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## 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 regułar feature "Service Bureau". Send to the address given above (see "correspondence").

## this month

## 661 Leader

662 Satellite TV - What goes with What
John Breeds
There's quite a lot of confusion at present about the compatibility of satellite TV receiving equipment and the possibility of units being upgraded to meet future needs, with some dubious claims being made.
Clarification is provided on some of the problems that could arise.
663 Nates on the Luxor Mk II Tuner
Nick Beer
Modifications to the Salora/Luxor Mk II satellite TV
tuner to optimise performance with the Astra
transmissions and some fault conditions that have been experienced.

## 664 Teletopics

News, comment and developments.
668 Field Servicing Aids
Malcolm Burrell
Tips to ease the life of the field service engineer.
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Trundle, Ian Bowden, Joe Cieszynski and Nick Beer.
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Roger Bunney
Reports on DX conditions and reception and news from abroad.
676 Inside the Ferguson ICC5 Chassis
J. LeJeune

The Thomson designed ICC5 chassis has been customised to meet reception requirements in the UK. This new chassis for Ferguson's top-of-the-range models features microcomputer control via four buses, some i.c.s that have not been seen before in UK chassis and a novel thyristor field output stage which uses the line output transformer as its load.
682 Amstrad's Satellite TV Receiver
Ian Martin
The SRX100 and SRX200 (remote control version) have been well received. Ian Martin describes his experiences with a DIY installation.
683 How to Avoid Customer Problems Dave Mackrill Keeping careful records and making your conditions clear enable most potential problems to be avoided.
684 Test Report: The Rover MC10SAT Analyser Eugene Trundle Referred to as a mobile laboratory, this ingenious unit enables all radio and TV signals to be analysed and provides a number of other useful features.
690 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Eugene Trundle, J.S. Ruwala, Roger
Burchett, Paul Hardy, Chris Avis J.G. Grieve and Nick Beer.
692 Servicing Compact Disc Players, Part 5
Joe Cieszynski
The basic principles of coding audio signals in digital form, with particular reference to the CD specification.

Still going strong. Just about, anyway.
696 Service Bureau
697 Test Case 319

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## CORRECTION

The correct transistor for use in the satellite TV filter unit described in the August 1988 issue, page 752, is the BFX85 (not BFX88 as specified).

## HELD OVER

Due to production problems with this issue Part 6 of Steve Beeching's Camcorder Servicing series has had to be held over. We have also had to hold over several letters.

## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the new Ferguson ICC5 chassis. See article on pages 676-682.

## Trade Turnaround and the Long-term View

One is so used to reading of the UK's trade deficit in TV/video equipment that the latest figures issued by BREMA, for the first quarter of this year, come as something of a shock, recording as they do a surplus. It's the first time that there has been a surplus in VCR imports/exports. The surplus is only small, at $£ 2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~m}$, but is significant nonetheless. There has been a CTV surplus before in recent times - a slight $£ 400,000$ surplus was recorded in 1987 - but the first quarter surplus of $£ 13 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~m}$ seems to indicate that a definite shift could have taken place

Whilst the current weak domestic market in the face of high interest rates has helped to produce this outcome, the fact is that the deficit has been falling for several years as production in the UK has built up. We have to thank our foreign investors of course for this happy development - Sony who was I think the first Japanese company to start CTV production in the UK, Matsushita/Panasonic, Toshiba, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Sanyo, Tatung, Orion, Sharp and GoldStar. Indigenous industry has simply faded from the scene. What is it that enables foreign firms to do in the UK what indigenous UK firms failed to do? It's not difficult to answer this question - and there's no one left to offend in doing so. Survival in the consumer electronics market requires continuous investment and a commitment to achieving market share on a world-wide scale. Failure in this respect has not simply been due to our local breed of entrepreneurs. It has as much been due to the essentially short-term basis on which performance is assessed in the UK, by both the financial institutions and businesses themselves. The financial institutions must take the major portion of the blame for this state of affairs: businesses do not deliberately adopt policies that ensure their early demise, although traditionally the temptation to make your pile then pull out and invest it in racehorses or property - often much more profitable - has always been a strong one.

This criticism of the financial institutions is not aimed at the banks, who can operate only within the context of accepted ways of doing business and valuing opportunities. There have been many criticisms of the failure of banks to provide long-term financing and support. But this is not what banks are for, and it is dangerous for banks to become too closely involved in the affairs of their business customers. Capital markets exist for the purpose of providing investment funds, and this is where the problem has lain.

Here again the criticism has to be muted. There is no logic in investing in concerns that fail to deliver healthy profis or look unlikely to do so, especially when there are other more advantageous opportunities. Japanese firms do benefit from closer links with banks (also lower interest rates), but then in many cases the major firms own their own banking facilities, neatly solving the problem. There remains however an important factor: what is seen as the major object of industry - production or making profits? Ideally the aim should be to maximise both, but it seems that the Japanese business philosophy is far more concerned with building up the market share required to guarantee continued production, taking the periods of slack demand as they come without undue concern. It's as though our Japanese competitors had a naturally longerterm view of their activities, and so far their ability to concentrate on long-term objectives has proved highly successful - despite product failures and occasional market setbacks. In fact setbacks seem to act as a stimulus to activity. Despite a lengthy period when the yen was over-valued, Japanese concerns, already considered to be ultra efficient, managed to further improve their productivity and product quality. We have to be thankful that they have been prepared to bring their abilities to the UK in setting up production here.
That said, it's depressing that the once important indigenous UK TV industry has petered out. Does it matter whether UK plants are foreign or indigenously owned? Not so far as employment and the trade balance are concerned. In this respect foreign investment is welcome. The disadvantage is that very little design work is now undertaken in the UK, so the know-how is elsewhere. This applies to the component industry as well. Whereas once the valves for TV, then the transistors and chips, were designed in the UK, with setmakers contributing their own ideas and working out final chassis designs, virtually all this work is now done abroad. Editing this magazine makes one particularly conscious of this situation: whereas once you could easily get hold of whatever design information you wanted and often chat to an engineer involved simply by picking up the telephone, now we all too frequently have to approach an oriental firm, more in hope than expecting that what's wanted can be made available. If all the oriental design reports are in Japanese, it's little wonder that information is becoming increasingly hard to come by. Not only is the situation fast approaching where there will be no indigenous design know-how, but we'll have no idea what goes on in those chips and how a system works, being left simply to check voltages and hope for the best.
Some developments have continued - Nicam and MAC for example - and these offer scope for design work, but they look like being a sort of last fling for the UK's TV industry. If the transmission side of broadcasting is privatised, as seems likely before long, one wonders whether there will any longer be a place for the engineering activities traditionally carried out by the BBC and the IBA.
Returning briefly to those trade figures, unfortunately the overall result is still a deficit due to heavy reliance on imports in the audio side of the business. It seems that Japanese firms have for some reason seen the UK as a suitable site mainly for TV production. We can still hope for an overall surplus at some point in the not too distant future however.

## Satellite TV - What goes with What

John Breeds

Many dubious claims are being made about some of the satellite TV equipment at present on offer, while with other equipment the specifications may be left deliberately vague. Claims I've come across include "future proof", "MAC extendible" and "fully compatible". What could they mean? Let's consider the possibilities and try to dispel some of the confusion.

## Future Proof

Future proof could simply mean that a dish is motorised and can thus track the satellite arc, i.e. it would be able to point at satellites launched in the future. This seems to me to be a misleading use of the phrase however. A more accurate use would be to indicate that a satellite TV receiver can be adapted with a device to descramble any of the present programmes should their pictures be scrambled in the future - as is intended with Sky Movies for example. Used in this way the phrase simply means that the receiver has a baseband video output socket into which a descrambler can be plugged. But even this is not as simple as it sounds, since there are already several different scrambling standards, implying the need for several descramblers. Filmnet uses the Satpak system, Sky Movies is to use VideoCrypt, Premiere uses Save, BSB will use Eurocypher, while some of the German and W.H. Smith channels will work on Eurocrypt - and there are at least two versions of this one.

Consider how all the descrambling boxes required could be connected together while retaining the facility to record one channel while viewing another. It's mindboggling to say the least! Perhaps there's a market for a box to enable you to switch all the other boxes in and out - see Fig. 1.

## MAC Extendible

Perhaps the most common misconceptions relate to MAC. This standard often seems to be identified with BSB while PAL is related to the Astra transmissions, which is not a wholly accurate way of looking at things. While BSB is to use MAC, other channels from other satellites are either already using it or propose to use it. For example W.H. Smith has declared that its Screensport and Lifestyle channels, transmitted from Astra, will switch from PAL to D-MAC later this year. When German programmers start to use Astra's four remaining transponders they will initially use PAL but may switch to D2MAC next year.

A D-MAC decoder (which will also be able to decode D2-MAC signals) could be plugged into the baseband output of a PAL receiver, providing RGB plus sync and audio outputs for feeding into a TV set's scart connector. In this way the set will produce those crisp, clear pictures, free from cross-colour effects, that are synonymous with MAC. But - and this is an important point - if the MAC decoder's video output is plugged into a VCR for record/playback purposes the TV display will revert to PAL. You thus lose the advantages of the MAC system. This applies whether you use the VCR's video or u.h.f. input socket.

MAC extendible means that a PAL receiver can be used with an additional MAC decoder to receive and reproduce signals transmitted in MAC form. The receiver does this by providing a baseband video input to the MAC decoder. What the MAC decoder cannot do on its own is to descramble encrypted MAC transmissions. For this you would need an additional MAC descrambler box. Such boxes will eventually be obtainable for many of the channels that are MAC coded and scrambled. But not for those from BSB!

Part of the contractual agreement between BSB and its officially appointed manufacturers - Ferguson, Philips, Salora and Tatung - states that the ACMs (access control modules) needed and the D-MAC chip sets will not be made available to any other manufacturer for the next three years. This limitation will not apply to manufacturers who wish to produce TV sets with built-in satellite tuners however.

So be careful how you interpret the phrase MAC extendible - it doesn't mean BSB extendible. If you wish to extend your system to include BSB you'll have to obtain a completely new package. Forget about trying to convert an existing polar mount dish for BSB, because it won't be worth the expense and hassle. Although the dish itself would be suitable for the BSB signals, the remainder of the package would not be compatible: a 12 GHz LNB instead of an 11.5 GHz LNB is required for BSB along with a feedhorn suitable for circular instead of linear polarisation, and the receiver would have to have an


Fig. 1: A possible switching arrangement for satellite TV receivers, descramblers and a VCR.
addressable integral Eurocypher system (not just any old MAC receiver).

## Compatibility

Finally what about "fully compatible"? This is another misnomer. Let's start with compatibility between the receiver and the dish, or rather the polariser/LNB. The polariser's job with signals from the low- or mediumpower satellites is to cater for vertical or horizontal polarisation. Polarisers come in many forms and the way in which they work is often misunderstood. It's even common to use the wrong word as the generic name, i.e. polarotor instead of polariser. The word Polarotor is a proprietary brand name owned by the US company Chaparral Communications Inc. Using it instead of polariser is akin to calling a vacuum cleaner a Hoover!

Some polarisers are of the mechanical type, employing a servo motor to rotate a resonant pick-up probe. The servo motor requires continuous voltage pulses which are provided by the receiver. Now as we all know any piece of mechanical equipment can fail. There's no mechanical movement with a magnetic type polariser, which is also less expensive than the mechanical type. Thus the use of mechanical polarisers is being overtaken by the magnetic type.

Magnetic polarisers are current driven instead of being driven by voltage pulses. With some magnetic polarisers the vertical or horizontal mode is selected by applying either zero current or 70 mA . Others work on the basis of plus/minus current, i.e. 35 mA in one direction for the vertical mode, 35 mA in the opposite direction for the horizontal mode.

An alternative way of handling vertical/horizontal polarity selection is to use an LNB which has its own built-
in V/H switch. This arrangement is used by the Marconi LNBs supplied with Amstrad systems. The V/H type LNB is activated by a voltage level shift, which again calls for a suitable receiver.

The point about all this is that the receiver must be able to supply the appropriate form of polariser/LNB control. Clearly a particular satellite TV receiver is not suitable for use with a polariser that uses an incompatible operating principle.

The significance of incompatibility between a receiver and a polariser may not at first be apparent. But consider the situation where a customer moves house, leaves his dish behind, and finds another dish installed at the house to which he moves. This will soon become as commonplace as leaving behind a u.h.f. Yagi aerial. The question of course is whether the new receiver/polariser arrangement will be compatible? This is potentially a very real complication which is bound to cause a lot of irritation and unnecessary discontent.

Until now most installers and retailers who have dabbled in the satellite TV business have relied upon manufacturers to supply a complete system. Recent evidence suggests that retailers might swing towards obtaining items from different sources, either in an attempt to get the price down or to meet customers' individual requirements.

Unless you know exactly which piece of equipment matches which it would be wiser to buy a complete system. Detailed knowledge of a system's limitations will enable you to avoid potentially expensive/embarrassing situations. Manufacturers are working towards compatibility, but in the meantime there are plenty of potential problems and it's up to us to get wise to possible technical pitfalls. If we don't we'll run the risk of losing our enthusiasm and faith in what we're trying to sell to a largely unsuspecting public.

## Notes on the Luxor Mk I/ Tuner

The Salora/Luxor Mark II satellite TV tuner, Model 9570, was originally designed and sold for reception from the Eutelsat and Intelsat low-power satellites. In the situation that followed the launch of the Astra satellite in February it was put on sale as part of a system that included a 60 cm prime-focus dish and servo motor polariser to meet the demand until a purpose-designed unit became available. We've had one or two faults and there have been a couple of modifications to improve its performance with the Astra satellite.

## Faults

A common fault is inability to set one of the a.f. subcarriers, or one drifting or intermittently disappearing. This is caused by dry-joints on the preset resistors PA05$10(500 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ on the back panel.

Another common complaint is of mains transformer hum. Adding damping between the transformer and the surface on which it is resonating usually provides a cure. We had one transformer that was excessively noisy and had to be replaced.

The first unit we unboxed had no sound - when tuned there was at best no noise and the picture developed hum. This was caused by the audio detector PCB, or submodule

## Nick Beer

as it's called, not being pushed home into its edge plug and socket adequately.

The signal strength meter in one unit stuck at about 1 no matter what the conditions. We found that the LM358 chip 101 on the tuner interface board was faulty. Incidentally the pin numbers are not marked on the circuit diagram. Pin 1 is the output, pin 2 the inverting input ( - ) and pin 3 the non-inverting input $(+)$.

We've had to return to one or two because the settings of the polarisation presets PA03-4 have drifted. This may well be due to the polariser motor of course.

## Modifications

The "raw video" output is clamped and shouldn't be. Remove DA02 and fit a $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor in its place.

To improve the sound carrier-to-noise ratio remove the damping resistor R2 in the modulator. Then peak R8 and R9 for best audio level.
To improve the overall bandwidth with tuner type SXT006 add a $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor across pins 6 and 9 of ICT1 within the unit.

Finally we've had complaints that the receiver's video output is rather flat. Adjusting P04 on the tuner interface PCB will provide some improvement.

## Teletopics

## SATELLITE TV LATEST

Delays in the development of receiving equipment have led BSB to decide to postpone the start of its satellite TV service until the new year. It's understood that the main problem has been in the design of the ITT 2285 VLSI processor chip that will handle Eurocypher descrambling and subscriber access control. The development of complex new chips is a notoriously lengthy business. There has also been delay in arranging for manufacture of the squarials: there are two alternative designs but no contracts for the production of either had been placed at the time of writing.

Sky Television has announced that those who subscribe to the Sky Movie service will be given a free decoder. Scrambling of the channel is due to begin in the autumn. Retailers have suggested that the prospect of having to buy a decoder has been inhibiting dish/receiver sales. Now that the decoder is no longer an issue sales of receiving equipment are expected to rise from the present level of 12-15,000 installations a month.

Today newspaper is giving away to readers 10,000 dish/ receiver combinations worth approximately $£ 2 \mathrm{~m}$. The equipment is being made available through Dixons stores. Readers of Today had to collect eight tokens from the paper and send them in. Installation will have to be paid for and Dixons will be offering its SatCare service.

Sky Television has withdrawn from the joint venture to broadcast a Disney Channel as part of its services. A $\$ 1 \cdot 5$ bn law suit against the Walt Disney Company was filed in Los Angeles, making various allegations related to the start of the proposed joint service. The action has since been withdrawn by agreement between the parties. The Disney Channel may yet go ahead on Astra, but not as a joint venture. Sky Television has plans for a classic films/arts channel to replace the Disney Channel.

Agreement has been reached between Sky Television and Maxwell Cable TV to carry Sky Movies on the latter's networks in place of the Premiere Channel. This will make Sky Movies available to some 50,000 extra viewers. MCTV is the UK's largest cable operator, with interests in narrow and wideband cable networks. The agreement is for five years initially and MCTV will be adding as many Sky channels as the capacity of its individual networks will allow. Premiere has announced that its pay TV service is to end on July 31st. The Premiere Partnership is being dissolved and is in the meantime seeking a buyer for its services.

