a back-tension brake band (VXZ0165), a pinch roller washer and circlip and a slot washer for the drive idler.

The other kits have similar contents, though some of course will contain more parts, particularly in the case of older machines. This will be reflected in the price. I must admit that prices came as a nice surprise to us. Typically the trade price of a kit is approximately the same as that of just the pinch roller and one or two idlers. In fact in the case of the kit whose contents are listed above the price is less than that of the pinch roller and drive idler when these are ordered separately.

Inclusion of the circlips and slot washers is a sensible idea. How many times have you had a slot washer drop on to the floor never to be seen again? And as they tend to spread when removed they don't grip on the shaft as
they should when reused, something that could lead to trouble later.

Perhaps the idea behind the introduction of these kits was that if you have all the parts to hand you'll use them, whereas if one item that should be replaced isn't in stock you might be tempted to clean up and/or make do with the old one. This could lead to further trouble shortly after, reflecting poorly on both the dealer and the manufacturer. Providing maintenance at a reasonable price with no comebacks can only help a dealer's reputation and build up a manufacturer's reputation for reliable products.

Though eight kits have been introduced so far, at the time of writing they were all out of stock! Possibly this reflects their usefulness to the trade. Anyway, let's hope that Panasonic continue with the idea, covering later machines and perhaps prompting other manufacturers to do something similar. Here's the complete list of kits to date:

Part no.
VUD4086KIT
VUD4087KIT
VUD4088KIT
VUD4089KIT
VUD4090KIT
VUD4091KIT
VUD4092KIT
VUD4093KIT

## For Models

NV7000
NV2000, NV2010
NV7200
NV333, NV366
NV777
NV730
NV370, NV850
NV230, NV430, NV810

## ECA Semiconductor Reference Books

Nick Beer

It's almost impossible to have available data on all the semiconductor devices you're likely to encounter while servicing brown goods. Over the years many manufacturers have produced many devices, and quite a number of different type number conventions have been used. Various books that list characteristics and equivalents have been produced, some by manufacturers and others by independent publishers. They are all useful in their own ways, but probably the most successful and most widely used have been the ECA series - the ones with the yellow covers and the owls on the front. These books are updated annually and are available from major component suppliers. In the past the series has consisted of two books covering transistors, two for diodes, and single books for linear i.c.s, CMOS devices and thyristors. The cost of each book is in the region of $£ 7$, but they are worth their weight in gold. Now the company has introduced two new books that combine all the information from the previous ones plus more new information. Some bits that are not really required for this trade have been cut out the previous books have aimed at design as well as service engineers.

The result is a pair of books that are superbly laid out and contain stacks of useful information. Looking anything up is simplicity itself - everything is in alphabetical (Book 1) or numerical (Book 2) order, regardless of whether it's a diode, an i.c. or whatever. The information provided for each device consists of a brief description with characteristics, the pinning and comparison types - in the case of i.c.s the application is given. The improvements make for an uncluttered, clear layout, and since the books are the same size as the old diode ones (twice the size of the transistor books) they don't keep falling shut when you put them on the bench. This also enables the information to be laid out down the page instead of across it as before. Another particularly good idea that's been implemented is to include Japanese equivalents for Japanese devices - previously all equivalents were of the $\mathrm{BC} /$ $\mathrm{BD} / \mathrm{BF} / \mathrm{BU}$ classification, but now we get the 2 SC etc. series as well. Yet another improvement relates to the pin configuration diagrams: a note is included to tell you from exactly which angle the diagram is shown. This was mostly pretty obvious anyway, but there was room for confusion with some devices.

On checking through the books and looking up devices as I encountered them I came across a couple of absentees, but these were specific manufacturers' types that don't have equivalents. I was pleasantly surprised by some of the things there are included, in particular a large number of numerical only types and the various prefixes used for zener diodes - ZPY and RD for example. Some devices used in Salora equipment caught my eye RGP10, RGP15 and S20)(a) are all there. This is bound to help those who have to tackle all types of repair for their living. For example, if one of the multitude of cheap portables comes in with a duff regulator that takes you just ten minutes to diagnose you may then take forever trying to find a replacement that you can guarantee. Or
say you have an i.f. fault and it must be in one of two chips but you don't know which one houses the audio detector and you've never come across either device before.

When these books are updated no device is ever left out, no matter how old it is. So you can buy these two new books and give your pile of existing ones to a field engineer or your apprentice. In my opinion they quite obviously represent phenomenal value. In the short time we've had them they've saved us a great deal of time. They are available as a pair for a mere $£ 17.85$ trade (no VAT with publications!) from Willow Vale Electronics (head office 11 Arkwright Road, Reading, Berks. RG2 0 LU ) under order code 21-004B.

## The Temptation of Tiny Tim

## Les Lawry-Johns

Tiny Tim was having a rest after doing nothing for the best part of the morning. The door opened and in walked delicious Dora. What a face, what a figure. And what a cheek . . . her lips parted as though to give Tim a kiss.
"Would you be kind enough to bring my set in for me? It's a bit heavy for me to carry."

Tim popped out to her car and picked up the Thorn 8800 . He carried it into the shop and put it on the counter.
"Can I watch you do it?" asked Dora.
As Tim's wife was out, gassing to everyone up the farm (King's Farm, about a mile up the road), he didn't mind at all. He whipped the back off and plugged the set in, switched on and nothing happened. Next he checked the plug and mains lead, read it through to the on/off switch, then realised he'd fallen for it again. The cut-out button at the back. He pressed it and the set started up. The sound was o.k. and after a short period the picture appeared. It was blurred, so he tried to adjust the focus knob. It was at maximum and turning it back only made things worse.

Tim remembered the time when he'd changed the e.h.t. unit and the focus control several times without improving things and Keith and Alex had popped in on their way back to Portsmouth. Keith had offered to do the job for him there and then. He'd removed the carth lead from the bottom of the focus unit and switched on. There had been an almighty crack from the tube, with flashes everywhere. Keith had then switched off and reconnected the earth lead. On the next attempt the picture appeared in full focus and Keith and Alex had then made their way back to Pompey, having taught Tim another lesson.

Tim thought of trying this again, just to frighten Dora out of her life, but decided against it. He slid the chassis out - with the set switched off - and loosened the e.h.t. unit. After shorting the e.h.t. lead to chassis he disconnected the leads. He walked round, brushing Dora's behind on the way, and selected a new unit from the shelf.
"This will cost you twenty quid" he told her.
"We can talk about that later" Dora said.
So Tim fitted the new unit and switched on. He could now turn the focus control quite a way back and the picture looked good.
"Aren't you clever!" said Dora.
"At most things" Tim said modestly.
He wrapped the set up and carried it out to Dora's car, then went back for his twenty quid.

Dora was leaning against the counter in a suggestive way. "Open to negotiation?" she asked.

Now Tim fancied Dora but, well, maybe it was the weather . . He's an odd bloke but there are plenty like him. Dora looked annoyed. She opened her purse just as Tinker Bell returned, having cut short her shopping (jawing). Tim took Dora's notes and, as she left the shop, put them in the till.

## An Awkward K30

Tim had a Philips K.3) that was driving him mad. He'd sold the set some years back to a lady whose husband had been a friend of his and had died two years ago. When she'd phoned to tell him about the set he'd promised to call round that afternoon. He'd gone without a care in the world. taking with him all (he thought) the things he might need.

When he tried the set there was sound but no raster. He replaced the two upper left-hand boards. No difference. He turned up the first anode controls and obtained a blank raster that was locked solid until the aerial was disconnected. So he took the set back to the shop and spent hours trying to find out why the first three transistors on the RGB output board were not turning on. All the supplies to the board were present.

After suffering for a long time he thought he'd let someone else suffer. He took the set along to Moon Lane and handed it to Geoff and Eddy. They laughed when he asked for their help. Two days later he called in to find out whether they'd solved the mystery. They hadn't and the set sat there on the bench, looking at them with the same blank raster. Tim said he was sorry to have given them such a trial. They didn't laugh this time and carried the set down the stairs for Tim and put it in his car. Said they were glad to see the back of it.