Sky Television has commissioned Research Services Ltd. to carry out telephone audience surveys of satellite TV receiver owners. The first survey shows that Sky is


The Commtel CR1000 satellite TV receiver offers rotary tuning over the band $10.95-11.75 \mathrm{GHz}$.
popular with satellite TV viewers, accounting for 51 per cent of their viewing time. Sky Television viewers are considerably younger than the national population and households are of above average size.

The IBA received applications from three concerns, BSB Ltd., ITC Entertainment Ltd., and Starstream Ltd., for the fourth and fifth UK DBS channels. BSB, which has the franchise for the first three channels, has applied for both. It hopes to operate one as a film-only channel and the other as a general interest/news/sports channel. Present arrangements would be varied to include a pop music channel. ITC has applied for a channel to provide a general entertainment service. Starstream wants to provide twelve hours of programming daily for children, on a shared channel.

Goodmans has launched a satellite TV receiver system, Model GSR200, to sell at around $£ 250$. Features include full infra-red remote control, a twenty channel memory and parental lock. It comes pretuned to the Astra channels. Commtel Electronics plc of Fengate, Peterborough PE1 5XB has announced the CR1000 satellite TV receiver and dish, with rotary tuning over $10.95-11.75 \mathrm{GHz}$ and single button selection of vertical/horizontal polarisation. Low-cost satellite TV receiving systems are being offered to the trade by Zeta Services - the equipment is being assembled in Poland using UK components. There have been reports of problems with a plastic cap used to cover the LNB in Amstrad systems. Only a few early LNBs are involved and replacement caps are being offered to installers and dealers. The problem has been cracks due to incorrect chemical formulation.

The Spanish government is expected to announce shortly contracts for the country's Hispasat system, which is due to start broadcasting in 1992.

## TVIVIDEO TRADE SURPLUS

The latest figures from the British Radio and Electronic Equipment Manufacturers' Association show that UK production of colour TV sets and VCRs achieved a positive trade balance during the first quarter of 1989. The surplus was $£ 13 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~m}$ for CTVs and $£ 2 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~m}$ for VCRs, not a great deal but certainly a change after the heavy deficits we've become used to. It's the first time that there has ever been a positive VCR trade balance. We have Japanese and other overseas firms to thank for this course. Their increasing investment in UK plant over several years, as recorded in these pages, has at last turned the balance of trade round. But not unfortunately for the overall consumer electronics sector. When audio products and component imports are taken into account the consumer electronics sector still remains in overall deficit.

## PHILIPS' POLYGON GUN CRTs

A major advance being introduced with the latest Philips c.r.t.s is the polygon gun, so named because of the shape of its central aperture. The new gun solves a problem that's been present since unitised gun designs were generally adopted over a decade ago - the problem of minimising aberrations and associated effects in the elec-tron-lens system to produce a sharp, clean electron spot. With the polygon gun the three circular apertures of the conventional gun are replaced by an oval ridge that forms, in effect, a larger electron-optical lens surrounding three apertures whose profiles are precisely configured to compensate for the non-radially symmetric electric field. The larger electron-optical lens (between the second and third anodes) provides the dual benefits of reduced spherical

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aberration and lower magnification, resulting in a sharper spot at the screen. In addition it allows a somewhat wider electron beam to be used, reducing space-charge repulsion effects and thus further increasing the sharpness of the spot.

The benefit of the polygon gun can be demonstrated by considering its use in a 33 in . tube with a 29.1 mm neck diameter. For proper beam landing at the screen, the screen/mask geometry dictates that the three electron beams should be 6.5 mm apart as they pass through the lens. Theoretically, this should be the maximum attainable lens diameter. Mechanical constraints dictate a minimum distance of around 1 mm between the apertures, so that in practice the lenses can be no larger than 5.5 mm . Use of the polygon gun in the same tube gives an effective lens diameter of around 7.1 mm .

The new gun is being introduced in the complete range of Philips' colour monitor tubes and will be gradually introduced into the TV picture tube range, starting with the 33in. tube.

## PANASONIC UK's MOVE

Panasonic (UK) Ltd. has completed its move from Slough to Bracknell, Berks. The new address is Panasonic House, Willoughby Road, Bracknell, Berks RG12 4FP. There are several telephone numbers to note. The general one is 0344862444 . Spares orders should be on 0344860133. For dealer servicing queries the following numbers apply: 0344853502 for domestic VCRs; 0344853503 for TV sets and microwave ovens; 0344853511 for audio equipment (including car) and vacuum cleaners; $0344853509 / 510$ for Technics products; 0344853501 for industrial video equipment, cameras and camcorders. There are other numbers for things like printers, typewriters and telephone equipment. The customer liaison number (use, guarantees etc.) is 0344853943.

## CAMCORDER TARIFF INCREASE?

Manufacturers of camcorders have complained to the European Commission over a proposal to increase the tariff on imports (there is no camcorder production in the EC) from 4.9 to 14 per cent, the level applied to VCRs. The argument is about customs classification - since camcorders nowadays incorporate a TV tuner, the Commission contends that they should be rated in the same way as VCRs. Some two million camcorders worth around $\$ 2 \mathrm{bn}$ were sold in W. Europe last year.

## HD-TV LATEST

The Japanese Broadcasting Corporation NHK is due to start hour-long daily HD-TV transmissions via the BS2 satellite, the aim being to establish a full service by the time of the Barcelona Olympics in 1992.

The West German post and telecommunications minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling has formally proposed to the US commerce secretary Robert Mosbacher that a joint European-US programme should be started to develop an HD-TV system. Quite how this could work since Europe is committed to MAC while the USA is committed to an NTSC-compatible system is not clear. The American Electronics Association has proposed to Congress that at least $\$ 1 \cdot 35 \mathrm{bn}$ in federal aid should be provided for the development of a US HD-TV system the US industry suggests that the worldwide market for HD-TV equipment could be around $\$ 40 \mathrm{bn}$ a year by 2010. Mr. Mosbacher is opposed to large-scale government funding however, favouring tax brakes, anti-trust waivers
to encouratge industry collaboration plus some research aid.

The first annual European conference and exhibition on HD-TV is to be held at the London Tara Hotel on September 18 -19th 1989. It's being organised by Meckler Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 0BS (telephone 01-931 9985).

## NEW VIDEO EQUIPMENT

The latest addition to the Sony Watchman range is the tea caddy-shaped FD500B. It has a $4 \cdot 5$ in TV screen at the front and the speaker is built into the top. In addition to monochrome TV the FD500B incorporates an a.m./f.m. radio receiver. The weight is 3 kg and the suggested price $£ 130$.

Philips is introducing a new VCR feature called POP -picture-outside-picture: Model VR6880 has on its fascia a 3 in . LCD screen that can be used to monitor a recording or TV broadcast. The screen is mounted on a flap that can be tilted up to $45^{\circ}$. A small monitor speaker is also incorporated. Features of the VR6880 include on-screen displays which can be superimposed on the LCD picture. One use suggested for POP is for camcorder editing. The suggested price is $£ 599$.

Grundig's latest VCR, Model VS680, offers S-VHS, numerous digital effects, hi-fi sound, Nicam stereo plus the ability to record subtitles and teletext pages. It incorporates a text and graphics generator, a digital stroboscope with adjustable picture speeds and a still picture memory store which can recall a still picture at a later date. There seem to be few possible features that haven't been included in this machine, which has a suggested price of $£ 1,299.95$.

JVC's latest VCR, Model HR520, can record teletext subtitles but you need to purchase an optional Fastext adaptor to use this feature. The suggested price without the adaptor is under $£ 400$.

Toshiba plans to launch a CD-V combi player later this year. Three new CD-V players are to be introduced by Philips. The CDV487 is a clip player for 8 and 12 cm CD and CD-V discs, with a suggested price of $£ 400$. It has an autochange facility that enables up to six discs to be loaded. Models CDV786 at $£ 499$ and CDV495 at $£ 600$ are both combi players but since they don't include analogue sound circuitry they can't play the older LaserVision discs. The CDV495 features Philips' favourite-track selection system and trick play facilities for use with active-play video discs. Philips report that in the first few months after the launch of the CD-V system over 80,000 discs were sold.

## terrestrial microwave TV

The DTI's Radiocommunications Division has issued a discussion document on the choice of the frequency band that could be used for terrestrial microwave TV in the UK and has asked for comments from potential users and industry. These would be taken into account before firm proposals for legislation are put forward. Several bands have been under consideration $(2 \cdot 5,12,27-29$ and 40 GHz ). The $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$ band has been ruled out because of existing pressures, uncertainties over possible future international developments and the limited amount of spectrum space that could be made available. The $27-29 \mathrm{GHz}$ band has also been ruled out since the 40 GHz band has similar characteristics and the significant advantages of larger amounts of spectrum space, no existing users and
the fact that it is, in part, internationally designated for broadcasting. This leaves under active consideration the $12 \mathrm{GHz}(12 \cdot 1-12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz}$ - the lower half of the band is to be used for the DBS service) and $40 \mathrm{GHz}(40 \cdot 5-42 \cdot 5 \mathrm{GHz})$ bands.

The 40 GHz band is considered to be in many ways the more attractive option as there are no existing or proposed users and sufficient spectrum space for 20-30 TV channels could readily be made available. The main problem is that the service area of a transmitter would be very limited, perhaps 2.5 miles in diameter. Thus the feasibility of using the band to provide continuous coverage of large areas is questionable. The basic technology has been developed but there are doubts as to whether the cost of receivers could be reduced sufficiently to be competitive with lower frequency systems and whether they could be made available to the public within a suitable time scale. There is in a nearby band additional spectrum space that could later be used to expand a service.

The 12 GHz band would offer fewer channels - in theory five-six nationwide channels could be established, or maybe nearly twice this number if new technology under development (the use of a.m. instead of f.m.) proves to be successful. The problem with a.m. is that likely transmitter power levels would be unrealistic, giving transmitter service areas scarcely greater than at 40 GHz . With conventional f.m. the transmitter service areas would be $10-20$ miles in diameter. There are two other disadvantages to the use of this band: existing users, and limited security of tenure - DBS has priority and there are
uncertainties about future international developments, including various proposals for multichannel DBS satellites with pan-European beams. If the government decided to apply for additional DBS channels it would be faced with a conflict between satellite and terrestrial use since there appears to be little chance that the band could accommodate both uses. Consumer receiving equipment is already widely available, but there could be considerable overlap problems with local franchise areas and even within nominal service areas $20-30$ per cent of households might be unable to achieve the necessary line-of-sight between the transmitter and receiving aerials.

## IN BRIEF

Plans to introduce a sixth u.h.f. channel have been abandoned, mainly on the grounds that the service would be available to only seventeen per cent of the population if the present four-channel network was to be kept intact . . . Philips, Matsushita and Sony have joined forces to promote and market a common CD-I (interactive compact disc) standard . . The loss-making Telemontecarlo station has been sold but no announcement of the new owner has been made . . . SCS Components of 218 Portland Road, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5QT has published its first mail order catalogue, featuring a wide range of components, cables, connectors etc. For further details telephone 0273770191 . . An out-of-print book service is being run by L.A. Foulkes of 13 Pantbach Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff CF4 1TU, telephone 0222627 703. The firm will carry out a search and deals with books on all subjects, including fiction and non-fiction.

## Field Servicing Aids

Once the field service engineer has leapt into his vehicle to depart for the arduous day ahead he's his own boss, but is probably subject to more $p$ schological stress than many would assume. He must if possible complete the initial task then deal with perhaps ten or more calls, each of which may confront him with one or more unknown problems. For example, a lady insisted that her new colour portable should produce the wonderful simulated picture shown in the glossy brochure using just its built-in loop aerial. Another insisted that there was something fundamentally wrong with her video that it should again have succumbed to the collection of toys which her little boy would never poke into the tape aperture - "and by the way, who's gonna pay for the ruined tape?" Then there was a traffic jam on the bypass on the way to a dead, ticking Hitachi set. This would have to go back to the workshop with the knowledge that the manager had sold all the serviceable stock and it would be necessary to rummage around for a working replacement before enduring a repeat journey!

Despite all the hassle there are some ways in which the engineer can improve his day, his performance and his psychological state. By carrying a few potential solutions to problems in his toolcase for example.

## Extra Equipment

Ninety percent of poor reception problems are caused by an inadequate receiving aerial system. Faults range from old cable or bodged connections to defective amplifi-
ers or the use of set-top hardware. If you simply blame the aerial system on the basis of past experience you are treading on dangerous ground unless you can back your diagnosis - and occasionally you might be wrong.

In many cases a signal strength meter can provide confirmation that the system has low gain, at the same time convincing the customer. Beware of false readings caused by ghosting however. This is a case where the experienced engineer will be able to rely on his judgement in assessing the screen and meter displays. Commercial signal strength meters can be costly. An alternative is to spend a little time making up a kit (e.g. the Manor Supplies one) or devising a useful tool on the basis of a surplus tuner/i.f. panel.

Another solution is to use a small but robust monochrome portable. You often find them at boot sales or one may be lurking in a corner of the workshop with a damaged case. It can reside unobtrusively in the vehicle for occasional use as a means of checking or demonstrating that an aerial system is faulty. If you give the set an overhaul you could build in a signal strength meter. Beware of the customer who will argue about even a slight discrepancy in picture quality between his own set and the test receiver!

It's a good idea to keep in the vehicle copies of the leaflets published by the BBC and the IBA giving advice on reception problems. You can usually obtain a few copies free of charge from the respective Engineering Information departments. They will provide a useful, professional confirmation of any advice you may offer.

While we all sadly miss the regular use of transmitters as expensive pattern generators, you can again obtain kits at reasonable prices - look for example at the Manor Supplies advertisements. There's a tendency to use such equipment only infrequently in the field, but it's comforting to know that you have such a generator to hand. It can be used to prove to any doubting customer the potential of his receiver. You can incorporate a cheap r.f. modulator with sound capability that can be used, for example, with a suitably-adapted surplus personal stereo unit. This will enable prerecorded tapes to be used when tackling obscure audio problems like "lispy newsreaders".

## Safe Repairs

Engineers can be held legally responsible for damage or injury caused by inadequate repairs. But what is meant by "adequate?" It's generally considered to be acceptable to fit a rebuilt c.r.t. or universal type rectifier tray that doesn't carry BEAB approval provided the repair is carried out by an engineer with the competence to judge an unsafe situation. The method of implementing a safe repair is largely a matter of skill combined with common sense!

## Hints and Tips

Electrical discharge from a pinhole in a rectifier tray or line output transformer calls for replacement of the offending device. Repair dodges are sometimes attempted but are not advisable, on safety grounds. Leads and connectors from defective trays can however be salvaged for use as replacements, provided no joins are required.

The combination of damp and dirt on the bowl of a c.r.t. often results in brushing and flashovers. The area should be thoroughly cleaned then lightly coated with a water repellent spray such as WD140. Finish with a smear of silicone grease to promote a seal between the e.h.t. cap and the c.r.t. glass.

Water repellent spray can also be useful for treating noisy controls. Potentiometers can sometimes be dismantled and the metal contact surfaces lubricated with a graphite-based oil or silicone grease - the usual cause of problems is oxidation, not the carbon track. If you are ever caught without switch cleaner grab a small receptacle and get a few drops of nice dirty engine oil from the dipstick. Keep it clear of high-voltage paths however.

Despite the fact that even the largest toolcase seems to lack space for a soldering iron holder it's well worth having one. The soldering iron is used so frequently it's almost inevitable that your first indication of a mishap will one day be the odour of smouldering carpet! Construct a holder within the toolcase - it can consist of a piece of tubing bolted to a large heatsink. You'll not regret the slight loss of storage space.

If you can find a fast-acting adhesive that reliably joins different materials, keep a tube in the toolcase for those occasions when it's necessary to secure a broken lug or some loose trim. Since the field service engineer spends so much time on his knees you may well also need it as a first-aid repair to the soles of your shoes!
While most modern TV sets don't accumulate the amount of dust that was common with valve receivers you nevertheless tend to end up with dirty hands. Some baby wipes in the glove compartment come in handy for removing excessive grime. They are particularly refreshing in hot, sticky weather.

## next month in



## - SERVICING SALORA COLOUR RECEIVERS

Salora colour receivers can cause problems for those not familiar w th this manufacturer's sets because of the unusual circuitry used, in particular the Ipsalo combinec power supply/line output arrangement. Next month Nick Beer and lan Bowden start a new series dealing with Salora chassis from the F up to the latest models, with notes on unusual features and fault guide lists.

## - SATELLITE TV SERVICING AID

One of the problems that faces those who service satellite TV receiving эquipment is incompatibility between various tuners and aerial systems. What do you do when confronted with a tuner that doesn't match your dish/head unit? - it's hardly practical to have all common dish arrangements available. The simple device described, devised b $v$ D.J. Stephenson, enables a Marconi or Grundig head unit to be interfased with almost any make of receiver.

## - VCR HEAD WEAR

There's considerable difference between the video head life obtained wi:h different VCR makes and models. This article lists the factors that affect head life and provides data on various makes, based on research carried out by MCES and others. One thing to make sure of is that the back tension is correct.

## - ONE-FOR-ALL REMOTE CONTROL

Universal infra-red remote control units enable one device to control several items of equipment. The One-for-All unit goes about this in a new way - via computer programming, with all relevant codes stored in memory. Eugene Trundle reviews this new device.

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# VCR Clinic 

## Sanyo VHR-D500E

This was our first fault in the special effects department of a machine with digital trick-effects circuitry! The reported symptom was that the digitally-derived pictures were intermittently bright green. In equipment which generates colour pictures in any way, green images usually mean absence of the $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ (or U and V ) signals. And so it was in this case.

During digital encoding for memorisation, IC402 on board DM5 of the digital module quantises R - Y and B - Y alternately. An intermittent open-circuit in the minuscule choke L404 was lifting the entire chip circuit off the analogue ground line to produce the fault. E.T.

## Finlux VR1010/Philips VR6462

There was an unusual fault on this machine, the symptoms being no tuning pattern signal, no playback signals and no E-E signals. The deck worked mechanically. Voltage checks revealed that the +12 b supply was excessive, and we found that diode D6148 in its unusual stabiliser circuit was leaky.
E.T.

## Sony CCDV7/8, Pioneer VE-M800

These machines have the same basic mechanism and cabinet shell. If you get one that won't eject, with the tape tangled inside, check for a distorted or bent cassette cradle. What sometimes happens is that the left side of the cradle is too high, so that the splines in the take-up spool are not gripped: the turntable rotates, but the tape spool doesn't. Unlike some makes of camcorder, I find that a little careful bending back works - but replacement is better.
E.T.

## Panasonic NV333

No playback sound was the problem with this machine. There was a buzz when the audio head connections were touched, but it wasn't very loud. Signal injection (with the same finger) showed that the playback switch/amplifier transistor T4006 was failing to come on, due to insufficient base current. R4015 had risen in value from $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, which threw us until we double checked the ohmmeter range.
E.T.

## Sony SLC9

We've had two of these excellent Betamax machines in recently, both with the same fault. The machine will accept a cassette but fails to load the tape - instead the eject light flashes. If you thread the tape manually everything works fine until you press the eject button, whereupon the tape unthreads but the cassette fails to eject, once more accompanied by the eject LED flashing. The cause of these symptoms lies with the unload-end switch, just in front of the cassette. It will need adjustment or replacement.
E.T.

## Mitsubishi HS302

Another dealer had fitted a new cassette bulb but rewind was now poor and the take-up spool didn't rotate in play. We found that the spools were catching on the cassette

Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Eugene Trundle, Ian Bowden, Nick Beer and Joe Cieszynski
box: the clip that holds the wires down, by the cassette bulb, had been fitted incorrectly - as a result the wires prevented the housing from going right down.
P.B.

## Philips VR6467 etc

Quite a common fault with this range of machines is the cassette lift lever 276 jumping out of its slot in the rack slider 278 . If this occurs check the lift itself for broken or missing parts. Otherwise replace the rack, lift lever and cassette-in switch COD1. If the lift begins to operate before the cassette is fully home in the tray the cassette will not lower and the gears will jump.
P.B.

## Ferguson 3V23/JVC HR7700

The playback colour had Hanover bars. Comparison with the conditions in another machine showed that in the faulty one the signal at TP203 was much larger. The associated adjustments R224/L203 had little effect and it turned out to be the delay line DL201 that was faulty.
P.B.

## Philips VR6180

The sound would cut out intermittently when this machine had been playing for half an hour. If you left it playing the machine would eventually stop and eject the tape. A dose of freezer and hairdryer heat isolated the fault to IC7140 (type MUP8051H1-2-D3).
P.B.

## Grundig VS340

If the machine intermittently fails to play or leaves a loop of tape hanging out of the cassette on eject, suspect the capstan motor of having a dead spot.
P.B.

## Akai VS1

There was no vision in the E-E and playback modes. Loss of the playback signal was due to loss of the 12 V PB supply because fuse SF5 had blown. Absence of the E-E signal was the result of loss of tuning memory as one of the tags had corroded off the ni-cad battery - these machines give a blank raster when not tuned in, not snow.
P.B.

## Panasonic NV-G40 (G Mechanism)

The reported fault with this machine was that it wouldn't play. It would just about fast wind if it was started by hand. The cause of the trouble was insufficient torque from the DD capstan motor.

The only incorrect voltage around the motor driver chip IC2501 was at pin 19 which is some form of current limit input from IC2102. With the machine just in the "on" state this voltage should be 0.75 V - the manual doesn't tell you this, I checked with another machine. In fact 0.14 V was present. If pin 19 was disconnected from the PCB land the voltage rose and the motor worked correctly except that full torque was applied as soon as fast wind was selected, instead of the usual slow start.

Three resistors are connected to this land, $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $680 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ which go to pins 19 and 22 respectively of IC2102 and a $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ chip resistor ( R 2506 ) which is connected to
chassis. This latter resistor gave a reading of $800 \Omega$ in circuit but was found to measure $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when removed. The resistance from the land to chassis was checked, producing a reading of several megohms. We cleaned the PCB in the area where the resistor is connected and after refitting it the machine worked perfectly. For two weeks that is, after which it failed again.
The cause this time was the same - a low resistance reading across R2506. We found that merely touching the tip of the soldering iron on to the land that connects the .two i.c.s would clear the fault and that the leakage was on the component side of the double-sided PCB.
I.B.

## Panasonic NV730

The on, off and the two week bars in the display were permanently on. The cause was simple - the metallised plastic screening card fitted at the front right of the machine to cover some of the ribbon cables that connect the display PCB had been pushed too far forward and was touching one of the exposed legs which stick out of the top of the fluorescent display tube, earthing it.

The problem with another of these machines was tape tangling. It had been in the workshop about six months ago, when the reel idler had been replaced for the same fault. We gave it a test run which lasted for several days before the fault appeared. This revealed that there was no voltage drive to the reel motor in any mode. A look at the circuit diagram suggested to us that Q1504, a regulator transistor that supplies the voltage to the motor switching circuitry, could be responsible for the trouble. On investigation we found that all three connections were dryjointed. It's mounted on the right-angled heatsink at the rear right-hand corner.
I.B.

## Sony CCDV8

The complaint was of a flashing picture coupled with a clicking noise. When the camcorder was switched on with the lens cap fitted there was no problem. With the lens cap removed the picture would be lost every few seconds. These oscillations would increase in frequency if the lens was pointed at a brighter subject. The trouble was due to the fact that the iris was oscillating from fully closed to fully open. The cause was simple enough - a poor connection at pin 4 of connector CN703 on board AW-2. This is the iris brake drive: without this "negative feedback" the iris control circuit starts to oscillate. I.B.

## Ferguson 3V23/JVC HR7700

The symptom here was a common one: black tearing to the right of black-to-white transitions while any tape was being played. This can be due to a number of things, the most common cause being worn heads. Fitting replacement heads made no difference however, neither did adjusting the Q and damp controls associated with the f.m. preamplifier. When I attempted to set up the playback limiters as per the manual I discovered that the "limiter balance 2 " control had no effect at all. After carrying out a few further tests I decided to order a replacement for the chip that contains the suspect limiter (IC4, type HA11703). Fitting this enabled the fault to be cleared.
J.C.

## Panasonic NV-G21

This fault could theoretically occur with any machine that uses the $G$ mechanism. There was a knocking noise in
play, record, fast forward, rewind and search. The cause was the pulley at the bottom of the capstan motor rotor/ flywheel - it drives the loading and reel mechanism via the timing belt and was running eccentrically. There's considerable tension in this belt and the noise didn't occur with the motor running off load.

Another of these machines had a white line at the bottom of its own recordings and would intermittently roll and mute the sound. The audio/control head was at the wrong height, the control head section erasing part of the video track.
N.B.

## Ferguson 3C03

As with the majority of modern camcorders this model has a built-in diagnostic system. It came in with the record, pause, stop and fast forward LEDs alight. According to the manual this indicates loss of one of the 5 V rails. In fact the 5 V supplies were present and what we had was a syscon fault. The best approach seemed to be to check around the syscon microcomputer chip IC401, where we found that there was no voltage at pin 32. This is connected to pin 4 of IC401 and a check here revealed signs of life. The cause of the trouble was a break in a through-the-board link. These are impossible to repair, the only solution being to bridge the break with a lead from one side of the board to the other.
N.B.

## Panasonic NV2000

This old top loader came to me with a note on the card saying that there was no capstan lock in the playback mode: there was no mention of the hum that obliterated the sound and vision in the E-E mode! A check on the power supply revealed that D1011 (10E1) and its reservoir capacitor $\mathrm{C} 1009(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, not $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ as the sheet says) were both leaky - the electrolytic was getting decidedly warm. The effects of this were hum on the 12 V supply to the r.f. converter and the demodulator circuits and on the 18 V supply to the capstan servo circuit. This fault highlights the need to check all symptoms before you plunge in.
N.B.

## Sony SLF1

The cassette lid wouldn't stay latched down. On examination I found that the latching assembly, on the left-hand side of the mechanism viewed from the front, was being held in the "carriage down" state. The lacing mechanism appeared to be displaced so I wound the loading motor to where I thought it should be and the lid then closed. When the machine was switched on again the mechanism returned to its previous state - unlacing continued for too long. Maybe the unlace end sensing switch? It was o.k. but following this path I soon came to Q611 and Q613 which had both exploded. These are the unlacing end sense switching transistors on the syscon PCB. A lot of heat had presumably been involved as there were numerous dry-joints.
N.B.

## Panasonic NV-G25

The display worked correctly but several of the unused portions were partially illuminated. We found that the voltage drop across the digitron's heater was correct but the actual feed voltage was high. The cause was traced to the supply's stabilising zener diode D7502 ( 7.5 V ) which was virtually short-circuit.
N.B.

## Letters

## SPARES DISTRIBUTORS

The current situation regarding Philips' spares ought to be aired in public. The company has put its spares business out to wholesalers and no longer supplies non-account holders. This is a perfectly sensible policy but unfortunately the result, at present, is chaos. The basic idea is that a dealer who requires parts for any Philips product sends his order to one of the main appointed distributors, i.e. HRS, Chas Hyde, CPC, Willow Vale or SEME. I have recently tried to obtain several parts for Philips equipment and have had a great deal of trouble. According to Philips, any part can be supplied to a distributor within 48 hours. The word from the distributors is somewhat different - seven to ten days seems to be average for non-stock items. This leaves the poor dealer with an irate customer - or several of them. It's time that Philips and its distributors got their act together.

I've dealt with most of the well-known component distributors at one time or another. Perhaps the following unbiased comments on the services provided may be of interest. Here goes, anyway.

I've dealt with HRS for some time. In the early days stock was hard to come by, but there have been improvements since the move to Garretts Green. First I get what I order, secondly they can tell you straight away the stock situation and thirdly they are not always out of stock. The range and variety of stock held, including audio and visual products, is very good. Availability is good, accounting good (except for credit notes) and the catalogue excellent. Generally a very good company. A helpful rep.

Chas Hyde gave me my first account and I've dealt with this firm since 1983. The range and variety of stock held is good, availablility is excellent and the accounting good. The catalogue is poor however - descriptions in some cases non-existent and no pictures at all of certain items (this applies to general spares). Main Philips dealer, helpful rep, generally an excellent firm to deal with.

I find that CPC's unique ordering system could be improved, also the level of stock, back ordering and speed of delivery. The firm has a good range of products however. Particularly useful is the range of Hinari and Mastercare parts, but I never seem to be lucky in phoning up when they've got what I want. Amstrad spares are a nightmare. If you require any part not listed it can take months. You can't go direct to Amstrad unless you are an Amstrad account customer and the part is for equipment under guarantee. If you back order parts that are listed you'll be charged postage even though your original order was large enough to avoid this. The accounting system is a mystery and awkward. If you order on say August 28th the invoice will be sent under separate cover and may not arrive until September. Naturally it will go into September's invoices for payment in October. But CPC will have put it into August's invoices and will stop your account in September, thereby causing endless confusion and inconvenience at my end. Sending the invoice with the goods would prevent this. Moral: don't order from CPC near the end of the month. Range and variety of goods stocked is very good but the availability is questionable. Catalogue is good. No rep.

SEME has always been very good to me and given me truly remarkable service. It is in my opinion the best, with
technical advice on products available (account holders only I'm told). There's a reasonable range of product - if only they could supply more manufacturers' genuine spares I'd be happy indeed, but they don't. They do supply NEC, Fidelity and some GEC spares amongst others. So, range and variety fair, availability excellent, accounting excellent, likewise the catalogue. A friendly, helpful rep who is welcome any time. An excellent company to deal with.

I don't hold a full account with Willow Vale and go to this firm only for Grundig spares, which come promptly. The problem I find with this firm is the huge reams of paper covered in writing - it's not easy to tell which part is the invoice and which is rubbish. The catalogue is untidy and doesn't give prices. I can never find the separate price guide and the Sharp catalogue is hard to follow. But perhaps it's just me.

I have occasionally tried Wizard and Ampmace but it seems that these companies carry only a limited range of stock.

The above comments are based on my own experience which, I quite accept, may not be typical. No malice intended: I write in the genuine hope that these comments will result in better service. If I've offended anyone, I apologise.
Martin R. Blake,
Proprietor, Martin Blake Video Services,
Wrexham, Clwyd.

## PVC AND HEAT

There are two reasons why the tip (May) for removing hardened PVC wire covering is a bad idea. (1) Heating PVC in an uncontrolled way with a soldering iron produces quite toxic fumes. (2) The end of the PVC remaining on the wire contains corrosive agents that will eat through fine wires in particular.

If heat must be applied, use a temperature-controlled hot-air gun.
Alan C. Pickwick, M.Sc., A.M.B.C.S., F.R.A.S., Sale, Cheshire

## HELP WANTED

I've been unable to solve a matching problem between a Spectrum Plus-2 128 K computer and a Goodmans CTV14X colour portable - the picture breaks up in a similar manner to tuner or modulator drift, requiring frequent adjustment to the receiver's fine tuning. Replacing the computer's modulator has made no difference, while the TV set works well off air and with a VCR. This suggests that the trouble lies in the computer - but what? Colour dropout also occurs. Do any computer users have the answer?

## Ray Crockit, Anglezarke, Thrumster,

 Wick, Caithness KWI 5TX.Could anyone help me to obtain service sheets for two computer monitors? The first is a Nabu VC4404 (formerly Vilker-Craig) - it's a monochrome terminal with on-board processing for transmitting RS232, Model no. 70-400-$01078-8$. The second monitor was produced by Zenith Radio Corporation, Model no. ZVM-123-6, chassis 12ZM12X. It's a 12 in . monitor that accepts composite video.
John Hamnett, 39 Artillery Court, Wadeson Road, Ardwick, Manchester M13 9TX.

Can anyone supply a mains transformer for the B and O $2600-3200$ series hybrid CTV chassis? While this part is understandably no longer available from B and O I would dearly like to restore the set to its former glory - the picture was excellent. A second-hand transformer from a set kept for spares would do fine.
Steve Ormonroyd, 3 Harold Road,
Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 0EF.
0502572966.

## SPARES MANUFACTURE

My early years were spent in the motor trade, dealing with the products of Lucas, CAV, Rotax, Sims and the US firms Declo Remy and Hyatt. In those days many firms made replacement parts, not copies, for the original manufacturers' equipment. Sometimes these replacement parts were better than the originals. I suggest that the answer to the spares problem mentioned by R.T. Blyth (June) would be for enterprising firms to do this for the radio and TV trade. It's already done for triplers of course, and a few years ago Alderson James produced tuner controls. In the early days of television there was also a universal line output transformer. Copies may cause legal problems, but surely where an original manufacturer refuses to supply parts others should be allowed to do so? K.J. Treeby,

Plymouth, Devon.

## EHT ARCING

I must complain once more about the suggestion that sealant be used to cure e.h.t. arcing (TV Fault Finding, May). It must be stressed that the practice of sealing up an existing e.h.t. discharge is dangerous and should never be adopted.
G.R. Darby, Proprietor Monitech,

Earls Barton, Northampton.

## SPARES, FEEDHORNS, ETC

With reference to Paul Hardy's comments on spares (TV Fault Finding, May), this is a perennial problem. Nearly all manufacturers now guarantee to supply spares for only a limited period - in the case of colour 'V sets this is usually between six and eight years. I feel that after this time they should offer all spares to an approved distributor. As Paul Hardy's case shows, many spares are required beyond the typical spares availability period. Maybe however the eight-year period will become long enough: c.r.t. replacement generally writes a set off, and the life of the average modern c.r.t. is pathetic.

I gather than the editor (sorry, J.A.R.) was responsible for the caption on page 502 (May) which includes the comment that offset dish LNBs have a flared feedhorm without scalar rings. While this is true of the Grundig dish shown it's not true of all offset dishes. The original Skyscan system K1, with 1.2 or 1.5 m offset dishes, had a flared feedhorn with scalar rings. Conversely, not all prime-focus units have scalar rings. The Salora primefocus 1.8 m dish had just a straight feedhorn.