Tim settled down to find the source of the trouble but became more and more baffled. The cause of the problem seemed to be lack of bias for the first three transistors on the RGB panel. They are pnp emitter-followers with their collectors returned to chassis and their emitters supplied from the 13 V LT3 rail. After a lengthy search Tim found an invisible break in an earth circuit, roughly midway across the main panel near the focus control. Three electrolytics (including the LT3 reservoir) and a resistor are returned to earth at this point. Tim was left very puzzled as the other open-circuit electrolytics and the resistor, which is in the first anode network, should have had other effects. Maybe the break was "made" as far as some of them were concerned.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 15980 \& 3.30 \& 25c18\％ \& 0.9 \& AN206 \& 251 \& \({ }^{\text {B }} 2 \times 7\) \& 014 \& BDXSAB \& 216 \& Buzos 1.15 \& Hall9\％ \& 14 \& MC1351P \& 2\％ \& sassor \& 42 \& STR \& \％ \& \％ \& \& \& \\
\hline 15858 \& 330 \& \({ }^{25 C 1829}\) \& 222 \& ANTCP \& 3.35 \& \({ }^{\text {cc2128 }}\) \& 0.8 \& Buxxza \& 215 \& Bumb 111 \& HA 3000 \& in \& MC135 \& 250 \& sas57 \& 0 \& \& \({ }_{5} 6\) \& \& \({ }_{4}\) \& \& \({ }_{326}^{27}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{12052}\) \& 551 \& \({ }^{2 S C 1835}\) \& 450 \& AN210 \& 228 \& \({ }_{\text {BCO } 131}\) \& 0.10 \& \(80 \times 838\) \& 1.81 \& \({ }^{81207}\) 1． 1.5 \& hal336 \& 225 \& Mc．133） \& 215 \& \& 51 \& \& 5 \& \& 5 \& \& 15 \\
\hline 10053 \& 5.61 \& \({ }^{25 C 18933}\) \& 3.02 \& AN2 \& 3.8 \& BC219 \& 0.10 \& 80Y0 \& 121 \& 8u208 120 \& hal 3002 \& 187 \& Mc1359P \& 135 \& \& 225 \& \& 195 \& \& ＊ \& Tda4 \& 矿 \\
\hline 1701 \& 930 \& \({ }^{2551306}\) \& Os \& \({ }^{\text {anN2 }}\) \& 240 \& \({ }^{8 C 225}\) \& 090 \& 80Y81 \& \({ }^{1.05}\) \& Bu72002 1．97 \& HA13342 \& 20 \& \& ＊ \& \& 130 \& \& 52 \& teas \& \(\cdots\) \& TDA4500 \& 210 \\
\hline 1717 \& \({ }_{250}^{250}\) \& \({ }_{\text {25C }}^{25193}\) \& －130 \& \({ }_{\text {AN }}^{\text {An } 24}\) \& 598 \& \({ }_{8 \text { 8C23 }}{ }^{8,23}\) \& 0.10 \& 8F17 \& \({ }_{0}^{090}\) \&  \& \& \& \& 0.11 \& \& 297 \& \({ }^{\text {riberas}}\) \& 575 \& \& ＊ \& TDAA \& \％ \\
\hline 1737 \& 1.58 \& 2561929 \& 225 \& AN200 \& 1 x \& \({ }_{\text {вс } 2988}\) \& 0.08 \& в 118 \& 0.67 \& 8u729 1.50 \& ha：367 \& 25 \& MC \& 215 \& \({ }_{\text {SASA7 }}\) \& \({ }^{19}\) \& \({ }_{\text {rea }}\) \& 0.67 \& tcaz \& 105 \& TTAS500 \&  \\
\hline INW \& 004 \& 25C1942 \& 18 \& AN24 \& 1.7 \& вс2798 \& 0.5 \& 8 F 121 \& 025 \& 80276 \& на1388 \& 245 \& MC \& 145 \& \& \(2 n\) \& \& 211 \& \& 239 \& TDA \& \(2 \pi\) \\
\hline TNA \& 006 \& \({ }^{25 C 1959} 9\) \& 026 \& AN \& 450 \& BC231A \& 0.31 \& 8F123 \& \({ }^{011}\) \& \({ }^{80376} 200\) \& Hal \(3 \times 8\) \& ，\({ }^{\text {m }}\) \& \& 3．5 \& SBA \& \& T604 \& 0.9 \& \& \& \& 225 \\
\hline 1 N \& 0.005 \&  \& 109 \& an \& 180 \& \({ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {BC34 }}\) \& 0.50 \& \({ }_{88127}^{8127}\) \& 013 \& \({ }^{\text {Bu3 }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {HAI330 }}\) \& 330 \& MC19518CP \& 1.15 \& \({ }^{\text {Scearaz }}\) \& 13 \& TEM5 \& 27 \& \& 225 \& \& \(2 \pi\) \\
\hline \& 008 \& \({ }_{2 S 1} 1862\) \& 193 \& ancz \& \({ }_{85}\) \& \({ }_{\text {BCa }}\) \& 0.45 \&  \& 0.38 \&  \& Hal \& 4 \& \& 215 \& \& 4 \& T609 \& 45 \& TCA5 \& 224 \& TDA \& 3．15 \\
\hline \& 008 \& \({ }^{25 C 1969}\) \& 204 \& \({ }_{\text {AN2 }}\) \& 5.52 \& 8C02 \& 0.53 \& 8154 \& 0.85 \& 8u407 0.82 \& Hal37 \& 1.5 \& Mc5192 \& 1950 \& 500221122 \& \(12 \%\) \& Tens \({ }^{\text {che }}\) \& 3.08 \& t＇as \& 3.05 \& TDA9 \& 1.8
3.15 \\
\hline INA \& 0.07 \& \({ }^{25 C 19393}\) \& 227 \& ANBO \& 200 \& 8 Ca 3 \& 1.04 \& \({ }^{815} 5\) \& 0.38 \& Bual2 \(\quad 578\) \& HA1399\％ \& 205 \& мс7244P \& 349 \& 5624 \& 545 \& T6093 \& 27 \& tcas \& 200 \& TDE1 \& \({ }_{3}\) \\
\hline \& 003 \& \& 15 \& AN302 \& 1.39 \& \({ }^{8 C 3077}\) \& O00 \& Brise \& 0.18 \& Buaza 1.13 \& hal \& 278 \& \& 218 \& 566 \& 105 \& Tsomas \& 12 \& \& 3 \& \& 205 \\
\hline \& 0.14 \& \({ }_{25}\) \& 233 \& AN315 \& 10 \& \({ }_{8}^{86}\) \& 17 \& \({ }^{\text {bris }}\) \& \({ }_{011} 018\) \& \({ }^{\text {Busasa }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {HA }}^{\text {Ha }}\) \& 110 \& \& 098 \& \& 827 \& T30 \& 8 \& \& 23 \& \& \\
\hline \& 0.15 \& \& 211 \& an \& 350 \& \& 013 \& BF \& 038 \& \({ }^{80563}\) \& HA1337 \& 17 \& ME041 \& 228 \& \& \({ }_{750}\) \& \& \％ \& TCAAB \& \({ }_{69}\) \& TEA \& 150 \\
\hline \& 0.16 \& \& 0.99 \& N318 \& 41 \& \& 015 \& 8 F 73 \& 0.34 \& 8usob 180 \& Ha1338 \& 229 \& Me502 \& \(0 \times 6\) \& S112250 \& 1835 \& T9014V \& 24 \& тcaso \& \(5{ }_{5}\) \& teaiva \& \({ }_{81} 8\) \\
\hline iNs \& \(O\) \& \({ }_{25}^{250}\) \& 31 \& AN320 \& 5.17 \& \({ }^{\text {8caz3 }}\) \& 0.10 \& Brm \& 0.35 \& 8u705 295 \& HA1406 \& 130 \& ME6102 \& 028 \& 51163 HO \& 20.50 \& \({ }^{59016}\) \& 10 \& tcasmos \& 204 \& \& 0.61 \\
\hline INs \& 004 \& 2073 \& 28 \& \({ }_{\text {An }}^{\text {An }}\) a \& 28 \& \({ }^{\text {BCC37 }}\) \& 0.09 \& \({ }_{\text {Bri79 }}\) \& \({ }^{0} 0\) \& \({ }^{\text {Buab }}\) \& \& 08 \& \& 0.3 \& \& 1.3 \& T8019W \& ＊ \& TCA \& 204 \& TICI \& \％ \\
\hline 1S14 \& 0.31 \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{2} 2 \times 991\) \& 130 \& An3 \& 55 \& вças \& 024 \& \({ }_{8 f \text { fis }}\) \& \({ }_{035}\) \& buyza ins \& \& \({ }_{19}^{200}\) \& M23501 \& 305 \&  \& O285 \& T9035 \& S \& \& 247 \& \({ }_{\text {TIC4 }}\) \& 972 \\
\hline 1544 \& 0.10 \& \& 24 \& An30 \& \& вса40 \& \(0 \times 8\) \& вгıв \& 038 \& buwea 138 \& H03375 \& 104 \& M330 \& 1.156 \& SkE4220 \& 19 \& trast \& 95 \& T033800 \& 368 \& \({ }_{\text {T1 }}^{4} 4\) \& 0．50 \\
\hline 15821 \& \& 25 \& 18 \& AN355 \& 5. \& BC44 \& 0.4 \& 8 FF 18 \& 0.34 \& 8uxat 100 \& HDP3275 \& 12 \& M， \& 1.53 \& SKE42 \& 0.4 \& Tsosav \& 5.4 \& тозғ500 \& 416 \& T｜P12 \& 106 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {2Nam }}^{\text {2N219 }}\) \& \({ }_{0}^{0.35}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{25 C 273}\) \& 10x \& AN332 \& 19 \& \({ }_{\text {BCa }}\) \& －036 \& \({ }^{\text {BFIE }} 18\) \& －039 \&  \& н03 \& \({ }^{1490}\) \& M，\({ }^{182}\) \& 190 \& SKE4F2 \& 124 \& Tsest \& 0.8 \& \& 50 \& TPP10 \& 15 \\
\hline 2 N 3 \& 0.98 \& 2562336 \& 1.06 \& ANSI \& 3.43 \& вC \& 0.35 \& 8F1 \& 0.39 \& By127 0．00 \& \& 859 \& MuE3085 \& 125 \& \& mo \& \& 18 \& TRAIoma \& \({ }_{22}^{23}\) \& \({ }_{\text {TiP112 }}^{\text {T1P } 112}\) \& 50 \\
\hline \& 0.61 \& \& 1.00 \& 512132 \& 450 \& \& 1.15 \& EfIS \& 0.14 \& 8Y133 0.12 \& Hishiou \& 600 \& M \& 049 \& skSt \& 215 \& tapar \& 480 \& tdaliosa \& 23 \& T｜P121 \& 50 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{~N}_{3}\) \& 156 \& \({ }^{2552314}\) \& 128 \& \({ }_{\text {ans } 23}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 549 \& \({ }_{\text {BC4 }}\) \& \({ }_{0}^{0} 0\) \& \({ }_{8 \text { Ef19 }}^{819}\) \& 0.19 \&  \& Hish \& \& MJE \& 0.49 \& SL1310 \& 314 \& tapo \& 1.7 \& ToAlob \& \& \({ }^{1812} 12\) \& \\
\hline \(2{ }^{2} 3\) \& 0.18 \& 25C2551 \& 126 \& ANS 510 \& 550 \& \({ }_{8}\) \& 0.4 \& BFI9？ \& 0.19 \& 108 \& \& 58 \& （2238 \& 13 \&  \& \％ \& \& \& \& 125 \& \& \\
\hline \& Q16 \& 25 2365 \& 30 \& 5612 \& 230 \& Bç32 \& 028 \& 8 Cl 198 \& 0.17 \& BY182 095 \& HM623 \& 525 \& м123 \& \({ }_{251} 5\) \& S14 \& － \& \& 0，20 \& \({ }^{\text {THa }}\) \& \％ \& P79 \& ， \\
\hline \& 014 \& 25 \& \(2 \times\) \& \& 420 \& \({ }^{\text {BC }}\) \& 0.08 \& \({ }^{3} 19\) \& a1） \& 07 \& HM7 \& 485 \& M： \& 57 \& St43 \& 248 \& tade \& 127 \& TDA10 \& 103 \& \& 5 \\
\hline \& \& \& 180 \& \& 35 \& \& 0.70 \& \& 037 \& 1.9 \& нме\％ \& 938 \& M92 \& 300 \& Sti \& 50 \& tan \& 3.13 \& \& 245 \& T1P2 \& 46 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}{ }^{2} 3737\) \& 0.10 \& \({ }^{25 c 3811}\) \& ¢98 \& Anczo \& 1．06 \& \({ }_{\text {B6549 }}^{8(584}\) \& －12 \&  \& 0.36
0.17 \& 12 \& \({ }_{\text {HM90 }}\) \& \({ }_{324} 32\) \& MMS \& \({ }_{89}{ }^{19}\) \& SL480 \& \％ \& tapo \& 189 \& ToA \& 28 \& т1P278 \& \({ }^{033}\) \\
\hline \& 1.77 \& \({ }^{2552}\) \& \({ }^{175}\) \& Ang \& 4.40 \& \({ }^{\text {BC5 }}\) \& 010 \& \({ }_{\text {Br237 }}\) \& a．m \& 046 \& н14 \& 1716 \& MM \& 9.16 \& stu018 \& 69 \& tato \& 1.8 \& toal \& 185 \& \& 075 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{2 N}\) \& \({ }_{0}^{200}\) \& \({ }_{25 \mathrm{C}}^{25}\) \& \({ }_{1,04}^{60}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Ancea }}\) \& \({ }^{40.14}\) \& \({ }_{8 C 5}^{8 C 5}\) \& 010
010 \& 87241 \& 0.15 \&  \&  \& 28 \&  \& 231 \&  \& 907 \& Tapa \& 780 \& \& \& ITP3 \& 0.75 \\
\hline \(2 \times 3\) \& 1.17 \& \({ }^{25} 53\) \& 1.16 \& Ancal \& 1.43 \& 8c5s8 \& 910 \& \({ }^{\text {Br24 }}\) 5 \& aso \& Bry20：800 \(\quad 0.30\) \& kcselc \& 7.60 \& MM539 \& 620 \& SN1568 \& 23 \& talo \& \({ }_{8.5}\) \& TDA \& \({ }_{198}^{208}\) \& \& \({ }^{0.916}\) \\
\hline \& 0.0 \& \& \& AN683 \& 1600 \& BC5 \& 0.10 \& Br245 \& 0.19 \& By218 164 \& KC588 \& 397 \& Mм5 \& 654 \& SN15 \& 1025 \& Tat \& 3.99 \& TDA \& 3 \& \& \\
\hline \(2 \mathrm{Na410}\) \& ， 18 \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{25}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \({ }^{\text {ANb }}\) \& 198 \& \({ }^{\text {BCb }}\) \& 19 \& \& 252 \& 18 \& \& 1.01 \& \& \({ }^{3.56}\) \& \& 19 \& \& \％ \& \& \％ \& \& 3 \\
\hline \& 330 \& \& 0.05 \& ANB \& \({ }_{0} 1.59\) \& \({ }_{\text {BCS }}\) \& \({ }_{0 \times 3}\) \& \({ }_{88256}^{885}\) \& －238 \& \({ }^{8 \times 2285}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { La } \\ \text { Lat20 } \\ \text { Al }}}\) \& 138 \& \({ }_{\text {MNI }}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1250 \\ 1240 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& SN337 \& \({ }_{604}^{366}\) \& tarle \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.61 \\
371 \\
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\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{\text {Tidal }}^{\text {ToA }}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{188}\) \& \& \\
\hline 2 NaH \& 099 \& \({ }^{25 C}\) \& 015 \& AN66 \& 200 \& BC637 \& 024 \& 82597 \& \(0 \cdot 3\) \& 84227 020 \& Lalz3） \& 105 \& MP1192 \& 507 \& SN2972 \& 1195 \& TA71 \& 092 \& TDA \& 325 \& \& ¢ \\
\hline \& 0.50 \& \& 09 \& \& 15 \& \({ }^{\text {Bchas }}\) \& 0.00 \& 8F38 \& \({ }^{0.368}\) \& BY278 0.60 \& La／320 \& 2.87 \& MP \& 400 \& SN372 \& 7 \& tal \& 3 \& \& 12 \& \& ＊ \\
\hline 2 N 52 \& （1） \& 25 C \& \& ANII \& 138 \& \({ }_{8}\) \& 024 \& \({ }_{8 \times 2 \times 2}\) \& \({ }^{03}\) \& \({ }^{\text {Brazas } 1000} \quad 1.12\) \& Laiz \& 1107 \& MP7812 \& 507 \& SNX776 \& 165 \& Taliz \& 50 \& \& 2.11 \& T1P33 \& 085 \\
\hline \& 0.50 \& \& 0.45 \& \& 205 \& 801 \& 03 \& \({ }_{87263}\) \& 0.57 \& \({ }_{\text {BY255 }}{ }_{0}\) \& L1336 \& 108 \& \({ }_{\text {MPC59\％}}\) \& \({ }_{213}^{1.51}\) \& SN296］ \& （390 \& \({ }_{\text {Tal }}^{\text {TAl73 }}\) \& \({ }_{88} 8\) \& TTAA \& 151 \& \& \\
\hline 215238 \& 0.61 \& \({ }^{2565}\) \& 0.054 \& AN］ \& 23 \& 801 \& 0.70 \& 8 F 21 \& \({ }^{\text {a，3 }}\) \& \({ }^{842355000} \quad 1.03\) \& labses \& 2.08 \& MPF256C \& 0.50 \& SN2971 \& 491 \& Ta713 \& 0.3 \& tia \& 38 \& IIP3 \& 050 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 25 \& \& 131 \& \({ }_{\text {Br } 273}\) \& 020 \& \({ }^{872988} \quad 0.35\) \& Lal3a \& \({ }^{153}\) \& MPS65 \& 248 \& SN29 \& 155 \& tand \& 387 \& ToA \& 430 \& TiPa \& \\
\hline \({ }^{2} \times 6\) \& 125 \& \({ }_{25}\) \& 154 \& \({ }_{\text {AN }}\) \& \({ }_{164}\) \& 801 \& 020 \& \({ }_{86324}\) \& 0.50 \& 8Y\％07 \& La3so \& \({ }_{100}\) \& MPSSAS \& \％127 \& SN27 \& \({ }_{556}^{298}\) \& \({ }_{\text {TAPI }}^{\text {TAP }}\) \& 230
423 \& TTAA \& 35 \& \& 5 \\
\hline \({ }^{2} \mathbf{N 6 1}\) \& 0.5 \& 25 C \& 0.6 \& \& 45 \& в01 \& 0.53 \& в 1336 \& 003 \& B4499 1．48 \& La3361 \& 0.91 \& MPSAS \& 12 \& SN2779 \& \& TA7148P \& \({ }_{16}\) \& TTA \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{2 \times 15939}\) \& \(1{ }^{165}\) \& \({ }^{25 C}\) \& 40 \& \& 350 \& 801 \& 036 \& 8F337 \& 045 \& \({ }^{\text {BYa48 }}\) \& La3390 \& 552 \& MPSUOS \& n． 46 \& SNIAON \& 03 \& TA7149P \& 326 \& toA \& 2x \& T1P4 \& 0.53 \\
\hline \& 150 \& \& 1.08 \& AU \& 28 \& 80 \& \({ }^{0.0}\) \& \({ }^{813385}\) \& 033 \& 005 \& \& 110 \& MPSU \& 1.45 \& SN7401 \& 036 \& tarl \& 272 \& TDAI \& 345 \& \& 0.3 \\
\hline \& － \& 25 C \& \(\bigcirc{ }^{\circ}\) \& AY105K \& 208 \& 801 \& 03 \& вF\％62 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \({ }_{\text {BYM }}\) \& Lation \& 087 \& MPSUSSO \& \％18 \& SNP40 \& 065 \& TAPr \& 150 \& ToA \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \& 298 \& \({ }^{1189}\) \& 373 \\
\hline \& 12 \& 25 C \& \(0 \times 0\) \& \({ }^{\text {AYP6 }}\) \& 109 \& 80 \& 028 \& \({ }^{86333}\) \& 0.50 \& \({ }^{8 \times 1771500} 00.085\) \& La4102 \& 0.75 \& MR8 \& 13 \& SN74 \& 027 \& tant \& 1.14 \& TOA15 \& 78 \& IIsso \& 020 \\
\hline \({ }^{2} 55410\) \& －0， 0 \& \({ }^{25571 / 4}\) \& 18 \& \({ }_{\text {EAS32 }}\) \& 8 \& \& 0.8 \&  \& －050 \&  \& Las \& \& MR8 \& \& \& 027 \& \& 1.54 \& TOA \& 4.60 \& 201 \& \(0{ }^{5}\) \\