Many service engineers will see a lot of sense in Malcolm Burrell's comments (Letters, May). Technology for technology's sake is the only way to describe some of the totally obscure and virtually useless features in modern TV, video and audio equipment - and, I'm sure, in other fields as well. They are there to make the product


## M.W. LONDOWS LEADIME VIDED SPARES DISTRIEUTODRS


more "attractive" and to convince the customer that he can't possibly do without it. The public falls for this but probably seldom makes use of anything other than the basic features of equipment.
Here are a few additions to Graham Richards’ list of useful tips.
(1) I've on many occasions used my Weller gun to degauss a c.r.t. But it can't replace the trusty old RBM coil or Willow Vale rod as it doesn't remove "the stubborn stains"!
(2) If you're looking for a good multi-purpose power supply, try taking one from the Sony C7 VCR and encasing it. It's a switched-mode power supply and provides an excellent alternative to commercial units. Many of these VCRs are now being scrapped: the power supply is self-contained and the mains switch can easily be reused.
(3) The 2 SC 1942 transistor mentioned is also used in
many of the earlier Hitachi models in the chopper and/or line output positions and regularly fails. The exact device is available ex-panel from Sendz Components at a very reasonable $£ 1$ or so. I've used many from this source and they have proved very successful.
Finally, what a shock to read that Les Lawry-Johns is selling up. It is indeed a sad day for us all, readers old and new alike. Les has for so many years echoed the emotions of every engineer and has kept us entertained - some of his tales have been worthy of a TV script in their wit and natural comedy. I hope, as I'm sure everyone will, that once the pressures of work have been lifted he'll enjoy better health in his retirement - we all know that this is one of the most stressful jobs going. I hope he will continue to write for us and wish him and his family all the best for the future.
Nick Beer,
Bideford, N. Devon.

## Long-distance Television

Roger Bunney

April was a gloomy month with little reception of any consequence. Sporadic E conditions were poor, with not even the usual mid-April opening. F2 conditions are still suffering from the aftermath of the auroral disruption on March 13th. Meteor scatter has been similarly quiet. At the time of writing the only improvement has been in tropospheric conditions: high pressure with warm weather provided a tropospheric lift in early May, but the only benefit was some reception of Band III/u.h.f. Benelux stations in central southern England. The SpE log, such as it is, follows:

5/4/89 TVE (Spain) ch. E2.<br>6/4/89 TVE E2; NRK (Norway) E2.<br>7/4/89 TVE E2.<br>9/4/89 ARD (W. Germany) E4; RAI (Italy) IA; TVE E2, 4; RTP (Portugal) E3.<br>12/4/89 TVE E2; TVP (Poland) R1.<br>15/4/89 TVE E2, 3; NRK E2; RUV (Iceland) E4.<br>19/4/89 TVE E2, 4.<br>21/4/89 TVE E2.<br>25/4/89 CST (Czecholslovakia) R1.

27/4/89 ARD E2; JRT (Yugoslavia) E4.
29/4/89 TVE E2.
A minor aurora was noted by Iain Menzies in Aberdeen on the 7th. On the following day Tim Anderson (St. Leonards, E. Sussex) received GBC (Ghana) ch. E2 by what is assumed to have been transequatorial skip. A weak FUBK-type test pattern with prominent black/white checkered squares around the edges was noted at 1710, followed by a coloured news announcer, programmes and a logo, the signals ending at 1820 BST. Picture quality was P2-P3 at best, with the aerial pointing south towards Ghana/Nigeria. Tropospheric conditions improved on the 19th, giving Benelux/French reception; RTL (Luxembourg) and NRK ch. E11 were seen in central UK. Ryn Muntjewerff (Holland) has received confirmation from an Eastern contact that his F2 reception on March 5th was of the Malaysian TV3 network.

George Gaskin has sent in details of the Spanish signals currently receivable in Gibraltar. The ECO/Galavision satellite TV signals on ch. 46 originate from a low-power relay at Los Barrios to the north. Canal Sur is available on chs. E41 and E46. GBC now screens live BBC news at 1800 and 2100 BST - recorded ITN news had previously been used.

A press release from the DTI states that ideas of a sixth terrestrial u.h.f. channel in the UK have been abandoned. Amongst the reasons given are that only seventeen per cent of the population would have been able to receive the service.

My thanks to Iain Menzies (Aberdeen), Roger Fussell (Torpoint), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Tim Anderson (St.


Left: A C band (4GHz) signal from RTM (Morocco) received via the intelsat $53^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ craft's Northern Hemispherical beam by lan Waller in Lincoln using a 6ft dish and a new Gardiner 35\% LNB. Centre: The Danish ch. E26 Hadsten TV2 transmitter received on test by Ryn Muntjewerff (Holland). Right: RTVE/ETB ch. 48 test pattern received in Gibraltar by George Gaskin.

Leonards), Peter Schubert (Rainham) and Simon Hamer (Powys) for sending in reception reports.

## News Items

Denmark: The Danish PM5534 test pattern has been seen carrying the identifications "DR" in red in the upper part and "Danmarks Radio" in black letters on the lower white square. There's a new ch. E35 TV2 outlet at Nibe, with 600 kW e.r.p.
West Germany: The Flensburg NDR relay transmissions on ch. E11 have apparently been moved to chs. E12 and E59. The ch. E4 transmissions will eventually be moved to Band III/u.h.f.
Greece: There is hope that the EPT-3 network will be extended rapidly throughout the country. The first station was Thessaloniki ch. E39.
France: The Antenne-2 network is now using both Antiope and Ceefax teletext.
Kuwait: A new TV transmission tower to be built at Kuwait City will be the tallest man-made structure in the Gulf, reaching to some 372 m . Construction has started.
Zimbabwe: A five-year programme has started to extend radio and TV across the country and improve reception in many areas.
Israel: An Arabic Educational TV service has been established by Israeli TV. It will share time with Hebrew Educational TV during the 0900-1600 Monday-Saturday slot.
New Zealand: The TV3 commercial TV service will come into operation this November, with coverage of 70 per cent of the population initially, rising to 95 per cent by the end of 1990. NBC and TV3 have signed an agreement giving TV3 access to all NBC news, sport and entertainment programme material.
Australia: A subscription channel, the first in the country, starts in Sydney this month, providing six hours of programming daily for hospitals and medical institutions.
UK: The DTI has abolished a wide range of licences covering low-power devices, e.g. garage door openers, children's walkie-talkie units, radio microphones and lowpower microwave devices. There could well be increased interference in Band I from 49 MHz equipment - it's already becoming common for "co-channel" interference to occur and some "low-power" alarms can be received at over half a mile.

## Satellite TV

PamAmSat at $45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ has carried several additional services on its 11.56 GHz (horizontal) transponder during the month (April). CNBC (Consumer News and Business Channel, apparently Canadian) was transmitted towards the end of the month and the whole output of Fox TV WNEW-5 New York has been seen.
Astra ( $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ ) may carry a new Dutch cable TV channel known as RTN (Radio Televisie Nederland) starting this autumn.
The Conseil Superieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA) has now allocated the channels on TDF-1 at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. One channel will carry Antenne-2/France Regions $3 /$ Sport $2 / 3$ operating for 24 hours a day. This channel will be scrambled, charging $£ 9$ per month. Another channel will be run on a joint basis by two consortia, one "Channel Enfants" providing a 14.5 hours a day service for children up to 14 years of age, the other "Euromusique" providing 4.5 hours a day of pop offerings. Two channels have been allocated to the Canal Plus group. One will duplicate the

## AERIAL TECHNIQUES

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terrestrial service (a different programme may later be carried by the terrestrial transmitters), the second will provide a similar programme with German language sound. These will both operate for 20 hours a day, mainly scrambled at $£ 15$ per month. A further channel, "La Sept", will be a combined French/German arts service which will build up to provide $10 \cdot 5$ hours of unscrambled programmes daily. The CSA has insisted that a single decoder should be used for all the scrambled services, so scrambling will not start until the end of the year or early 1990. The FR3 service will also carry two existing stereo radio programmes, France-Inter and France-Musique, also the external radio service RFI.

The 11.56 GHz carrier transmitted by Gorizont at $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is no longer in use. A new satellite at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ will take over at this frequency with higher power.

## Sale or Swap

Maurice Hillier, near Southampton, has for sale at $£ 40$, or swap for a Telecom $12 \cdot 5-12 \cdot 7 \mathrm{GHz}$ LNB, an SPC $10 \cdot 9$ 11.75 GHz LNB with a typical noise figure of 1.85 dB . It has an N output socket. You can contact him on Romsey (0794) 40830.

Stephen W. Batrop, 68 Victoria Road, Bude, Cornwall EX25 8RH (0288 55253) has for sale a couple of vintage items. First a Murphy Radio TV pattern generator type II with power supply A, covering $40-70 \mathrm{MHz}$ with switched internal or external a.m. It's not known whether this is in working order. Secondly a round 15 in. Mazda CRM152B c.r.t. which is still in the original box and as far as known is unused. It requires a $2 \mathrm{~V}, 1.4 \mathrm{~A}$ heater supply and 12 kV e.h.t.

## Inside the Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

## J. LeJeune

The Ferguson ICC5 chassis is the first one that shows the influence of its French owner Thomson. It was designed by Thomson but has clearly been customised by Ferguson - nothing is left, for example, of its multi-standard origin. The UK built receiver is single standard (PAL system I), u.h.f. only. Two different versions of the basic chassis are available, one version having a different i.f. and demodulator system to cater for Nicam 728 stereo sound. You might find that the chassis is vaguely familiar - it's been used in its full Continental version in NordMende and Telefunken receivers of recent manufacture.

The standard UK vision i.f. ( 39.5 MHz ) has been adopted. The tuner and i.f. sections are arranged within a can that lies flat on the chassis, the quality of the screening being very high. This should be helpful for viewers in areas where there are high r.f. fields produced by radio amateurs, emergency services and radiotherapy equipment. Processing of the luminance and chrominance signals is carried out on a daughter board. This is one of three, which give the chassis a degree of flexibility. The other two daughter boards are for teletext and on-screen graphics and for the audio circuitry. Fig. 1 shows the general arrangement of the electronics in the ICC5 chassis.

## Microcomputer Control

The receiver's heart is its dedicated microcomputer chip IR01. This is a 40 -pin device made for Ferguson (type FERG05) and is similar to the ITT 2070 central control unit (CCU) chip. The main functions provided by IR01 are as follows: IR remote control decoding; display LED drive; audio muting; d.c. volume control; teletext and onscreen graphics control; programme selection; adjustment of brightness, contrast and saturation. The teletext decoder is of the Fastext variety. Facilities such as "child lock" with a personal identification number and a unique "burnt-in" serial number are also provided. This latter item must be one of the reasons for Ferguson's advice that the ICC5 chassis will not be available through its "advance replacement" scheme.

The central control processor IR01 controls all the receiver functions via four bus systems which are referred to as IM, I2C, tuning and Thomson. All the operations within IR01 are synchronised by a 4 MHz clock. The IM bus takes care of channel selection and the analogue control adjustments, the I2C bus is mainly concerned with teletext and graphics, while the tuning bus adjusts the frequency of the tuner's local oscillator via the phaselocked loop system in IT20 (TD6316AP). Finally, the Thomson bus is mainly concerned with the HA11498 video processing chip IV21, controlling its internal switching for video source and type selection. There are few front controls on the cabinet - just on/off, volume up/ down and sequential programme selection up/down. Heavy reliance is thus placed on remote control.

## Chassis Features

Much of the circuitry is conventional and should pose no problems for the service engineer. Other features may
be strange to eyes accustomed to Ferguson's previous chassis. Mains isolation is provided by the chopper transformer LP04 and the drive coupling transformer LP32. The input to the chopper's driver stage is provided at line rate by the TEA2029C "power processor" chip IL14 which incorporates the sync circuitry and the line and field generator circuits - it also provides sandcastle and a.g.c. gating pulse outputs and contains a safety trip. The mains input range catered for is a generous $180-264 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c. It enters the receiver through a two-stage filter network. This is designed primarily to prevent hash generated in the receiver from being fed into the mains supply but also prevents a great deal of mains-borne interference from getting into the receiver. Notable departures from convention are the use of a thyristor as the field output device and a two-chip chroma-luminance processing system. There's naturally a scart connector, and some models have comprehensive socketry for external speakers.

The chroma-luminance processing system incorporates comprehensive switching to cater for off-air, external composite video or external RGB signals. The latter are converted to YUV (luminance plus U and V colourdifference signals) form for application to the contrast and saturation control circuits within IV21. This switching allows several video sources to be mixed - off-air TV and teletext, off-air TV and RGB from the scart connector, or teletext and external RGB and off-air TV. Correct presentation depends of course on all these signals being synchronised. After control has been applied to the YUV signals they are converted to RGB form for application to the driver and output stages.

Conventional class $A B$ RGB output stages are used, mounted on the c.r.t. base panel. Emitter-followers are incorporated to provide beam sensing feedback. The focus and first anode controls are also mounted on the c.r.t. base panel.

The chassis is compact and robust, a nice feature being the arrangement of the picture geometry presets along the rear edge. For servicing purposes the chassis can be slid back from its position on the cabinet floor and tilted to be vertical. Tubular projections from the plastic chassis mounting frame, at the front of each side member, mate with holes in the cabinet floor to hold the assembly firmly in this position. The lead lengths are sufficient to allow for this, though care is needed (and a piece of cardboard?) to prevent short-circuits on the c.r.t. base panel. Considerable use is made of surface mounted components. The trend is towards this type of construction, the mixture of axial lead and leadless components providing a very high component density and thus a compact chassis.

## Tuning

The tuner has two stages. A dual-gate MOSFET is used in the r.f. amplifier stage, which is followed by a bipolar transistor in the conventional self-oscillating mixer arrangement. Inter-stage coupling is earthy-end inductive, permitting good control of shape over the $2: 1$ frequency range. The local oscillator is controlled by the previously mentioned phase-locked loop in IT20 (TD6316AP).

This i.c. contains a series of divider systems, some fixed


Fig. 1: Overall arrangement of the Ferguson ICC5 chassis.
ratio and others programmable via the IM bus; a frequency comparator; a serial data in/parallel data out circuit; an 18-bit latch; a digital-to-analogue converter and an analogue tuning voltage controller (see Fig. 2). It also contains a 4 MHz oscillator and a divide-by- 512 circuit which produces a final frequency of $7,812 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$. When the viewer selects a programme via the IR handset the central processor IR01 converts this command into signals on the IM bus. These set the division ratio of the programmable dividers in IT20 so that, when the tuner is on the required channel, the result of division of the local oscillator frequency by the programmable divider chain is $7,812 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$. A simple comparator looks at the sample and reference frequencies and generates an error voltage which is used as a.f.c. for accurate tuning of the local oscillator. This produces a necessary slight adjustment of the division ratio - the fine-tuning data.

The IM bus signals set the approximate tuning voltage for the required channel, the phase-locked loop taking care of any errors. This system does not call for the usual a.f.c. derived from the detected vision carrier. The fine


Fig. 2: The phase-locked loop tuning system which is controlled by the microcomputer chip.
tuning data is fed back to the central processor via the IM bus and is memorised. Thus as the tuner ages and tends to drift the tuning data is continually refreshed, taking care of any changes that occur in the loop.

## The IF Strip

The tuner's i.f. output is filtered by a top-coupled bandpass circuit and is then amplified by a two-transistor SAWF driver stage. This stage has a high input impedance to suit the input filter and a medium output impedance to suit the SAWF. The latter has an unbalanced input. Its insertion loss is made good by the preceding amplifier/ driver stage.

The SAWF's balanced output drives a conventional TDA2451 i.f. amplifier/detector chip. In addition to the internal a.g.c., which has a range of 60 dB , pin 5 provides an a.g.c. output for the tuner, the crossover point being set by P136. The TDA2451's output at pin 11 is fed to the chroma-luminance subpanel and the sound subpanel.

A somewhat different arrangement is used in sets that have Nicam stereo sound capability. In these the SAWF provides separate, balanced vision and sound i.f. outputs. A TDA4443 vision i.f. amplifier/detector chip acts in the same way as the TDA2541 while a TDA4445B is added to handle the sound i.f. signal.

The set on which this article is based did not incorporate the Nicam stereo sound facilities. Its sound panel uses a conventional TBA120T chip for the intercarrier signal and a TDA2030A audio amplifier chip which provides some 6 W peak power with very acceptable quality. Ceramic filters are used at the input to the TBA120T and in the quadrature detector circuit. Audio from the scart connector is fed into the TBA120T at pin 3, prior to the d.c. volume control which thus provides adjustment of the external and off-air sound signals.


Fig. 3: Signal processing and routing/switching on the chroma/luminance subpanel.

Similarly audio is taken from the TBA120T prior to the volume control stage to feed the scart connector.

## Video Circuitry

The circuitry on the chroma-luminance subpanel is shown in simplified form in Fig. 3. There are two chips, an AN5620X (IV01) and an HA11498 (IV21). IV01 is a PAL decoder chip providing U and V outputs at pins 11 and 10 respectively. IV21 provides matrixing; switching between off-air video, teletext and RGB or composite video inputs from the scart connector; control of contrast, brightness and saturation; beam limiting and black-level control; decoding of the Thomson bus signals; and RGB drive circuits.