\hline 254 \& 075 \& \(25 \mathrm{Cl3}\) \& 1.14 \& 8a1310 \& 18 \& 801 \& 125 \& 8F447 \& \({ }_{0 \%} 8\) \&  \& La4138 \& 455 \& mSM5 \& 1235 \& SN341 \& ＋180 \& tan \& \({ }_{216} 318\) \& \({ }_{\text {T }}\) \& 200 \& Ti．072 \& \({ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {898 }}\) \\
\hline \& \& 25C76－ \& oss \& вaizz \& 1.8 \& в01 \& 067 \& \({ }^{\text {日f18 }}\) \& 187 \& bzzre range 010 \& ：A44140 \& 0.0 \& \& 15 \& \& es \& \& \(12 \cdot 9\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{5000}\) \\
\hline \& \(1{ }^{18}\) \& \({ }^{25} \mathbf{2}\) \& 196 \& BA132 \& 1.35 \& \({ }^{80}\) \& 1.00 \& \({ }^{\text {Pr }}\) 422 \& 0.30 \& BZX61 RANGE 0.18 \& Lat929 \& 158 \& MVS46 \& 61 \& \& 151 \& tapa \& 23 \& toat \& 48 \& TMS102 \& \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S C}\) \& 15 \& \({ }_{\text {2Sc883 }}\) \& \({ }_{025}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Bal }}\) \& 2 \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { bot } \\ \text { Bot }}}\) \& 0.12 \&  \& 0.52
035 \& BZXP7 PANGE
C1060 \& \({ }_{\text {La4 }}^{\text {La42 }}\) \& 1104 \& Ne5ss \& \({ }_{\text {cki }}^{2 \times 5}\) \& SN1413 \& 127 \&  \& \％ 1.12 \& ration \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{25} \mathrm{SA}\) \& 300 \& 25 cr874 \& 384 \& BA148 \& 0.23 \& 80175 \& 020 \& Brab \& 0 \& \(\mathrm{ClO}_{60 \mathrm{M}}{ }_{0} 076\) \& La422 \& 1.72 \& NE5S \& ats \& SN742 \& 1.55 \& tarz \& 3.3 \& ToA \& 29 \& TM \& ［283 \\
\hline \& 65 \& \({ }^{258876}\) \& 096 \& BA154 \& 040 \& B079 \& 0.45 \& Bf457 \& 0.41 \& Ca3345 155 \& La433 \& 129 \& NP11 \& r2s \& V743 \& 0.9 \& \& 07 \& \& \& \& 3．es \\
\hline \({ }_{254}^{254}\) \& 04 \& \& \({ }^{\text {St }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Bat }}{ }_{\text {BAILS }}\) \& 012 \& \({ }^{8018}\) \& 099 \& \({ }^{\text {Bra } 488}\) \& 0．33 \& Catars \(\quad 083\) \& La44 \& 181 \& Da302 \& \(0+1\) \& SN124 \& 0.27 \& Ta231 \& 45 \& \& 2.98 \& TMS \& 25 \\
\hline \& 225 \& \({ }_{25 C 5}^{25}\) \& 4.68 \& \({ }_{\text {bal59 }}\) \& \(0_{06}\) \& \({ }_{80183}\) \& 099 \& \({ }_{\text {BFF } 560}\) \& 1.45 \&  \& Latabe \& \(1{ }^{19} 9\) \& \({ }^{\text {OAA }}\) OA9 \& \({ }_{0}^{014}\) \& SN7744 \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.12 \\
351 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} \& toam \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{2 S 54988}\) \& 223 \& \({ }^{250128}\) \& 230 \& \({ }^{\text {BA182 }}\) \& 024 \& \({ }^{\text {B018 }}\) \& 121 \& Bf469 \& 027 \& CAB1315M 295 \& La461 \& 238 \& dass \& 013 \& SNT490a \& 0.3 \& TA722 \& 213 \& toazo \& 1.48 \& trient \& 37 \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{250138}\) \& \& 8a232 \& 166 \& B01 \& 053 \& \& 0， \& Cona01 03 \& Las112 \& 1.16 \& OC28 \& 238 \& SN14．Sx \& 1.45 \& tarza \& 130 \& toaze \& 0.08 \& UNT22 \& 0 \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S A 6}\) \& 48 \& \({ }^{2} 50\) \& 1.40 \& \({ }^{\text {ba332 }}\) \& 12 \& \({ }^{80}\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \&  \& \({ }_{038}^{038}\) \&  \& Lataz \& －1197 \& \({ }^{\text {ocx }}\) \& 215 \& \& \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) \& tanz \& 167 \& toax \& 1.00 \& UPAS \&  \\
\hline \& 11 \& 250 \& \％ \& 80312 \& \％ \& вог \& \&  \& 035 \& C08011 023 \& － \& 1058 \& \({ }_{\text {dos }}\) \& 0.5 \& SN7602 \& 275 \& TA7245 \& 335 \& ToAz \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S}^{254635}\) \& 1.15 \& \({ }^{250}\) \& 420 \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Ba313 } \\ \text { ba317 }}}^{\text {a }}\) \& － 016 \& \({ }_{\text {bixaz }}^{\text {box }}\) \& 0， 050 \& \({ }^{\text {bra }}\) \& 138 \&  \& Lataot \& 920 \& \({ }^{0} 045\) \& 0.18 \& \({ }^{5 N 7} 7623 \mathrm{Na}\) \& \({ }^{396}\) \& ta731 \& 09 \& toaz \& 60 \& upcta \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{250235}^{25023}\) \& － \& \({ }_{\text {Bala }}^{\text {Ba3 }}\) \& O0x \& 8020 \& \& \& 220 \&  \& La7asz \& 130 \& \({ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 72\) \& 0 H \& \& 365 \& TA3313 \& 136 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S}^{254585}\) \& 161 \& \({ }^{25024}\) \& 29 \& \({ }_{\text {B4338 }}\) \& 1.68 \& B02 \& 1.79 \& \({ }_{\text {BF532 }}\) \& 0.45 \& C00017 0.28 \& La \& 1.00 \& \({ }^{\text {one23 }}\) \& 106 \& SN／611 \& 1.161 \& \({ }_{\text {A }}\) \& ¢ 315 \& TIDA \& 185 \& Uecian \& \％ \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S 869}\) \& ： 5 \& \({ }_{2}^{250}\) \& 2080 \&  \& 137
67
627 \& \({ }^{\text {Bo }}\) \& \({ }_{0} 03\) \& 8536 \& 0.18 \& \({ }^{\text {couter }}\) \& \({ }^{181274}\) \& 361 \& 00182 \& 1． \& SN／61 \& 198 \& tabz \& 067 \& \({ }_{\text {T }}\) \& 288 \& UPCli \& 45 \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{250313}^{25027}\) \& \({ }_{265}^{245}\) \& basioz \& \({ }_{208}^{627}\) \& \({ }_{802}^{8022}\) \& 049 \& \({ }_{\text {Brfgi }}^{\text {Br97 }}\) \& 027 \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Prean }}^{\substack{012}}\) \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{1,45}\) \& \& 18 \& \& 1.8 \& toaz \& \& － \& 50 \\
\hline \& 0es \& 2503350 \& 226 \& 8asil \& 19 \& 8028 \& \(0 \cdot 0\) \& 8F57 \& 0.59 \& CO8025 0.4 \& 103 \& 275 \& PT8S \& 249 \& swaza \& 377 \& \& 210 \& Tida \& \({ }^{3.46}\) \& Yec） \& 8 \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S A B}^{2 S A B}\) \& \& 25 \& 520 \& \({ }^{\text {BaS5 }}\) \& 220 \& \({ }^{80292}\) \& 1.05 \& \({ }^{\text {हf }} 1759\) \& 0.47 \& \({ }^{\text {cosanz }}\)－084 \& IM10 \& 1.73 \& R1038 \& 219 \& SN76 \& a， 9 \& TA／6 \& 206 \& toA \& 3.1 \& upCi \& 210 \\
\hline \& 0 \& \& \& BA \& \({ }_{89}\) \& \({ }_{8024}\) \& 0.02 \& 762 \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
13.4 \\
68 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \& 13 \& \& \& \& 23 \& \& \& \& \％ \\
\hline \({ }_{2 S}^{254838}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{080}\) \& 250001 \& \({ }_{10}^{1 / 4}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Bas }}^{\text {Bas }}\) \& 18 \& \({ }^{80237}\) \& 0.47 \& \({ }^{\text {br }}\) B889 \& 0.47 \& CO4049 \(\quad 0.24\) \& LM287 \& 7.45 \& R2009 \& 198 \& SN76 \& 24 \& IA762 \& 9 \& toAa \& 255 \& UPC \&  \\
\hline \& 0.97 \& 2504 \& 213 \& BA \& 1.50 \& \({ }_{8029}\) \& 0.45 \& \({ }_{\text {Brfss }}\) \& \(0_{0,4}\) \& \({ }^{\text {couth }}\) \&  \& 108 \& \({ }_{\text {R2023 }}\) \& 13 \& \& \％ \& \& 2500 \& \& \({ }_{068}^{188}\) \& UPCI \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { i．1．} \\ \text { i．1．}}}{ }\) \\
\hline \& 13 \& \({ }_{250}^{250}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{20}^{205}\) \& \({ }^{8022}\) \& 0.58 \&  \& 004 \& \({ }^{\text {couats }}\) \& LM3391 \& 0.38 \& R20 \& 13 \& \({ }_{\text {SNTV }}\) \& 330 \& \& 095 \& ToAs \& 59 \& upCiz \& 2.15 \\
\hline \& 0.12 \& \({ }^{250}\) \& 0．6 \& \& 100 \& B02 \& \(\bigcirc\) \& Bra \& 04 \& c90481 \({ }_{0}^{0.35}\) \& \& 11.15 \& \({ }_{\text {R22 }}\) \& 10 \& \& \({ }_{3,08}\) \& \& \({ }_{2 S}\) \& \& O68 \& \& － \\
\hline \& \({ }_{1}^{1,1 / 5}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{250}\) \& 005 \& \({ }_{\text {B }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {nse }}\) \& \({ }_{802} 80\) \& 029 \& \({ }^{\text {Brf }}\) \& 050 \& \({ }^{\text {couas }}\) \& IM330） \& 2.28 \& \({ }_{\text {R233 }}^{123}\) \& 1.18 \& \& \({ }_{259}^{259}\) \& \& 2.81
1250 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{213}^{1,14}\) \\
\hline \& 13.8
1.15 \& \({ }_{2}^{25065955}\) \& \％ 0 \& \({ }_{8 A}^{B A}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{396}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{80 \\ 802}}\) \& 0.05 \&  \&  \&  \& LM34 \& 38 \& \& 0.0 \& \& 224 \& \& 127 \& TTA \& \({ }^{50}\) \& \& 100 \\
\hline \& \({ }^{1,1,7}\) \& \({ }_{250}^{250}\) \& 300 30 \& \({ }_{\text {BA }}\) \& 0.11 \& \& 0.9 \&  \& 100 \&  \& LM 4002 \& 1023 \& \& 208 \& \&  \& \& 185 \& toaz \& 250 \& \& 1 L \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{258}\) \& 0.0 \& \({ }^{25073}\) \& 105 \& BA \& 0.3 \& \({ }^{\text {B0 }}\) \& 105 \& Bf \& 09 \& \({ }_{\text {cross }} \quad 314\) \& IMT48 \& 0．E9 \& \& 150 \& \& 511 \& \& 224 \& \& 317 \& \& \({ }_{45}^{28}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{2} 28\) \& 250 \& 250911 \& \({ }_{3} 30\) \& \& 011 \& \({ }_{80}^{80}\) \& 260 \& \({ }_{\text {bre }}^{\text {bred }}\) \& 0.31 \&  \& tm \& 87 \& \({ }_{\text {R254 }}\) \& 3.30 \& \&  \& \& \({ }_{858}^{268}\) \& \& 110 \& \& 18 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{2} 585\) \& \％ \&  \& 15 \& \& 0.48 \& \({ }^{8031}\) \& 200 \& \({ }^{8 \times \times 8}\) \& 041 \& \({ }^{\text {Cxa }}\)（108 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& （Ma8819 \& 3， 37 \& \& 0.07 \& SN76 \& 0.60 \& tas \& 237 \& idaz6hao \& 29 \& UPCI \& 3.34 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{285856}\) \& 200 \& \({ }_{\substack{25081 \\ 250945}}\) \& \({ }^{2 \times 10}\) \& \({ }^{\text {Pa }}\) \& 0.11 \& B0380 \& 0.76 \& \({ }^{\text {Brxa }}\) \& 0.54 \& \({ }_{\text {Cx }} \times 1341238\) \& \({ }^{12347}\) \& 9.37 \& RCP0 \& 10\％ \& snam \& 554 \& tas \& 228 \& toaze \& ios \& UPCC2 \& 1．8 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{2586}\) \& 1.45 \& \({ }_{2505570}^{2030}\) \& 18 \& BC \& 0.15 \& \({ }^{\text {Bota }}\) \& 0.47 \& \({ }_{\text {Brax }}\) \& 0.4 \& \({ }^{\text {cx13 }}\) \& Lu520 \& 595 \& \({ }_{\text {RGPP }}\) \& 038 \& STR33 \& \({ }_{0} 5\) \& \& \％0， \& tida \& \({ }_{215}^{308}\) \& UPCG3 \& 2.51
4.17 \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{25664}\) \& \({ }_{367} 0\) \& \({ }^{2508888}\) \& 1.115 \& \({ }_{\text {BC }}^{\text {BC }}\) \& 0．14 \& \({ }_{\text {Bod }}^{\text {Bod }}\) \& 0069 \& \({ }_{\text {BrFS }}\) \& 838 \&  \& 14530311 \& \({ }_{123}^{195}\) \&  \& 158 \& Sps， \& 198 \& \({ }_{\text {TBAI }}^{\text {TBAI }}\) \& 1.05
0
0 \& Tida \& 1.80 \& \& 5 \\
\hline \({ }_{25666}^{2865}\) \& ¢ \&  \& \({ }_{215}^{185}\) \& \({ }_{\text {BCLII }}^{\text {BCO }}\) \& 036 \& \({ }^{80438}\) \& 0.09 \& \({ }^{\text {PrFs5 }}\) \& 0.27 \&  \& \({ }^{1933}\) \& 6.19 \& \& 5，\({ }_{5}^{54}\) \& sta \& \({ }_{6} 6\) \& \& \(0{ }^{0}\) \& ida \& \({ }_{2} 295\) \& \& 410 \\
\hline 2S8m \& 0.18 \& \({ }^{205}\) \& 0.6 \& BC132 \& 014 \& 80 \& 0.00 \& Bros \& 0.61 \&  \& \({ }_{M 236}\) \& 190 \& Sz80 \& 3.44 \& SIA \& 3 \& \({ }_{\text {trai }}^{1 \text { PA }}\) \& \(\stackrel{105}{18}\) \& IDA \& 13， \& UPCC4 \& 211 \\
\hline \& 1.16 \& \({ }_{1812} 81\) \& 0.3 \& \({ }_{\text {BCisi }}\) \& 0.18 \& \({ }^{\text {cosed }}\) \& 1.11 \& \({ }_{8}^{\text {Bra }}\) \& \({ }_{029}^{200}\) \&  \& \({ }_{\text {M } 23}\) \& \％ \& \({ }_{\text {S37 }}^{53}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{085 \\ 6.15}}^{0.8}\) \& \& \({ }_{5}^{338}\) \& \& \({ }_{218}^{162}\) \& \({ }_{\text {loa }}\) IDA \& \％，18 \& UPC5 \& 12 \\
\hline \& 398 \& \({ }_{7905}^{7815}\) \& \({ }^{0} 8\) \& \({ }^{\text {BCC }}\) \& －038 \& \({ }_{8}^{805}\) \& ！ 1.8 \& \({ }_{\text {BRIO }}^{\text {BRIO }}\) \& 0.0 \&  \&  \& 524 \& \({ }_{5} 50\) \& 18.5 \& \& 45 \& \& 1.10 \& toA \& 320 \& upcis \& 2rs \\
\hline \({ }_{2}^{25 C 1114}\) \& 3.3 \& \({ }_{\text {ACi }}\) \& 0.12 \& 140 \& 045 \& 805 \& 0 \& bram \& 1.15 \& \({ }_{60238} 6\) \& M51231 \& 09 \& \({ }^{\text {Sabi }}\) \& 5.12 \& STk \& 123 \& \({ }_{18}\) \& 120 \& TDACPBCa \& S．14 \& UPP \& 134
215 \\
\hline \({ }_{250}^{25}\) \& 129 \& \({ }_{\text {AC }}\) \& 034 \& \({ }_{8 \mathrm{Cl}}\) \&  \& \({ }_{8}^{80550}\) \& ） \&  \& 2.50 \&  \& \({ }_{M 13}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{413}\) \& \({ }_{\text {SAA }}^{\text {SAAIOOCO }}\) \& 1．88 \&  \& \(\underset{\substack{13, 7.13 \\ \hline}}{ }\) \& \& \({ }_{2}^{238}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Tidazas }}^{\text {TiPa }}\) \& \({ }_{25}^{27}\) \& UPCS \& －1， 115 \\
\hline \({ }_{2} 8\) \& 1.0 \& \({ }_{\text {ACl }}^{\text {ACl }}\) \& －024 \& \({ }^{\mathrm{BCC} 143}\) \& 0.19 \& \({ }^{80}\) \& 0.67 \&  \& 0.67 \&  \& M51381 \& 5．4． \& SM \& 4＊） \& STKOSA \& \({ }^{2750}\) \& \& 130 \& idars \& 138 \& YPot \& 46 \\
\hline  \& 330 \& \({ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {ACH172K }}\) \& 0.3 \& \({ }^{8 C}\) \& 0.11 \& \({ }^{\text {B0 }}\) \& 0.45 \& 8S538 \& \({ }_{5}^{0.97}\) \& HA11229 \({ }^{\text {H123 }}\) \& M51 \& 14.05 \& \& 43 \& Stik \& 5．10 \& \& 1.15 \& tia \& 298 \& UP0 \& \({ }_{400}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{25 \mathrm{SCH}} 172\) \& 22 \& \({ }_{\text {actr }}\) \& 028 \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 013 \& 805 \& 0.80 \& BST \& 5.90 \& HA11129 525 \& M5 1448 \& 97 \& \({ }_{S A}\) \& 330 \& St \& 1695 \& \& （138 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {a }}^{19.95}\) \\
\hline  \& 3.88 \& \({ }_{\text {actib }}\) \& 0.3 \& \& 0.14 \& \({ }_{\text {B }}\) \& 0.08 \& \& \({ }_{307}^{735}\) \&  \& \({ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {M } 5151515151}\) \& 215 \& \& \(\stackrel{493}{17}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { Stik } \\ \text { STk }}}\) \&  \& \& 1.30 \& ITA \& 48 \& YPos \& 1150

515 <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{0}^{1.40}$ \& ${ }_{A C}^{A C}$ \& 0.37 \& ${ }_{8 C 1}^{8 C 1}$ \& 0.3 \& ${ }^{\text {Bren }}$ \& 0 0⿴囗十 \& \& 235 \& HA1138 \& M 51515 \& 61 \& ${ }_{\text {semalizs }}$ \& 4.15 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { STK } \\ \text { STK}}}$ \& 45 \& \& 1.15 \& ID \& ， 11 \& xoo \& 7.09 <br>
\hline  \& 198 \& ${ }^{\text {A0，}} 180$ \& 106 \& ${ }_{\text {BC16 }}$ \& O2x \& Boba \& 076 \& B5V \& 16 \& HA1．56 \& Ms1 \& 5.74 \&  \& 8.11 \& ${ }_{\text {STK }}$ \& 450 \& T8A \& 1.00 \& toas \& $\underline{68}$ \& ${ }^{\text {xou3 }}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{25151304}$ \& O．es \& AO \& 1.80 \& ${ }_{\text {BCII }}$ \& 0.16 \& ${ }_{806}^{806}$ \& 248 \& ${ }_{\text {BSX }}^{\text {BSx }}$ \& 1.30 \&  \& M533 \& 135 \& ${ }_{\text {SAM }}$ \& 2.280 \& STK433 \& ${ }_{430}$ \& \& 1.181 \& Tidas \& ${ }^{18}$ \& $\times$ \& 450 <br>
\hline 1391 \& 215 \& ${ }_{\text {AD }}{ }_{\text {a }}$ \& －330 \& ${ }_{8 \mathrm{BC}}^{\mathrm{BC}}$ \& 0.16
0.11 \& ${ }_{8078}^{8069}$ \& 3.309 \& ${ }_{\text {Bras }}^{\text {Bry }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {M }}^{41}$ \&  \& \& 18.85 \& SMA \&  \& STK＜23 \& 498 \& \& 0.37 \& \& 768 \& \& 2， 2, <br>
\hline  \& 075 \& ${ }^{\text {af }}$ \& 20 \& ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ \& 0.71 \& ${ }^{\text {Bro }}$ \& 0.9 \& Brit \& 1.56 \& halilios 500 \& M589 \& ${ }_{8}^{8.7}$ \& sabs \& 57 \& ${ }_{\text {STKK }}$ \& 3.95 \& IBA） \& 185 \& tDA \& 515 \& x 005 \& ${ }_{6.00}$ <br>