The composite video signal from the i.f. chip is filtered, buffered by TV74 and fed via CV66 to pin 38 of IV21. After clamping, amplification and switching for off-air/ external composite video selection it emerges at pin 41 where a further buffer TV49 feeds the chroma filter, the luminance delay line and the sync separator in IL14. The luminance delay line VV53 has a built-in subcarrier trap.

The delayed luminance signal re-enters IV21 at pin 13 where after clamping and switch selection of internal/ external signals it's applied to the control section. The demodulated U and V colour-difference signals from IV01
are filtered and applied to pins 11 and 12 of IV21. They follow a similar path via clamps and switching to the control section. All this switching and control is determined by IR01 via the Thomson bus, which is connected to IV21 at pins 14 (clock), 15 (data) and 16 (teletext enable). Following brightness/contrast/saturation control a


Fig. 4: The standby power supply circuit.
matrix provides RGB outputs for the driver stages. These are under the control of the beam limiting and black-level systems which operate via feedback from the RGB output stages on the c.r.t. base panel.
The class $A B$ RGB output stages on the c.r.t. base panel are conventional - of almost the same design in fact as in the TX100 chassis. There are two potentiometers, PV50 in the red output stage and PV70 in the blue output stage, for peak white adjustment.

## Power Supply Circuits

The main power supply in the ICC5 chassis is a switchmode circuit of the shunt type, with mains isolation. There's also a standby power supply which consists of a mains transformer and bridge rectifier feeding two static regulators that deliver 5 V and 13 V supplies when the main power supply is shut down by a command via the IM bus. With the mains power switch in the off position the entire receiver is disconnected from the mains supply.

Fig. 4 shows the standby supply circuit and its switched12 V arrangement. On receipt of an on command from the remote control handset the flip-flop behind pin 5 of IR01 switches to produce a low output. Provided the standby 5 V supply is present TR26 and TP48 switch on, providing a 12 V supply for the sync/timebase generator/chopper drive chip IL14. Failure of the 5 V will mean a dead set.

Fig. 5 shows the chopper circuit. The drive from IL14 is coupled to the base of TP11 by the pulse transformer LP32, which is part of the mains isolation barrier. TP16 and TP19 form a complementary-symmetry driver stage for the chopper transistor TP24. Bridge rectifier DP06-9 produces approximately 330 V across CP03. This supply feeds the primary winding of the chopper transformer LP04. Three windings on the secondary side provide $145 \mathrm{~V}, 22 \mathrm{~V}$ (via a tap), 30 V and 8 V supplies.

During start-up the driver stages draw power from the centre-tap in the primary winding of mains transformer LP03, DP08 and DP09 acting as rectifiers to provide a d.c. supply. Once the chopper circuit has come into operation the supply for the drivers is provided by DP26/CP26 and the associated winding on the chopper transformer. At switch-on IL14 provides drive pulses with a very small mark-space ratio. Over a short period of time IL14 progressively increases the mark-space ratio, thus smoothly increasing the output from the chopper circuit to the correct operating level. This soft-start feature ensures that no component is over-stressed during the start-up stage.

TP14/15 form an excess current trip. In the event of the chopper transistor passing excess current the voltage developed across RP21 and RP25 will switch TP15 on, linking the base of TP14 to the power supply chassis line so that it too conducts, the two transistors latching on. The chopper drive is removed since the bases of TP16 and TP19 are connected to chassis via DP16 and TP15.

## The Power Processor Chip

Fig. 6 shows a simplified block diagram of the power processor chip IL14 which provides field, line and chopper drives, a field sawtooth output for the EW modulator circuit, the super-sandcastle pulses and an interchannel sound muting output (also an a.g.c. gating pulse output which is not used). Composite video is fed into the sync separator section at pin 27 . The separated line sync pulses are used to control a 500 kHz oscillator (line frequency $\times$ 32) via a phase-locked loop. Line and field sync reference signals are generated by division of the output from the 500 kHz clock oscillator, the field sync pulses providing a reset for the field divider chain (vertical timing). The chip contains line- and field-frequency sawtooth oscillators.


Fig. 5: The chopper circuit.

The off-air line sync pulses and the divided-by-32 output from the 500 kHz oscillator are compared in phase detector 1 , which controls the 500 kHz oscillator. Thus all the outputs from the dividers are synchronised to the incoming line sync pulses. This phase detector has timeconstant switching, operated by a voltage supplied to pin 23 by the central processor chip IR01 - programme selectors 8, 9 and 10 are reserved for AV use. The chip also switches to the AV time-constant when there is no or a very noisy video signal.

The second phase detector compares the timing of the divided down output from the 500 kHz oscillator with line output transformer derived pulses which are fed in at pin 12 , arriving at the phase detector via the sandcastle pulse generator circuit. The output from this detector is applied to the line drive pulse generator circuit. This enables the start of the scan and thus the horizontal picture position to. be set. There is also a d.c. input from the line shift control, giving manual adjustment of the picture within the raster. During normal operation the line drive pulse generator stage produces from the output of the sawtooth line oscillator a constant $26 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ wide pulse which is passed via the output stage to pin 10 . At start up however the pulse width is narrower, giving a soft-start action to prevent overloading the line output transistor.

The output from the sawtooth line oscillator is also applied to the chopper drive modulator and the field drive modulator. For chopper pulse width modulation the modulator stage is under the control of an operational amplifier whose inverting input is taken to the slider of the set h.t. control. As previously mentioned, the mark-space ratio of the chopper drive pulses is reduced at switch on to give a soft-start action.
The field drive system is a bit more elaborate. A fieldfrequency sawtooth oscillator controlled by the vertical timing circuit provides, at pin 3, an output for the EW correction circuit in the TDA4950 chip IG01. This output is also shaped and fed back to pin 2 , one of the inputs of another operational amplifier, together with a feedback waveform from the field output stage. The sawtooth output from this operational amplifier is fed, along with the output from the sawtooth line oscillator, to the field drive modulator circuit. The result of mixing these two signals is a pulse-width modulated output, i.e. the output from the field drive modulator consists of line-frequency pulses modulated at field rate. At the beginning of the field scan the pulses are narrow. They gradually increase in width during the field scan. Those familiar with the old Philips G11 chassis will recognise this as class D drive. We shall see how it's used shortly.

Interchannel sound muting is based on detecting the presence of off-air sync pulses. Pin 24 goes low when a video signal is present, rising to 6.7 V in the absence of a video signal to activate the sound muting system.

The TDA2029C incorporates a safety circuit which shuts down the line, field and chopper drive outputs in the event of excessive output voltages in the line output or chopper circuits. Voltage sensing is at pin 28 , which is normally at 0 V and rises to about 6 V in the trip condition.

## Line Deflection

The line driver and output stages follow conventional practice. A BU508A or S2000A3 acts as the line output transistor (TL31). Taps and windings on the line output transformer provide $200 \mathrm{~V}, 23 \mathrm{~V}$ and 13 V lines and the c.r.t.'s heater supply. The diode-split winding provides the
e.h.t. and the input to the combined focus/first anode control unit on the c.r.t. base panel. A further winding provides current for the thyristor field output stage.

## Field Deflection

Field scanning is controlled by an ESM740G thyristor, DL21, whose gate is coupled via RL21 to IL14's field output pin 4 , which as we have seen produces a pulsewidth modulated output. The arrangement is shown in Fig. 7.

The reason for using a winding on the line output transformer as a load for DL21 is the need to be able to switch it off. As you will doubtless know, a thyristor can be switched on by applying a positive-going pulse to its gate but will switch off only when the voltage across it is reduced to zero. The line flyback pulses picked up by winding 4-11 of the line output transformer switch DL22 on, with the result that DL21 is switched off once per line.

The pulse-width modulation applied to DL21's gate switches it on once per line at a progressively earlier point as the field scan progresses. Since the impedance of the field scan coils at line frequency is large they have an integrating effect on the field scan current. In this way the steadily increasing current pulses are smoothed to produce a ramp. Current flows from chassis via DL21, LL32, winding $4-11$ on the line output transformer, RL50, the field scan coils and RF17 to the 23 V supply.

During the field flyback period DL21 remains cut off and DL22 acts as a clamp. The voltage developed across CL54 rises to some 200 V and the direction of current through the scan coils is reversed.

RF17 is included to provide a feedback signal which is tapped from the height control and fed back to pin 2 of IL14.

## EW Correction

A conventional diode modulator arrangement is used for EW correction, with the driver and waveform shaping circuitry incorporated in a TDA4950 chip (IG01). Fig. 8 shows the circuitry here. The field-frequency sawtooth waveform fed into pin 1 is converted to a parabolic waveform by the first stage, a Miller integrator. PG02 adjusts the tilt of the parabolic waveform to provide keystone correction. Overall feedback is applied to pin 7 to control the gain of the internal circuitry, PG08 adjusting the degree of pincushion correction provided. An antibreathing input from the earthy end of the e.h.t. circuit is also applied to pin 7. The other input to the operational amplifier, at pin 8, is fed with a sawtooth waveform derived from a 50 V peak-to-peak pulse obtained from the line output transformer. This signal is in anti-phase to the line scan, and as PG12 sets its amplitude this preset operates as a width control.

## NS Correction

With Super-Planar tubes additional S correction plus pincushion and "gullwing" (or moustache) correction are required. These are provided by the NS correction circuitry on board NS5000M.

## Text and Graphics

Most receivers that incorporate the ICC5 chassis also have Fastext and on-screen graphics. A set of three chips


Fig. 6: Simplified block diagram of the TEA2029C power processor chip.


Fig. 7: The field deflection circuit.
provides the Fastext facilities, with a 4 -page memory. The SAA5231 text acquisition chip IV03 feeds an SAA5243 device (IV02) which is described as a computer-controlled teletext chip - it's controlled by IR01 via the I2C bus. Captured pages of data are transferred to IV01, a static RAM ( $\mu$ PD4364C/15L). IV02 contains a character generator which provides RGB text signals plus blanking suitable for text-only, mixed or subtitle operation. The teletext panel also contains two custom-built chips, IV05 and IV06, which provide synchronised RGB graphics for user-control information, station identification and the point-of-sale message.

## In Conclusion

Much has been fitted into this compact chassis by clever


Fig. 8: Circuitry around the TDA4950 chip which controls the EW diode modulator.
use of conventional and MELF (metal-ended leadlessframe, i.e. surface mounted) components. Some might query the return of plug-in modules, but the plug and socketry is of a high standard and will permit a degree of panel jockeying in the event of a bout of technofear. The performance provided by the chassis should win many admirers. It's an interesting change from established UK and Japanese designs.

## Amstrad's Satellite TV Receiver

Ian Martin

Following Steve Beeching's interesting article (May) on his Grundig satellite TV receiver installation I thought that readers might be interested in my experiences with the Amstrad SRX200. From the point of view of cost and features this package is very attractive, suggesting that it might well become the most popular budget system. As I'd no hands-on experience with satellite TV systems it seemed the best way of finding out about the technology of installation and operation.

As the weeks went by awaiting delivery (I gather that supplies are now more readily available) misgivings began to set in: would the dish/LNB combination be adequate, would the receiver meet the quoted specification, would the mechanical construction be robust or flimsy? At last the day arrived and the system was collected from the supplier, in two cartons. A small one contained the receiver, remote control unit, batteries, instructions and r.f. lead. A large thin carton contained the LNB and dish in flat-pack form. As I was to instal the system myself I also had to purchase the cable and connectors to link the LNB to the receiver and the wall fixing bolts and plugs these would normally be taken care of by the contracted installer.

## Inspection

First inspection revealed that the receiver is of a high standard of build and finish, the internal PCB being made by Orion or some equally competent Japanese manufacturer. The semiconductor devices are from Motorola and a variety of other suppliers - no sign of any cheap chip set here! I'll leave out mention of the user controls as these are described in the many advertisements and reviews elsewhere. The tuning system is of the search and memorise type and comes already set up for the sixteen Astra channels. It's easy to use but is limited if you like to explore the frequencies between the specified channels. The a.f.c. is very powerful - more on this later.
The back panel sports connectors for u.h.f. in and out, an $F$ connector for the input from the LNB, left- and right-hand channel phono audio output sockets and a scart connector which is wired for audio and video but not RGB outputs. An unusual miniature D connector is fitted for a MAC or subscription decoder (not yet available) which I assume will sit in the recess on top of the unit.

## Installation

The manual is generally good and is seemingly aimed at the home installer, with all the stages of dish assembly and connection outlined. I did however find it easier to assemble the bracket first, fitting the dish to the bracket last, rather than the way round suggested in the text. Some time is required to sort out which nuts and bolts are which before you start as they all come in one pack. Incidentally the dish is held on to the bracket by means of six self-tapping screws - due to the light weight of the dish this seems to be perfectly adequate.

We'd already decided where to put the dish, a clear view to the south east being available. In the absence of a compass magnetic south was found by floating a
magnetised needle in a bowl of water - does anyone else remember Ladybird's "Magnets, Bulbs and Batteries" book from junior school?!

With the dish attached to the wall mount, the elevation was preset to the local value using the protractor embossed on the mounting bracket - a map showing all $0.5^{\circ}$ elevation lines across the UK is included in the manual. The dish was then pivoted slowly eastwards while observing a monitor placed on top of a convenient bay window. A strong signal quickly appeared on channel 8 (Sky Television). Once the approximate positon was set, fine adjustment was carried out using the weaker channel 6 . I was unable to receive any horizontally polarised (odd numbered) channels however due to a fault in the LNB. After a considerable amount of hassle, partly due to a shortage of LNBs and partly due to the dealer trying to disclaim any responsibility for self-installed systems, a replacement LNB was obtained from SatCare. This solved the problem and brought in MTV on channel 15 and all the odd numbered channels.

## Results Obtained

The receiver was found to perform very well, with excellent video response and stereo audio. Teletext signals come through clearly, indicating good i.f. characteristics. One major problem came to light after about one hour's use however: sparklies began to appear, particularly on channels 1 and 9 . They eventually became very severe and appeared to be lining up! It transpired that the receiver was slowly tuning up the band, the a.f.c. pulling in the next channel up. This was verified by selection of the "recall" function, which shows on the LED display the actual frequency being received. Channels 1 and 9 are particularly affected because of the adjacent channels 3 and 11. At one stage a watchable channel 3 D-MAC signal could be seen floating over channel 1 . By this time other units in a friend's shop were displaying the same


The Amstrad SRX200 satellite TV receiver system.
effect, and a call to Amstrad's Technical Department provided a simple cure - readjust the receiver's a.f.c. offset control VR101 when the receiver is warm, then rememorise the channel. This problem apparently affects some early units.

## Conclusion

In general I'm very happy with reception and the system's features. Self-installation doesn't save much money as the cost of cable, clips, masonry drills etc. adds
up. As I'm located in South Wales the field strength of the Astra signal is relatively high. I've seen letters in other magazines from users farther north however complaining that sparklies mar reception, though this may well be due to the a.f.c. offset problem or bad dish alignment. The construction of the dish mount should allow a larger lightweight dish to be fitted if necessary. Perhaps someone will make a DX kit!

Over all then a good value product that delivers excellent performance at low cost. It seems to be a good introduction to the world of satellite TV.

## How to Avoid Customer Problems

## Dave Mackrill

From time to time in his articles Les Lawry-Johns has mentioned problems with awkward customers. It's a sad fact of life that our customers can cause us far more trouble than their TV sets or VCRs do - if we let them. While our magazine covers many aspects of electronic servicing, little has been written about dealing with the general public.

Soon after I started in business, some years ago, it became obvious that this could be the most difficult part of the trade and that a very definite and careful approach was needed since, without precautions, some customers would waste no time in taking advantage. To minimise possible problems I've adopted the following approach.
(1) When a customer phones or calls with a repair I always quote my charges. So much for the first quarter of an hour, then at the rate of so much per hour, plus parts. Or for a VCR a set service/overhaul charge plus parts, then extra for additional time if a prolonged repair is needed. I charge extra for collection and delivery of equipment and mention this if appropriate.

I never make any promises about when a repair is likely to be ready, merely saying that I'll repair the equipment as soon as possible. I find it better not to commit myself, just in case. Most people appreciate this approach, as there is nothing worse than having a repair promised for a certain time or date then finding that for some reason it's not ready.

I've lost one or two potential customers by making the above conditions clear, but consider myself better off without them.