\hline ${ }_{25 \mathrm{SCl}}^{146}$ \& 12 \& Af \& 100 \& ${ }_{\text {BCT7 }}$ \& 0.27 \& ${ }_{80} 8$ \& 080 \& ${ }_{8 \text { ¢120 }}$ \& ${ }_{217} 1$. \& $\xrightarrow{\text { HA11733 }}$ \& \& ＋108 \& SAAS \& ${ }_{7}^{88}$ \& $\substack{\text { STK } \\ \text { STK }}$ \& 511．5 \&  \& | 350 |
| :--- |
| 3.5 |
| 5 | \& \& \& ＋006 \& ${ }_{8}^{8,85}$ <br>

\hline  \& 20.60 \& Ar \& 0，40 \& ${ }_{B C}^{B C}$ \& 0.06 \&  \& 0．0 \&  \& － 26 \&  \& MAB \& 1，168 \& \& 538 \& $\underbrace{\substack{\text { STK }}}_{\text {STK }}$ \& 11700 \&  \& 230 \& TDAAS5 \& ${ }^{3.5}$ \& ${ }^{\times 1007465}$ \& （000 <br>
\hline 14 \& 100 \& Af \& ${ }_{8}^{\text {Pas }}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{8 C 179 \\ 8 C 188}}$ \&  \& ${ }^{\text {B0，}}$ \& 20，4 \& ${ }^{\text {Brit }}$ \& ${ }^{1189}$ \& HA1171 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }^{\text {MB3735 }}$ \& 1.4 \& SAB3013 \& 3.36 \& ${ }_{\text {STM }}$ \& 109 \& trab \& 0.98 \& toa \& \％ \& xoorgct \& 98 <br>
\hline \& 1， \& AF \& 0.5 \& ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ \& 0.07 \& ${ }_{809} 80$ \& 0.9 \& ${ }^{81}$ \& ${ }_{20}$ \& ${ }^{1+14117174}$ \& мез73 \& $1{ }^{\text {dex }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{6,36}$ \& STKS \&  \& ${ }_{\text {tea }}^{\text {rea }}$ \& ${ }_{1} 1.51$ \&  \& 3s0 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { xouse } \\ \text { kos }}}$ \& （188 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{0.50}$ \& ${ }_{\text {ar }}$ \& 80．33 \&  \& 0.13 \& ${ }_{8}^{809}$ \& $\stackrel{0.4}{1.4}$ \&  \&  \&  \& M ${ }^{\text {B }}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{2.80}$ \& ${ }_{\text {SAB3329 }}^{\text {SAB }}$ \& 5，${ }_{\substack{10 \\ 3,10}}$ \&  \& ${ }_{2}^{1200}$ \& \& 1.00 \& tidat \& \& x010 \& 115 <br>
\hline ${ }_{25 C 1791}$ \& 19 \&  \& 0.13 \&  \&  \& BOO \& 155 \& BU10 \& 潞 \& HA1172MP \& MC1302 \& 0.58 \&  \& ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { sik } \\ 515716}}$ \& 1450 \& TBA \& 0.10 \& idasa \& 20 \& x COSO 56 \& 7.50 <br>
\hline 25 Cl 1810
$25 C 1815$ \& $n$ \& \& 1．9 \& \& 28 \& \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{\text {BUI }}$ \& 1.15 \& Ha11781 ${ }_{1989}$ \& 1338 \& 1.91 \& SASS \& 838 \& ， \& 4 \& \& ＋53 \& \& 析 \& \& ， <br>
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JVC (see also Ferguson)
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Machine No.: SL5W 50005100 SLC5. C6. C7
Machine No.: SLL5W, 50005100 SLC5, C6, C7
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# VCR Servo Systems 

## Part 1

Despite the fact that VCRs have been with us for a number of years now many engineers still have difficulty in grasping the details of servo operation. There are several possible reasons for this. First, engineers are usually kept busy enough dealing with the day-to-day workload, which leaves them with little time to study the technical details of servo systems. Secondly, those who attend short training courses often find that they retain only a very basic knowledge of how a servo works, usually because of the amount of information that has to be crammed into the course. Because this basic knowledge is sufficient to be able to cope with most servo faults the average hard-pressed engineer will concentrate his technical studies on the latest innovations in domestic electronics rather than the finer points of servo operation. Yet a more thorough grasp of servo operation can in many cases simplify fault diagnosis and greatly reduce the time spent on fault finding. In this article we'll break the servo system down into the various loops, describe their operation and give practical advice on rapid location of the source of faults.

## Basic Objectives

A VCR servo system has to carry out the following objectives:
(1) Maintain a precise drum speed. In most formats this is $1,500 \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. - with the VHS-C format it's $2,250 \mathrm{r}$.p.m.
(2) Maintain a constant longitudinal tape speed with minimal wow and flutter.
(3) Maintain an exact tape-to-head phase relationship during record and playback.
(4) Compensate for mechanical tolerances when playing both the machine's own recordings and prerecorded tapes.

In order to meet these requirements most VCRs employ separate drum and capstan motors, with two servo loops for each motor. In each case the main loop provides speed control. This loop is responsible for running the motor up to full speed and then maintaining this speed.

## Speed Control

The principle involved is shown in Fig. 1. This simple servo could be used in an audio cassette recorder. The motor has a built-in frequency generator (FG). Its speed is preset by RV1, which results in a certain frequency being generated. Should the motor attempt to speed up, the frequency of the FG signal will increase and the base bias applied to $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ will decrease. The current flowing through the motor via the motor-drive amplifier transistor $\operatorname{Tr} 2$ will thus be reduced, correcting the motor speed.

This simple circuit is not suitable for VCR use because the rectifier action of $\mathrm{Dl} / \mathrm{Cl}$ is not sufficiently consistent to guarantee precise speed control. Dl and Cl can be replaced by a sample-and-hold (S/H) arrangement as shown in Fig. 2. This has two inputs, a sampling pulse and a trapezoid, both of which are derived from the FG signal. C 1 charges via R1 to produce a d.c. bias for the motordrive amplifier. When the sampling pulse arrives Tr switches on, discharging Cl . Trl's conduction, and thus the discharge of Cl , depends on the amplitude of the trape-
zoid at Trl's emitter at the time when the sampling pulse arrives.

The FG signal from the motor is generally at a frequency of $600-1,500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, depending on the design of the VCR. This sinusoidal waveform is squared before being fed to a complex timing network using gates and monostable multivibrators (MMVs).