I ask all prospective callers to make a definite appointment and give them an hour, that is I might tell them I'll be here between three and four and will wait in specially if I know they'll be coming.
(2) I keep a book by the phone and note down names, addresses, phone numbers, details of equipment and fault symptoms. This information is taken from all phone callers and visitors. It's also useful to note the time they intend to come or the time they expect you to visit them.
It's a good idea to ask all customers whether their TV set/VCR has been working correctly up to now. In the past I've been asked to repair equipment that's been given to someone and has had at least six separate faults. One example was a hybrid colour TV receiver that appeared to have spent at least six months in a garden shed.
It's best to make it clear that you repair only normal breakdowns. All sorts of things can come to light if you question a customer carefully. For example: "We gave it
to George round the corner to look at - he understands videos because he mends cuckoo clocks in his spare time. He's cleaned and oiled it for us."
(3) I keep a diary in which I write details of all faults and work done plus any comments I make to customers about charges, repair completion, estimates or any details relating to their equipment. A careful note is made of any appointments made by the customer or by myself.
(4) I also keep a customer index. When a job is brought in or a call-out repair is completed I transfer the details from my "book by the phone" into this, including equipment serial numbers but not actual fault details.
(5) An account book is kept showing who paid what for what type of repair and the date. This also shows my outgoings on a daily basis.
(6) When a job has been completed I make out a bill on a proper headed form with the customer's name and address, details of the repaired item and date, plus a report on all the work done and the components replaced. I then telephone the owner, briefly explain the repair and quote the price. I ask them to make an appointment to collect the equipment, as described earlier, or tell them when I can deliver it to within an hour.

I then always ask "will you be paying cash?" Even if they say yes I go on to explain that I can accept cheques only up to the $£ 50$ limit accompanied by a current banker's cheque guarantee card for the same account. I do this even when I've agreed to deliver the set. There's nothing worse than installing a large colour TV set only to find that the customer can't pay for the repair. A favourite ploy is "we'll drop the money in to you".
(7) If a customer refuses to collect equipment and pay for the repair or doesn't keep an appointment and doesn't contact me I wait 24 hours then send out a recorded delivery letter on my headed paper, showing my name and address, the date, the customer's name and address and details of their equipment. The letter states:

## Dear Mr./Mrs. . . .

This is to inform you of your obligation to collect the above goods and settle the attached repair invoice. In accordance with my terms of business equipment left for repair and remauning uncollected for a period of three calendar months is normally sold to defray the
costs incurred. If the goods are still uncollected by . . . (date three calendar months later) they will be sold or scrapped on . . . (date as before plus one day) or as soon as possible afterwards.

Please note that storage will be charged at the rate of $£_{5}$ per month.

## Yours faithfully,

So instead of being stuck with the item indefinitely, unable to sell it or even to use it for spares, at least I know that I can legally dispose of it after three months. The full details can be obtained from any local Citizen's Advice Bureau by phone.
(8) Keep carbon copies of all letters and bills sent to customers. If given permission to dispose of a customer's property I note the exact words, time and date in my diary.
(9) I also keep a record of awkward customers and those who waste my time by not keeping appointments. If they ever contact me again I'm able to tell them politely that I'm unable to help them.
(10) A couple of years ago I invested in a telephone answering machine. Now, if the phone rings at an unsocial hour I don't need to answer it in case it's a friend or relative. I can up the volume and listen to the incoming message and then pick up the receiver if I wish.

If you make a habit of keeping careful records as described in this article you'll find that you won't have too many problems and will not be caught out by people phoning to say "you mended my telly six weeks ago and it's the same again". You can consult your books and quickly find out whether:
(a) It wasn't you who repaired the equipment, but probably Smashem and Bodgem down the road.
(b) It was six months ago.
(c) The symptoms were different.
(d) Also which components were replaced and the repair charge.

Fortunately these precautions are not necessary with the majority of customers. But you need to be prepared and ready to protect yourself. The best of luck to you all!

## Test Report: Rover MC10SAT Analyser

Eugene Trundle

Some time ago I reviewed in these pages a panoramic monitor which combined the functions of a field strength meter, a v.h.f./u.h.f. spectrum analyser and a picture/ sound monitor. A similar but very much more sophisticated instrument is now available, the Italian Rover Model MC10SAT. I've spent many hours exploring its features and performance. It amounts to a portable laboratory for the analysis and measurement of all the characteristics of TV and radio signals in the ranges 41$300 \mathrm{MHz}, 470-870 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $950-1,750 \mathrm{MHz}$, covering the broadcast Bands I, II, III, IV and V plus the output range of satellite TV head units.

Facilities are also provided for high-frequency counting; reflectometer tests on coaxial cable; audio/visual monitoring; terrestrial and satellite signal demodulation; VSWR/ RL and filter testing by sweep generation; use with teletext decoders, MAC decoders etc. via a multipin socket; and tuner substitution in distribution systems and receiver fault-finding.
Because the instrument is required to give accurate readout figures for both the frequency and level of the signal carriers being checked it contains two internal "rock" references: a stable and accurate crystal in a frequency synthesis tuning circuit and a calibrated wideband noise generator whose output level is constant to within 1.5 dB at $50 \mathrm{~dB} / \mu \mathrm{V}$ over the band $35-1,000 \mathrm{MHz}$. A comparison of the signal under test with these references gives quantitative and accurate readings, as we'll see.
This quite large and heavy instrument (it's got a handle though!) is mains powered but includes two 3Ah accumulators that give about one and a quarter hours' cordless operation after a twelve-hour charge. The front panel is dominated by a 6 in . monochrome TV screen on which all spectrum measurement and checks of picture quality and level are made. Frequency and channel are shown by digital displays, push-button selected. Channels are readily stored in sixteen non-volatile memories.

Below the c.r.t. screen are the terminals and controls for the satellite TV receiver and a switchable 90 dB attenuator ( 10 dB steps) for r.f. carrier strength measurement. The spectrum analyser and function controls are grouped together. Volume, brightness and contrast controls are provided for the TV receiver and display functions.

The instrument comes in a heavy protective cover with side pouches for the accessories. Further details are given in the specification, Table 1, which is necessarily abridged - the original covers six pages of the operator's manual! We'll run through the instrument's various functions, providing notes on the results obtained and comments based on my test runs.

## Field Strength Meter

The instrument operates as a monochrome TV receiver with frequency-synthesis tuning that covers Bands I/II/III/ IV/V. In this mode normal vision and sound signals can be received and checked for quality by keying in standard channel numbers. Non-broadcast channels, e.g. from a VCR, computer or satellite TV tuner's modulator, are catered for by means of plus/minus shift buttons that give a 62.5 kHz offset per stab. The frequency thus tuned in is read out in MHz via a three-digit display, with an accuracy of plus/minus one digit. Baseband audio and video signals are available for external use, and there's a facility that enables the display's line scanning to be delayed so that the sync pulses and nearby signals can be examined at screen centre.
A horizontal white line is present at the bottom of the picture display, its extent indicating the signal strength on a scale calibrated from $20-40 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$. Use of the attenuator switches enables this electronic pointer to be brought to screen centre for easy readout of the carrier level, which is then the sum of the attenuator setting and the indication. If you want you can easily convert the $\mathrm{dB} \mu \mathrm{V}$ figure to


Fig. 1: The Rover MC10SAT's front panel layout.


Fig. 2: Display of the u.h.f. band showing the Heathfield TV carriers on chs. 49, 52, 64 and 67. At higher gain settings carriers from relays etc. are visible as stray pick-up.


Fig. 3: The zoom and expansion controls enable the carriers of a single u.h.f. TV channel to be examined.
mV , based on the factor $60 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}=1 \mathrm{mV}$ - a conversion chart is included with the instrument.
The accuracy of this field strength indication can be quickly checked at any time by switching in the CNG (calibrated noise generator) whose known level provides a reference point. I checked all the local terrestrial broadcasts here and found that they ranged from $63 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ $(2 \cdot 4 \mathrm{mV})$ to $77 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}(7 \mathrm{mV})$. These high levels are partly due to an excellent aerial and distribution amplifier and partly to the boost given to the carriers in the throughamplifiers of the satellite TV tuner and VCR, varying between $2-4 \mathrm{~dB}$ across the u.h.f. band - also checked with the MC10SAT. Whilst at it I took the opportunity to check the accuracy of the various in-line attenuators lying in the tool box.

An audible signal strength indication is provided by a tone generator whose note increases with carrier level. I found that I could easily align aerials and dishes for maximum signal with my eyes closed!

## RF Spectrum Analyser

The same "pointer and scale" system of signal strength indication is available with the panoramic display function we'll consider next, this time with the added bonus that the relative levels of all the carriers available in each band are shown.

The instrument's ability to sweep any band and display the shape, position and amplitude of all the carriers present is perhaps its most useful feature. Fig. 2 shows the display obtained in this mode, in this case with the black line at the bottom of the screen representing channel 21 while the black line at the top represents channel 68. Spectrum tuning and span (position and zoom) controls enable the whole band or any part of it to be observed Fig. 3 shows the display with a single transmission occupying much of the screen.

Simultaneous display of everything going on in a band is very useful for assessing aerial and distribution system bandwidth and for identifying sources of interference, not to mention DX-TV carriers. I also found that selection and adjustment of notch and bandpass filters in situ is made very easy in this mode. While examining the input to my own TV set I could see the minuscule carriers of a distant group A transmitter sitting below the outputs from the VCR $(2.8 \mathrm{mV}$ on ch. 35) and the satellite TV tuner $(2.4 \mathrm{mV}$ on ch. 38) - the last two nicely separated and readily identifiable by their twin sound carriers 6 MHz above and below the vision carrier.

To read the exact frequency of any signal in this sweep display a black electronic cursor can be laid over the carrier, after which the cursor frequency can be read out via the digital display. If required the figure can be keyed into the frequency-synthesis tuning system, after which a touch on the MEAS key will bring up the picture (and sound) at that point in the band. By this means I identified a satellite TV tuner as being the source of a whopping 479.5 MHz i.f. leakage signal at around ch. 22 .

Out of interest I looked at a sweep of Band I, which in this case includes the v.h.f. radio broadcast spectrum. Up came three neat little $56 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$ carriers from the BBC site at Wrotham. But what were these huge signals at $102 \cdot 5$ and 104.5 MHz ? They tarned out to be the new local radio transmissions coming in off-beam at no less than $76 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V} /$ 6 mV . Wow!

## Sweep Generator

Since the CNG has constant output across the whole signal spectrum the instrument can be used to check the

## Table 1: Abridged specification.

Coverage: $41-870 \mathrm{MHz}$ at $75 \Omega ; 0 \cdot 95-1 \cdot 750 \mathrm{GHz}$ at $62 \Omega$.
Noise figures: 11 dB at v.h.f., 13 dB at u.h.f.
Measurement accuracy: 2 dB minimum for indicator; 1.3dB minimum for attenuators.
Tuning capability: 100 channels via FS tuning plus offsets. 16 channels storable in non-volatile memory.
Analyser span: Adjustable between full band and one channel.
Noise generator: Output over $35-999 \mathrm{MHz}$, flat to within 1.5 dB .

Counter: Capability $20-999 \mathrm{MHz}$, to $1,200 \mathrm{MHz}$ with digital shift. Input 3 mV -1V.
Satellite TV tuner: Gain $0 \mathrm{~dB} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$, tuning resolution 50 MHz .
Display tube: Monochrome with 6 in . diameter, calibrated $20-40 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}$.
Power supplies: $117-220-240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ mains, consumption 40 W .12 V and 6 V internal batteries, both with 3Ah capacity.
Accessories supplied: Power lead, case, DM10 satellite TV module, slide rule, RFC3 T connector, RFB02 reflectometer bridge, selection of link leads and adaptors, instruction manual, internal batteries.
resonant frequency and bandpass characteristics of all sorts of filters. Accurate indication of insertion loss, notch depth and the -3 dB passband is made easy since the curve is directly displayed on the screen. Once again the cursor can be laid over any part of the curve and the corresponding frequency read from the very accurate digital display.

Since there's little interference here I don't have to get involved with r.f. filters, but I did play with a couple of ch. 37 filters and was very impressed with the effects obtained when adjusting them and the way in which they could be analysed at a stroke with the instrument in this mode.

## Reflectometer

The MCIOSAT has a T connector for use with coaxial cable. When a signal is fed into a cable reflections from the far end, be it open- or short-circuit, give rise to a standing-wave pattern at the input - due to reinforcement and cancellation by the reflected signals. This effect depends on cable length and not on frequency. Hence the provision of the reflectometer mode.

The CNG's output is applied to the cable and the resulting signal spectrum is displayed. You select a suitable frequency (at u.h.f. for short runs, a Band I signal for long cables) and manually position cursors at successive maxima on the standing-wave pattern displayed on the screen. Cursor frequency readings are then available via the digital display for mental subtraction. Now I'm not very good at arithmetic, but I've got a calculator! The resulting frequency is lined up on a slide rule supplied and the cable length is read off the other scale.

It works! A two metre flylead produced a slide rule reading of 1.98 mm and I found that there was 72 m of satellite TV cable left on the 100 m drum I'd borrowed. I owe him for 28 m then! As a final test of this fascinating measurement system I cruelly drove a nail through a redundant downlead on the outside wall. The analyser and slide rule said it was 4.4 m away; 4.5 m was measured between the plug and the nail. Very impressive, and very useful for tracing hidden faults and damage. The slide rule has separate scales for two commonly used types of cable.

## Frequency Counter

A stroke on the CNT key gives accurate readout of input frequencies between $20-999 \mathrm{MHz}$. The count is based on the same high-stability crystal used for the FS tuning system, with an accuracy of $\pm 1$ count.

I used this counter mode, with a pick-up loop at the end of a cable, to check local oscillator frequencies in tuners and converters and to verify output frequencies from an old (with valves!) signal generator - the outputs had drifted somewhat during the generator's 25 -year life. While trying to recalibrate it I got a shock from a valveholder, so I left it as it was.

## Tunable Front-end

I.F. input and output connectors are present at the rear of the instrument, enabling it to be used to check tuners, SAW filters and i.f. amplifiers in TV sets and VCRs. The 38.9 MHz i.f. used in the Rover is no handicap when applied to $39 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ equipment - it merely moves the r.f. tuning point slightly. UK versions of the analyser have 6 MHz sound spacing. I didn't get the opportunity to try this mode, but the ability to measure carrier levels and ${ }^{+}$
introduce attenuation sounds useful.
This mode also enables the instrument to be used as a temporary front-end for a TV transponder, to change channel instantaneously, or during commissioning to check the best channel to relay.

## Universal Satellite TV Receiver

The instrument has a completely independent satellite TV receiver with its own input and output terminals, complete with a switchable d.c. output for an LNB. Continuous tuning over the range $950-1,750 \mathrm{MHz}$ is possible, working with a BNC input socket (for which I had to make an F-socket adaptor). The satellite TV tuner's output is presented as a 134 MHz i.f. signal with a 50 MHz bandwidth. This output can be fed to the regular r.f. input socket used in all the tests previously described.

Thus you don't get an accurate readout of the input from the LNB (you don't need this) but you can accurately measure the signal strength as described above - the satellite TV tuner merely changes the signal frequency, with 0dB gain. Of more importance, the carrier-to-noise ( $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{N}$ ) ratio can be determined with reasonable accuracy, indicating the signal margins for reception in rain and under other impaired conditions. I found here at home that the signal level from Astra (via a 60 cm offset dish and 1.5 dB LNB ) was around $64 \mathrm{~dB} \mu \mathrm{~V}(1.6 \mathrm{mV})$ and the $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio around 13 dB .

You can display the satellite TV picture on the screen in this mode, but it's not very good with the a.m. detector! Much more interesting is the spectrum analyser mode, which enables you to scan and display the 50 MHz (centred on 134 MHz ) i.f. output from the satellite TV tuner. Now the Astra channel width is 26 MHz . The channels are about 15 MHz apart, with alternate polarisation. Thus about three channels can be simultaneously displayed in the spectrum analyser mode, and a fascinating sight it makes. Because of the extra superhet process involved, the satellite TV bands are displayed with the lower frequency carriers at the top of the screen. Manipulation of the tuning and span controls lets you see the f.m. vision carrier in detail, the sound carriers (more than one with some transmissions) and the effect of polarisation.

My satellite TV tuner has preset tweakers for polariser skew, and by using the MC10SAT with this display I was able to adjust the (magnetic) polarisation current to maximise the wanted carrier and null out the two adjacent carriers. Switching up a channel on the satellite TV box shifted the polarisation to suppress the middle carrier in the display, enabling me to peak the other preset. I then sealed them because I can't keep the Rover wonder machine! Turning the "spect tuning" knob winds all the available satellite channels down the screen in sequence a total of eleven, alternatively this way and that, on this particular day here.

## Satellite TV Demodulator Box

The i.f. amplifier and detector used in the basic chassis are intended for handling terrestrial a.m. vision signals, so subjective picture quality cannot be assessed in the normal "MEAS" mode. A satellite TV demodulator box is supplied with the instrument however - it hooks into the multiway socket on the front panel. The reason for adopting this modular approach is the wide variety of modulation, encoding and encryption systems in use with
and proposed for use with the satellite TV services. Descramblers and MAC decoders will be made available to suit the latest transmissions. A teletext decoder module is also envisaged.

The satellite TV demodulator module supplied, type DM10, is suitable for f.m. transmissions (e.g. Astra). Its baseband output is fed into the instrument's monitor section so that monochrome pictures and monaural sound can be reproduced. This gives you complete TVRO capability which can be used while carrying out dish alignment. The DM10 module has a sensitivity adjustment with a range of 40 dB and an audio subcarrier adjustment covering $4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ - this is the key to finding hidden radio transmissions, stereo and alternate language carriers and a wide variety of buzzes, roars and squeaks.