Fig. 3 shows the servo under consideration in block diagram form. The key to the operation of the circuit lies in the trapezoid generator. The lengths of the trapezoid ramps depend on the timing of the incoming squarewave, i.e. on the FG signal's frequency. The slower the motor, the longer the ramp. In addition, the timing of the pulse generated by the short time-constant circuit will alter with variation of the FG signal's frequency.
The outputs from the timing networks are such that when the motor speed is correct the sampling pulse will occur near the centre of the ramp. The charge on Cl (Fig. 2) maintains the correct motor speed. If the speed fluctuates, the FG signal likewise varies and the relative timing of the ramp and the sample pulse changes, resulting in an increase or decrease of the charge held by Cl . Fig. 4 illustrates these basic conditions.
The arrangement shown in Fig. 3 is in most service manuals shown as a block labelled frequency-to-voltage


Fig. 1: A simple speed control system.


Fig. 2: A sample-and-hold circuit provides better results.


Fig. 3: Block diagram of a servo system providing speed control with provision to add phase control.

( $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{V}$ ) converter and is contained within an i.c. A typical example is the VC1(O29 chip used in many older JVC and Sharp machines.

## Phase Control (Tracking)

With most VCRs the track width is approximately $49 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. It's vital that the tracks are laid down correctly and that, during playback, the heads travel along the centres of the tracks (tracking). It's the job of the phase control section of each servo to maintain correct tape-to-head phasing. This is done by comparing the relative phase of pick-up pulses obtained from various sources with stable reference signals, again using sample-and-hold comparators.

In the event of a phase error the head scanning the tape will pass over both the A and B tracks - see Fig. 5. The result will be a loss of f.m. output, because of the $12^{\circ}$ head azimuth offset. The effect on the picture is a bar of poor signal-to-noise ratio information across the screen, more commonly referred to as a noise bar.

Phase control is often regarded as a fine speed control. It's much more than this however. In the record mode the phase control system must ensure that as the head drum rotates the A head begins to scan the tape just as the odd field flyback starts while the B head begins its scan as the even field flyback starts. In the playback mode the phase control system must ensure that the A and B heads are aligned with their own tracks and are not $180^{\circ}$ out of phase. Fig. 6 illustrates this.

The phase control sample-and-hold system shown in Fig. 7 operates in the same manner as the circuit shown in Fig. 2. The 25 Hz reference signal can be derived from a number of sources depending on the design. These are
usually the field sync pulses divided by two or the output from an h.f. crystal oscillator divided down to 25 Hz . The sample pulse will be derived from a pickup sensor of some sort on the deck. This sensor will be so positioned that the pulse indicates not only the speed of the relevant motor


Fig. 4 (left): The position of the sampling pulse on the ramp waveform, i.e. its phase, varies as the frequency shifts.

Fig. 5 (right): Correct and incorrect head/tape tracking conditions, showing the reduced f.m. output when the tracking is incorrect.


Fig. 6 (left): In the record mode the phase control system must ensure that head A starts its scan across the tape at the beginning of an odd field flyback.

Fig. 7 (right): Phase control principle. This time the sample-and-hold circuit compares the feedback signal with a fixed reference signal.
but also the tape-to-head position. If the latter is incorrect the sample pulse will move in relation to the ramp and the speed of one of the motors (drum or capstan) will alter momentarily to provide the required correction, shifting the tape/head position to maintain correct head phase and tracking.

The phase control loop has to provide only the slightest variation in the motor speed. This is achieved by adding the error voltage output from the phase loop sample/hold circuit to that in the speed control loop - reference to Fig. 3 will show how this can be achieved. The short timeconstant consists of a monostable multivibrator: altering the bias applied to one of the transistors in this circuit has the same effect as changing the value of the $R C$ timeconstant network. When the phase loop S/H produces an error output the d.c. change is fed to the speed F-V converter. The phase of the sampling pulse then changes in relation to the ramp and the d.c. output from the speed loop S/H shifts slightly.

## Design Approaches

A mistake made by many engineers is to assume that VCR manufacturers have a set of specific rules for the design of servo circuits. For example, many I've spoken to think that the tracking control must always operate on the capstan servo, or that the control pulses must always be fed to the capstan loop. This is not the case. A look at a cross-section of manuals reveals that in fifty per cent of machines tracking control is applied to the capstan servo while in the other fifty per cent it's applied to the drum servo.

In Figs. 8-11 some basic VCR servo systems are shown in block diagram form. The aim in describing these will also be to point out some of the design variations encountered.

## Drum Servo: Record Mode

Fig. 8 shows a drum servo system in the record mode. The drum pickup coil is mounted under the drum assembly. Two rotating magnets ( N and S ) mounted $180^{\circ}$ apart generate a 25 Hz ( 1,500 r.p.m.) signal which is fed to a flip-flop circuit. The output from this indicates head position and is used for servo phase control, also for head switching, channel identification in the chroma circuitry and drum rotation detection by the mechanism control microcomputer.
Head switching and channel identification (i.e. identifying which head is scanning the tape) are controlled by the state of the flip-flop's output. As the A head begins its sweep the flip-flop output will go low: at the start of head B's scan the PG pulse will make the flip-flop's output go high. From this information the drum phase servo can recognise the position of the head drum and apply any correction necessary.

The flip-flop's output is shown being converted by the trapezoid generator to provide the ramp input to the S/H circuit. This need not be the case. The system works equally well if the flip-flop's output is converted to provide the sample pulse input to the $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit, the reference signal (off-air field sync pulses) being used to generate the ramp input.

The field sync pulses that provide the 25 Hz reference signal are divided by two, shaped and fed to the $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit. They are also fed to the control head which records them on the control (CTL) track.

In this arrangement the tracking control affects the
drum phase. It's imperative that the control is overridden to prevent the user altering the tracking in the record mode. This is done by applying the switched 12 V Rec supply to the pulse shaper (the 12 V Rec supply is present only in the record mode).

The output from the phase $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit alters the delay introduced by a monostable circuit in the speed control timing network, producing a momentary speed variation.

The frequency generator in the speed control loop can be one of a number of devices. For example, in many JVC machines a large number of magnets ( 60 ) mounted in the drum motor rotate above a PCB coil. Early Panasonic machines that employed Hall-effect motors required an h.f. oscillator to drive the motor: as a result a 600 Hz sinewave that can be extracted as the FG signal is present in the windings. The early JVC HR3330 (Ferguson 3V00) produced an FG signal by feeding the ripple from the commutator to a high-gain operational amplifier: the output was large enough to run the drum servo.

The motor-drive amplifier (MDA) is designed to run the motor up to full speed from switch on. Once the motor begins to rotate the FG signal acts to slow the motor down. This mode of operation removes the need for a start-up circuit.

The drum discriminator (drum lock) control is used to set the speed control loop to produce a drum speed of 1,500 r.p.m. This adustment is critical and must be done properly before any other servo adjustments are carried out.

## Drum Servo: Playback Mode

Fig. 9 shows a playback drum servo system. In this case the phase $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ compares the PG pulse derived trapezoid with the counted-down output from a 32 kHz crystal oscillator. This is not the same arrangement as shown in Fig. 8 because the tracking control has been omitted. With this particular arrangement the tracking control would, if included in the drum servo, have to operate on the flip-flop: but this is something that's never done as it would present problems in maintaining the correct head to field sync pulse phasing.

Cl is the storage capacitor for the $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit. Its value is generally of the order of $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. It has to be of value such that the discharge time-constant is longer than 40 msec (the phase loop sampling speed).

It cannot be guaranteed that in mass production the magnets and the PG coil will always be located precisely. Differences in these positions will result in the head switching being different with different machines. For this reason head switching adjustment is provided. These controls set the phase of the drum flip-flop by altering the delay provided by the two monostables that drive it.

## Capstan Servo System

Fig. 10 shows a record/playback capstan servo system. In both modes the capstan phase is locked to a crystal oscillator. The other input to the phase $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit is derived from the off-tape control pulses in the playback mode and from field sync pulses divided by two in the record mode.
The speed control circuit is similar to the arrangement used in the drum servo. Some older machines omit the FG generator: instead, a common brush type d.c. motor is used and the small ripple from the commutator is fed to a high-gain operational amplifier whose output controls the MDA - any variation in the motor speed will vary the


Fig. 8: Block diagram of a drum servo in the record mode.


Fig. 9: Block diagram of a drum servo in the playback mode.


Fig. 10: Block diagram of a capstan record/playback servo system.
ripple frequency, giving a d.c. shift at the output from the operational amplifier.

The tracking control varies the d.c. applied to a monostable multivibrator, advancing or retarding the CTL pulse with respect to the trapezoid. Dl overrides the tracking control in the record mode.

## Later System

The systems we've looked at so far, in Figs. 8-10, demonstrate the principles of servo control. As we've said however there's no set format. Another common arrangement is shown in Fig. 11. You'll see that many of the techniques previously described are used here. There are some points worth noting however.

125Hz capstan FG


Fig. 11: Block diagram of a more recent VCR servo system for speed and phase control of the capstan and drum.

First, a digital frequency-to-voltage converter is used in both the capstan and the drum speed control loops. A typical example is the VC1029 chip mentioned previously.

A second important point is the way in which the speed and phase error signals are combined: both are fed to operational amplifiers whose d.c. outputs are used to control the appropriate MDAs.

Another common approach is to use the capstan FG signal to control the phase as well as the speed of the capstan motor. In Fig. 11 this is done in the record mode, the CTL pulse being used for capstan phase control in the playback mode. A major change in speed will result in the $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{V}$ converter reacting in the usual way. A minor speed error will not be detected by the speed loop, but by feeding the divided down ( $\div 5$ ) FG pulses to the capstan phase $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}$ circuit the shift in the FG signal phase will be detected and a correction voltage produced.