## Monitor Use

The small picture tube (the e.h.t. regulation is not too good) and loudspeaker (not hi-fi, but it conveys the message) can be used as a monitor for baseband signals. The 6 in. c.r.t.'s definition is quite good, but I didn't use this mode for lack of a 15 -pin connector of the right pattern. . .

## In General

A look inside the instrument revealed a mother board with five daughter boards and a standard of construction that looks fit to last. The machine is quite weighty with its batteries - portable here means that it's got a handle rather than that it's light! The instruction manual is reasonably comprehensive and not too difficult to understand, though it contains one or two monumental mis-
prints to exercise your brain. The manual's most frustrating feature is the need to flick over pages to see the text and illustrations, though this becomes less of a drawback as you become familiar with the use of the instrument.

Operation is simplified by the local grouping of the controls and connectors. The instrument's flashing readouts and winking LEDs are impressive indeed. It's the best toy (not meant in any disparaging sense) I've had to play with for many a month, but I wouldn't regard it as a roof-top instrument, particularly in bad weather.

## Conclusion

This instrument well deserves its "mobile laboratory" tag and worked very well for me. It's stable, accurate and well designed, and has provision for updating - an essential feature in these days of rapid change and evolution in the broadcast and communications fields. As far as I can see it's capable of analysing any sort of signal that falls within its wide operational range, be the signal from a conventional aerial, a dish, an MATV/CATV system or a local source. In fact it's a very good tool for those concerned with cable systems and networks, interference tracing, commercial and broadcast signal links, DX-TV, technical education and research/design.

It's not the sort of instrument that you could afford to issue for each van, but a large, self-respecting communications or aerial/dish installation company should have one to call upon at HQ .

The Rover MC10SAT costs around $£ 1,875$ plus VAT and is available from J.G. Communications, 76 Malvern Way, Hastings, East Sussex TN34 3PX (telephone number 0424441010 ).




# TV Fault Finding 

Reports from Eugene Trundle, J.S. Ruwala, Roger Burchett, Paul Hardy, Chris Avis, J.G. Grieve and Nick Beer

## ITT CVC20 Chassis

Are there many of these sets still around? Fifteen years is a long time, but we've still got a few out on cheap rental. Two in succession came in recently with field cramp at the top and bottom of the picture and R73 (NS correction amplitude) acting as a height control. In both cases the NS phase coil L7A was dry-jointed and effectively opencircuit.
E.T.

## Sony KV2204

This set came in for loss of line hold (horizontal lines). When the speed was adjusted I noticed that there was a hum (fixed) on the right-hand side of the picture, as though there was an EW correction fault. The fault had almost cleared after about ten minutes' operation. All the capacitors in the power supply were checked and found to be o.k. Since there had been a speed problem I next suspected a capacitor in the line oscillator circuit. The culprit turned out to be C811 $(0 \cdot 47 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.
J.S.R.

## Hitachi CPT1455

The STR4211 power supply chip IC901 had gone shortcircuit. When this happens the 2.7 V protection zener diode also fails - make sure you check it when you have a faulty power supply. When the defective parts had been replaced there was a nice picture but the sound was distorted. The collector of Q421 was at only 40 V because the feed resistor R423 ( $56 \Omega$ ) had gone high in value.
You get a similar problem with the Amstrad CTV2000. When the h.t. goes high R313 suffers giving very distorted sound.
J.S.R.

## Sony KV2022

When this set was switched on the right-hand side of the picture was blanked. After about five minutes the problem had cleared. This sort of thing is usually due to the reservoir capacitor in the h.t. supply to the RGB output transistors. In this set we found that it was $\operatorname{C} 621(33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 160 V ) in the power supply.
J.S.R.

## Pye 713 Chassis

If you get line twitching over a good quarter of the picture, replace C623 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$. It's part of the flywheel sync filter connected to pin 12 of the TBA920 sync/line generator chip IC601.
R.B.

## Grundig CUC120 Chassis

The first time I had a tussle with one of these sets which intermittently shut down and/or refused to start I thought that it was an isolated case. It wasn't, which means that I've benefitted from my earlier frustration. What happens is that L631 in the chopper transistor's base circuit develops a dry-joint, though it looks good. The problem is caused by its leadout wires being too thin for the size of hole provided (shades of the Pye i.f. module, remember?). Quite often the TDA4600 control chip hands its notice in as well when the customer is one of those who
believe that a good thump on the cabinet cures all . . . So check L631 if you find a dead TDA4600. This is the nearest to a good old stock fault you'll find with these sets.
R.B.

## Rediffusion Mk 1 Chassis

Here's a postscript to my recent remarks (May) on removing the thermal cutout in these sets. One of my regular customers moved to a large complex of apartments. After this her trusty set started to blow mains fuses violently. The resident handyman investigated, with the result that the plug fuse blew as well. What had happened was that while the set was in transit the thermal cutout, just about on its last legs, had received a blow. The contacts had disintegrated, shorting the live mains to chassis. Another good reason to modify any of these sets still in service where the cutout is an old one. R.B.

## Philips KT3 Chassis with RC

This was another of those frustrating and very intermittent faults. The complaint was of sudden full volume. We eventually found that there was a dry-joint at the volume control output from the Telco decoder panel (pin 1 of PLB1).
R.B.

## Rediffusion Mk 1 Chassis

The customer said that this set had a line output stage fault. When the brightness and contrast controls were turned up the sound and vision oscillated madly. At lower beam current levels all was stable. What had happened was that R101, the h.t. feed to the tuning voltage stabiliser, had risen in value almost threefold. When a new $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor was fitted things quietened down. The giveaway was that there was no programme sound at switch on, only noise, although the set was correctly tuned in and came on with sound, vision and locked colour as soon as the valves in the line output stage had warmed up. Programme sound normally comes on almost instantaneously with these sets. The owner had purchased new valves elsewhere but took it all in good heart - especially as the tube was still in excellent condition.
R.B.

## Sony TV9-90UB

This very elderly dual-standard monochrome portable came in with field collapse. Testing and substituting components in the field output stage proved fruitless and in desperation I hooked up a set of scan coils from a colour portable (the only yoke lying around at the time!). I then had a nice sawtooth waveform at the collector of the field output transistor Q703. A check around the scan coils revealed that C708 was short-circuit and when this was replaced normal operation was restored. P.H.

## Philips KT3 Chassis

This set was brought in because the line oscillator was off frequency. Resetting the line hold control produced an
unsynchronised picture and as a replacement sync panel cured the problem I set about the old one. The voltages seemed to he roughly correct so the chip was changed, curing the problem. Note that the TDA2571Q is no longer available. You have to use a TDA3571BQ instead, but some modifications are required when this is done. These are as follows: (1) Cut pins 9 and 10 off the TDA3571BQ before installing it. (2) Change R373 to $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. (3) Change R 368 to $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and make sure that this resistor is connected between pin 5 of the i.c. and edge connector pin 18 (on some modules it was connected between pin 5 of the chip and chassis).
P.H.

## Grundig 2200

The 280 V h.t. rail had dropped to 150 V , as a result of which there was a small, pulsating raster. The fault was in the electronic cut-out circuit, where zener diode Di614 ( 75 V ) had a reverse leakage of about $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
C.A.

## Decca/Tatung 170 Chassis

At switch on there was no sound, no LED display and a bright raster which quickly went dark with a half-inch bright band across the top. Absence of the display suggested a missing l.t. rail and we found that the 6 V supply had dropped to only $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$. The 110 V and 18 V supplies were o.k., and no excessive load on the 6 V line was apparent. R 820 , the $0.22 \Omega$ resistor in the 6 V supply, was the first suspect but the rectifier diode D811 (BA157) was in fact the cause of the problem. It had developed a high forward resistance, though a cold check revealed only a small increase to $18 \Omega$ instead of the usual $15 \Omega$ or so. C.A.

## Ferguson 3757 (Thorn 9900 Chassis)

We've not come across the 9900 chassis before. It looks like a 9000 with an odd tuner board. We couldn't tune in any signals and soon spotted a 33 V tuning voltage regulator minus any voltage. Track tracing led us to a $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor with h.t. at only one end. It was removed, checked - and read exactly $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ! Much to our relief a replacement restored normal operation
C.A.

## Philips NC3 Chassis

The channel change switch S300 has given trouble in a lot of these sets - symptoms are intermittently poor or even no picture and garbled sound. The only cure is to fit a new switch.

Failure of the BUT11AF line output transistor Q501 is usually caused by bad joints around the line output transformer, especially at pin 10 .
J.G.G.

## Philips 2A Chassis

We had an unusual channel selector fault with this set, as though the memory was useless. A replacement selector, part no. 459 61047, provided a complete cure. J.G.G.

## B and O MX1500 (78XX Series)

There was a raster but no sound or vision. The 19 V and 95 V rails were present and correct, as you would expect, but the 8.5 V supply was missing because ICP1640 $(630 \mathrm{~mA})$ was open-circuit. This supply is derived from the line timebase. No reason for the ICP failure could be found - this is very often the case with these devices, as in

Technics disc players where removing the lid seems to blow one or two of them! The set was also afflicted by a broken level-up button in its Beolink 1000 remote control handset. This is quite common and a new mat put matters right - interesting that this seems to affect only the Link 1000 and not the earlier $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{V}$ and $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{V}$ terminals of the same design.
N.B.

## Sony KV2090/2092/2096

In the May issue I mentioned dry-joint problems on the high-wattage resistors in some of these sets. Models that have this trouble are also prone to mains switch failure. Sony have issued an official modification kit covering both problems.
N.B.

## Decca/Tatung 130 Series Chassis

The complaint with this set was of an intermittently green picture. It ran for some time without playing up, though we noted that there was a faulty seven-segment channel indicator LED which was soon replaced. Then the picture started to go green. The $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors on the c.r.t. base panel had already been changed so I dived for the RGB teletext interface panel to look for dry-joints, particularly as it was below where I'd been working on the display. The joints on the plug and socket were poor but the fault persisted after these had been attended to. The c.r.t. also looked poor, as most A56-540Xs do now, so I put the tester on to have a look. This showed that there was an intermittent heater-cathode short.
N.B.

## Panasonic TC2211 (U3 Chassis)

The width was slightly in and the screen got progressively brighter towards the right-hand side. We found that the trouble was due to the EW modulator diodes D552 and D553 (TVSC2715M and TVSC2406M respectively). They had been replaced with BY223s which aren't up to it in these sets.
N.B.

## Sony KV1810

The left-hand side of the screen was far too dark while the right-hand side was far too bright. Not surprisingly this was due to a crusty (open-circuit) capacitor - C543 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 350 \mathrm{~V})$ on the field/line timebase PCB. N.B.

## Triumph CTV8209

This set came in for no results. After replacing an opencircuit $2 \cdot 2 \Omega$ surge limiter and a faulty TDA4600 chopper control chip the set worked for two days after which the picture went. E.H.T. was present but the c.r.t. heaters were out due to a faulty line output transformer. We phoned Mastercare for a price and were told that they don't do spares for some Triumph models, of which this is one - we were directed to Jackson Products Ltd. (see under Harwood in the Television TV/VCR Spares Guide) who were able to supply the transformer at a very reasonable price. When fitted the set was restored to normal working order - for two hours, after which we had field collapse. Replacing the TDA3651 field output chip made no difference and there were no open-circuit resistors. I then noticed a TDA4503, and recalled that this series of i.c.s incorporates the field generator. Sure enough a replacement produced a full raster. Not bad going as we'd no manual or circuit diagram!
N.B.

# Servicing Compact Disc Players 

## Part 5: Digital Audio Coding

Up to this point we've been concerned mainly with compact disc players themselves and have considered only briefly the data that the player recovers from the disc. In order to deal with many aspects of the player it's necessary to understand the make-up and content of the offdisc data stream. It's best to start at the beginning, so in this instalment we'll outline the basics of digital audio, defining such "in" terms as quantization and aliasing noise as we go along.

## Principle of AD Conversion

The principle used to convert an analogue waveform into a series of binary words is quite simple. First the waveform is broken down into a number of successive voltage levels. This is done by sampling the waveform at regular intervals - the sampling must be done at a higher frequency than that of the analogue waveform of course. Each level is then converted to a particular binary word. When the player comes to decode the digital audio data, all it has to do is to look at each successive word and regenerate the corresponding voltage level.

The principle of analogue-to-digital conversion is shown in Fig. 1, where the analogue waveform is shown as a simple sinewave. The audio sinewave A is applied to a switch and the following capacitor Cl charges when the switch is closed. Clock pulses B , known as the sampling signal, are used to toggle the switch, that is the clock pulses close and open the switch at regular intervals. The output obtained, C , is thus a sampled version of the input.

## Quantization

At this point the sampled output is still in analogue form. A process called quantization is next carried out. This term comes from the word quantum, which is the smallest change in input waveform amplitude that occurs between two sampling points - see point $X$ at $A$ in Fig. 1. The use of seven levels to quantize a sinewave is shown at C in Fig. 1, i.e. the act of sampling in this case divides the amplitude of the sinewave into seven possible levels. If these levels are passed to an analogue-to-digital converter (ADC) each level can be allocated a binary code word. In other words the incoming sinewave has been converted to a string of binary words. Each time the amplitude of the input waveform varies a different word will emerge from the ADC.

The term dynamic range refers to the difference between the loudest and the quietest audio notes in a system. If just seven sample levels are used, as in Fig. 1, the dynamic range would be totally inadequate. Fig. 2 provides further clarification of this point. Clearly the greater the number of quantization levels used, the greater will be the system's dynamic range. Another advantage of using many quantization levels is that the "steps" between each one will be smaller, making it much easier to filter out the squarewave components during playback.

There's another good reason for having a large number of quantization levels. A look at Fig. 2(b) will show that as a result of the greater number of levels a loud signal
will be reproduced more faithfully than a quiet signal. Thus with music quiet levels are more likely to be corrupt or noisy than louder ones for any given number of quantization levels - see Fig. 3. This noise is known as quantization noise.

Even the 25 levels shown in Fig. 2(b) would be inadequate for audio signal reproduction. All compact discs are produced using 65,536 ( $2^{16}$ ) quantization levels.

In an attempt to overcome the greater quantization noise at low signal amplitudes some systems use nonlinear quantization - the quantization levels are closer together at low levels, spreading out progressively with larger amplitude signals. This is illustrated in Fig. 4. Although this idea works well it's not used in the domestic CD system, perhaps because in the final analysis the large number of levels used make it unnecessary. There are hi-fi buffs who maintain that the CD can never be as faithful as the vinyl disc because its audio signal is made


Fig. 1: The principle of analogue-to-digital conversion.


Fig. 2: Dynamic range. The nine quantization level system shown at (a) has a much smaller dynamic range than the 25 level system shown at (b).


Fig. 3: The flat steps between sampling points create what is known as quantization noise. As this illustration shows, the noise will be more evident with quiet passages.


Fig. 4: Non-linear quantization.
$\square$
(a) Sampling at twice a.f.



(b) Sampling at less than a.f.

0227

Fig. 5: The effect (a) of sampling at exactly twice the highest audio frequency and (b) of a sampling rate less than the highest audio frequency.
up from square components, in other words quantization noise is a basic feature of the system. I've never heard quantization noise however, nor have I seen it on an oscilloscope display after the filters, so does it matter whether the noise is there or not?

## Sampling Rate

The a.f. sinewave shown at A in Fig. 1 is sampled ten times per cycle. C reveals the serious distortion introduced by this low number of samples per cycle. If the sampling rate is doubled the distance Y will be halved. Thus the higher the sampling rate the more faithful will be the output. Unfortunately however increasing the sampling rate widens the system bandwidth required, so a compromise has to be adopted. Nyquist theory proves that if the sampling rate is at least twice that of the highest audio frequency no information will be lost. This is called the Nyquist criterion. Thus if we take the highest audio frequency as being 20 kHz a sampling rate of 40 kHz would suffice. In practice the CD sampling rate is 44.1 kHz .
Fig. 5 illustrates what happens when (a) the sampling rate is exactly twice that of the highest audio frequency


Fig. 6: Frequency spectra showing how aliasing noise occurs when the sampling rate is less than twice the maximum audio frequency.


Fig. 7: Use of eight quantization levels with conversion to four-bit words. To allow enough one and zero permutations for 65,536 quantization levels 16 -bit words are required.
and (b) the sampling rate is less than the highest audio frequency. The output obtained under the (b) conditions bears no resemblance to the original waveform, which in consequence can't be recovered. Even the best filters would have their work cut out trying to recover the waveform under the conditions shown at (a) - the best we could hope for would be some form of integrated sawtooth, which is a far cry from the original pure sinewave. In other words the reproduced signal would be a coarse sounding version of the original, with much distortion.