From what we've discussed so far it will be noted that the speed loops remain the same in both the record and playback modes. The phase loops however often have a different reference or sample pulse source in the two modes. In the example shown in Fig. 11 the phase control loops can be summarised as follows:
(1) Capstan record: the capstan FG signal is compared with the output from a crystal oscillator.
(2) Capstan playback: the off-tape CTL signal is compared with the output from a crystal oscillator.
(3) Drum record: the flip-flop output is compared with the divided down field sync pulses.
(4) Drum playback: the flip-flop output is compared with the output from a crysial oscillator.

I would once more emphasise that things are done differently in different machines and that there is no basic list of rules that have to be followed. The general idea is that the servo compares the phase of the controlled motor with a known reference source and applies whatever correction is necessary. When servicing, if you are confronted with a difficult servo fault it's first necessary to identify the reference and sample signal sources for each loop. This will be discussed in more detail next month when we will be looking at fault identification and location.

# Service Bureau 

Requests for advice in dealing with servicing problems must be accompanied by a $£ 1.50$ cheque or postal order (made out to IPC Magazines Ltd.), the query coupon and a stamped addressed envelope. We can deal with only one query at a time. We regret that we cannot supply service sheets nor answer queries over the telephone.

## PYE 5487

There's an intermittent purity fault with this 22 in . teletext set - it's been noticeable from new and may occur only every other day but is quite distinct. The impure colour appears in an exact rectagular shape at the bottom lefthand side of the screen and may fade out when channels are changed or the set is tapped. Despite replacing the c.r.t. and checking the degaussing circuit for poor connections and dry-joints the fault persists.
You've tried the obvious cures so here are a couple of odd ones. Make sure that the scan coils are fully forward, and that there's nothing preventing them from going fully home. Then try externally degaussing the set while it's running. If the patch persists after this it's due to the shadowmask buckling as a result of excess local heat produced by prolonged viewing of a stationary lightcoloured or white object. This can be simulated by watching the test card with excessive brightness: white blocks will discolour but revert to normal on a blank raster. This, regretably, is a feature of the 30AX system.

## HITACHI VT64

There's an intermittent fault with this machine. The symptom is a line tear that travels down the screen, with the vision strength falling gradually until it momentarily disappears with the sound and sync. The drive belts appear to be in good condition and the capstan has been lubricated. E-E operation is perfect.

The effect described sounds very much like intermittent loss of head drum servo lock. If it occurs only in the record mode, i.e. the effect is at the same point during each playback, it's likely that the field sync input from the receiver section is impaired. Possibilities here are C 832 , C 810 and R 809 on the i.f. PCB. Before changing them, examine the field sync pulse at pin 2 of TG751 closely, using a d.c.-coupled scope. If the effect is present only in playback, clean the control track head then check the progress of the head PG pulses, from pin 3 of PG602 onwards, with the scope.

## TANDBERG CTV2-2 CHASSIS

C759 was found to be open-circuit and the line shift control R772 was burnt out. After replacing these items the set worked well though the line shift control had no effect. As the picture was central we left this. Now the fault seems to be excessive e.h.t. The picture size is reduced, with a one to one and a half inch gap all round, and the e.h.t. arcs across from the final anode to the Aquadag coating. Also the shift control has burnt out again. There's no dampness or condensation.

The two faults you have were common in these sets in
their heyday. The shift control burns because of shorted turns in the shift choke L752 - remove both items if the picture remains reasonably centred. The excessive e.h.t. is due to partial failure of the line output stage tuning capacitor C754. Be sure to replace it with a similar type, i.e. one designed to work at 16 kHz with high voltage and ripple current ratings.

## PYE 715 CHASSIS

There are two problems with this set. First flyback lines that start from various points across the screen. Secondly severe bowing of the horizontals at the top and bottom of the raster.

These problems could both be due to a well worn tube, especially if it's the original one. Alternatively for the flyback lines you could check whether the blanking waveform is arriving at pin 2 of socket SK479 on the decoder panel. Pincushion distortion has always been a problem with these sets. Increasing the height usually puts it out of the picture.

## SONY C6 Mk II

There appear to be two ways in which the threading belt can be removed, either from below after removing the change lever or from above the chassis after removing the complete gearing unit (the clearance of the final gear would have to be reset). Could you advise on the best way to go about this and on any problems with replacing the phos-phor-bronze bearing?

Remove the bearing with a small cross-headed screwdriver and a small hammer. Tap the new one into place. We find it easiest to replace the loading belt from the top of the deck - remove the gear assembly and disengage the hook at the bottom of the lever assembly gear (No. 503). We then degrease the hook and pin before jiggling the belt through the gap and re-engaging the pin and hook.

## ITT COMPACT 80R SERIES

The standby light remains on but the set is dead. Fuse F651 had failed and a replacement didn't blow. D723 and D721 were found to be open-circuit and have been replaced.

The power supply problem could be caused by R716 having gone high in value. If necessary, check C703, D733 and D732.

## SHARP VC8300

Fuse $\mathrm{F902}$ blows every few weeks. It's not a violent failure and cold checks have not revealed any faults.

There are several possibilities for this fault. Most likely is Q 905 , but bridge rectifier D 901 could be responsible as could any of the secondary rectifiers D909/10/11. Before replacing these, check carefully for dry-joints on the chopper transformer T9()2.

## FERGUSON TX10 WITH TELETEXT

There is no teletext display apart from the beginnings of a few characters on the extreme left-hand side of the screen. So far I've replaced the focus control and the SAA5012 remote control chip to cure a tripping fault and the absence of odd channels, also D117 on the PC1515 remote control panel. The picture display is now very good.

We've often encountered this set of symptoms, which is invariably brought about by flashover in the focus control
unit. The teletext decoder chip that usually fails is the SAA5030, IC1033. This CMOS device must be replaced with care.


310
Each month we provide an interesting case of TV/video servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

Now that VCRs have been with us for over ten years we find that the awaiting repair rack contains an amazing varicty of machine types and vintages - stock machines so small they're mistaken for CD players, big old seventies bangers cheek-by-jowl with diddy $£ 1,200$ camcorders, and V8 deck machines of mind-boggling complexity sitting on vintage top-loaders whose days are probably done. There's plenty of variety for the video man in 1988

The decision whether to scrap a very old machine that requires extensive repairs is not a difficult one. "Middleaged" machines are more of a problem: what do you do with a JVC HR720) whose heads are worn out while the machine is otherwise in good order? The decision has to be taken by the customer of course, who is going to have to foot the bill.

In this particular case the owner pondered for a day or two before phoning to give us the go-ahead. Fitting a replacement head to one of these VHS machines is not a difficult task, but it's important to check all the relevant setting-up adjustments, both mechanical and electrical, before returning the machine to the customer. If this isn't done the machine will work, producing pictures, but reliability will not be good and there will probably be incompatibility with tapes recorded on other machines.

Much of the setting up required is done by inspecting the f.m. envelope waveform produced by an alignment tape or a credible substitute. It was here that our troubles began. The playback carrier signal from each head on the newly-fitted drum was fine. Manipulation of the control track head or the tracking control would maximise the amplitude of the output from head A or B at will - but not at the same time! As the output from one head increased, so that from the other would decrease.

Because the head assembly was brand new there was plenty of playback carrier signal, and a control track head position that gave equal carrier levels from both video heads could be found. This level was sufficient to provide an acceptable playback picture, free from dropouts and noise so long as the tracking control was carcfully adjusted. Move it far from the click position however and flickering spots would mar the picture as the output from one or other of the heads dropped below the fm . clip level. No such trouble had been present with the original head, which was simply worn to the point where the
playback carrier from both heads was too low.
Careful adjustment of the entry and exit tape guides straightened the tops ard filled the shoulders of each head's output envelope waveform, but each head still peaked at a different tracking control setting. Suspicion fell on the replacement drum. Was it a rebuild perhaps? No, this one had come from JVC. Were there any adjustments relevant to this particular effect? Again no. Neither the electrical nor the mechanical adjustments should have a differential effect on the outputs from the two heads.
Sage's opinion on the matter was sought. He looked at the scope trace and twiddled the tracking control. He then switched the machine off and slowly turned the head by hand while moving the bench lamp this way and that, squinting all the while at the drum. This procedure was not positively conclusive, because at the end of it he had two alternative diagnoses. What were they, and which one was the most likely'? See next month's issue.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 309 - page 848 last month -

Last month's test case should not have been difficult to solve! The set in trouble was fitted with the ITT CVC20 chassis. the symptom being reduced width which was not affected by adjustment of the width control or even complete removal of the EW modulator control board CMHIO). The EW modulator circuit itself is on the main board, and the usual cause of the symptoms described is a short-circuit EW modulator driver transistor, T17. This has the effect of grounding the junction of the two EW modulator diodes, thus minimising the width.

If the technician had carried out an in-circuit check on T17 he would have got an almost dead short reading across its collector and emitter - the reading would in fact have been $6 \cdot 8 \Omega 2$, the value of RlOl which is in series with T17 - because the modulator diode connected to chassis, D24, was completely short-circuit. The scan rectification action to produce the 24 V line etc. was unimpaired because the other diode, D23, can do this part of the job as effectively as the two diodes!

This low-level pincushion-correction system was superseded by the high-level circuit in which the modulator diodes are connected directly across the line output transistor. Later the diode modulator became redundant with the introduction of "pin-free" tube/scan coil assemblies. Such is the march of progress!


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