## Aliasing Noise

This distortion is known as aliasing noise. Its effect is shown in Fig. 6, where the frequency spectrum of an imaginary system capable of handling a maximum audio frequency of 20 kHz , with a sampling rate of 35 kHz much less than twice the maximum a.f. - is shown. The sampling system generates sidebands of $\pm 20 \mathrm{kHz}$. Hence some of these will fall within the audio spectrum, causing audible inteference. The sampling rate of $44 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ used with the CD system means that the lowest sideband is at $24 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, which is well above the audio response.

## AD Conversion

As we've seen, sampling/quantization is followed by analogue-to-digital conversion, which produces a digital output consisting of binary words that correspond to the quantized samples. Fig. 7 shows the idea. At this point in CD audio processing the analogue waveform has been converted to a series of 16 -bit words, each word representing a different voltage level with a total of 65,536 possible levels. It might be thought that all we have to do is to stamp this digital code on the disc. There's more to it than that however.
The method used to represent binary ones and zeros in the CD system is known as "non-return to zero inverted"
(NRZ-I). With this method the logic voltage level changes from low to high or high to low at the start of each one but doesn't change for a zero. Thus when a series of ones occurs the voltage alternates while a continuous series of zeros produces no voltage change. Fig. 8 illustrates this.

The reason for using this form of modulation lies in the fact that the d.c. component of the resultant binary voltage signal is lower than with other forms of modulation. The only time when a high d.c. component is present is when a series of zeros occurs - compare A and B in Fig. 8. A series of ones gives an alternating pattern with a low average d.c. level. A high average d.c. level has to be avoided in the CD system as it causes problems with the tracking and the frame sync detector, as we shall see at a later date.

The NRZ-I format shown in Fig. 8 will still have a high d.c. component in the event of a series of consecutive zeros following a one that has left the system in the high state. Further steps are taken to reduce this possibility. A simple solution would be to avoid the use of any 16 -bit binary word that contains a large number of consecutive zeros. To make use of the 65,536 quantization levels however all 16 -bit word combinations are needed, including those with many consecutive zeros (remember that $2^{16}$ $=65,536$ ).

## EFM

The answer is to create words without too many zeros. This can be done by translating the 16 -bit words into longer words - a form of language translation. The technique used is called eight-to-fourteen modulation (EFM). If you look at Fig. 9(a) you will see that one sample of left channel information consisting of 16 bits (one word) and one sample of right channel information in the same form gives a total of 32 bits. At (b) each of these two 16 -bit words is shown split into 8 -bit "symbols". Now note the following point: an 8 -bit word has $2^{8}=256$ possible combinations while a 14 -bit word has $2^{14}=$ 16,384 possible combinations. 256 words that have a low d.c. value when modulated in NRZ-I format can be selected from these 16,38414 -bit words.

When the CD system was being developed it was found that to attain a low d.c. level and modulation frequency a word must have no more than ten and no fewer than two consecutive zeros. In addition there must be at least two zeros between logic ones. For reasons that will become clear this is known as the EFM rule. Fig. 9(c) illustrates how each 8 -bit symbol is translated into a new 14-bit word, giving a total of $4 \times 14=56$ bits per left/right sample.

## Merging Bits

With the system depicted in Fig. 9(c) it's still possible to have two consecutive ones and thus break the EFM rule. This will occur if a word ends with a one and the following word begins with a one. To prevent this, merging bits are inserted. These are 3-bit combinations which are chosen during the encoding process to link the 14 -bit words in such a way that the occurrence of consecutive ones or more than ten consecutive zeros is prevented.

## Modulation Frequency

In addition to maintaining a low d.c. level it's necessary to reduce the maximum modulation frequency so that the


0230
Fig. 8: Principle of NRZ-I modulation.


Fig. 9: Eight-to-fourteen modulation.


Fig. 10: Addition of merging bits to prevent consecutive ones and the occurrence of more than ten consecutive zeros.


Fig. 11: The data frame format used with compact discs.
system bandwidth matches that of the laser. From Fig. 8 it can be seen that the maximum modulation frequency occurs when consecutive ones appear. In practice these ones would create disc pits that are smaller than the diameter of the laser beam ( 1.7 microns), making it impossible for them to be resolved - see Fig. 6 in Part 1. The use of EFM and the merging bits prevents such a condition.

## Frame Format

The digital code shown in Fig. 10 contains left/right audio information and merging bits. Before this data is stamped on the disc more data has to be added. This data will be used for (1) disc servo (speed) control, (2) a subcode containing information that may be displayed by the front LCD to assist customer operation, and (3) crossinterleaved Reed-Solomon Code (CIRC) which is used to correct errors that occur as the laser reads the disc. We shall be discussing these three points in detail next month.

The final frame format stamped on the disc is shown in Fig. 11. Each frame contains six left/right audio samples in the form of 16 -bit words, shown at (a). These words are
divided by two as shown at (b) so that the digital audio information is now in the form of 248 -bit symbols. Fig. 11(a) and (b) is an expanded form of Fig. 9(a) and (b). In (c) a number of 8 -bit symbols containing the subcode and CIRC data have been added. Following this all the 8 -bit symbols are translated to 14 -bit form and merging bits are added between each symbol, including the subcode and CIRC symbols, as shown at (d). Finally 24 bits of data are added for frame sync. The complete frame consists of 588 bits.

## Summary

The principles we have been looking at, i.e. sampling, quantization, AD conversion etc., are not peculiar to the CD system. As more analogue signals are converted to digital form for various purposes engineers will become all too familiar with these principles. Don't be discouraged if you find it difficult to remember the finer points in digital encoding - this won't in any way prevent you from servicing CD players. As I pointed out in my introduction at the start of this series, an appreciation of the theory on which the equipment you are servicing is based will give

you greater confidence and, sometimes, help you to make an informed decision as to where the fault actually lies.

Next month we'll continue with the theory by taking a look at the frame sync, the error correction techniques used and the content of the subcode.

## Thanks a Million

Les Lawry-Johns

Thank you for all the kind letters that have been arriving day by day - also the retirement card from John Boyd. I'm glad to know that you are all keeping well (sorry about the thyroid, Harold). You just don't know what these letters mean to me. Although we've bought the bungalow to retire to it looks as if we shall be here in the shop for a while yet - it just won't sell. Plenty of people have come to see it, but it either doesn't suit them or they don't want to borrow the money with the economic situation being as it is.

So I'm sitting here singing to myself with almost no customers, no money coming in and plenty going out. No old age pension either. But I mustn't bore you with the morbid details. You've probably got worries of your own, maybe more than I have.

Anyway we're still dealing with a few sets, like the ITT CVC20 that came in about a week ago with very poor field scan. The picture was only a few inches high, with a bright line across the bottom. I always dread this because it just has to be the most awkward transistor to get at, T10 (TIP33). The voltage readings confused me a bit, but then they always do. Collector right, base about right, emitter high - above the base voltage. So out came the transistor, after the usual struggle, and in went in a new one. A TIP3055, which is what I usually fit. In its cramped position at the top of the chassis, under the line output transistor, bolted to the metalwork. Once it was in there was full height and the picture looked good.

It was collected but came back a few days later, tripping for the first few seconds then lapsing into sullen silence as these sets do when an overload is present. I dived for the tripler and unhooked it from the line output transformer. This didn't make any difference so I checked the line output transistor carefully. It had a leak. I fitted one of my thick BU208A transistors and left off the tripler's contact just in case. This time the set came on, but went off again when the tripler was connected. So I had to fit a new
tripler as well. Nothing to do with the first repair, but how do you charge a realistic price?

Shortly afterwards another ITT set came in, this time a 26in. model fitted with the CVC32 chassis. "Dead" they said, and dead it was. I checked the mains input and traced it through to the main deck. My suspicions centred on the CMP30 chopper control subpanel, so I took it out and checked all the resistors etc. As these seemed to be in order I changed the TDA2640 chip and replaced the panel. The set then started up without trouble and a good picture appeared.

A young lady brought in a Fidelity CTV140, saying that the screen was brightly illuminated and couldn't be turned down. When I switched it on there were some sparks inside the tube's neck and further sparks on the tube base. A check on the components mounted on the base panel revealed that the small $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors (three groups of four, acting as collector loads for the RGB output transistors) were overheating. The usual cause of this is incorrect drive from the TDA3330 colour decoder chip, so I checked the voltages at the output pins. The readings were wrong and I suspected that the chip had been damaged by the sparking. Despite a search I couldn't find a replacement. This meant ordering one or two, then seeing them fail after a short time.

I decided to be the coward I've always been. I reassembled the set and when its owner returned I advised her to take it to someone who would have more confidence in themselves, like Moon Television in Moon Lane. Sorry Jeff. Sooner or later I'll have to tell them that you're actually Sun TV in Sun Lane . . .
As I've been busy typing this two women have been standing outside the shop gossiping away. For about half an hour. At last one of them said something that upset me. "As sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west . . ." At this I rose and opened the shop door. "The sun doesn't rise in the east and set in the west," I told them, "it only appears to do so because this little planet is spinning around the enormous sun. Now go and do some thinking instead of gossiping all day."

Sorry about that. Cheers to you all. Love from Zeb, Tessa, Spock and that bad-tempered bird. And Honey Bunch of course.

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## SHARP C2002

Operation of this set is by the mains on/off switch followed by the standby switch. Every few weeks pressing the standby switch at turn on produces a dead set, with no programme indictor illumination. By the time the rear cover is removed, repeat operation of the switches produces perfect results - for the next few weeks! The supply voltages are o.k., the chopper transistor has been replaced and the joints in the power supply and line output stage have been resoldered.

The most likely cause of the problem is the $390 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor R717. If necessary, also check C720 and R712. Though unlikely, it's possible that IC701 could be responsible.

## HITACHI VT17

After replacing the heads a lovely picture was obtained for about three minutes, then the picture began to flutter as though the tracking required adjustment. The machine next switched off. On pressing the play button the picture obtained had a band of interference about four inches thick across the screen, as though the heads were worn or the tracking out.

This problem is generally caused by a head flip-flop squarewave with an unequal mark-space ratio, the culprit being D481 (type VD1221, part number 5340205) on the drum motor board. Squirt it with freezer as a check.

## THORN 9650 SERIES CHASSIS

The problem is with teletext operation. Pressing the TX button produces no sound blip, does not light the LED on the front panel and does not change the picture to the 100 index page. The picture remains, the only difference being that the channel cannot be changed until the set has been returned to the TV mode.

First check the 5 V and the 12 V supplies at the teletext decoder, not only for correct voltage but also for absence of hash and noise. If necessary then check for pulse activity on the DLIM and DATA lines. Since there's no audio bleep in the fault condition it's likely that the DLIM and DATA lines are incorrect, implicating the PC983/004 panel. The SAA5010 chip here is the first suspect - so long as its 5 V supply is correct at pins $23 / 24$.

## FERGUSON 3V16

When this machine is switched on a solenoid can be heard to operate under the deck, but when an attempt is made to play or record the threading mechanism and tape drive fail to operate though the head drum rotates. There is also no tape drive in rewind and fast forward. This machine has
given excellent service with only one minor fault but I'm told that it's not worth repairing.

The mechanical functions that have failed are all driven from the capstan motor. Check that the capstan motor turns when a kev is pressed, then check the relay belt (top of deck) and the reel and capstan drive belts (below the deck). If the capstan motor doesn't turn, check the motor itself and its drive circuits on the servo board - there should in particular be 5 V d.c. at TP16.

## JVC HRD170

This machine accepts a cassette, laces up then stops. It appears that the problem is failure of the capstan motor to run. I've been told that the STK5481 voltage regulator chip can cause this, but the rest of the controls work. Fast forward and rewind operate for only about three-four seconds.
We've had the STK5481 voltage regulator chip fail on several occasions and it could well be the cause of this fault. Before condemning it, check the continuity of the minifuses $\mathrm{CP} 1 / 2 / 3 / 4$. These are all on the regulator board.

## TOSHIBA C800

Most of the time this set works normally. Although the house is not damp the touch tuning system seems to be sensitive to the moisture in the air. On a rainy day or maybe after cooking (though the set is not in the kitchen) it will select channel 6, which is a spare tuner position. The only way to correct this is to apply heat from a hairdryer on the selector panel for a few seconds.

Dismantle the channel selector unit and clean it thoroughly with a solvent like methylated or surgical spirit. Check the $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistors wired to each touch pad and replace all the neon bulbs. This should cure the problem permanently.

## SHARP VC482

The problem with this machine is slight field bounce on playback. It's gradually become worse. Both own recorded and prerecorded tapes are affected, but sometimes the fault is more evident on some tapes than on others. With some tapes the symptom is slight movement of the whole picture from top to botiom while with others it's so bad that the picture is unwatchable. The wheel idler assembly and pinch roller have been replaced.

The cause of the problem is poor field sync. As the field sync pulses are transferred at the beginning of the head's sweep across the tape we suggest you check the back tension, look for dirt on the guides, head drum (lower assembly) etc. and if necessary check the inlet guide adjustment. The latter calls for an alignment tape, service manual and an oscilloscope.

## RANK T22 CHASSIS

There are flashing green lines on red areas of the picture and flashing red lines on green areas. Blue is o.k., and the fault is evident only with weak signals. The 8.8 MHz crystal has been replaced and the setting of the associated trimmer has been checked. The colour decoder chips have also been replaced.

The problem is one of ident, which relates to pin 12 of the TDA2522 chip 2IC5. We suggest you replace C83/4/5/ 6 and if necessary also check R103 and the alignment of the chroma bandpass filter L9.


319
Each month we provide an interesting case of TV/vidoo servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.
Satellite TV has arrived! The test case workshop staff have been boning up on LNBs, declination, polar mounts, energy-dispersal and true south. Our aerial rigger's head has been even more in the clouds than usual - he now boasts a compass and spirit level in his box of tricks. The sales department is spending lots of money on advertising, and overnight all the shops in the group have sprouted white dustbin lids.

In spite of problems with the first, rushed-out batches of satellite tuners, things gave been going reasonably well - helped here in the south by the good field strength of the signals from Astra. The following tale nevertheless relates to an Astra installation. For these we supply a fixed 60 cm offset dish, a 1.5 or 1.8 dB noise LNB , and one of the several types of small satellite TV tuners currently available. These tuners have IR remote control, provision for magnetic polariser drive, and an LNB d.c. supply which is sent up the coaxial cable.

A few weeks after he joined the Satellite Set one of our customers rang to complain of black dashes on the Sky pictures. The effect was sporadic: when it was present, some channels were worse than others. Periods of wind and rain were the most likely times for the fault to put in an appearance. Could we come and look?

These symptoms suggested that the carrier-to-noise ratio of the signal was insufficient to cope with the presence of rain etc., but the suddenness of the coming and going of the sparklies belied this theory. It didn't have to be raining either! With windy conditions the problem came and went - it would also sometimes do so at random.

Fortunately the dish was within reach of a step-ladder, so the first check was for good connections to the LNB's output socket. There were no problems here, and fitting a new F connector failed to produce an improvement. Maybe the dish was slightly misaligned? The newly-fixed bolts were slackened and a "satellite-peaker" field strength meter was hooked into circuit. This proved that the alignment was accurate, since no higher reading was obtained when the dish was moved in either the vertical or the horizontal plane. During this exercise the fault was seen twice - there was a sudden loss of signal, then a dither, and finally a return to normal. Since the signal strength meter being used was independent of the satellite tuner the latter was eliminated as a suspect (or was it?). The obvious conclusion was that something was amiss with the LNB. A replacement unit was fitted and aligned.

This seemed to cure the problem. The customer received his step-ladder back with an assurance that the problem had been cleared.

Next day we were back on site, listening to tales of big black sparklies on Sky Channel and Sky News and little white sparklies on Eurosport and the Children's Channel. Back up the ladder then - with the customer one rung behind! Look in the feed horn, recheck the LNB's connector, examine the coaxial cable run for damage or tight bends. There were no visible problems. Tap the LNB, wriggle the connections to the tuner unit, thrash through the available channels. The Astra notice-board captions were a bit rough, possibly due to reduced up-link power this morning.

In all these attempts at diagnosis of a frustrating intermittent fault one factor had been overlooked by the technician. In the event, it provided the key to the problem. What other aspect of the installation should have been considered in the light of the evidence? See next month for the solution to the problem.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 318 - page 614 last month -

Poor Philbert! He was struggling, under pressure from the clock and the service manager, with a Sanyo E2 chassis which produced a display totally lacking in red. It's a fact that the red component of a monochrome display on a colour c.r.t. has the least effect on the grey scale, while cyan looks like a rather cold white. But as the investigation proceeded it became obvious that the picture tube's red gun was not emitting at all.

Philbert had checked the low-level R drive and the operating conditions of the red output stage in some detail. What he didn't check until much later was whether its output was being applied to the tube's red cathode! In fact the output stage was working perfectly, and had the scope's probe been applied to the red output transistor's collector a whopping red signal would have been displayed. It was not present at pin 8 of the tube however, or at output pin 3 of the thick-film collector load resistor unit A601. The internal series resistor between pins 2 and 3 had gone open-circuit.

Philbert temporarily bridged it with an external $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, 0.5 W resistor. This restored good pictures, so he returned to order a new thick-film unit. The service manager wanted to know what had taken him so long?


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| THORN |  |  |
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